



mineral resources

Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SCOPING REPORT

FOR LISTED ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH MINING RIGHT AND/OR BULK SAMPLING ACTIVITIES INCLUDING TRENCHING IN CASES OF ALLUVIAL DIAMOND PROSPECTING.

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

NAME OF APPLICANT: **R and I Holding (SA) (Pty) Ltd.**

TEL NO: **082 669 4129**

FAX NO: -

POSTAL ADDRESS: **357 Rivonia Boulevard, Rivonia, Johannesburg 2191**

FILE REFERENCE NUMBER SAMRAD: **NW30/5/1/1/2/ 13465 PR**

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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

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

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

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

It is furthermore an instruction that the Environmental Assessment Practitioner must process and interpret his/her research and analysis and use the findings thereof to compile the information required herein. (Unprocessed supporting information may be attached as appendices). The EAP must ensure that the information required is placed correctly in the relevant sections of the Report, in the order, and under the provided headings as set out below, and ensure that the report is not cluttered with un-interpreted information and that it unambiguously represents the interpretation of the applicant.

OBJECTIVE OF THE SCOPING PROCESS

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

2. Contact Person and correspondence address

a) Details of:

i) The EAP who prepared the report

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix 2 – 2. (1)(a)(i)

Name of the Practitioner: DERA Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd.

Ms HM (Esna) Erasmus

Tel No.: 018-468 5355

Fax No. : 018-011 3760

E-mail address: dera.office@dera.co.za

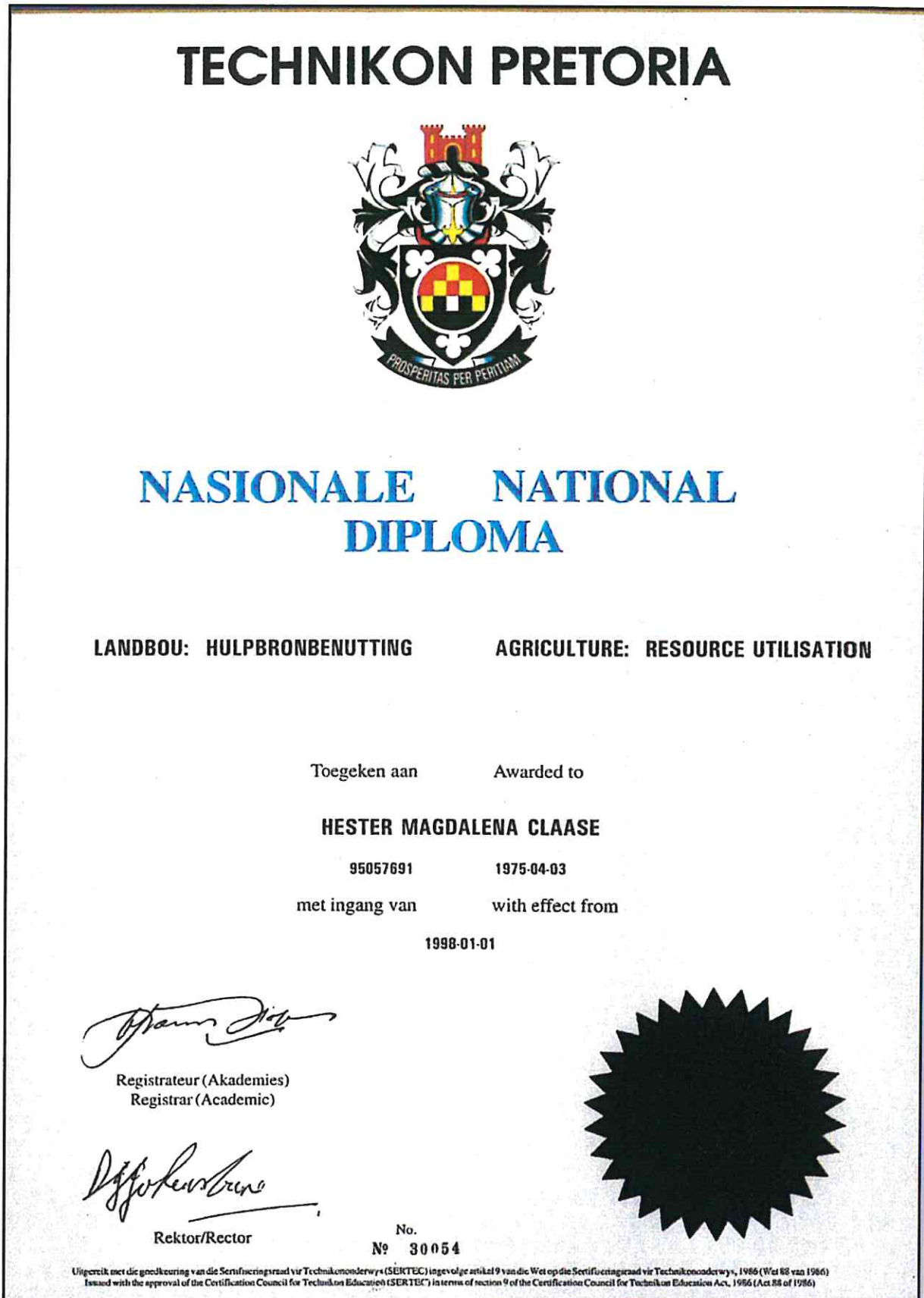
ii) Expertise of the EAP.

(1) The qualifications of the EAP

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix 2 – 2. (1) (a)(ii)

The EAP, Ms HM (Esna) Erasmus (maiden name Claase) has a National Diploma in Agriculture Resource Utilization and a Baccalaureus Technologiae degree in Agricultural Management. She also completed the subjects for her Master Degree in Environmental Analysis & Management at NWU. See **Figure 1** for copies of his qualifications.

Figure 1: Copy of Qualification



TECHNIKON PRETORIA



BACCALAUREUS TECHNOLOGIAE

LANDBOUBESTUUR

AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT

Toegeken aan

Awarded to

HESTER MAGDALENA CLAASE

95057691

1975-04-03

met ingang van

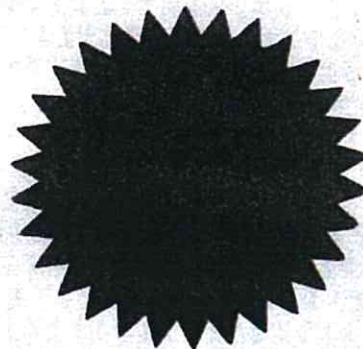
with effect from

2000-12-15

Registrateur (Akademies)
Registrar (Academic)

Rektor/Rector

E 6280




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

HM (Esna) Erasmus is an environmental practitioner with 24 years' experience in Agricultural and Mining Management and Science. Experience in the field of inspection and evaluation of Environmental Impact Assessment in North West. Since 1998 involvement in mining activities with Department of Minerals and Energy in the North West Province as representative for National Department of Agriculture Dir. LRM in the following: Evaluation of Environmental Management Reports Inspection and evaluation of all different mining entities in North West Province. A member of the Slimes Dam Core Committee of North West Province. Involved in the compiling of a strategy for rehabilitation of Gold slime Dams in NW. Give inputs and comments on the revision of EMPR for small scale diamond mining. Involve in setting a strategy to encounter the impact of small scale mining on the environment in North West. See **Figure 2** below Curriculum Vitae of H.M. Erasmus.





Figure 2: CV

ESNA ERASMUS

ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTITIONER



CONTACTS

-  esnae@dera.co.za
-  +27 83 4525917
-  <http://za.linkedin.com/in/esna-erasmus-1881aba5/>
-  Klerksdorp, North-west Province, South Africa

SKILLS

- Report writing
- Conduct auditing
- Bilingual (English/Afrikaans)
- Computer Proficient
- Report generation and analysis
- Verbal and written communication
- Computer Literate
- Project Management
- Results-orientated
- Conduct risk assessments

ABOUT ME

Environmental practitioner with 22 years' experience in Agricultural and Mining Management and Science.

Experience in the field of inspection and evaluation of Environmental Impact Assessment in North West.

Since 1998 involvement in mining activities with Department of Minerals and Energy in the North West Province as representative for National Department of Agriculture Dir. LRM in the following:

- Evaluation of Environmental Management Reports
- Inspection and evaluation of all different mining entities in North West Province.
- A member of the Slimes Dam Core Committee of North West Province.
- Involved in the compiling of a strategy for rehabilitation of Gold slime Dams in NW.
- Give inputs and comments on the revision of EMPR for small scale diamond mining.
- Involve in setting a strategy to encounter the impact of small scale mining on the environment in North West.

WORK EXPERIENCE

<p><u>JAN 1998</u> <u>JUN 2002</u></p>	<p>SENIOR RESOURCE CONSERVATION INSPECTOR <i>National Department of Agriculture – Potchefstroom, SA</i></p> <p>Manage Administration of Act 43 of 1983, Agricultural Resource Conservation act in North West Province.</p> <p>Management of personnel and personnel related matters.</p> <p>Management of budget for Potchefstroom office of Directorate Land Resource Management.</p>
<p><u>JUL 2002</u> <u>FEB 2004</u></p>	<p>SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER <i>Department of Minerals and Energy – Klerksdorp, SA</i></p> <p>Administration of Act 50 of 1991, the Minerals Act in the North West province.</p> <p>Evaluation of EMPR's and EIA's.</p> <p>Audit and compliance inspections of mining operations.</p>
<p><u>MAR 2004</u> <u>PRESENT</u></p>	<p>ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTITIONER <i>DERA Environmental Consultants – Klerksdorp, SA</i></p> <p>Compiling and submission of mining related applications; manage and compile legal environmental documents.</p> <p>Monitoring work to evaluated compliance to environmental legislation; evaluating outstanding rehabilitation liabilities for mining companies.</p> <p>Risk assessment and applications for closure certificates.</p> <p>Compile EMPR/EIA for Mining Rights and compilation of EMPlan's for Prospecting and Mining Right applications.</p> <p>Compile BAR & EMPR's in support of applications for listed activities under NEMA such as Chicken Broilers, Feed lots, Fuel Storage, ect.</p> <p>Manages consultation between Departments and applicants.</p>

EDUCATION



- 1993 **HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA**
Middelburg High School – Middelburg, Mpumalanga, SA
 English Afrikaans
 Biology History
 Geography Accounting
- 1998 **NATIONAL DIPLOMA: AGRICULTURE: RESOURCE UTILISATION**
Tshwane University of Technology – Pretoria, Tshwane, SA
 Animal Production I Computer Application I
 Pasture Science I Physical Science I
 Agricultural Marketing II I, II and III
 Poultry Production II Crop Production I, II
 Agricultural Soil Science I Agricultural Mechanization I
 Agricultural Production Management III
 Agricultural Extension II Large Stock Production II
 Horticulture III Agricultural Anatomy & Physiology I
 Farm Planning I Soil Conservation II
- 2000 **BACCALAUREUS TECHNOLOGIAE: AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT**
Tshwane University of Technology – Pretoria, Tshwane, SA
 Financial Management IV Strategic Management IV
 Plant Production IV Leadership Development II
- 2004 **MATERS OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES IN ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES AND MANAGEMENT- uncompleted**
North-West University – Potchefstroom, North West
 Introduction to environmental management
 Applied Environmental Management
 Environmental Management
 Theoretical Hydrology
 Urban Ecology
 Introduction to GIS
 Applied GIS
 Applied Hydrology
 Environmental Analysis
 Research Proposal – uncompleted
 Final dissertation - uncompleted

SHORT COURSES



- Computer training Dbase IV
- Seminar in public speaking
- Veld assessment course
- Resource Identification and utilization course – September 1998
- Introduction to GIS – June 2001
- Persuasion skills
- Wetlands identification
- Wetlands Rehabilitation – August 2001
- Management skills
- Environmental Risk Assessment and Management – August 2005
- Mining and the Environment – October 2003

EIA- EXPERIENCE

The following list of EIA's was just some that was done by me:

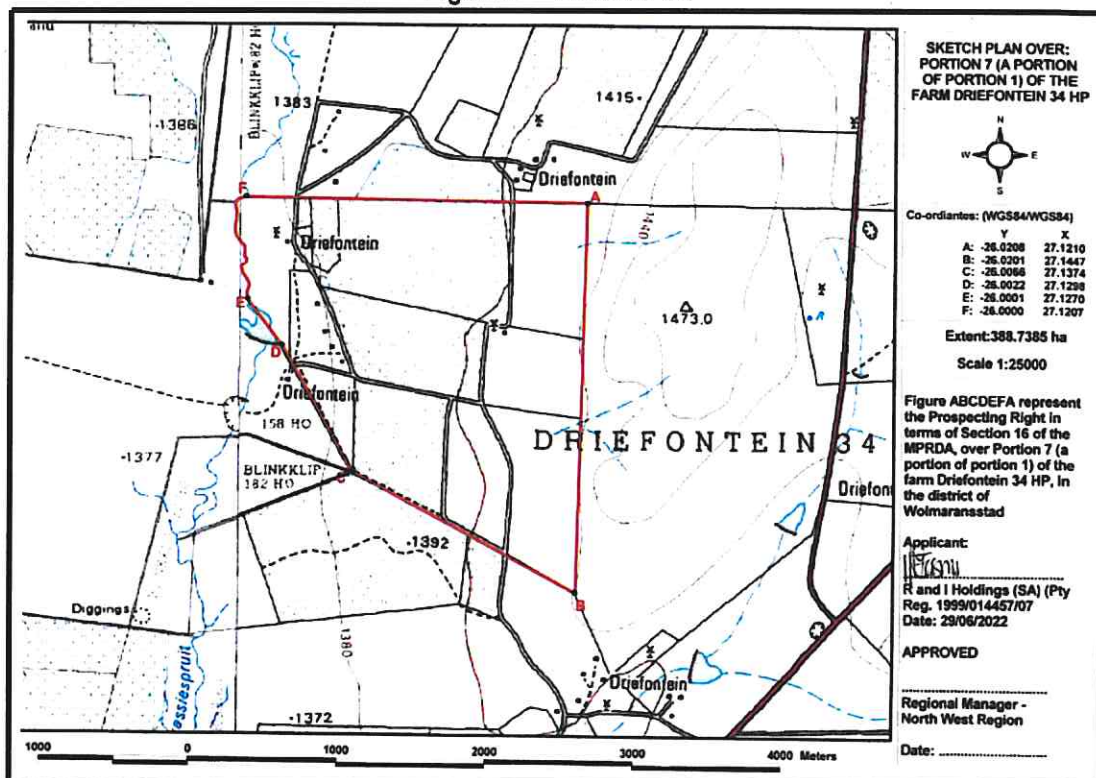
- FJ de Beer [Doornfontein] – was done as part of a Prospecting Right Application with Bulk Sampling, my role entailed: site visit, impact assessment and evaluation and compilation of report and handling of application process.
- Hartzler & Steyn Beleggers [Zwartplaat] - was done as part of Mining Right Application with Bulk Sampling, my role entailed: site visit, impact assessment and evaluation and compilation of report and handling of application process.
- Bethlehem Sand en Klip CC [Killarney] - was done as part of Mining Right Application, my role entailed: site visit, impact assessment and evaluation and compilation of report and handling of application process.
- KMF Agro Processing (Pty) Ltd [Rietfontein] - was done as part of an Environmental Authorization for a listed activity, for the construction of Chicken slaughter facility, my role entailed: site visit, impact assessment and evaluation and compilation of report and handling of application process.
- Summit Ridge [Graslaagte] - was done as part of an Environmental Authorization for a listed activity for feed mill for chicken feed, my role entailed: site visit, impact assessment and evaluation and compilation of report and handling of application process.

b) LOCATION OF THE ACTIVITY

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix 2 – 2. (1)(b)(i),(ii),(iii)

(i) 21 digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	TOHP0000000003400007																
(ii) Farm Name:	Farm Driefontein 34 HP ➤ (Portion 7 (a portion of portion 1))																
(iii) Coordinates - Co-ordinates List WG 27°	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Co-ordinates: (WGS84/WGS84)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Y</th> <th>X</th> </tr> <tr> <td>A: -26.0208</td> <td>27.1210</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B: -26.0201</td> <td>27.1447</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C: -26.0066</td> <td>27.1374</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D: -26.0022</td> <td>27.1298</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E: -26.0001</td> <td>27.1270</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F: -26.0000</td> <td>27.1207</td> </tr> </table>	Co-ordinates: (WGS84/WGS84)		Y	X	A: -26.0208	27.1210	B: -26.0201	27.1447	C: -26.0066	27.1374	D: -26.0022	27.1298	E: -26.0001	27.1270	F: -26.0000	27.1207
Co-ordinates: (WGS84/WGS84)																	
Y	X																
A: -26.0208	27.1210																
B: -26.0201	27.1447																
C: -26.0066	27.1374																
D: -26.0022	27.1298																
E: -26.0001	27.1270																
F: -26.0000	27.1207																
Application area (Ha)	388.7385 ha																
Magisterial district:	The area is situated within the district of Wolmaransstad is a maize, peanut, cattle farming town situated on the N12, 15km northeast from Wolmaransstad in the <u>North West Province</u> . The town lies in an important alluvial diamond-mining area and it is the main town of the <u>Maquassi Hills Local Municipality</u> , which further falls under the <u>Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality</u> .																
Distance and direction from nearest town	The nearest town is Wolmaransstad, which is situated 15 km southwest from the application area.																
Minerals applied for	Alluvial Diamonds (DA).																

Figure 3 – Sketch Plan



c) LOCALITY MAP

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix 2 – 2. (1)(c)(i)(ii)

(i) & (ii) The area is situated within the district of Wolmaransstad is a maize-farming, cattle, peanuts, 15 km from town situated on the N12 from Wolmaransstad, in the North West Province of South Africa. The town lies in an important alluvial diamond-mining area and it is the main town of the **Maquassi Hills Local Municipality** which further falls under the **Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality** (Course: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wolmaransstad>). See **Figure 3** below, as well as **Appendix 1(a) - Locality Map** indication where the applied area is situated within the **district of Wolmaransstad**, North West Province.

Appendix 1(a) – Locality Map

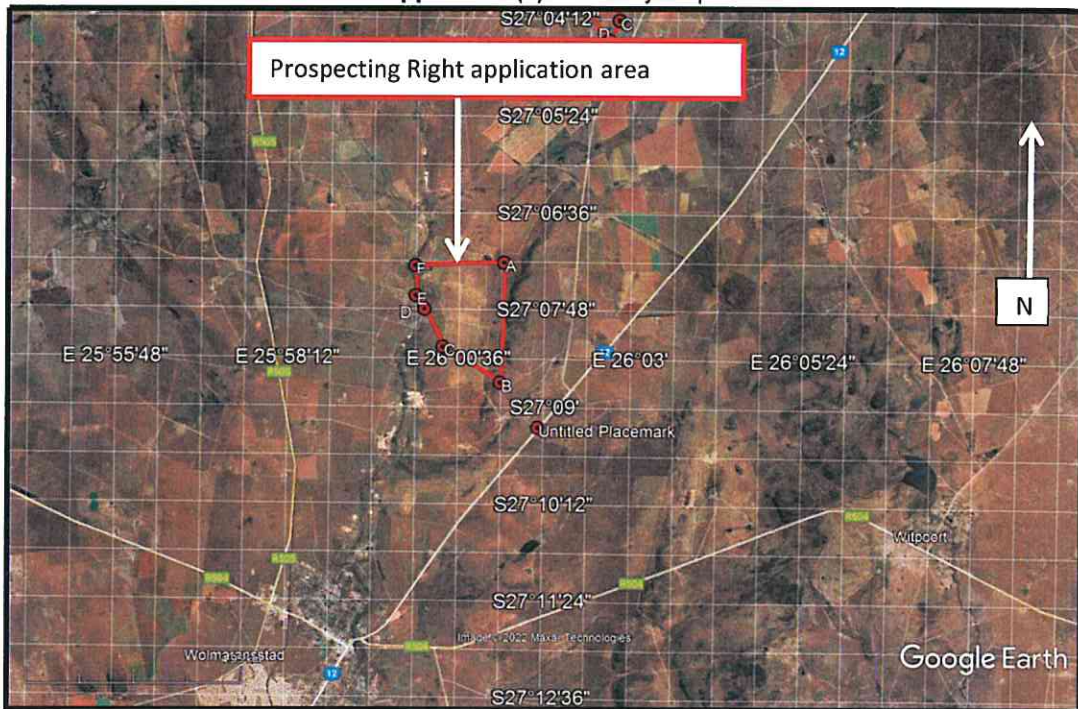


Figure 4: Locality of application area



DESCRIPTION OF THE SCOPE OF THE PROPOSED OVERALL ACTIVITY

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix 2 – 2. (1)(d)(i)(ii)

The applicant applied for a Prospecting Right over: - Driefontein 34 HP (Portion 7 (a portion of portion 1)).

The application area is situated over a rural part of the Wolmaransstad district. The prospecting right application area is characterized by cultivated grass (mainly) and natural vegetation (grazing for cattle).

There are farmsteads on the site itself, 1 entrance from the N12 via a farm gravel road.

All of the above infrastructure can be seen on the Infrastructure Plan - **Appendix 1(b1) & 1(b2)**. **The surrounding farms are mostly utilized as cultivated field for cash crops (maize) and natural grazing.** Access to the prospecting right application area will be from the N12 running between Wolmaransstad and Klerksdorp and a farm gravel road. Also see **Appendix 1(b1) & 1(b2)** for Infrastructure Plan and Google satellite image of the application area.

The scope of the prospecting activities: The extent of the prospecting area is **388.7385 hectares**.

Phase 1: Geological desktop studies and surveys in order to try and identify the gravel run. Various geological maps and instruments will be used to identify if alluvial gravel deposits might be present on the application area. **6 months** needed for phase 1.

Phase 2 concentrate on *Test pits* which will be made on a grid of 100 x 100 meters and 50 x 50 m. It is envisaged that **100 test pits** will be excavated. The applicant will assess the samples taken during phase 1 and will **Trenching (31)** be made during **Phase 3** in order to determine the grade of the Alluvial Diamonds that was found and if it is economical viable. In order to determine if the gravel does have diamonds the gravel needs to be taken out and tested, by putting it through the washing process.

See **Appendix 1(b)** – Infrastructure Map for detail of what the site looks like pre-prospecting. Only a small portion of the land will be impacted upon at any given time and land use on the rest of the area can proceed normally (**Phase 1 (100 test pits (surface area: 1m x 2m= 2m² x 100 pits= total of 200m² or 0,02 ha)** will be done over a period of 12 Months); (**Phase 2: 31 Trenches (surface area will be 8m x 40m x 2m trenches = 0,992 ha total)** will be done over 32 months. **The grand total is 1,012 ha over 50 months.**

The prospecting focus area will be clearly demarcated after Phase 1 is completed, but will probably be over the whole of the application area. It is foreseen that the main prospecting area will most probably be over the already disturbed areas as indicated below in **Figure 3**. The area applied for is over the prospecting right application area of the entire **388.7385 hectares**. It is envisaged that all impacts on the environment can be properly managed and mitigated and no high negative long-term impacts will take place.

i) Listed and specified activities

Table 1: Listed Activities

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix 2 – 2. (1)(d)(i)

NAME OF ACTIVITY	Aerial extent of the Activity (Ha or m ²)	LISTED ACTIVITY	APPLICABLE LISTING
<p>Listing 1 – Activity 20: Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a prospecting right in terms of section 16 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, as well as any other applicable activity as contained in this Listing Notice or in Listing Notice 3 of 2004, required to exercise the prospecting right —</p> <p>(a) associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to prospecting of a mineral resource; or</p> <p>(b) the primary processing of a mineral resource including winning, extraction, classifying, concentrating, crushing, screening or washing; but excluding the secondary processing of a mineral resource, including the smelting, beneficiation, reduction, refining, calcining or gasification of the mineral resource in which case activity 6 in Listing Notice 2 applies.</p>	388,7385 ha	X	327
<p>Listing 1 – Activity 27: The clearance of an area of 1 hectares or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for—</p> <p>(i) the undertaking of a linear activity; or</p> <p>(ii) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.</p>	Total =1,012 ha	X	327
<p>Listing 2 – Activity 19: The removal and disposal of minerals, which requires a permission in terms of section 20 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, as well as any other applicable activity as contained in this Listing Notice, in Listing Notice 1 of 2004 or Listing Notice 3 of 2004, required to exercise the permission, including—</p> <p>(a) associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to prospecting of a mineral resource; or</p> <p>(b) the primary processing of a mineral resource including winning, extraction, classifying, concentrating, crushing, screening or washing; but excluding the secondary processing of a mineral resource, including the smelting, beneficiation, reduction, refining, calcining or gasification of the mineral resource in which case activity 6 in this Notice applies.</p>	Total =1,012 ha	X	325

ii) Description of the activities to be undertaken

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix 2 – 2. (1)(d)(ii)

Table 2: Description of Activities to be followed

Activities	Description of phases	Associated structures and infrastructures
Phase 1	Geological desktop studies and surveys in order to try and identify the gravel run. Various geological maps and instruments will be used to identify if alluvial gravel deposits might be present on the application area. 6 months needed for phase 1.	
Phase 2	<p>The testing pits will concentrate on the areas where the outcrops anticipated gravel potential. A 30 ton excavator will be used to make test pits on a grid of 100 x 100m and where necessary 50 x 50m grid. The pits will be (1m x 2m x ± 1.85 deep) in order to determine the depth and boundaries of the gravel. These boundaries will be surveyed and mapped in order to determine where the bulk samples will be taken. Each test pit will be examined and closed immediately before moving to the next one. It is envisage that 100 test pits will be done. 12 months are needed for phase 1.</p> <p>(Phase 2 (100 test pits (surface area: 1m x 2m= 2m² x 100 pits= total of 200m² or 0.02 ha) will be done over a period of 12 Months);</p>	The topsoil and grass will be cleaned on the small area of 1m x 2m where the test pits will be excavated. After evaluation of the gravel the test pit will be closed. Rehabilitation of the test pits back to original land capability/use with topsoil and proper leveling.
Phase 3	<p>In order to determine if the gravel does have diamonds the gravel needs to be taken out and tested, by putting it through the washing process. Trenching will be used to open the gravel in order to get a representative sample for testing. The trenches (31) will be 8 x 40 x ± 2 m (deep). In one trench ± 960m³ (1087 ton) gravel will be exposed and tested with 14 feet rotary pan and washing plant at a rate of 6m³ (10 tons) an hour. The total prospecting area is 388,7385 hectares, thus it is anticipated that a total of 30000 m³ (±33718 tons) will be tested by making trenches on different locations over the whole prospecting area, where the possibility of diamond bearing gravel were identified with the test pits. Taken at an 8 hour working day, 5 days a week and 20 days a month, the applicant will be able to process 960m³ a month. The processing of 30000m³ will take about 30 months for Phase 3.</p> <p>(Phase3: 10 Trenches (surface area will be 8m x 40m x 31 trenches= 0,992 ha total) will be done over 32 months.</p>	<p>After evaluation of the gravel the test pit will be closed. Rehabilitation of the test pits back to original land capability/use with topsoil and proper leveling.</p> <p>Envisages equipment required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1 x excavator ➤ 2 x frond-end loader ➤ 2 x 14 feet pan ➤ 1x Power plant ➤ Pipes and water pumps

d) POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix 2 – 2. (1)(e)

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES USED TO COMPILE THE REPORT	REFERENCE WHERE APPLIED	HOW DOES THIS DEVELOPMENT COMPLY WITH AND RESPOND TO THE LEGISLATION AND POLICY CONTEXT
National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA) Submitted for Environmental Authorizations in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 and the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 in respect of Listed Activities that has been triggered by applications in terms of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (As mentioned).	Activity 20, Listing 1 Activity 19, Listing 2	EA Authorization and Scoping Report
National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998): Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (G38282 – R982-985) EA Authorization and EIA/EMP. Submit documents that will describe the impacts and sustainable mitigation thereof. Compliance to Act and Regulations during course of activities. Show impacts and mitigation thereof.	Regulation 21	Compliance to Act and Regulations during course of activities.
National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) Application for Water abstraction for prospecting use	Section 21 (a)	Application of water abstraction if required for processing.
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act No 43 of 1983 Compliance to Act and Regulations during course of activities. Stabilization of soil after rehab to be sustainable with no erosion. Eradication of declared weeds	Section 29	Compliance to Act and Regulations during course of activities.
National Heritages Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999) Compliance to Act and Regulations during course of activities. Ensure that no graves or heritage site will be disturbed,	Section 36	

e) NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix 2 – 2. (1)(f)

The applicant believes that the applied area has prospects for: Alluvial Diamonds (DA) as applied for. The possible employee positions that could emerge could also be a great opportunity for revenue generation in this rural area. The desirability of this project can be motivated as the application area is amongst other mining and prospecting activities, indicating the potential for alluvial diamonds being also present and the fact that there have been previously worked over the application area. It is however anticipated that the impacts that will be caused by the activities can be mitigated and rehabilitated. The specific activities as listed will be on this 388.7385 hectares application area specific according to the sketch plan. The duration of the activities will be 50 months.

f) PERIOD FOR WHICH THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION IS REQUIRED

50 months.

g) DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS FOLLOWED TO REACH THE PROPOSED PREFERRED SITE

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix 2 – 2. (1)(h)

The prospecting area was identified through aerial photographs. **The extent of the prospecting area will be 388.7385 hectares.** Information from available Geological information will be used in order to determine where the test pits will take place. This will in turn help to determine the boundaries of the proposed prospecting area for more detailed surveying.

PHASE 1:

Geological desktop studies and surveys in order to try and identify the gravel run. Various geological maps and instruments will be used to identify if alluvial gravel deposits might be present on the application area. **6 months needed for phase 1.**

PHASE 2:

The testing pits will concentrate on the areas where the outcrops anticipated gravel potential. A 30 ton excavator will be used to make test pits on a grid of 100 x 100m and where necessary 50 x 50m grid. The pits will be **(1m x 2m x ± 1,8m deep)** in order to determine the depth and boundaries of the gravel. These boundaries will be surveyed and mapped in order to determine where the bulk samples will be taken. Each test pit will be examined and closed immediately before moving to the next one. **It is envisage that 100 test pits will be done. 12 Months are needed for Phase 1.**

PHASE 3:

In order to determine if the gravel does have diamonds the gravel needs to be taken out and tested, by putting it through the washing process. Trenching will be used to open the gravel in order to get a representative sample for testing. **The 31 trenches will be 8 x 40 x ± 2m (deep).** In one trench ± 960m³ (1087 ton) gravel will be exposed and tested with 2 x 14 feet washing pans at a rate of 6m³ a hour. **The total prospecting area is 388,7385 hectares**, thus it is anticipated that a total of 30000 m³ (±33718 tons) will be tested by making trenches on different locations over the whole prospecting area, where the possibility of diamond bearing gravel were identified with the test pits. Taken at an 8 hour working day, 5 days a week and 20 days a month, the applicant will be able to process 960m³ a month. **The processing of 30 000m³ will take about 32 months for Phase 3.**

i) DETAILS OF ALL ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix 2 – 2. (1)(h) (g)(i)

Alternative is not applicable. The current land use is agriculture with grazing for cattle (cultivated grassland and natural vegetation) and rehabilitated mining areas (grazing for cattle) on the prospecting right application area. Thus the option to prospect the area will be an alternative land use over some of the areas. The applicant, **R and I (SA) (PTY) LTD.**, is not interested in any other alternative land use over this land aside for the prospecting for Alluvial Diamonds (DA), or continuing with his agricultural activities as is, or method use other than prospecting in the conventional way, which is the most cost effective.

- (a) the property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity
There are no alternative for the property as the application is for this area only. The prospecting focus area will only be determined after Phase 1 & 2 are completed. And the whole of the application area will systematically be prospected eventually. There are no alternative sites as the whole of the application area was identified as being favourable to bear Alluvial Diamonds (DA).
- (b) the type of activity to be undertaken
The type of activity is in line with the submitted Prospecting Work Programme (PWP). Alluvial Diamonds (DA) prospecting normally uses the opencast prospecting method in order to access the mineral where after it is tested. Testing will be done on site by use of washing pans. There are no alternatives to the testing of the mineral as this is the conventional manner in which it is done. Better technology requires bigger volumes to be processed and this will not be possible under a prospecting right. As this is only prospecting operation it will be the basic opencast method with associated machinery.
- (c) the design or layout of the activity
The layout of the activity will and can only be on the application area as per sketch plan as submitted with the application. And the whole of the application area will systematically be prospected eventually. There are no preferred sites as the whole of the application area was identified as being favourable to be tested. This prospecting operation will also not be a static operations as the whole of the application area will be tested via test pits on a grid basis in order to determine where the possible Alluvial Diamonds (DA) run. They will perhaps have a temporary office building and but the gravel to be tested will be done next to the open excavations. There will also be temporary chemical toilets on the site for ablution facilities. There will not be services to machinery done on site and in case of emergency it will be done over a PVC lining. This operation will be a basic small scale prospecting layout, with minimal temporary infrastructure and just the necessary equipment.
- (d) the technology to be used in the activity
The technology used in the activity will be as described in the PWP and the best options will be determined by the applicant, which will be test pits and bulk sampling through trenching. The technology used with regards to the testing of the Alluvial Diamonds (DA) is putting it through a washing plant. The washing plant will be set up next to the current open excavation and will only be moved once the excavation is closed up. Phase 2 will be test pits and this will use an excavator to open pits which will only be visually inspected by the applicant, there are not much alternatives for this activity, Phase 3 will be excavation of a representative bulk sample and this will be done by conventional opencast excavations. The technology used in the activity will as described in the Prospecting Programme and the best options will be determined by the applicant. They will basically be using excavators to open the test pits and take out bulk samplings, as well as a front-end loader to move the material to be tested to the washing pan.
- (e) the operational aspects of the activity, and
The operational aspect is only the prospecting for Alluvial Diamonds (DA) on this specific area, making use of a test pits and bulk sampling through trenching. Operations will be done through systematically test pits that will be made with a back-actor of the whole application area. Doing concurrent rehabilitation, meaning that as soon as the gravel in a test pit is inspected it will be placed pack and the pit will be

closed up and topsoil will be replaced. Where trenches were made and tested was completed the excavation will be backfilling before the next excavation will be opened and the topsoil will be removed and spread over the closed up excavation, thus creating a rollover effect. The importance will be to prospect the whole of the area not leaving any patches, but rather test the reserve systematically so that proper concurrent rehabilitation can take place.

(f) the option of not implementing the activity

This option might only be possible if the applicant decide to abandon the project. If this application is not implemented the current landowners will just continue with existing agricultural activities which is grazing and cultivation. Thus not exploiting the mineral reserve and somebody else can apply.

ii) Details of the Public Participation Process Followed

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix2 – 2. (1){(h)} (g)(ii)

The process as described by NEMA for Environmental Authorization was followed. See **Table 3** below for the identification of Interested and Affected Parties to be consulted with. The landowner (Mr. E.J.J. van der Horst) and the direct neighbours were consulted personally and through letters that was given to them by hand. The result of this consultation and responses as received are all attached under **Appendix 2**. An advertisement was placed in the local newspaper of Stellalander Newspaper of 3rd August 2022, see copies of these attached. Notice was put up at the entrance to the application area, where all passers-by are invited to give through their comments of objections toward the proposed application. A copy of the Scoping Report was sent to all the State Departments. See proof of consultation under **Appendix 2**.

Appendix 2 – Proof of consultation

iii) **Summary of issues raised by I&AP's**

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix 2 – 2. (1)(h) (g)(iii)

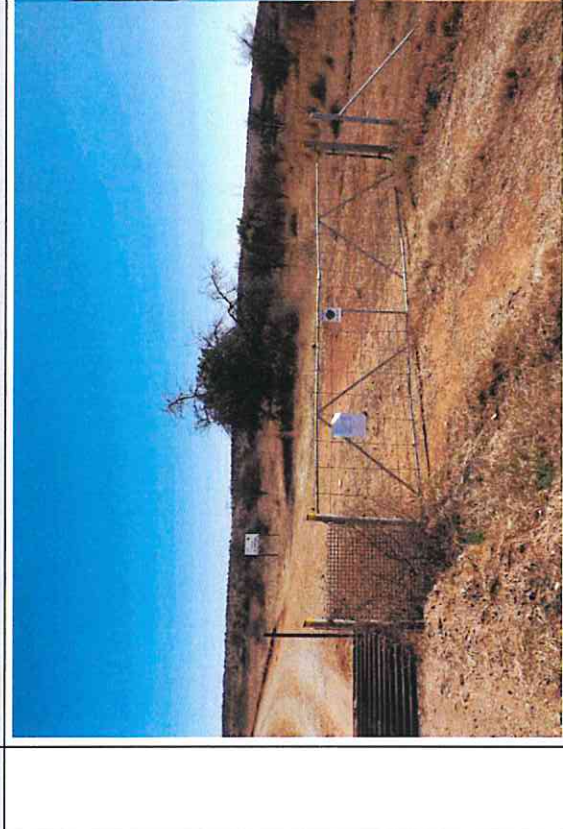

Table 3: Interested and affected Party Consultation

Interested and Affected Parties	Date sent and/or Comments Received	Issues raised	EAP's response to the applicant
AFFECTED PARTIES			
Landowner/s	X		
E.J.J. van der Horst (Landowner) 7 Briar Road, Newlands, Cape Town, 7700 Cell: 083 390 2853, E-mail: ejjdhorst@telkomsa.net	26 July 2022 28 July 2022	No objection See attached signed consultation letter	
Lawful occupier/s of the land			
Landowners or lawful occupiers on adjacent			
J.J. van der Horst (Landowner & surrounding neighbour) 7 Briar Road, Newlands, Cape Town, 7700 Cell: 083 390 2853, E-mail: ejjdhorst@telkomsa.net	26 July 2022 28 July 2022	No objection, see signed consultation letter	
Municipal councillor	X		
Municipality	X		
Maquassi Hills Local Municipality Peter Bolao E-mail: bolaopeter@gmail.com	26 July 2022 29 July 2022	Consultation letter sent via e-mail	
Organs of state			
Eskom			
Communities			
N/A			
Dept. Land Affairs	X		
Keabetswe Mthupi, Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner, N W Province; Private Bag X08, Mmabatho, 2735; E-mail: Keabetswe.mthupi@drdir.gov.za	26 July 2022 29 July 2022 1 August 2022 11 August 2022	Verification of land claims requested via e-mail	Acknowledgement letter received Response letter received
Traditional Leaders			
N/A			
Dept. Rural, Environment and Agricultural	X		
Ouima Skosana Agricentre Building, Cnr James Moroko Drive & Stadium Road, Mmabatho, 2735 Tel: 018 389 5095; E-mail: oskosana@nwpg.gov.za	2 Aug 2022	Scoping Report sent via Fastway couriers for comments	

Dept. Water and Sanitation	X		
Dr. T. Ntuli 2 nd Floor, Bloem Plaza Building, Cnr East Burger & Charlotte Maxeke, Bloemfontein, 9300 Tel: 051 405 9000 Cell: 082 808 5584 E-mail: NtuliT@dws.gov.za		2 Aug 2022	Scoping Report sent via Courier Guy for comments
Dept. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	X		
Maurice Vukeya Louis Le Grange Building, Peter Mokaba & Wolmaransstreet, 3 rd floor, office 318, Pothelstroom Tel: 018 285 0306; E-mail: MauriceV@daff.gov.za		2 Aug 2022	Scoping Report sent with Fastway couriers for comments
Provincial Heritage Resources Authority			
SAHRA 111 Harrington Street, Cape Town, 8001 Tel: 021 462 4502 E-mail: info@sahra.org.za & ekatsitse@sahra.org.za		25 Aug 2022	Case ID
Other Competent Authorities			
OTHER AFFECTED PARTIES			
INTERESTED PARTIES			

Notice published in the Stellalander Newspaper of 3rd August 2022

PLACEMENT OF ADVERT AT GATE:

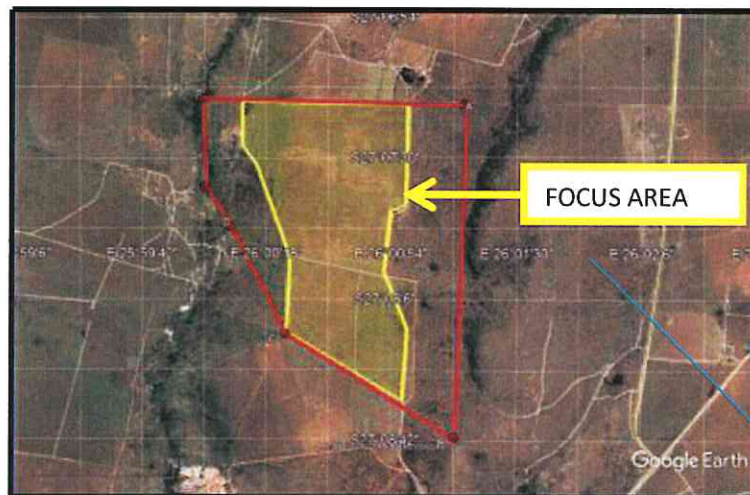
Photo 1	Photo 2
	
<p>GPS Location: S 27° 09' 14,14"S E 26° 01' 44,16"E</p>	

iv) The Environmental attributes associated with the sites

(1) Baseline Environment

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix2 – 2. (1)[(h)] (g)(iv)

Introduction: The purpose of this section is to provide information on the environment in which the proposed prospecting activities will take place, with a view to identify sensitive issues/areas, which need to be considered when conducting the impact assessment. The application is over: **Farm Driefontein 34 HP (Portion 7 (a portion of portion 1))**. This area consists of cultivated (mainly) and natural vegetation (grazing for cattle). **The focus area of prospecting activities will be mainly on the cultivated pasture grazing areas:-**



Magisterial District: The area is situated within the district of Wolmaransstad is a maize-farming, cattle, peanuts, 15 km from town situated on the N12 from Wolmaransstad, in the North West Province of South Africa. The town lies in an important alluvial diamond-mining area and it is the main town of the Maquassi Hills Local Municipality I Municipality which further falls under the Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality (Course: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wolmaransstad>). **See Figure 3 below, as well as Appendix 1(a) - Locality Map indication where the applied area is situated within the district of Wolmaransstad, North West Province.**

Direction from neighbouring town: The nearest town is Wolmaransstad, which is situated 15 km southwest from the application area.

Longitude (approximate centre of prospecting site): 26° 0'42.05"E

Latitude (approximate centre of prospecting site): 27° 7'52.50"S

Existing Surface Infrastructure: The application area is situated over a rural part of the Wolmaransstad district. The prospecting right application area is characterized by mainly cultivated grassland and natural vegetation (grazing for cattle).

There is a farmstead on the application area itself, 1 entrance from the N12 via a farm gravel road.

All of the above infrastructure can be seen on the **Infrastructure Plan - Appendix 1(b)1 (b2)**. The **surrounding farms** are mostly utilized as cultivated field for cash crops and natural grazing for cattle and prospecting/mining can be seen. Access to the prospecting right application area will be from the

N12 running between Wolmaransstad and Klerksdorp and a farm gravel road (Driefontein). Also see Appendix 1(b1) & 1(b2) for Infrastructure Plan and Google satellite image of the application area.

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

Vegetation [Flora] and Landscape Features: This application area falls over veld type:

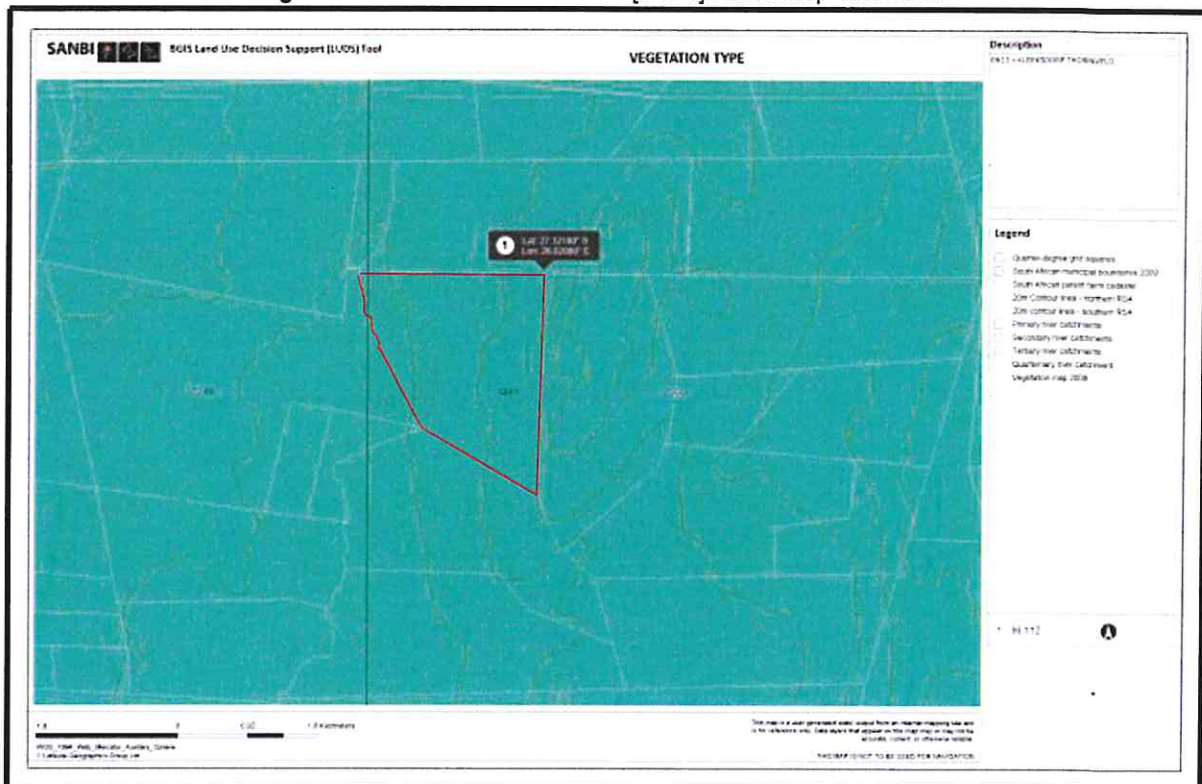
Gh 13 Klerksdorp Thornveld (VT 50 Dry *Cymbopogon–Themeda* Veld (44%), VT 19 Sourish Mixed Bushveld (29%) (Acocks 1953). LR 37 Dry Sandy Highveld Grassland (70%) (Low & Rebelo 1996)).

Distribution North-West Province: In two sets of patches, one in the Wolmaransstad, Ottosdal and Hartbeesfontein region, and the other from the Botsolano Game Park north of Mafikeng to the vicinity of Madibogo in the south. Altitude 1 260–1 580 m.

Vegetation & Landscape Features Plains or slightly irregular undulating plains with open to dense *Acacia karroo* bush clumps in dry grassland.

VEGMAP (2006) further classify this area as part of the [Gh 13] Klerksdorp Thornveld over most of the prospecting right application area of **388,7 hectares**. See Figure 5 below. Below is a summary of the plant species that may occur over the surrounding undisturbed areas, which in turn can be a source for regrowth of natural species once mining, have totally ceased over this area.

Figure 5: VEGMAP classification: [Gh13] Klerksdorp Thornveld



Important Taxa: Small Trees: *Acacia karroo* (d), *A. caffra*, *Celtis africana*, *Rhus lancea*, *Ziziphus mucronata*. Tall Shrubs: *Acacia hebeclada*, *Diospyros lycioides* subsp. *lycioides*, *Ehretia rigida*, *Grewia flava*, *Gymnosporia buxifolia*, *Rhus pyroides*, *Tarchonanthus camphoratus*. Woody Climber: *Asparagus africanus*. Low Shrubs: *Asparagus laricinus* (d), *A. suaveolens* (d), *Felicia muricata* (d), *Anthospermum hispidulum*, *A. rigidum* subsp. *pumilum*, *Aptosimum elongatum*, *Gnidia capitata*, *Gomphocarpus fruticosus* subsp. *fruticosus*, *Helichrysum dregeanum*, *Leucas capensis*, *Pavonia burchellii*, *Pentzia globosa*, *Solanum supinum* var. *supinum*, *Triumfetta sonderi*, *Ziziphus zeyheriana*. Graminoids: *Aristida congesta* (d), *Cynodon dactylon* (d), *Eragrostis lehmanniana* (d), *E. trichophora* (d), *Microchloa caffra* (d), *Panicum coloratum* (d), *Sporobolus fimbriatus* (d), *Themeda triandra* (d), *Andropogon schirensis*, *Antheophora pubescens*, *Aristida junciformis* subsp. *galpinii*, *A. stipitata* subsp. *graciliflora*, *Brachiaria nigropedata*, *B. serrata*, *Bulbostylis burchellii*, *Cymbopogon pospischilii*, *Digitaria eriantha*, *Diheteropogon amplectens*, *Elinurus muticus*, *Eragrostis curvula*, *E. obtusa*, *E. racemosa*, *E. superba*, *Eustachys paspaloides*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Setaria sphacelata*, *Sporobolus africanus*, *Tragus berteronianus*, *Trichoneura grandiglumis*, *Triraphis andropogonoides*. Herbs: *Acalypha angustata*, *Acanthospermum australe*, *Berkheya onopordifolia* var. *onopordifolia*, *B. setifera*, *Blepharis integrifolia* var. *clarkei*, *Chamaesyce inaequilatera*, *Chascanum adenostachyum*, *Dicoma macrocephala*, *Helichrysum nudifolium* var. *nudifolium*, *Hermannia lancifolia*, *Hibiscus pusillus*, *Justicia anagaloides*, *Lippia scaberrima*, *Nidorella microcephala*, *Nolletia ciliaris*, *Pollichia campestris*, *Rhynchosia adenodes*, *Salvia radula*, *Selago densiflora*, *Teucrium trifidum*, *Tolpis capensis*. Geophytic Herbs: *Bulbine narcissifolia*, *Ledebouria marginata*, *Ornithogalum tenuifolium* subsp. *tenuifolium*, *Raphionacme hirsuta*. Herbaceous Climber: *Rhynchosia venulosa*.

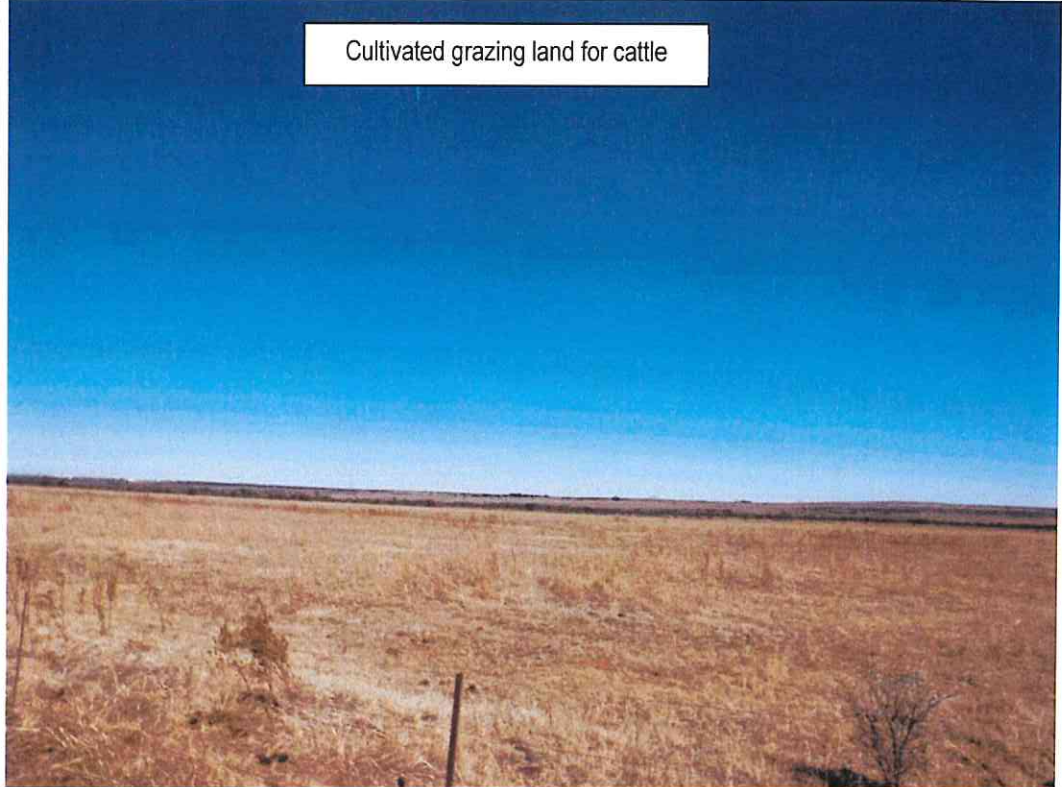
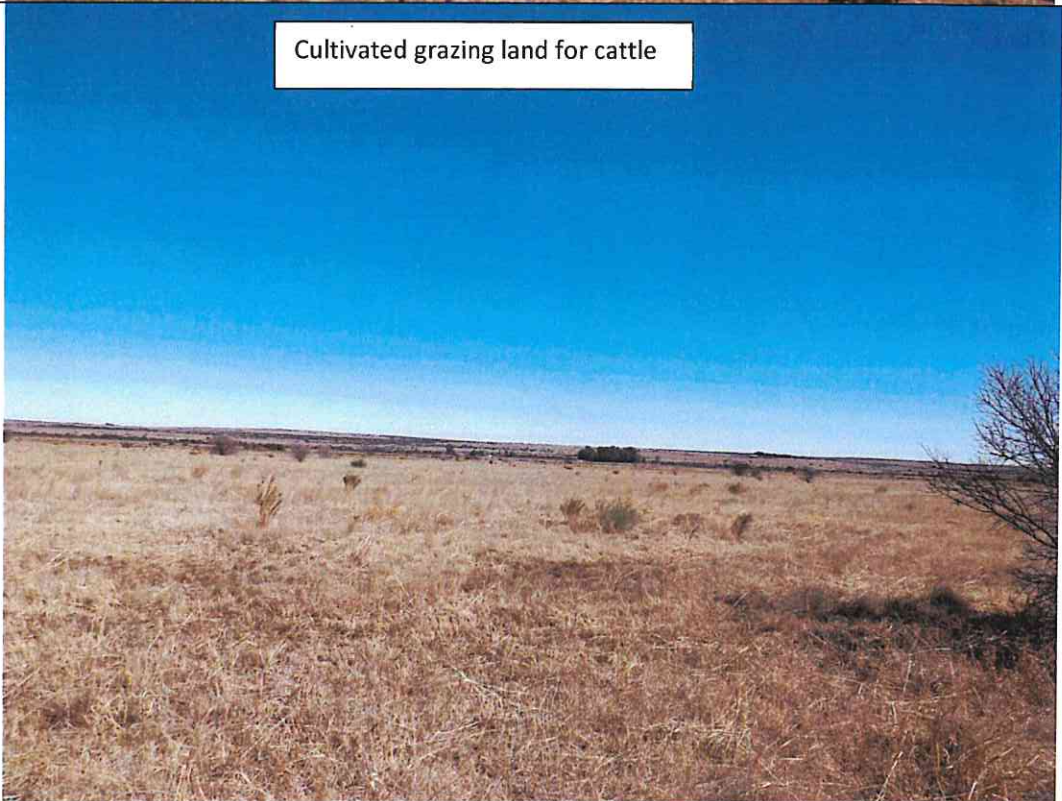
Conservation Vulnerable. Target 24%. Only about 2.5% conserved in the statutory Mafikeng Game Reserve, private Botsolano Game Park and Faan Meintjes Nature Reserve. Almost a third already transformed for cultivation and by urban sprawl. This vegetation unit has a high grazing capacity and this leads to overutilisation and degradation, and subsequent invasion of *Acacia karroo* into adjacent dry grassland. Due to the great habitat and floristic diversity and for aesthetical reasons, the landscape deserves to be conserved.

References Louw (1951), Morris (1973, 1976), Bredenkamp & Bezuidenhout (1990), Bezuidenhout (1993), Bezuidenhout et al. (1994c, d).

Some indication of the **original vegetation type** could be found on the **388.7 ha**. Though the years the site have been disturbed by agricultural activities (grazing for cattle) and historic mining activities. **This is a “brownfields site”.**

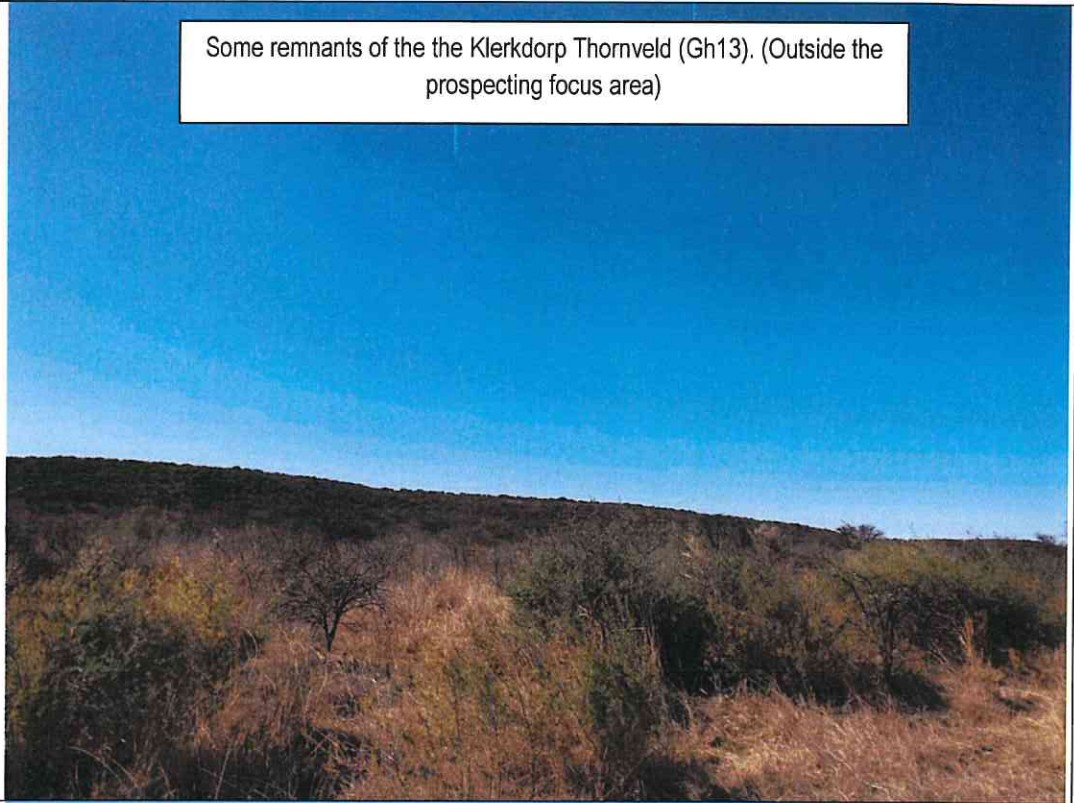
See photo table (next pages):



PHOTO	
1	 <p>Cultivated grazing land for cattle</p>
2	 <p>Cultivated grazing land for cattle</p>

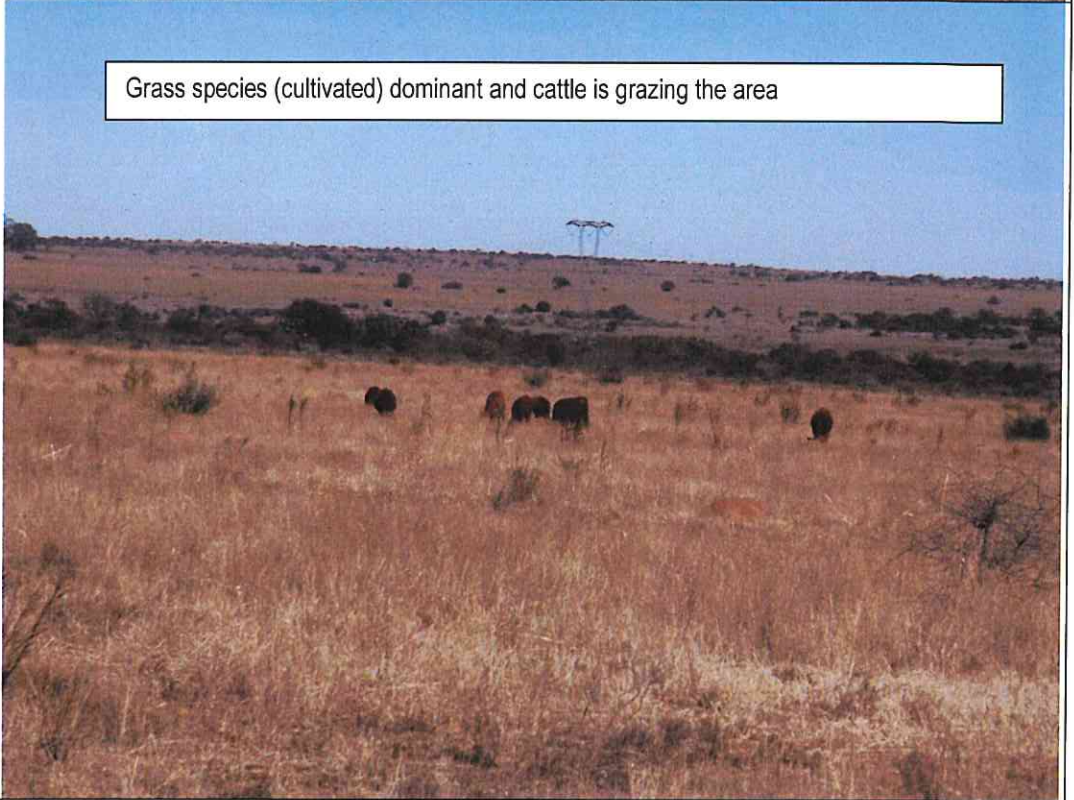
3

Some remnants of the the Klerkdorp Thornveld (Gh13). (Outside the prospecting focus area)



4

Grass species (cultivated) dominant and cattle is grazing the area



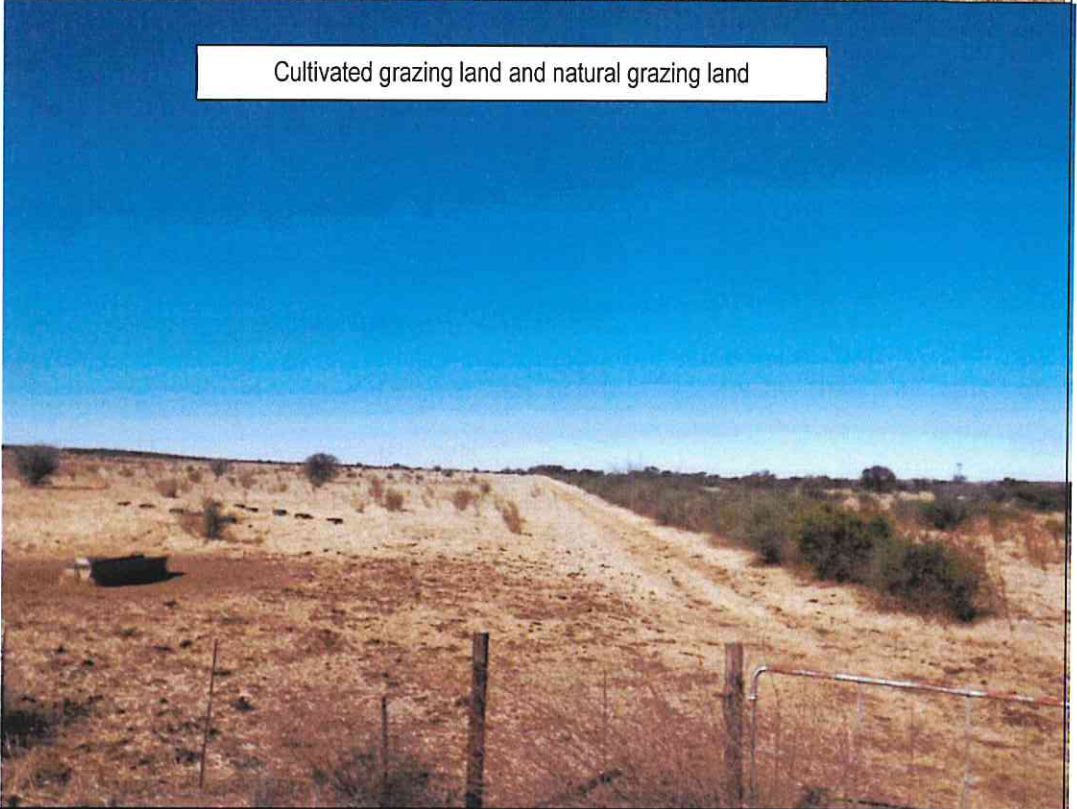
5

Cultivated grazing land



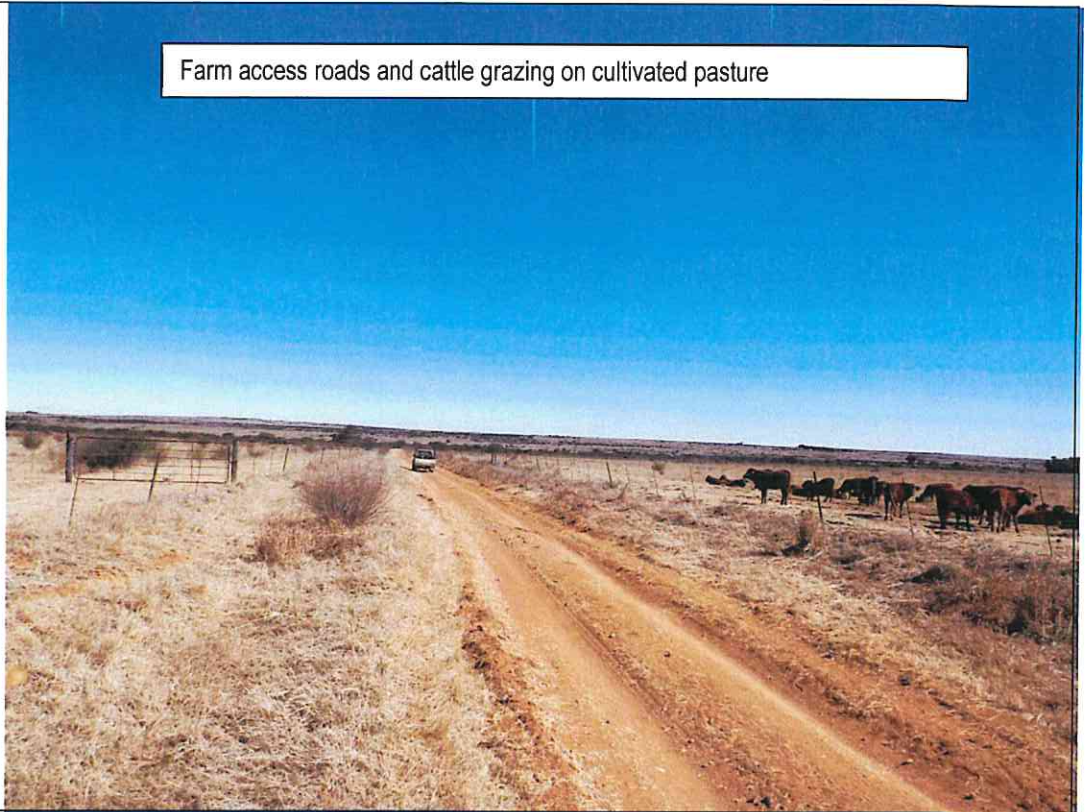
6

Cultivated grazing land and natural grazing land



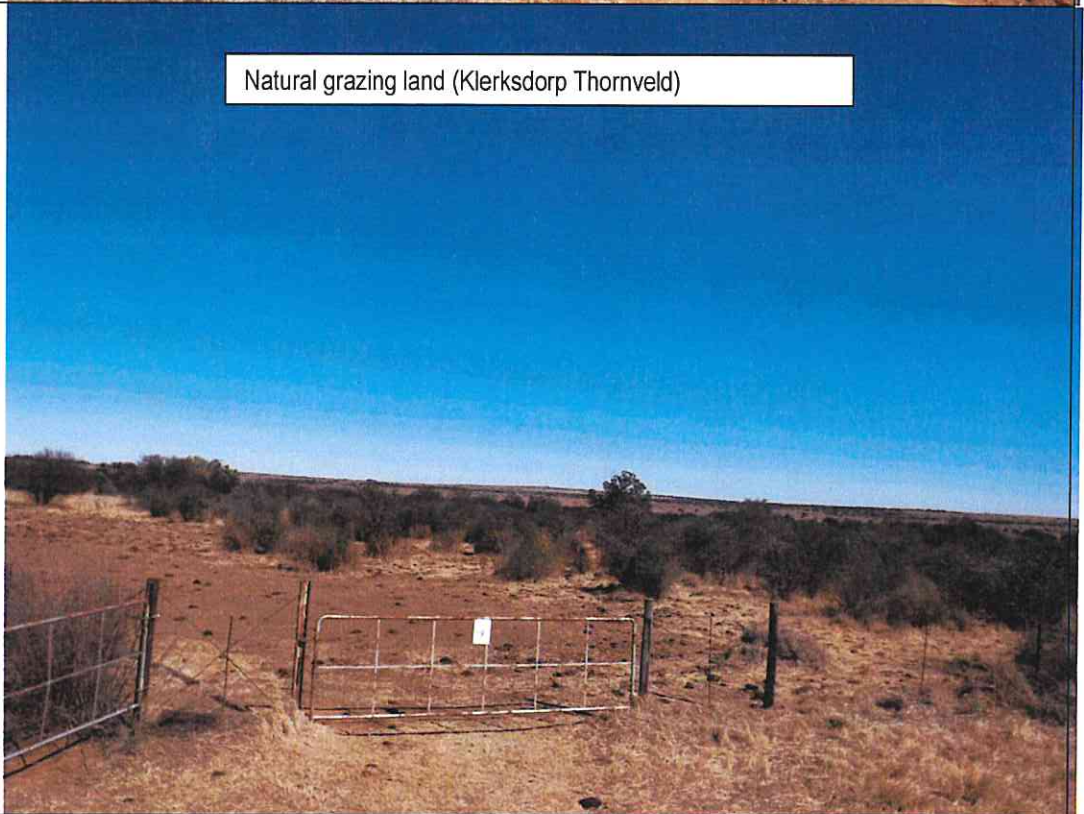
7

Farm access roads and cattle grazing on cultivated pasture



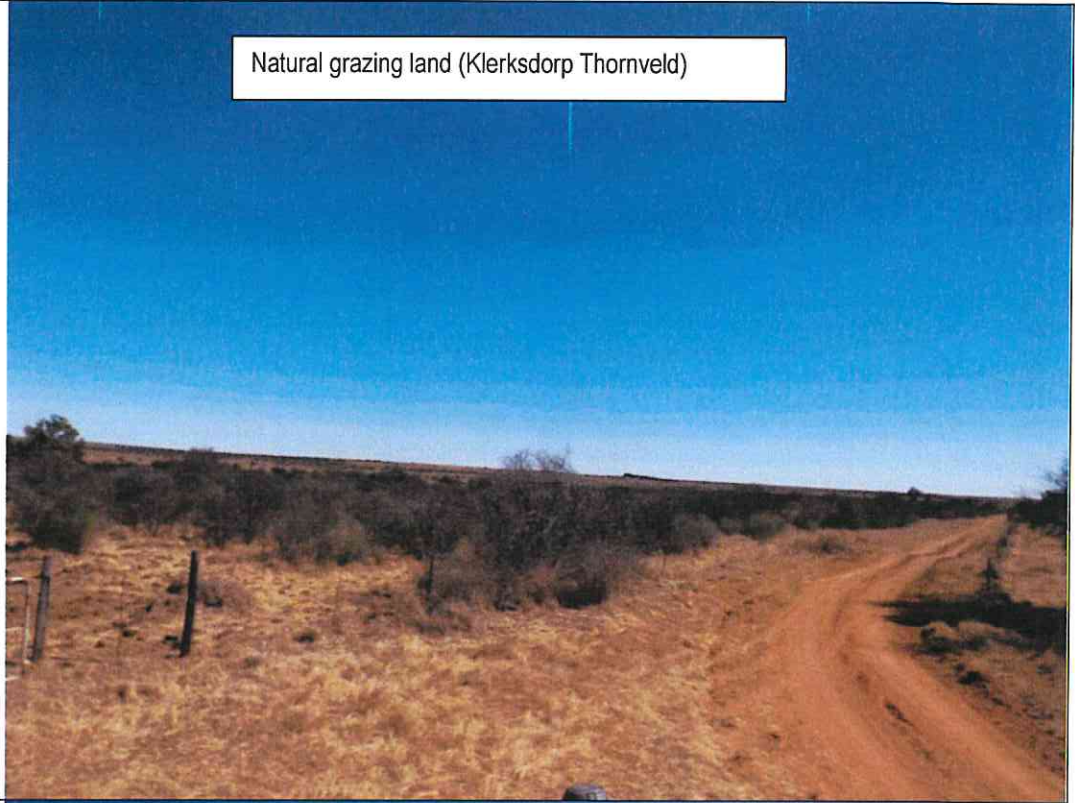
8

Natural grazing land (Klerksdorp Thornveld)



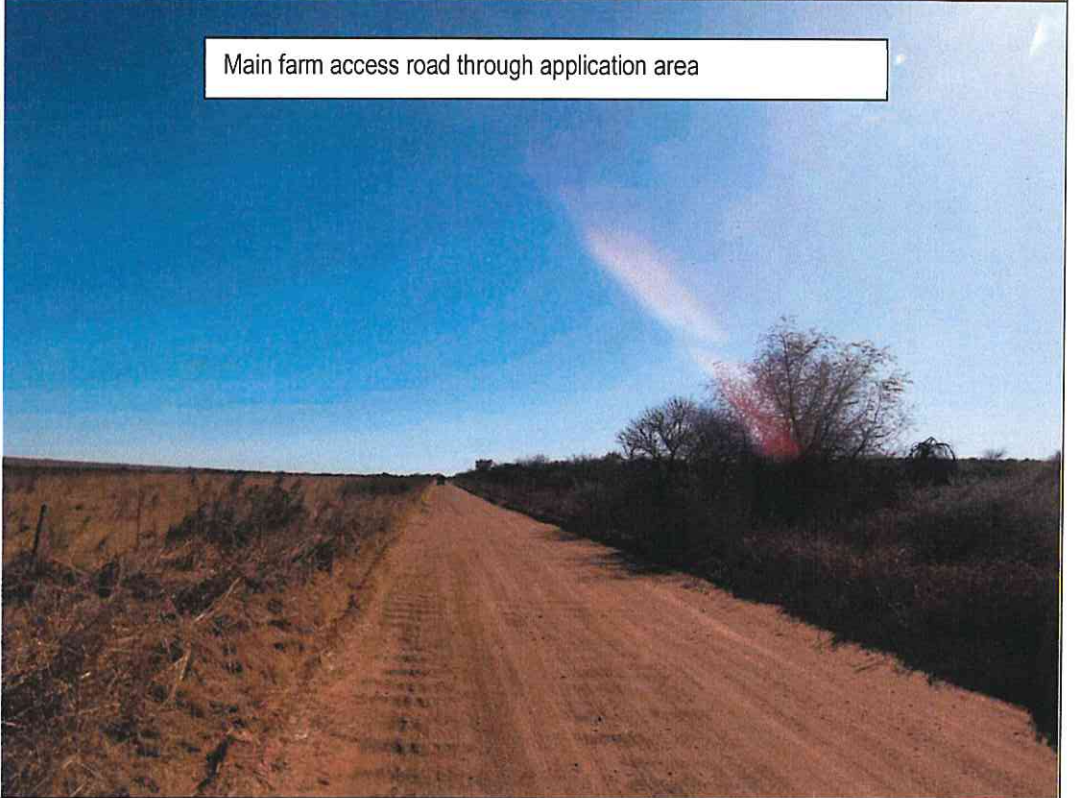
9

Natural grazing land (Klerksdorp Thornveld)



10

Main farm access road through application area



Screening of environmental sensitivity of the proposed site (See Appendix 3 for full report):

Furthermore according to the DEDACT's (Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism's) screening tool the footprint of this application area, although only **small scale prospecting (1,012 ha disturbed over 50 months out of 388, 7385 ha)**, are classified (by background reference to the whole prospecting right application area as per summary table below.

According to the **screening of environmental sensitivity of the proposed prospecting site (388.7 ha)** it is indicated that **Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme** was classified as being VERY HIGH. Also the whole of the area is being regarded as to have a MEDIUM environmental sensitivity with regard to plant **species**. The majority of the areas have been disturbed by agricultural activities. The **proposed prospecting site** should be regarded as a "**brownfields site**" as the site has been disturbed by agriculture activities. The **Animal Species Theme** is regarded as of MEDIUM sensitivity. The **site has been disturbed by agricultural activities in the past and currently** and it is likely that animals would not stay in such a habitat but rather move to other undisturbed areas.

Palaeontology Theme was further classified as being MEDIUM sensitive. It is however not foreseen that there will be any such sites of the application area that the landowner (applicant) may not be aware of any findings and they would have come across item if there were any. **The prospecting activity will be only alluvial gravel and not hard rock formations.** The prospecting project manager will have to keep a look out for possible sightings and report it as soon as possible.

According to the screening of environmental sensitivity of the proposed site it is indicated that **Agricultural Theme** was classified as being HIGH sensitivity. The prospecting sites will disturb **only 1.012 ha in total over 50 months (within the 388.7 ha prospecting right application area)** and should be regarded as a "**brownfields site**" as the site has been disturbed by agriculture activities(cultivation of pasture land for cattle). Rehabilitation of the 1.012 ha sites will return the site to some grazing capability for cattle. **The majority of the farm still continues with agricultural activity (grazing for cattle)(IV; marginal potential arable land) and is in no way hindered by the proposed activity and the environmental sensitivity for the 1. 012 ha should be low.**

According to the screening of environmental sensitivity of the proposed site it is indicated that **Plant species Theme** was classified as being MEDIUM sensitivity. **Giving the fact that the majority of the prospecting right application area is regarded as of LOW environmental sensitivity and the fact that the remaining area have been impacted by agricultural activities the site is actually "Brownfields site".**

The use of explosives will not take place during the prospecting operation, so there will be no impact on the environmental sensitivity with regard to the Aviation theme

See Summary: (Results of screening report for the prospecting right application area of 388.7 ha in total):

Table 4: DEDACT - Screening Report

Theme	Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
Agriculture Theme		X		
Animal Species Theme			X	
Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	X			
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme				X
Civil Aviation Theme		X		
Defence Theme				X
Palaeontology Theme			X	

Plant Species Theme			X	
Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme	X			

Climate: Climate Warm-temperate, summer-rainfall region, with overall **MAP of 533 mm**. Summer temperatures are high. Frequent frosts occur in winter.

Geology & Soil: Dominant land type Bd, closely followed by Bc, Ae and Ba. **Geology & Soils Shale, slate and quartzite of the Pretoria Group with interlaid diabase sills and Hekpoort lava supporting relatively shallow and rocky soils (Glenrosa and Mispah forms), typical of the Fb land type. Equally represented are eutrophic red plinthic soils (Hutton form), derived** mainly from a thick succession of volcanics and sediments of the **Ventersdorp Supergroup (Bc land type)**. Bd and Ae of minor occurrence.

Animal Life [Fauna]: Not many species were directly observed but the presence of nesting sites in the area is an indication that this area is an acceptable habitat for shelter and food for avian species. The natural animal life occurring over the application area includes but is not restricted to, small animals common in this area. List of mammals which are likely to occur over the project area were derived based on distribution record from the Animal Demography Unit (ADU) web portal: <http://vmus.adu.org.za>. Animals that are likely to occur here are: *Cynictis penicillata* (Yellow Mongoose), *Sylvicapra grimmia* (Bush Duiker), *Hystrix africaeaustralis* (Cape Porcupine), *Canis mesomelas* (Black-backed Jackal), *Herpestes sanguineus* (Slender Mongoose), *Raphicerus campestris* (Steenbok), *Otocyon megalotis* (Bat-eared Fox), *Phacochoerus africanus* (Common Warthog (Suidae)).

The study area is being known for the agriculture with regard to the production of Cattle.

Surface Water: Makwassie Spruit : This application area fall within the **water management area (WMA) of the Middel Vaal (9) and secondary catchment area C25 and tertiary drainage region C25D (Surface area 109 km²)**. It is not expected that **0,43 ha prospecting sites in total will have any effect on the surface run-off in the drainage catchment area (C25D)**.

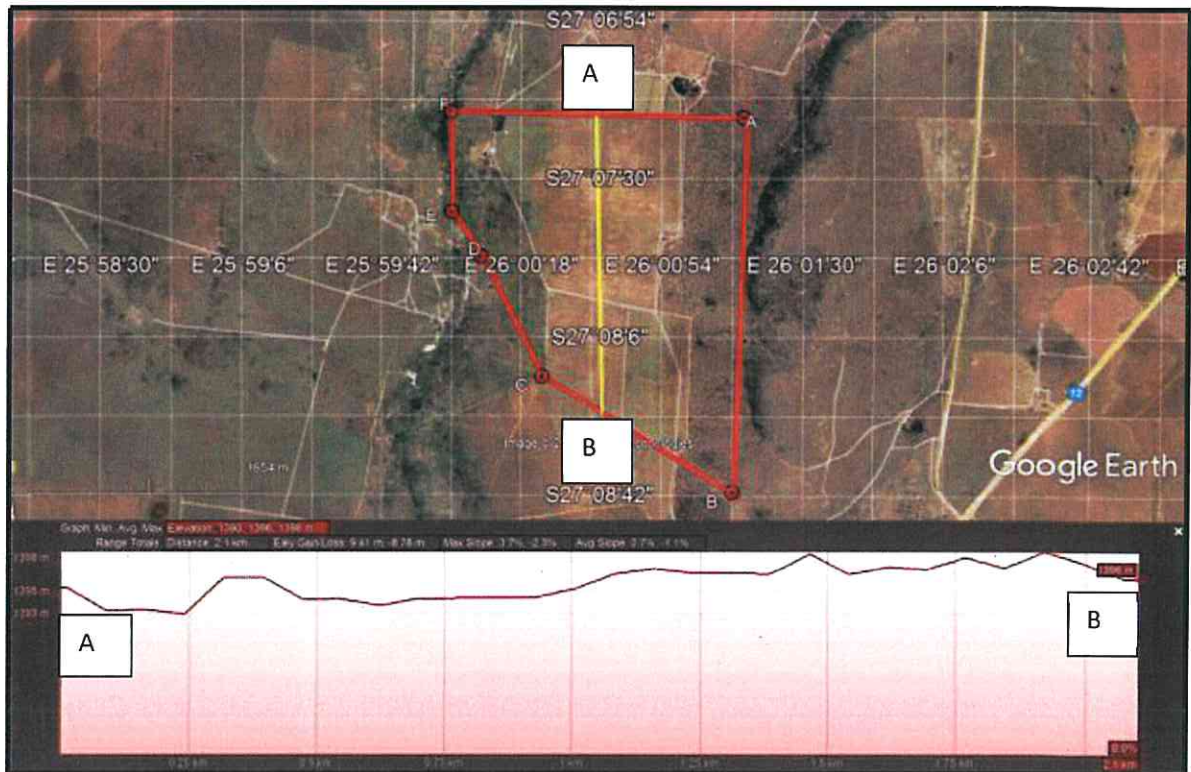
According to NEMA's Screening Tool the *Aquatic biodiversity sensitivity* was classified as being very high sensitive. All prospecting activities need to be kept 100 m horizontally way from any surface water bodies (streams, pans, etc.).

Ground Water: There are boreholes on the application area. The applicant intends TO USE WATER from the Makwassie Spruit for prospecting use. The water uses will be 100m³ a day for the primary processing in the bulk sampling phase.

Air Quality: The impact on air quality will occur from test pits, trenches and movement on the roads. This impact will be low and will be monitored and mitigated trough wetting of the roads. This area fall in very rural area and the impact form windblown dust particles, can have just as big an impact. Area where testing are completed must be backfilled and re-vegetated so soon as possible to establish a vegetation layer in order to retain the loose soil fractions.

Noise: The impact of noise will be generated by the prospecting equipment. This operation will only be in day time working hours and will have a low impact on current surroundings. And because of the extent of this application area 388.7 ha, the sound will get lost and no residence on neighboring farms will be adversely affected. One farmstead is located within the application area. The impact may be greater with regards to wild animals, but they tend to move away toward areas less influenced by noise disturbance.

Topography: The site has one **terrain type**, which is characterized as “**Plains with pans**” (Terrain Morphological Map of S.A. 1983), covered with mainly cultivated grassland. **The average slope is 0.7 % - 1.1 % that can be described as flat (see slope profile).** The **average elevation is between 1393-1398 masl** (meters above sea level) over most of the prospecting right application area.



Sites of Archaeological and Cultural Interest:

No graveyards on site identified.

Sensitive Landscapes: Although severely disturbed by historical and previous prospecting/mining activities, there is a quality to these ecosystems in and around this Makwassie stream area that's different from the neighbouring natural grasslands. This area can be seen as a sensitive landscape as the vegetation and soil in and around these areas are normally very different from normal vegetation cover and much more vulnerable to disturbance. **All prospecting associated activities should be kept 100 meter horizontally away from any (surface water body stream, pan).**

Visual Aspects: These prospecting activities will be visible to the landowner and neighbours and not people travelling on the N12.

Social: The proposed activity will employ 8 **people (manager included)**. Various social amenities are available close to the operation. These include schools, hospitals, clinics, churches, recreation facilities as well as a Police Station at Wolmaransstad, which is located ±15 km away from the proposed operation.

(b) Description of the current land uses.

The current land use (agricultural) is mainly cultivated grasses (pasture) and natural vegetation for grazing by cattle, etc.

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

The application area is situated over a rural part of the Wolmaransstad district. The area is characterized by mainly cultivated and some natural grazing land for cattle. There are farmsteads and a gravel farm entrance road.

All of the above infrastructure can be seen on the Infrastructure Plan - **Appendix 1(b1 & b2)**. **The surrounding farms** are mostly utilized as cultivated field for cash crops and natural grazing and prospecting/mining. The evidence of years of alluvial diamond mining can clearly be seen over these areas. Access to farm will be from the N12 running between Wolmaransstad and Klerksdorp via a farm gravel road (Driefontein). See **Appendix 1(b1 & b2)** for Infrastructure Plan of the application area.

(d) Environmental and current land use map.

Current land use on the application area is (agriculture) grazing over cultivated pasture mainly and natural veld. This is privately owned land. See **Appendix 1 C** for more detail.

v) Impacts and risks identified

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix 2 – 2. (1)[(h)] (g)(v)

The proposed project is anticipated to impact on a range of biophysical and socio-economic aspects of the environment. The main purpose of the Scoping Report is to identify and evaluate the significance of these potential impacts and determine how they can be minimized or mitigated.

It should be noted that a comprehensive Environmental Management Program (EMPr) will be developed and implemented to regulate and minimize the direct, indirect and cumulative impacts during the construction and operational phases. The potential environmental impacts identified during the Scoping Phase, which will be investigated further in the Impact Assessment Phase of the project are summarized in **Table 5** on the next page.

Table 5: Impact significance identification matrix for – Driefontein 34 HO

PHASE	Components	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	
		ABIOTIC						BIOTIC						SOCIO-ECONOMIC		
		Geology	Topography	Soil	Land capability	Land use potential	Surface water	Ground water	Air quality	Noise	Vegetation	Wildlife	Sensitive landscapes	Visual impact	Archaeological & cultural sites	Socio-economic impacts
1	Activity, Product or Service															
2	Demarcation of prospecting focus area. Establishment (site preparation, vegetation clearance, topsoil removal and stockpiling) of proper access roads (upgrade existing road), site workshop & storage area (temporary containers), mineral processing plant conveyor, mobile screen and 2 x 14 feet washing pans, generator, ect.) Initial vegetation clearance, topsoil removal & stockpiling next to first opencast/pit/trench within the mine focus area.															
3	Establishment of banded diesel and oil/chemical storage facilities, chemical															
4	Provision of storage tanks for potable (drinking water) and process water (dust															
5	Provision of waste handling/disposal facilities (domestic & industrial waste bins.															
6	Fencing –off active prospecting site in as required in terms of the MHSA. Ensure access control (gate), ect.															
7	Vegetation clearance, topsoil removal & stockpiling net to opencast/pit/trench within the mine focus area (0.5 ha of surface area disturbed at any given time).															

[R and I Holding (SA) (Pty) Ltd.] - Driefontein 34 HP (Portion 7 (a portion of portion 1) – NW 30/5/1/1/2/ 13465 PR]

PHASE	Components	A	B	C	D	ABIOTIC				BIOTIC				K	L	M	N	
		Geology	Topography	Soil	Land capability	Land use potential	Surface water	Ground water	Air quality	Noise	Vegetation	Wildlife	Sensitive landscapes					Visual impact
8	Activity, Product or Service Mechanically excavating overburden with an excavator and stockpile separately from topsoil dump. Remove gravel with excavator and stockpile on side of trench/pit to load onto trucks.	H	H+	H	H	H	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	L+		M		H
9	Transport with trucks to mineral processing plant (conveyor, screen, 2 x 14 feet washing pans) for processing and sorting of concentrate at set intervals.			H	H		L	H	L	L	L	L	L	M+		M		H
10	The wet waste tailings coming out of the pans will be pumped to open excavations & perme dam, from where excess water is re-cycled. Backfilling of excavations (as part of concurrent rehabilitation): the coarse gravel (rough) sifted from the pans will be transported back by front-end-loaders towards all open pits for backfilling.	M	H	H	H	H	H	M	L	L	L	L	L			M		H
11	Final backfilling of all voids/trench/pits and topping of overburden dumps (excess material as the result of swell factor)	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	L	L	L	L	L		H+		H±
12	Compaction of backfilled sites		H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	L	L	L	L			H+		H+
13	Replace and spread all topsoil evenly over backfilled sites.			H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+		H+		H+
14	Establishment of vegetation cover.			H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+		H+		H+
15	Removal of all temporary & demolition of all permanent structures (Section 44 of the MPRDA).			H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+		H+		H+

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PHASE	A	B	C	D	ABIOTIC					BIOTIC			K	L	M	N	
					E	F	G	H	I	J	Vegetation	Wildlife					Sensitive landscapes
Components	Geology	Topography	Soil	Land capability	Land use potential	Surface water	Ground water	Air quality	Noise	Vegetation	Wildlife	Sensitive landscapes	VISUA	Archaeological & cultural sites	Socio-economic impacts	Affected parties	
Activity, Product or Service																	
Rehabilitation of all access roads, compacted areas, etc.				H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	L	H+	H+		H+		H+		H+

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vi) **Methodology used in determining the significance of environmental impacts**

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix2 – 2. (1)[(h)] (g)(vi)

I. Introduction:

Table 5 describes and evaluates the effects of the different prospecting projects and the associated activities on the natural and social environments. The different environmental components, on which the project (can/may) have an impact, are:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Geology | |
| 2. Topography | |
| 3. Soil | |
| 4. Land Capability | |
| 5. Land Use | |
| 6. Vegetation | |
| 7. Wildlife | |
| 8. Surface Water | |
| 9. Ground Water | |
| | 10. Air Quality |
| | 11. Noise |
| | 12. Archaeological and Cultural sites |
| | 13. Sensitive Landscapes |
| | 14. Visual Aspects |
| | 15. Socio-economic Structure |
| | 16. Interested and Affected Parties |

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Before the impact assessment could be done the different project activities were identified:

ACTIVITIES:

3. Access Roads (Existing farm roads to be upgraded)
4. Temporary office, workshops, ablution facility, water tanks, diesel tanks and other temporary buildings
5. Prospecting equipment (conveyor, drum screen, 2 x 14 feet washing pans, generator)
6. Stockpiles
7. Overburden dumps
8. Opencast and test pits & trenches (as part of bulk sampling)
9. Tailings dam (porrel dam)

ii. Environmental Impact Assessment Summary:

- **Environment likely to be affected by the prospecting operation. (See Appendix 1(b) for location)**

Environmental aspect	Affected		Not affected
	Negligible	Substantial	
1. GEOLOGY		X	
2. TOPOGRAPHY	X		
3. SOIL		X	
4. LAND CAPABILITY		X	
5. LAND USE	X (Only 1,012 ha will be effected over a 50 months period) in total)		
6. VEGETATION		X	
7. WILDLIFE	X		
8. SURFACE WATER			X
9. GROUND WATER	X		
10. AIR QUALITY	X		
11. NOISE	X		
12. SENSITIVE LANDSCAPES			X
13. VISUAL ASPECTS	X		
14. SOCIO ECONOMICS	X		

15. INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES	X		
16. ARCHAEOLOGICAL			X

• **Environment likely to be affected by the alternative land use**

Prospecting will be a new land use over this area. The site that is earmarked for prospecting represents ± 0.5 % of the total area applied for. And it is further not foreseen that prospecting activities would disturbed an area of not more than 0,1ha at any given time. The rest of the terrain would continue to be used for agriculture purposes by the landowner.

• **Assessment of the impacts created by the prospecting activity**

Before any assessment can be made the following evaluation criteria need to be described:

*Explanation of **probability** of impact occurrence*

Probability of impact	Explanation of probability
Very low	<20% sure of particular fact or likelihood of impact occurring.
Low	20 to 39% sure of particular fact or likelihood of impact occurring.
Moderate	40 to 59% sure of particular fact or likelihood of impact occurring.
High	60 to 79% sure of particular fact or likelihood of impact occurring.
Very high	80 to 99% sure of particular fact or likelihood of impact occurring.
Definite	100% sure of particular fact or likelihood of impact occurring.

*Explanation of **extent** of impact*

Extend of impact	Explanation of extend
Site specific	Direct and indirect impacts limited to site of impact only.
Local	Direct and indirect impacts affecting environmental elements within the Wolmaransstad area .
Regional	Direct and indirect impacts affecting environmental elements within North West Province.
National	Direct and indirect impacts affecting environmental elements on a national level.
Global	Direct and indirect impacts affecting environmental elements on a global level.

*Explanation of **duration** of impact*

Duration of impact	Explanation of duration
Very short	Less than 1 year
Short	1 to 5 years
Medium	6 to 12 years
Long	13 to 50 years
Very long	Longer than 50 years
Permanent	Permanent

*Explanation of impact **significance***

Impact significance	Explanation of significance
No impact	There would be no impact at all - not even a very low impact on the system or any of its parts.
Very low	Impact would be negligible. In the case of negative impacts, almost no mitigation and/or remedial activity would be needed, and any minor steps, which might be needed, would be easy, cheap and simple. In the case of positive impacts, alternative means would almost all likely to be better, in one or a number of ways, than this means of achieving the benefit.
Low	Impact would be of a low order and with little real effect. In the case of negative impacts, mitigation and/or remedial activity would be either easily achieved or little would be required, or both. In case of positive impacts, alternative means for achieving this benefit would likely be easier, cheaper, more effective, less time-consuming, or some combination of these.

Moderate significance	Impact would be real but not substantial within the bounds of those which could occur. In the case of negative impacts, mitigation and/or remedial activity would be both feasible and fairly easily possible. In the case of positive impacts, other means of achieving these benefits would be about equal in time, cost and effort.
High significance	Impacts of a substantial order. In the case of negative impacts, mitigation and/or remedial activity would be feasible but difficult, expensive, time-consuming or some combination of these. In the case of positive impacts, other means of achieving this benefit would be feasible, but these would be more difficult, expensive, time-consuming or some combination of these.
Very high significance	Of the highest order possible within the bounds of impacts which could occur. In the case of negative impacts, there would be no possible mitigation and/or remedial activity to offset the impact at the spatial or time scale for which it was predicted. In the case of positive impacts, there is no real alternative to achieving the benefit.

III. Assessment of the nature, extent, duration, probability and significance of the potential environmental, social and cultural impacts of the proposed prospecting operation, including the cumulative environmental impacts

ASPECT	IMPACTS	CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
1. GEOLOGY		
Nature of the impact	The geology will be destroyed during the opencast prospecting operation. During operation which will be for the next 50 months, the mineral resource (<i>Alluvial Diamonds</i>) will be extracted. Waste rock material/overburden material is disposed off/backfilled in existing excavations as part of the prospecting process.	
Extent	Site	Activity causing the impact
Duration	Permanent	An opencast prospecting method will be used to extract bulk samples. Therefore the original geology will be totally destroyed.
Probability	Definite	
Significance	High	
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1 Phase 2 Phase 3 Closure	
	X X X	

ASPECT	IMPACTS	CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
2. TOPOGRAPHY		
Nature of the impact	* Change in landform : * The prospecting site is situated over <u>level plains with some relief.</u> * Disturbance of the surface drainage: The prospecting of the (<i>Alluvial Diamonds</i>) deposits will result in the creation of 100 test pits (1m x 2m x ± 1,8m deep) during Phase 2, and 31 trenches (8 m x 40 m x ± 2 m or less) during Phase 3, that act as depressions in the environment that captures run-off. Prospecting activities will be concentrated as indicated on Figure 3 on the application area (approximately 2 m depth). Normal surface drainage will be disturbed at a given point. Run-off if any will be diverted away from the specific site. All prospecting activities will be kept 100 m horizontally from any surface water feature (pans, streams).	
Extent	Site	Activity causing the impact
Duration	Short	Bulk sampling through trenches, etc.
Probability	Definite	
Significance	High	
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1 Phase 2 Phase 3 Closure	
	X X X X	

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3.1 SOIL	IMPACTS				CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
Nature of the impact	The surface area is characterized by various soil depths. Any construction of infrastructure should be preceded by the removal of all available topsoil.				Activity causing the impact In the process of removing topsoil the soil layers are mixed and the structure may be disturbed.
Extent	Site				
Duration	Long				
Probability	High				
Significance	Moderate				
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	
	X	X	X		

3.2 SOIL	IMPACTS				CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
Nature of the impact	The establishment, construction, operation and eventually rehabilitation (demolition) of listed structures such as the access roads, stockpiles /tailings dumps, cause compaction of soil. Some areas already disturbed thus no topsoil. All prospecting activities will be concentrated on the identified prospecting focus area where (<i>Alluvial Diamonds</i>) deposits could be found. In the same time a certain surface area is therefore alienated. The active prospecting surface area (alienated) would be restricted within the 1.012 ha (in relation to area of application of the prospecting right of 388.7 hectares) for the next 50 months.				Activity causing the impact Site preparation for additional prospecting sites and the construction, operation of listed infrastructure.
Extent	Site				
Duration	Short				
Probability	High				
Significance	Moderate				
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	
	X	X	X	X	

ASPECT	IMPACTS				CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
3.3 SOIL					
Nature of the impact	Soil erosion: Due to the fact that certain surface areas would become compacted and this would lead to lesser infiltration of rainwater and more run-off that could cause erosion on bare disturbed surfaces. Erosion would always be possible until such time a vegetation cover is provided during rehabilitation phase.				Activity causing the impact When removing topsoil during site preparation, little storm water control structures are in place. If a severe storm hits the area, it may lead to erosion on site. Topsoil stockpiles may be prone to erosion
Extent	Site				
Duration	Very short				
Probability	Very low				
Significance	Low				
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	
	X	X	X	X	

ASPECT	IMPACTS				CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
3.4 SOIL					
Nature of the impact	Potential of soil contamination.				None.
Extent	Site				Activity causing the impact
Duration	Long				Vehicle/equipment breakages and oil/lubricant /diesel spills may contaminate soil.
Probability	Moderate				
Significance	Moderate				
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	
	X	X	X	X	

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ASPECT	IMPACTS				CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
3.5 SOIL					
Nature of the impact	Loss of soil structure				None
Extent	Site				Activity causing the impact
Duration	Long				In the process of removing topsoil the soil layers are mixed and the structure may be disturbed.
Probability	High				
Significance	Moderate				
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	
	X	X	X		

ASPECT	IMPACTS				CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
3.6 SOIL					
Nature of the impact	Loss of soil fertility				None
Extent	Site				Activity causing the impact
Duration	Short				The mixing of soil during site preparation, compaction and potential pollution (spillages form oil etc.) all may cause this situation.
Probability	Definite				
Significance	Low				
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	
	X	X			

ASPECT	IMPACTS				CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
4. LAND CAPABILITY					
Nature of the impact	<p>Temporary loss of land capability to support grazing. The small area where the active prospecting activities occur (trenches, tailings dumps, stock piles, prospecting equipment) etc. will thus be temporary alienated, until the area is rehabilitated.</p> <p>All trenches would be rehabilitated as part of the prospecting process during which trenches are back-filled.</p> <p>If the old areas be re-worked this will make more land available for grazing. The rest of the application area will still be used by the landowner as agricultural land.</p>				
Extent	Site				Activity causing the impact
Duration	Long				Site preparation for additional prospecting sites and the construction, operation of listed infrastructure, the land capability of the active prospecting area will be totally destroyed.
Probability	Definite				
Significance	Moderate				
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	
	X	X	X	X	

ASPECT	IMPACTS				CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
5. LAND USE					
Nature of the impact	<p>This is a new prospecting operation and therefore the land use to support grazing on a certain portion of the 388.7 hectares during the next 5 years will be lost. Only a small portions of land (1.012 ha) would be affected by the prospecting operation relation to the total prospecting right application area of 388.7 hectares.</p> <p>All trenches would be rehabilitated as part of the prospecting process during which excavations are back-filled.</p>				
Extent	Site				Activity causing the impact
Duration	Short				Site preparation for prospecting and the construction, operation of listed infrastructure
Probability	Definite				
Significance	Moderate				
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	
	X	X	X		

ASPECT	IMPACTS				CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
6.1 VEGETATION					
Nature of the impact	Vegetation clearance, disturbance and trampling. Destruction of habitats for vegetation. Due to a disturbed ecosystem, bare ground and spreading of exotics can follow.				
Extent	Site				Activity causing the impact
Duration	Short				The site preparation for new sites, construction of listed infrastructure will cause destruction of habitats for vegetation. Due to a disturbed ecosystem, bare ground and invasion of exotics could further
Probability	Definite				
Significance	High				
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	
	X	X	X	X	

ASPECT	IMPACTS				CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
6.2 VEGETATION					
Nature of the impact	Habitat change, loss of species, spread of alien and invasive species.				
Extent	Site				Activity causing the impact
Duration	Permanent				The change in the current habitat will be mitigated during final rehabilitation.
Probability	High				
Significance	Moderate				
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	
	X	X	X		

ASPECT	IMPACTS				CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
6.3 VEGETATION					
Nature of the impact	Dust coverage of plants.				None
Extent	Site				Activity causing the impact
Duration	Short				Heavy trucks and other vehicles on dirt roads, stockpiling, dumping of tailings are mainly responsible for this impact.
Probability	High				
Significance	Low				
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	
	X	X	X		

ASPECT	IMPACTS				CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
7.1 WILDLIFE					
Nature of the impact	Wildlife or wildlife habitat destruction /change / disturbance.				None
Extent	Site				Activity causing the impact
Duration	Permanent				The flora which normally serves as habitat for animals would be destroyed during site preparation. The increase in activity will temporarily scare other animals. The area will serve as a new habitat after rehabilitation.
Probability	Very High				
Significance	Moderate				
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	
	X	X	X		

ASPECT	IMPACTS				CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
7.2 WILDLIFE					
Nature of the impact	Injury and death to wildlife.				None
Extent	Site				Activity causing the impact
Duration	Short				The movement of vehicles may kill certain insects, rodents and possible birds. Most of the remaining animal life will however move away due to noise.
Probability	Very low				
Significance	Low				
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	
	X	X	X		

ASPECT	IMPACTS				CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
7.3 WILDLIFE					
Nature of the impact	Restoration of habitat.				None
Extent	Site				Activity causing the impact
Duration	Short				As rehabilitation progresses the habitat of certain species will be restored/created (Closure objective) Animals will probably only move back when human movement is limited.
Probability	Low				
Significance	Low				
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	
	X	X	X	X	

ASPECT	IMPACTS				CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
8.1 SURFACE WATER					
Nature of the impact	<p><u>Increased silt load</u> Clearing topsoil for footprint areas can increase infiltration rates of water to the groundwater system and decrease buffering capacity of soils to absorb contaminants from spills on surface. This can increase the risk of contamination of the groundwater system (increases aquifer vulnerability).</p>				
Extent	Local				Activity causing the impact
Duration	Short				The clearance of vegetation and the traffic on access roads will all contribute to an increase in the silt load on the prospecting area.
Probability	Moderate				
Significance	Moderate				
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	
	X	X	X	X	

ASPECT	IMPACTS				CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
8.2 SURFACE WATER					
Nature of the impact	<p><u>Change in surface water quality</u> Spillages from vehicles and also surface water run-off that is not adequately diverted away from the active prospecting excavations could end-up in the excavations creating problems regarding water quality and hindering the prospecting process. Surface run-off from active prospecting sites (overburden dumps & tailings dam/dump) if not adequately contained on site could end-up in the adjacent undisturbed natural veld. If the natural surface run-off is not adequately diverted in the case of the dry-water course area, prospecting sections it could become silted-up.</p>				
Extent	Local				Activity causing the impact
Duration	Short				"Dirty / Clean" water systems at facilities like the overburden dumps, roads, trenches, etc. may impact on the quality of the surface water. The water should be contained in the surface runoff control
Probability	Moderate				
Significance	High				
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	
	X	X	X		

ASPECT	IMPACTS				CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
8.3 SURFACE WATER					
Nature of the impact	<p><u>Change in surface water quantity</u> Makwassie Spruit: Water management area (9) Middle Vaal This application area fall within the water management area of the Middle Vaal (9) and secondary catchment area C25 and tertiary drainage region C25D (Surface area 109 km²) stream the farms butt which only seem to carry standing water during heavy rainfall events. It is not expected that 1,012 ha prospecting sites in total will have any effect on the surface run-off in the drainage catchment area (C25D). Standing water in pits & trenches could as the result of rain/ surface run-off ending up in shallow depressions. All prospecting activities should be kept 100 meter horizontally away from this surface water body (pans, streams).</p>				
Extent	Site				Activity causing the impact
Duration	Short				It is an operational objective to contain or divert all surface run-offs from the active prospecting trenches area mainly due to pollution (sediment) potential. This will reduce the run-off quantity, although small in comparison with the drainage area in total.
Probability	High				
Significance	High				
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	
	X	X	X		

ASPECT	IMPACTS				CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
8.4. SURFACE WATER					
Nature of the impact	<p><u>Surface Water Quantity Use</u> Surface water abstraction will take place from the Makwassie Spruit.</p>				
Extent	Site				Activity causing the impact
Duration	Short				Opencast prospecting operation.
Probability	Low				
Significance	High				
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	
	X	X	X	X	

ASPECT	IMPACTS				CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
9.1 GROUND WATER					
Nature of the impact	<p><u>Reduction of groundwater quality</u> Prospecting activities are not likely to impact on local ground-water quality. No chemicals are used during the prospecting process. Handling of waste and transport of building material can cause various types of spills (domestic waste, pit latrines, hydrocarbons) which can infiltrate and contaminate of the groundwater system.</p>				
Extent	Site				Activity causing the impact
Duration	Long				
Probability	Definite				
Significance	High				
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	
	X	X	X	X	

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ASPECT	IMPACTS				CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
9.2 GROUND WATER					
Nature of the impact	Water supply will be from the Makwassie Spruit in with pipe/tanker to the site for prospecting use. The water uses will be 100m ³ a day for the primary processing in the bulk sampling phase.				
Extent	Site				Activity causing the impact
Duration	Short				Opencast prospecting operation.
Probability	Low				
Significance	High				
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	
	X	X	X	X	

ASPECT	IMPACTS				CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
10. AIR QUALITY					
Nature of the impact	Dust will be generated during the prospecting operation (loading with an excavator on to a dump truck) and transportation to the plant (conveyor, drum screen & washing pans) and on gravel/dirt/farm roads. The processing of the gravel is a wet process and therefore minimum dust is generated.				
Extent	Site				Activity causing the impact
Duration	Short				Initial construction work with regard to infrastructure (roads) that involves earth moving equipment. During the phase 2 & 3, dust could be generated as indicated during prospecting.
Probability	Moderate				
Significance	Moderate				
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	
	X	X	X	X	

ASPECT	IMPACTS				CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
11. NOISE					
Nature of the impact	Noise will be generated during the prospecting operation (loading with an excavator on to a dump truck) and transportation to the plant (conveyor, drum screen & washing pans). The application area itself is located in rural landscape. The impact would be of more importance regarding the direct worker environment that should adhere to the requirements in terms of the Mine Health and Safety Act.				
Extent	Local				Activity causing the impact
Duration	Short				Earth moving equipment and vehicles (trucks).
Probability	Definite				
Significance	Moderate				
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	
	X	X	X	X	

ASPECT	IMPACTS				CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
12. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL SITES					
Nature of the impact	The terrain is not archaeologically vulnerable. It is unlikely that the proposed development will result in any significant archaeological impact at the site. No graves were identified on site.				
Extent	Site				Activity causing the impact
Duration	Short				
Probability	Definite				
Significance	High				
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	
	X	X			

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ASPECT	IMPACTS	CUMULATIVE IMPACTS							
13. SENSITIVE LANDSCAPE									
Nature of the impact	All prospecting activities must be kept 100 m horizontally away from this any stream or pan.								
Extent	Site	Activity causing the impact							
Duration	Short	No activities will take within 100 m of the pan.							
Probability	Definite								
Significance	High								
Phase responsible for the impact	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Phase 1</th> <th>Phase 2</th> <th>Phase 3</th> <th>Closure</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	X	X	X
Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure						
X	X	X							

ASPECT	IMPACTS	CUMULATIVE IMPACTS							
14. VISUAL ASPECTS									
Nature of the impact	Prospecting will only be visible to landowners, neighbour and NOT people traveling on the N12 road.								
Extent	Site	Activity causing the impact							
Duration	Short	Diamond prospecting operation.							
Probability	Definite								
Significance	Low								
Phase responsible for the impact	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Phase 1</th> <th>Phase 2</th> <th>Phase 3</th> <th>Closure</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> <td></td> <td>X</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	X	X	
Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure						
X	X		X						

ASPECT	IMPACTS	CUMULATIVE IMPACTS							
15. SOCIO ECONOMICS									
Nature of the impact	<p>Increase in Socio – economic activity at local level.</p> <p>The project in itself would ensure that approximately 8 workers (including manager) would be assured of a job for some time. Job creation plays a major role in increasing the economic wellbeing of employees and their dependants in the Wolmaransstad district.</p> <p>Once all prospecting operations have ceased it would definitely have a negative impact.</p>	The increase in socio-economic activity will add to the current growth and development in Wolmaransstad already created by industry and prospecting.							
Extent	Local	Activity causing the impact							
Duration	Long	Additional employment opportunities created.							
Probability	Definite								
Significance	High								
Phase responsible for the impact	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Phase 1</th> <th>Phase 2</th> <th>Phase 3</th> <th>Closure</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	X	X	X
Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure						
X	X	X	X						

ASPECT	IMPACTS	CUMULATIVE IMPACTS							
15. SOCIO - ECONOMICS									
Nature of the impact	The main impact on the landowners is visual impact and the small area of 1,012 ha that will not be available for agricultural activities over a period of 50 months.	The economic benefits in terms of investment and the delivery of services in the North West province will get an additional benefit from the project.							
Extent	Regional	Activity causing the impact							
Duration	Very Long								
Probability	High								
Significance	Moderate								
Phase responsible for the impact	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Phase 1</th> <th>Phase 2</th> <th>Phase 3</th> <th>Closure</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> <td></td> <td>X</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	X	X	
Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure						
X	X		X						

ASPECT	IMPACTS				CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
16. INTERESTED & AFFECTED					
Nature of the impact	Impact of activities on I&AP's Temporary loss of utilization of the prospecting focus areas for agricultural purposes. The long-term benefits far out-weight the current benefits from the current use. No negative impact is expected that could be appropriately mitigated, such as the eventual rehabilitation of the excavations.				
Extent	Local				Activity causing the impact
Duration	Short				
Probability	High				
Significance	High				
Phase responsible for the impact	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Closure	
	X	X	X	X	

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

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix2 – 2. (1)[(h)] (g)(vii)

In terms of the EIA regulations, consideration must be given to alternatives. Alternatives are different approaches and ways of meeting the need, purpose and objectives of a proposed activity. Alternatives may include a location site alternative, activity alternatives, processes or technology alternatives, temporal alternatives etc. the no-go alternative or option is also considered, as it provides the baseline against which the impacts or other alternatives may be compared.

However, for this specific project, no alternatives have been investigated, with the exception of the no-go alternative. The reason for this being that the prospecting right is being applied for the sole purpose of prospecting (*Alluvial Diamonds*) gravels. The no-go option entails the continuation of the current land use (grazing for cattle) on the study site. The project will contribute towards providing continued jobs for current staff. Should the proposed project therefore not be authorized to proceed, it is anticipated that current employment opportunities will be terminated once the mineral reserves have been depleted.

The no-go option is therefore not a feasible option in this case, as it suggests that the mineral reserves should not be exploited and current employment opportunities should not materialize or be prolonged.

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

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix2 – 2. (1){(h)} (g)(viii)

There were no issues raised by any interested or affected parties or any one that was consulted. Up till now no comments were received from the State Departments, if comments still be received it will be addressed in the EIA.

The mitigation measures and technical management action plans which address potential impacts are discussed below:

Environmental Component	Geology
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mitigation exists except to backfill the excavations (pits & trenches) with the rock waste material and fine tailings. • As prospecting progressed and the excavation has been back-filled, a certain amount of overburden material and topsoil would be placed on these areas. This will not restore the geology, but will mitigate the impact. • Planned, systematic and thorough prospecting of the mineral resource (<i>Alluvial Diamonds</i>) should take place. • Optimal utilization of the mineral resource should take place within the boundaries of the prospecting terrain. • Strip, remove and store soil and overburden as far as practical in an orderly fashion and replace as far as possible on back-filled areas, in the reverse order once decision have been taken that no further prospecting would take place in a particular section or which might still be traversed by vehicles and disturbed in the process. Cognisance should be taken of the fact that bulk sampling would take place by means of an opencast prospecting method until such level is reach / cut-off point is reach where rehabilitation could begin. • Care must be taken that the removal of (<i>Alluvial Diamonds</i>) deposits by means of earthmoving equipment is restricted to what is really necessary to achieve the objective. 	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
Optimal exploration of the mineral resource in order to ensure to facilitate better rehabilitation planning. The overburden and topsoil (where available) must be replaced in a responsible and planned manner in order to achieve some conformity with the surrounding undisturbed area.	

Environmental Component	Topography
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All pits & trenches should be back-filled with waste tailings material and eventually overburden material, covered with a shallow layer of topsoil (if available). • Access to all active bulk sampling excavation areas should be controlled. The active bulk sampling area should be fenced off. The necessary warning signs should be put in place. All prospecting activities should be restricted to the fenced-off area. • Surface run-off control should be put in place at active trenches (preventing water from entering) and also rehabilitated tailings dumps and overburden dumps in order to prevent the loss of growth medium on top of the dumps. <p>Prospecting would be done according to a definite PWP (only disturbing an area that is really necessary). As part of the PWP the handling of tailings material, overburden material, construction of dumps and back-filling of trenches should also form part of it.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of the new topographical landscape in such a way that it would blend in with the surrounding landscape and allow normal surface drainage to continue. As soon as a section of the prospecting site would not be explored anymore it should be rehabilitated (planned and phased manner).</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
Rehabilitation of the new and old disturbances topographical landscape in such a way that it would blend in with the surrounding landscape and allow normal surface drainage to continue. Rehabilitation in such a way that the new landscape features would be stable and would not pose any safety hazard to human and animal anymore.	

Environmental Component	Soil (topsoil & access roads)
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>Handling of topsoil as a natural resource: Any future expansion of the trenches or construction of infrastructure should be preceded by the removal of <u>all available topsoil</u>. The surface of any new areas to be disturbed must be kept to a minimum. <u>All available topsoil/overburden material should be removed and stockpiled for rehabilitation purposes.</u></p> <p>Access roads, etc.: The clearing of soil surface areas would be restricted to what is really necessary for the construction of infrastructure. Wherever possible all topsoil should be removed and stockpiled for rehabilitation purposes. Overburden material should also be stockpiled separately if practically possible. Topsoil and overburden material should be transported to an area earmarked for rehabilitation.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
The topsoil removed in the site preparation process should be replaced during the rehabilitation exercise.	

Environmental Component	Soil (soil compaction)
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>Soil compaction: The prospecting operation should only be restricted to what is really required (demarcated area of exploitation) within the fenced-off area. Access roads towards the sites would be restricted only to the roads (existing farm roads & roads established in consultation with the surface owner). No land would be disturbed unnecessarily. Prospecting & rehabilitation should be done in a well-planned manner (according to a PWP) and in the process ensuring that activities are only restricted to surface areas really required. Compaction of soil surface areas would be alleviated once rehabilitation of certain area starts. Certain roads would probably remain for access (in consultation with the surface owner). Those that would not be required would be ripped and rehabilitated.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
Alleviation of compaction of soils would be done during rehabilitation of the prospecting terrain, including roads.	

Environmental Component	Soil (Soil erosion)
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>Soil Erosion: To take preventive steps against land disturbance like erosion. Implement and maintain cut-off trenches/berms to prevent erosion. Re-vegetation of exposed soil surfaces (man-made surfaces on tailings dumps , overburden dumps, disturb surfaces in excavated sites, roads, etc.) should happen as soon as a particular activity has ceased in order to act as a sufficient erosion prevention measure.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
No soil erosion must be visible and no potential for soil erosion must be present at closure.	

Environmental Component	Soil (Soil contamination)
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>Potential for soil contamination: Vehicles to be inspected to ensure no oil and hydraulic fluid leaks occur. All oil spills on soil to be removed and bio-remediate immediately (certain commercial products are available such as Terrasorb or it could be rehabilitated by means of the application of fertilizer and turn with a spade from time to time in order to enhance the natural occurring soil microbial activity). No servicing of vehicles must occur except on a concrete floor or over PVC lined area in an area allocated for that. Training w.r.t pollution hazards and their impact on the environment must be given as part of induction training. An incidence register for this purpose must be kept. Drip trays must be available and used where emergency repairs is done.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
No soil contamination must be visible or known before closure can be given.	

Environmental Component	Soil (Soil structure)
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>Change in Soil structure: Ensure that all available (if any) topsoil is carefully removed in different areas. The soil must also be compacted as backfilling is done. No unnecessary driving outside the active prospecting area is allowed due to soil compaction that may occur. Use organic material e.g. manure to restore the soil structure during rehabilitation. Ensure that the rehabilitation plan makes provision for ripping of roads and spreading of organic material and that this is used during rehabilitation.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
No compaction of any roads or any other area must be present during closure. If the soil structure is disturbed mitigation measures e.g. the use of organic material, lime and fertilizers must be implemented to restore the soil structure.	

Environmental Component	Soil (Soil fertility)
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>Soil fertility: Little can be done to preserve the moisture status of the soil once it is exposed. The soil must be used for rehabilitation as quickly as possible. The soil on the rehabilitated area must be analysed to determine the deficiencies and fertilizer and lime must be ploughed into the soil to restore its fertility, if necessary. Ensure that stockpiled soil is kept clean and where possible ensure that the topsoil is treated with organic material and fertilized. Do not use stockpiled soil for any other purpose but for rehabilitation. Do not use topsoil to construct roads. Ensure the rehabilitation plan makes provision for fertiliser. Make sure rehabilitated topsoil is analyzed in a laboratory. The type of fertilizer would depend on a soil analyses and fertilizer recommendation.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
The soil must be fertile enough to sustain vegetation.	

Environmental Component	Land Capability
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>The disturbance of land must be restricted (kept to a minimum) to the planned fenced-off, active prospecting site only. Remove topsoil where it is available. Take care that roads needed are restricted to one entry to the area for prospecting purposes. If new land is used for roads to enter the area it must be done in consultation with the surface owner.</p> <p>All rehabilitation will be done according to the final rehabilitation plans after approval by the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR). Topsoil will be placed in areas where it was removed and the areas will be re-vegetated accordingly. Ensure that the rehabilitation plan is implemented.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
Rehabilitated to the state that it is suitable for the predetermined and agreed land capability.	

Environmental Component	Land Use
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>The disturbance of land must be restricted (kept to a minimum) to the planned active, fenced-off prospecting site only. Remove topsoil where it is available.</p> <p>Take care that roads are the only areas used to enter the area for prospecting purposes. If new land is used for roads to enter the area it must be done in consultation with surface owner.</p> <p>All rehabilitation will be done according to the final rehabilitation plans after approval by the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR). Topsoil will be placed in areas where it was removed and the areas will be re-vegetated accordingly. Ensure that the rehabilitation plan is implemented.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
The opencast section requires the land to be totally disturbed. The replacement of tailings material, overburden and topsoil would ensure that the land is able to support some grazing.	

Environmental Component	Vegetation
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>No mitigation exists except to replace the vegetation by reseedling of grasses and natural growth.</p> <p>Prospecting should be done in a well-planned manner (according to a PWP) and in the process ensuring that activities are only restricted to surface areas really required.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
During rehabilitation indigenous vegetation cover comprising of local plant species should be established in order to ensure a well-adapted sustainable plant cover that would be able to prevent erosion of the replaced topsoil on the disturbed prospecting site exposed surfaces, tailings dumps, etc.).	

Environmental Component	Vegetation
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
Habitat change, loss of species, spread of alien and invasive species: No mitigation exists except to replace the vegetation by reseedling of grasses. Prospecting should be done in a well-planned manner (according to a PWP) and in the process ensuring that activities are only restricted to surface areas really required. Develop and implement an invasive and alien control programme to control the spread of weeds and other invasive species. 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 & 16 of the Act on Conservation of Agricultural Resources, 1983 (Act no. 43 of 1983) which list the plants. An invasive and alien control programme must be implemented by the mine.	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
No invasive and alien species must be present after closure. A post-closure control program must also be implemented.	

Environmental Component	Vegetation
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
Ensure that all roads on the prospecting site (utilized by prospecting vehicles) are daily sprayed with water to control dust. Site inspections to ensure the spraying are done.	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
No excessive dust must be present during the normal growth season after closure.	

Environmental Component	Wildlife (habitat)
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
Wildlife or wildlife habitat destruction /change / disturbance : To take care that no new or unnecessary destruction of habitats, other than the demarcated prospecting site should take place. Restoration of habitat: Ensure the rehabilitation plan is implemented.	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
The animal life habitat must be restored after decommissioning. Success will be measured against the extent to which the animals return to the area.	

Environmental Component	Wildlife (injury and death)
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
Injury and death to wildlife: Re-establish trees and grass cover as soon as possible during and after prospecting. Fence area off to ensure that no person can enter without permission. Ensure that the rehabilitation plan is compiled and executed. Keep incidence register on killings and disturbances.	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	

The animal life habitat must be restored after decommissioning. Success will be measured against the extent to which the animals return to the area.

Environmental Component	Wildlife
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>Make game catching, traps, snares, poaching and any other unnecessary disturbance of animals a disciplinary offence. All staff must undergo basic environmental awareness lecture during induction training. Machine operators and drivers to undergo appropriate level of environmental impact training to ensure they understand their impact on the environment. Ensure all staff working on the opencast section undergo basic lecture during induction phase. Introduce the actions as listed above into disciplinary code as offence.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
The post-closure phase must be suitable for further restoration of the newly man-made animal habitat. The area must be stable and acceptable for the return of animal- and plant life.	

Environmental Component	Surface Water (quality)
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>Change in surface water quality: Storm water control measures must be implemented to divert clean water away from the active prospecting site and keep contaminated water contained. Water control structures must be well designed and constructed to ensure a minimum down wash of topsoil. Vegetation disturbance must be as little as possible. The PWP must be strictly adhered to. Re-vegetation to be done as quickly as possible. Final re-vegetation to be done as per rehabilitation plan. All prospecting activities must be kept 100 meters horizontally away from any surface water body (Makwassiespruit).</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
The post closure water run-off may in no circumstance impact negatively on the water quality.	

Environmental Component	Surface Water (quantity)
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>Change in surface water quantity: Once the area is rehabilitated the surface run-off will be restored and normal clean water run-off will end-up in the drainage system. Once the area is rehabilitated the normal surface run-off drainage will be restored according to rehabilitation plan. The disturbed surface area must be rehabilitated to ensure some normal drainage. Minimal run-off should end-up in trenches. Final rehabilitation will be done according to the final rehabilitation plans after approval by the Department of Mineral Resources.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
Ultimately rehabilitation of the disturbed prospecting site and the construction of run-off control structures in a planned and phased manner would ensure normal drainage and stability of rehabilitated site.	

Environmental Component	Ground Water (quality)
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>Reduction of groundwater quality: Storm water control measures must be implemented to divert clean water away from the site and keep (silt) contaminated water contained.</p> <p>Vehicles to be inspected to ensure no oil and hydraulic fluid leaks occur. All oil spills on soil to be removed and bio-remediate immediately. No servicing of vehicles must occur except at the workshops. Training w.r.t pollution hazards and their impact on the environment must be given as part of induction training.</p> <p>Storage of fuel and oil should be done according to best practices, within a bunded area and in containers of which the integrity is sound.</p> <p>The prospecting processes will not introduce any harmful or toxic substances and the most likely sources of pollution to the groundwater system would be associated with the infrastructure and / or workshop area. The most likely contaminants is therefore nitrate and bacteria (from sewage / pit latrines), as well as hydrocarbons (from vehicle accidents, diesel storage and the workshop area).</p> <p>An incidence register for this purpose must be kept.</p> <p>Drip trays must be available and used where emergency repairs is done.</p> <p>All waste must be stored according to best practices and disposed at an authorized waste disposal facility.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
Post water quality need to indicate a positive trend/improvement.	

Environmental Component	Ground Water (quantity)
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>In the case of the use of borehole water (although the intention is not use it): Reduction of groundwater quantity, lowering of groundwater level: Water levels in the boreholes that are used for prospecting activities should be recorded monthly.</p> <p>Water volumes should be recorded continuously to ensure compliance with the water use authorization for abstraction.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
Post water quality need to indicate a positive trend/improvement.	

Environmental Component	Air Quality
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>Dust: The prospecting method will serve as mitigation measure because prospecting will limit dust to the active prospecting area (area where the excavator and the trucks are operating).</p> <p>Daily spraying of roads with water. Inspection should be done on a daily basis.</p> <p>If new roads are constructed, in coordination with surface owner, dust pollution must be mitigated by means of spraying the roads with water.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
Dust count must be the same as before prospecting. Rehabilitation of the bulk sampling site would ensure that no dust is generated from exposed surfaces.	

Environmental Component	Noise
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>Ensure the required silencers are placed on all engines and compressors. No mitigation to reverse hooters is allowed due to safety standards.</p> <p>Inspection of vehicles and machinery to ensure silencers are fitted.</p> <p>Ensure that a complaints register is created, managed and maintained. Vehicles and earthmoving equipment should be equipped with the necessary silencers and regularly maintained in a good working condition.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
No noise attributed to prospecting will be generated from the site after closure anymore. During decommissioning and closure phase some earth moving equipment and trucks would be utilized for rehabilitation.	

Environmental Component	Archaeological and Cultural Sites
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>However, the potential occurrence of unmarked graves or subsurface finds not recorded during this survey can never be excluded, so it is advised that SAHRA and a qualified archaeologist are informed immediately if archaeological objects are uncovered.</p> <p>All excavator operators must be sensitized as to identify and report any occurrence of such sites of artefacts. No activities should take place 20 m from the site.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
No site of archaeological importance should be disturbed or damaged until the necessary permit from SAHRA has been issued.	

Environmental Component	Sensitive Landscapes
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
Pans & streams (Makwassie Spruit): - All prospecting activities must be kept 100 meters horizontally away from it.	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	

Environmental Component	Visual Aspects
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>Visual impact would be addressed by means of;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * re-vegetation of disturbed areas with grasses; * removal of any temporary building, scrap, domestic waste, etc. that would otherwise contribute to a negative visual impact. <p>Concurrent rehabilitation should be done simultaneously as prospecting activities progress.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
No residual visual impacts will remain after closure. The terrain should blend in with the surrounding landscape.	

Environmental Component	Socio-Economics
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
There will be a very small increase in Socio – economic activity at local level, because of the size of this prospecting activity.	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
The economic development must deliver a multiplier effect that will contribute to the local economy long after closure.	

Environmental Component	Interested and Affected Parties
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>Access control should always be a priority. Active prospecting site should be fenced off and also any deep water holes. If any problem should arise, meetings will be held with the landowners and affected parties to consult them on certain matters like permission to prospect and pollution.</p> <p>No prospecting should be conducted under or near any Eskom power line (10 m distance should be kept) (<i>Permission of Inspector of Mines should be obtained.</i>)</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
Not to be an economic, social or environmental liability to the local community or the state now or in the future. The company will ensure that the interest of all interested and affected parties will be considered.	

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

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix2 – 2. (1){(h)} (g)(ix)

As this is a prospecting operation of the whole of the **application area (388.7385 ha)** will have to be geologically surveyed in order to determine where economical viable mining sites could be located. It will also not be a static operation as the whole area will eventually be sampled and analysed.

x) Motivation where no alternative sites were considered

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix2 – 2. (1){(h)} (g)(x)

Alternative is not applicable. The current land use is agriculture (mainly cultivated pasture and natural grassveld for grazing by cattle). The option to explore the possibility for prospecting is not an alternative land use, as previous mining/prospecting has already taken place over certain areas. The applicant, **R and I (SA) (PTY) LTD.**, is not interested in any other alternative land use over this land aside for exploration of the said minerals, or any other activity, or method use other than prospecting in the conventional way, which is the most cost effective. Please note that no additional infrastructure will be established, and therefore no alternatives for the location of infrastructure were identified.

xi) Statement motivating the preferred site.

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix2 – 2. (1){(h)} (g)(xi)

The prospecting operation will not be a static operation, the mobile plant will move as prospecting progress, thus the whole application is to determine a potential site for when the mining phase is being reached. The feasibility of prospecting the alluvial gravel diamond material from an environmental, social and economic perspective also plays a role.

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

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix2 – 2. (1)((i))(h)(a)

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

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix2 – 2. (1)((i))(h)(a)(i)

Alternative is not applicable. For this specific project, no alternatives have been investigated. The activities included in this application are determined by the location of the mineral reserves in the study area, and the proposed prospecting method to be employed as was assessed. The current land use is agricultural and is being utilized as grazing for cattle at present by the landowner.

The option to explore the possibility for prospecting is not an alternative land use as previous mining/prospecting has already taken place over some areas. The **applicant, R and I (SA) (PTY) LTD.**, is not interested in any other alternative land use over this land aside of diamonds exploration, or any other activity, or method use other than prospecting for diamonds in the conversional way, which is the most cost effective.

The No-Go option entails the continuation the **current land use (grazing of cattle)** on the application area without exploiting the mineral reserves. The prospecting activities will contribute towards the achievement of providing employment opportunities for members of the surrounding communities, thus aiding socio-economic development. Should the project therefore not be authorized to proceed, the current **employment opportunities (8) (manager included)** will be terminated. Therefore, the No-Go alternative is not a feasible option in this case, as it suggests that the mineral reserves should not be exploited and current employment opportunities should not be prolonged. Alternative is not applicable for the application area. The current land use is agricultural and is being utilized as mainly natural grazing for cattle by the landowner.

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

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix2 – 2. (1)((i))(h)(a)(ii)

The aspects that will be assessed as part of the proposed project and its area include:

- Geology
- Soil Erosion
- Rehabilitation of previously disturbed areas
- Fauna [Wildlife/Wildlife habitat destruction]
- Changes is surface water quality
- Dust
- Noise
- Archaeological/Cultural Sites

Geology:

(Alluvial Diamonds) deposits will be destroyed during the opencast prospecting operation. During operation which will be for the next 50 months, the mineral resource *(Alluvial Diamonds.)* will be extracted from gravel deposits. Waste rock material/overburden material is disposed off/backfilled in excavations as part of the backfilling process.

Soil erosion:

Due to the fact that certain surface areas would become compacted and this would lead to lesser infiltration of rainwater and more run-off that could cause erosion on bare disturbed surfaces. Erosion would always be possible until such time a vegetation cover is provided during rehabilitation phase.

Temporary loss of land capability to support grazing for cattle. The small area (1,012 ha) where the active prospecting activities occur (trenches, tailings dumps, stock piles, prospecting equipment) etc. will thus be temporary alienated, until the area is rehabilitated.

All trenches would be rehabilitated as part of the prospecting process during which trenches are back-filled. The rest of the application area will still be used by the landowner as agricultural land.

Rehabilitation:

This is a new prospecting operation and therefore will lose its land use to support grazing on a certain portion of the **388.7 hectares during the next 50 months**. Only a small portion of land (1.012 ha) would be affected by the prospecting operation relation to the total prospecting right application area of 388.7385 hectares. All pits & trenches would be rehabilitated as part of the prospecting process during which excavations are back-filled.

Wildlife or wildlife habitat destruction/change / disturbance:

Increase silt load. Clearing topsoil for footprint areas can increase infiltration rates of water to the groundwater system and decrease buffering capacity of soils to absorb contaminants from spills on surface. This can increase the risk of contamination of the groundwater system (increases aquifer vulnerability).

Change in surface water quality:

Spillages from vehicles and also surface water run-off that is not adequately diverted away from the active prospecting excavations could end-up in the excavations creating problems regarding water quality and hindering the prospecting process.

Surface run-off from active prospecting sites (overburden dumps & tailings dam/dump) if not adequately contained on site could end-up in the adjacent undisturbed natural veld.

If the natural surface run-off is not adequately diverted in the case of the **dry-water course area**, prospecting sections it could become silted-up.

Dust:

Dust will be generated during the prospecting operation (loading with an excavator on to a dump truck) and transportation to the plant (conveyor, drum screen & washing pans) and on gravel/dirt/farm roads. The processing of the gravel is a wet process and therefore minimum dust is generated.

Noise:

Dust will be generated during the prospecting operation (loading with an excavator on to a dump truck) and transportation to the plant (conveyor, drum screen & washing pans). The mine itself is located in rural landscape. The impact would be of more importance regarding the direct worker environment that should adhere to the requirements in terms of the Mine Health and Safety Act.

Archaeological/Cultural Sites:

The terrain is not archaeologically vulnerable. It is unlikely that the proposed development will result in any significant archaeological impact at the site.

iii. Description of aspects to be assessed by specialists

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix2 – 2. (1)(i)(h)(a)(iii)

As this is only a prospecting application and although the Makwassie Spruit should be treated as sensitive areas, all prospecting activities will be kept 100 metres horizontally away from this surface water body. No heritage areas of significance were noted on the application area there will be no specialist studies. All impacts noted will be mitigated.

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

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix2 – 2. (1)(i)(h)(a)(iv)

A thorough foot survey and site inspection was done by the EAP and further visit will be done before compiling the EIA. Each aspect was then assessed individually with the 24 year experience of the EAP.

v. The proposed method of assessing duration significance

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix2 – 2. (1)(i)(h)(a)(v)

The assessing of the duration is done on hand of the different phases as described in the Prospecting Works Program (PWP) which is also described under **Point ii) h)**. The significance is assessed from experience and from the actual situation on the specific site. Please see **Point vi)** for detail.

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

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix2 – 2. (1)(i)(h)(a)(vi)

Consultation with all competent authorities will be done. The Scoping Report will be send to them from the office of the EAP.

vii. Particulars of the public participation process with regard to the Impact Assessment process that will be conducted

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix2 – 2. (1)(i)(h)(a)(vii)

1. Steps to be taken to notify interested and affected parties.
The landowner, as well as the competent authorities will be consulted. Please see **Table 3** for more detail on public participation process.
2. Details of the engagement process to be followed.
The process as described by NEMA for Environmental Authorization was followed. See **Table 3** for the identification of Interested and Affected Parties to be consulted with. The landowner (E.J.J. van der Horst) and the direct neighbours were consulted personally and through letters that was given to them by hand. The result of this consultation and responses as received are all attached under **Appendix 2**. An advertisement was placed in the local newspaper of Stellalander Newspaper of 3rd August 2022, see copies of these attached. Notice was put up at the entrance to the application area, where all passers-by are invited to give through their comments of objections toward the proposed application. A copy of the Scoping Report was sent to all the State Departments. See proof of consultation under **Appendix 2**.

3. Description of the information to be provided to Interested and Affected Parties.

A copy of the map, and Prospecting Works Programme and draft Scoping Report was handed to the neighbours and landowners. A copy of the Scoping Report was send to the State Departments.

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

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix2 – 2. (1)(i)(h)(a)(viii)

Site inspection by foot survey, discussions with applicant and landowner as well as discussions with competent authorities where necessary. Completion of the EIA template.

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

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix2 – 2. (1)(i)(h)(a)(ix)

This will be kept in mind with the site inspection where each impact will again be evaluated and the mitigation and management thereof will be confirmed on site. The risk of each impact will be evaluated and if any residual risks the management thereof.

Environmental Component	Geology
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mitigation exists except to backfill the excavations (pits & trenches) with the rock waste material and fine tailings. • As prospecting progressed and the excavation has been back-filled, a certain amount of overburden material and topsoil would be placed on these areas. This will not restore the geology, but will mitigate the impact. • Planned, systematic and thorough prospecting of the mineral resource (<i>Alluvial Diamonds</i>) should take place. • Optimal utilization of the mineral resource should take place within the boundaries of the prospecting terrain. • Strip, remove and store soil and overburden as far as practical in an orderly fashion and replace as far as possible on back-filled areas, in the reverse order once decision have been taken that no further prospecting would take place in a particular section or which might still be traversed by vehicles and disturbed in the process. Cognisance should be taken of the fact that bulk sampling would take place by means of an opencast prospecting method until such level is reach / cut-off point is reach where rehabilitation could begin. • Care must be taken that the removal of (<i>Alluvial Diamonds</i>) deposits by means of earthmoving equipment is restricted to what is really necessary to achieve the objective. 	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
Optimal exploration of the mineral resource in order to ensure to facilitate better rehabilitation planning. The overburden and topsoil (where available) must be replaced in a responsible and planned manner in order to achieve some conformity with the surrounding undisturbed area.	

Environmental Component	Topography
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All pits & trenches should be back-filled with waste tailings material and eventually overburden material, covered with a shallow layer of topsoil (if available). Access to all active bulk sampling excavation areas should be controlled. The active bulk sampling area should be fenced off. The necessary warning signs should be put in place. All prospecting activities should be restricted to the fenced-off area. Surface run-off control should be put in place at active trenches (preventing water from entering) and also rehabilitated tailings dumps and overburden dumps in order to prevent the loss of growth medium on top of the dumps. <p>Prospecting would be done according to a definite PWP (only disturbing an area that is really necessary). As part of the PWP the handling of tailings material, overburden material, construction of dumps and back-filling of trenches should also form part of it.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of the new topographical landscape in such a way that it would blend in with the surrounding landscape and allow normal surface drainage to continue. As soon as a section of the prospecting site would not be explored anymore it should be rehabilitated (planned and phased manner).</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
Rehabilitation of the new and old disturbances topographical landscape in such a way that it would blend in with the surrounding landscape and allow normal surface drainage to continue. Rehabilitation in such a way that the new landscape features would be stable and would not pose any safety hazard to human and animal anymore.	

Environmental Component	Soil (topsoil & access roads)
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>Handling of topsoil as a natural resource: Any future expansion of the trenches or construction of infrastructure should be preceded by the removal of <u>all available topsoil</u>. The surface of any new areas to be disturbed must be kept to a minimum. <u>All available topsoil/overburden material should be removed and stockpiled for rehabilitation purposes.</u></p> <p>Access roads, etc.: The clearing of soil surface areas would be restricted to what is really necessary for the construction of infrastructure. Wherever possible all topsoil should be removed and stockpiled for rehabilitation purposes. Overburden material should also be stockpiled separately if practically possible. Topsoil and overburden material should be transported to an area earmarked for rehabilitation.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
The topsoil removed in the site preparation process should be replaced during the rehabilitation exercise.	

Environmental Component	Soil (soil compaction)
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>Soil compaction: The prospecting operation should only be restricted to what is really required (demarcated area of exploitation) within the fenced-off area. Access roads towards the sites would be restricted only to the roads (existing farm roads & roads established in consultation with the surface owner). No land would be disturbed unnecessarily. Prospecting & rehabilitation should be done in a well-planned manner (according to a PWP) and in the process ensuring that activities are only restricted to surface areas really required. Compaction of soil surface areas would be alleviated once rehabilitation of certain area starts. Certain roads would probably remain for access (in consultation with the surface owner). Those that would not be required would be ripped and rehabilitated.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	

Alleviation of compaction of soils would be done during rehabilitation of the prospecting terrain, including roads.

Environmental Component	Soil (Soil erosion)
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>Soil Erosion: To take preventive steps against land disturbance like erosion. Implement and maintain cut-off trenches/berms to prevent erosion.</p> <p>Re-vegetation of exposed soil surfaces (man-made surfaces on tailings dumps , overburden dumps, disturb surfaces in excavated sites, roads, etc.) should happen as soon as a particular activity has ceased in order to act as a sufficient erosion prevention measure.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
No soil erosion must be visible and no potential for soil erosion must be present at closure.	

Environmental Component	Soil (Soil contamination)
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>Potential for soil contamination: Vehicles to be inspected to ensure no oil and hydraulic fluid leaks occur. All oil spills on soil to be removed and bio-remediate immediately (certain commercial products are available such as Terrasorb or it could be rehabilitated by means of the application of fertilizer and turn with a spade from time to time in order to enhance the natural occurring soil microbial activity). No servicing of vehicles must occur except on a concrete floor or over PVC lined area in an area allocated for that. Training w.r.t pollution hazards and their impact on the environment must be given as part of induction training. An incidence register for this purpose must be kept. Drip trays must be available and used where emergency repairs is done.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
No soil contamination must be visible or known before closure can be given.	

Environmental Component	Soil (Soil structure)
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>Change in Soil structure: Ensure that all available (if any) topsoil is carefully removed in different areas. The soil must also be compacted as backfilling is done. No unnecessary driving outside the active prospecting area is allowed due to soil compaction that may occur. Use organic material e.g. manure to restore the soil structure during rehabilitation. Ensure that the rehabilitation plan makes provision for ripping of roads and spreading of organic material and that this is used during rehabilitation.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
No compaction of any roads or any other area must be present during closure. If the soil structure is disturbed mitigation measures e.g. the use of organic material, lime and fertilizers must be implemented to restore the soil structure.	
Environmental Component	Soil (Soil fertility)
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
Soil fertility:	

Little can be done to preserve the moisture status of the soil once it is exposed. The soil must be used for rehabilitation as quickly as possible.
 The soil on the rehabilitated area must be analysed to determine the deficiencies and fertilizer and lime must be ploughed into the soil to restore its fertility, if necessary.
 Ensure that stockpiled soil is kept clean and where possible ensure that the topsoil is treated with organic material and fertilized. Do not use stockpiled soil for any other purpose but for rehabilitation.
 Do not use topsoil to construct roads.
 Ensure the rehabilitation plan makes provision for fertiliser.
 Make sure rehabilitated topsoil is analyzed in a laboratory. The type of fertilizer would depend on a soil analyses and fertilizer recommendation.

EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting

To be included in EMP/EIA.

Closure Objective

The soil must be fertile enough to sustain vegetation.

Environmental Component	Land Capability
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
The disturbance of land must be restricted (kept to a minimum) to the planned fenced-off, active prospecting site only. Remove topsoil where it is available. Take care that roads needed are restricted to one entry to the area for prospecting purposes. If new land is used for roads to enter the area it must be done in consultation with the surface owner. All rehabilitation will be done according to the final rehabilitation plans after approval by the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR). Topsoil will be placed in areas where it was removed and the areas will be re-vegetated accordingly. Ensure that the rehabilitation plan is implemented.	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
Rehabilitated to the state that it is suitable for the predetermined and agreed land capability.	

Environmental Component	Land Use
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
The disturbance of land must be restricted (kept to a minimum) to the planned active, fenced-off prospecting site only. Remove topsoil where it is available. Take care that roads are the only areas used to enter the area for prospecting purposes. If new land is used for roads to enter the area it must be done in consultation with surface owner. All rehabilitation will be done according to the final rehabilitation plans after approval by the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR). Topsoil will be placed in areas where it was removed and the areas will be re-vegetated accordingly. Ensure that the rehabilitation plan is implemented.	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
The opencast section requires the land to be totally disturbed. The replacement of tailings material, overburden and topsoil would ensure that the land is able to support some grazing.	

Environmental Component	Vegetation
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
No mitigation exists except to replace the vegetation by reseeded of grasses and natural growth. Prospecting should be done in a well-planned manner (according to a PWP) and in the process ensuring that activities are only restricted to surface areas really required.	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
During rehabilitation indigenous vegetation cover comprising of local plant species should be established in order to ensure a well-adapted sustainable plant cover that would be able to prevent erosion of the replaced topsoil on the disturbed prospecting site exposed surfaces, tailings dumps, etc.).	

Environmental Component	Vegetation
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
Habitat change, loss of species, spread of alien and invasive species: No mitigation exists except to replace the vegetation by reseeded of grasses. Prospecting should be done in a well-planned manner (according to a PWP) and in the process ensuring that activities are only restricted to surface areas really required. Develop and implement an invasive and alien control programme to control the spread of weeds and other invasive species. 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 & 16 of the Act on Conservation of Agricultural Resources, 1983 (Act no. 43 of 1983) which list the plants. An invasive and alien control programme must be implemented by the mine.	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
No invasive and alien species must be present after closure. A post-closure control program must also be implemented.	

Environmental Component	Vegetation
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
Ensure that all roads on the prospecting site (utilized by prospecting vehicles) are daily sprayed with water to control dust. Site inspections to ensure the spraying are done.	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
No excessive dust must be present during the normal growth season after closure.	

Environmental Component	Wildlife (habitat)
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
Wildlife or wildlife habitat destruction /change / disturbance : To take care that no new or unnecessary destruction of habitats, other than the demarcated prospecting site should take place. Restoration of habitat: Ensure the rehabilitation plan is implemented.	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	

The animal life habitat must be restored after decommissioning. Success will be measured against the extent to which the animals return to the area.

Environmental Component	Wildlife (Injury and death)
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
Injury and death to wildlife: Re-establish trees and grass cover as soon as possible during and after prospecting. Fence area off to ensure that no person can enter without permission. Ensure that the rehabilitation plan is compiled and executed. Keep incidence register on killings and disturbances.	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
The animal life habitat must be restored after decommissioning. Success will be measured against the extent to which the animals return to the area.	

Environmental Component	Wildlife
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
Make game catching, traps, snares, poaching and any other unnecessary disturbance of animals a disciplinary offence. All staff must undergo basic environmental awareness lecture during induction training. Machine operators and drivers to undergo appropriate level of environmental impact training to ensure they understand their impact on the environment. Ensure all staff working on the opencast section undergo basic lecture during induction phase. Introduce the actions as listed above into disciplinary code as offence.	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
The post-closure phase must be suitable for further restoration of the newly man-made animal habitat. The area must be stable and acceptable for the return of animal- and plant life.	

Environmental Component	Surface Water (quality)
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
Change in surface water quality: Storm water control measures must be implemented to divert clean water away from the active prospecting site and keep contaminated water contained. Water control structures must be well designed and constructed to ensure a minimum down wash of topsoil. Vegetation disturbance must be as little as possible. The PWP must be strictly adhered to. Re-vegetation to be done as quickly as possible. Final re-vegetation to be done as per rehabilitation plan. All prospecting activities must be kept 100 meters horizontally away from any surface water body (Makwassie Spruit).	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
The post closure water run-off may in no circumstance impact negatively on the water quality.	

Environmental Component	Surface Water (quantity)
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>Change in surface water quantity: Once the area is rehabilitated the surface run-off will be restored and normal clean water run-off will end-up in the drainage system.</p> <p>Once the area is rehabilitated the normal surface run-off drainage will be restored according to rehabilitation plan. The disturbed surface area must be rehabilitated to ensure some normal drainage. Minimal run-off should end-up in trenches. Final rehabilitation will be done according to the final rehabilitation plans after approval by the Department of Mineral Resources.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
Ultimately rehabilitation of the disturbed prospecting site and the construction of run-off control structures in a planned and phased manner would ensure normal drainage and stability of rehabilitated site.	

Environmental Component	Ground Water (quality)
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>Reduction of groundwater quality: Storm water control measures must be implemented to divert clean water away from the site and keep (silt) contaminated water contained.</p> <p>Vehicles to be inspected to ensure no oil and hydraulic fluid leaks occur. All oil spills on soil to be removed and bio-remediate immediately. No servicing of vehicles must occur except at the workshops. Training w.r.t pollution hazards and their impact on the environment must be given as part of induction training.</p> <p>Storage of fuel and oil should be done according to best practices, within a bunded area and in containers of which the integrity is sound.</p> <p>The prospecting processes will not introduce any harmful or toxic substances and the most likely sources of pollution to the groundwater system would be associated with the infrastructure and / or workshop area. The most likely contaminants is therefore nitrate and bacteria (from sewage / pit latrines), as well as hydrocarbons (from vehicle accidents, diesel storage and the workshop area).</p> <p>An incidence register for this purpose must be kept.</p> <p>Drip trays must be available and used where emergency repairs is done.</p> <p>All waste must be stored according to best practices and disposed at an authorized waste disposal facility.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
Post water quality need to indicate a positive trend/improvement.	

Environmental Component	Ground Water (quantity)
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
Water will be supplied via a tanker/pipe from the Makwassie Spruit. No boreholes will be used.	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
Post water quality need to indicate a positive trend/improvement.	

Environmental Component	Air Quality
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>Dust: The prospecting method will serve as mitigation measure because prospecting will limit dust to the active prospecting area (area where the excavator and the trucks are operating). Daily spraying of roads with water. Inspection should be done on a daily basis. If new roads are constructed, in coordination with surface owner, dust pollution must be mitigated by means of spraying the roads with water.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
Dust count must be the same as before prospecting. Rehabilitation of the bulk sampling site would ensure that no dust is generated from exposed surfaces.	

Environmental Component	Noise
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>Ensure the required silencers are placed on all engines and compressors. No mitigation to reverse hooters is allowed due to safety standards. Inspection of vehicles and machinery to ensure silencers are fitted. Ensure that a complaints register is created, managed and maintained. Vehicles and earthmoving equipment should be equipped with the necessary silencers and regularly maintained in a good working condition.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
No noise attributed to prospecting will be generated from the site after closure anymore. During decommissioning and closure phase some earth moving equipment and trucks would be utilized for rehabilitation.	

Environmental Component	Archaeological and Cultural Sites
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
<p>No graves on site. However, the potential occurrence of unmarked graves or subsurface finds not recorded during this survey can never be excluded, so it is advised that SAHRA and a qualified archaeologist are informed immediately if archaeological objects are uncovered. All excavator operators must be sensitized as to identify and report any occurrence of such sites of artefacts.</p>	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
No site of archaeological importance should be disturbed or damaged until the necessary permit from SAHRA has been issued.	

Environmental Component	Sensitive Landscapes
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
Pans & streams (Makwassiespruit): - All prospecting activities must be kept 100 meters horizontally away from it.	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	

Environmental Component	Visual Aspects
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
Visual impact would be addressed by means of; * re-vegetation of disturbed areas with grasses; * removal of any temporary building, scrap, domestic waste, etc. that would otherwise contribute to a negative visual impact. Concurrent rehabilitation should be done simultaneously as prospecting activities progress.	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
No residual visual impacts will remain after closure. The terrain should blend in with the surrounding landscape.	

Environmental Component	Socio-Economics
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
There will be a very small increase in Socio – economic activity at local level, because of the size of this prospecting activity.	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
The economic development must deliver a multiplier effect that will contribute to the local economy long after closure.	

Environmental Component	Interested and Affected Parties
Environmental Management/Mitigation Measures/Action Plans/Commitments	
Access control should always be a priority. Active prospecting site should be fenced off and also any deep water holes. If any problem should arise, meetings will be held with the landowners and affected parties to consult them on certain matters like permission to prospect and pollution. No prospecting should be conducted under or near any Eskom power line (10 m distance should be kept) (<i>Permission of Inspector of Mines should be obtained.</i>)	
EMP Performance Assessment & Monitoring Reporting	
To be included in EMP/EIA.	
Closure Objective	
Not to be an economic, social or environmental liability to the local community or the state now or in the future. The company will ensure that the interest of all interested and affected parties will be considered.	

h) UNDERTAKING REGARDING CORRECTNESS OF INFORMATION

In term of NEMA – EIA Regulations No. 326 of 7 April 2017 – Reg. 21, Appendix2 – 2. (1)(j)(i), (k)(j), (l)(k), (m)(i)

UNDERTAKING

I, H.M. Erasmus, the undersigned and duly authorised thereto by

DERA Omgewingskonsultante (PTY) Ltd hereby confirms:

- ✓ the correctness of the information provided in this report;
- ✓ the inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&AP's;
- ✓ the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports where relevant and where applicable and;
- ✓ all information provided to the interested and affected parties a true reflection of this document.

Signed at Klerksdorp on this day 2nd August 2022



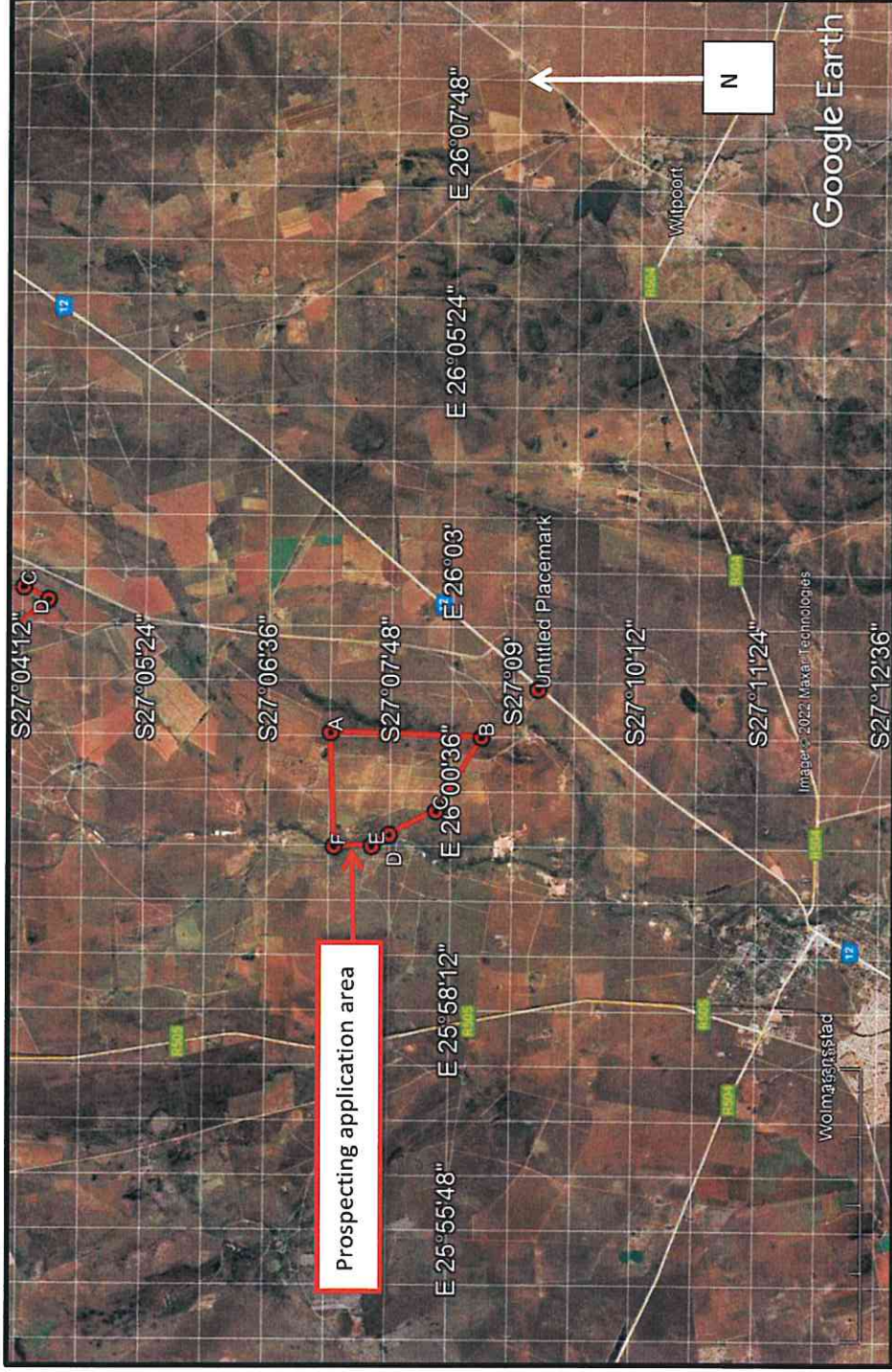
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Signature of EAP

-END-

APPENDIX 1

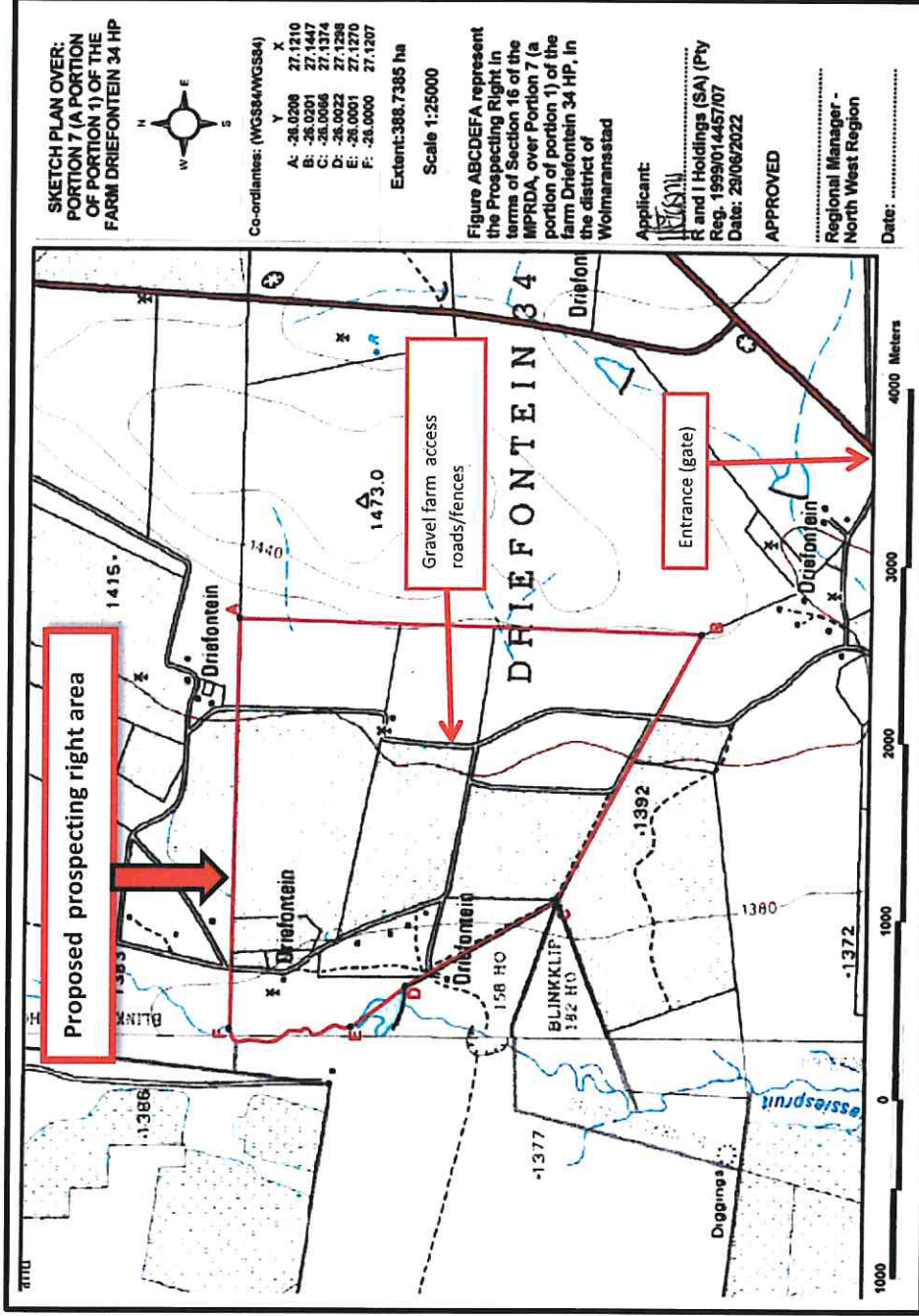
*** MAP/Plan 1a, 1b (1), 1b (2), 1C**

General location of Prospecting right application area (388,7385 ha)



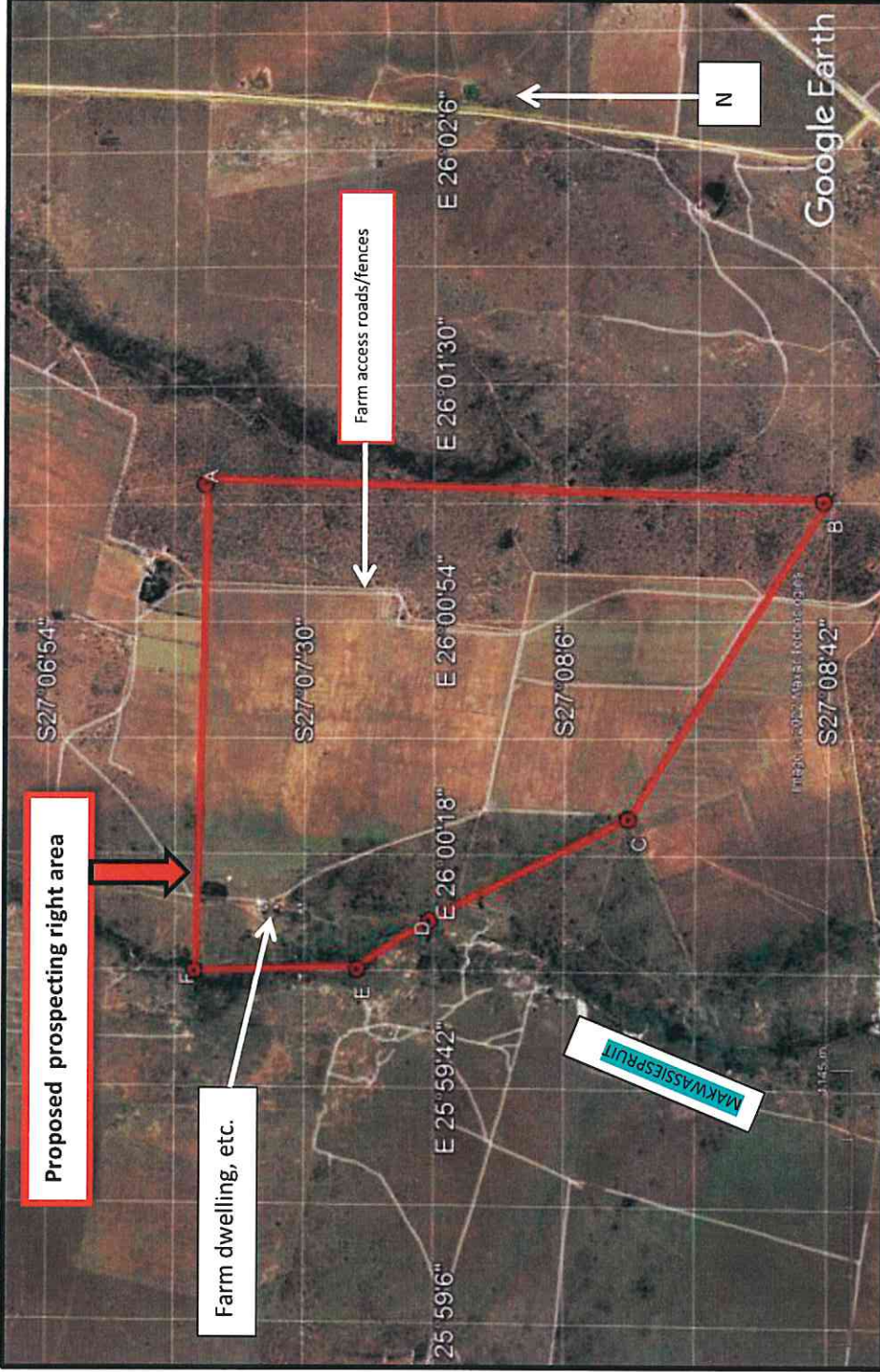
MAP 1A

SURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE MAP/PLAN



MAP/PLAN 1 b1

SURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN (Google satellite image)

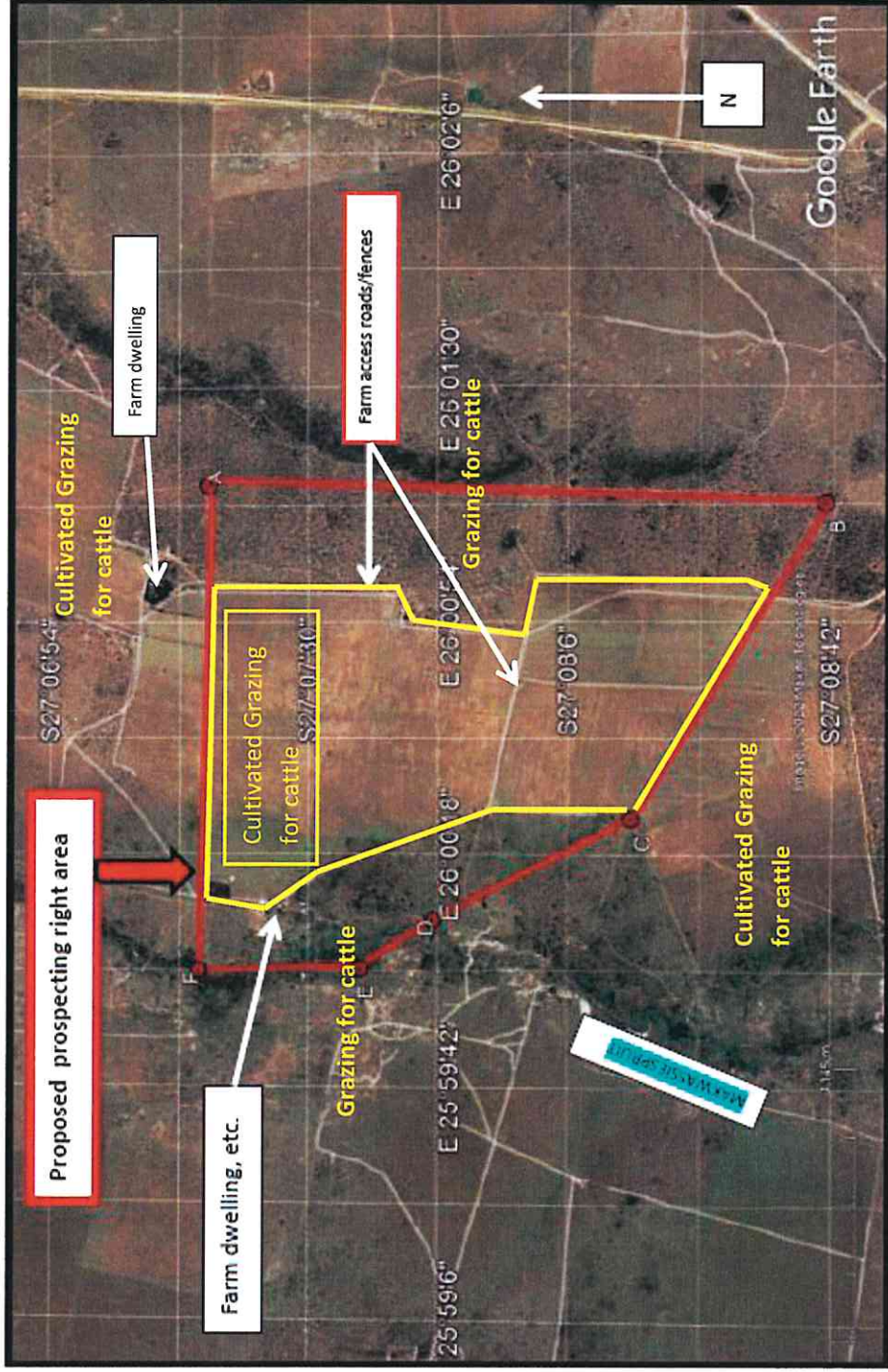


Co-ordinates: (WGS84/WGS84)

	Y	X
A:	-26.0208	27.1210
B:	-26.0201	27.1447
C:	-26.0066	27.1374
D:	-26.0022	27.1298
E:	-26.0001	27.1270
F:	-26.0000	27.1207

MAP/PLAN 1b (2)

LAND USE COMPOSITE MAP



APPENDIX 2

*** PROOF/RESULTS OF CONSULTATION**

APPENDIX 2: DETAILS OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Interested and Affected Parties	Date sent and/or	Issues raised	EAP's response to the applicant
AFFECTED PARTIES			
Landowner/s	X		
E.J.J. van der Horst (Landowner) 7 Briar Road, Newlands, Cape Town, 7700 Cell: 083 390 2853 E-mail: ejvdhorst@telkomsa.net Lawful occupier/s of the land	26 July 2022 28 July 2022	No objection See attached signed consultation letter	
Landowners or lawful occupiers on			
E.J.J. van der Horst (Landowner & surrounding (Neighbour) 7 Briar Road, Newlands, Cape Town, 7700 Cell: 083 390 2853 E-mail: ejvdhorst@telkomsa.net	26 July 2022 28 July 2022	No objection, see signed consultation letter	
Municipal councillor			
X			
Municipality			
X			
Maquassi Hills Local Municipality Peter Bolao	26 July 2022 29 July 2022	Consultation letter sent via e-mail	
Oraons of state			
Eskom			
Communities			
N/A			
Dept. Land Affairs			
X			
Keabetswe Mthupi, Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner, N W Province; Private Bag X08, Mmabatho, 2735; E-mail: Keabetswe.mthupi@drdlr.gov.za	26 July 2022 29 July 2022 1 Aug 2022 11 Aug 2022	Verification of land claims requested via e-mail	Acknowledgement letter received Response letter received
Traditional Leaders			
N/A			
Dept. Rural, Environment and Agricultural			
X			
Ouma Skosana Agricentre Building, Cnr James Moroko Drive & Stadium Road, Mmabatho, 2735 Tel: 018 389 5095; E-mail: oskosana@nwppg.gov.za	2 Aug 2022	Scoping Report sent via Fastway couriers for comments	

Dept. Water and Sanitation Dr. T. Ntuli 2 nd Floor, Bloem Plaza Building, Cnr East Burger & Charlotte Maxeke Bloemfontein, 9300 Tel: 051 405 9000 Cell: 082 808 5584 E-mail: NtuliT@dws.gov.za	X	2 Aug 2022	Scoping Report sent via Courier Guy for comments
Dept. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Maurice Vukeya Louis Le Grange Building, Peter Mokaba & Wolmaransstreet, 3 rd floor, office 318, Pothefstroom Tel: 018 285 0306; E-mail: MauriceV@daff.gov.za	X	2 Aug 2022	Scoping Report sent with Fastway couriers for comments
Provincial Heritage Resources Authority SAHRA 111 Harrington Street, Cape Town, 8001 Tel: 021 462 4502 E-mail: info@sahra.org.za		25 Aug 2022	Case ID
Other Competent Authorities			
OTHER AFFECTED PARTIES			
INTERESTED PARTIES			

Notice was published in the Stelalander of 3 August 2022

P O Box 6499
Flamwood
2572
Fax: 018 011 3760
Mobile: 082 895 3516
E-mail: dera.office@dera.co.za

.....

DERA

26 July 2022

Environmental Consultants

To whom it may concern

CONSULTATION WITH INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES WITH REGARD TO AN APPLICATION FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT IN TERMS SECTION 16 OF THE MINERALS AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (ACT 28 OF 2002) AND NEMA, EIA 2014: THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING AREA IS OVER PORTION PORTION 7 (PORTION OF PORTION 1) OF THE FARM DRIEFONTEIN 34 HP, IN THE DISTRICT OF WOLMARANSSTAD.

You are herewith informed that **R&I Holdings (Pty) Ltd.** has submitted an application in terms of Section 16 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002), and NEMA, EIA 2014 to the Regional Manager: Mineral Regulation, North West Region in respect of **Diamonds Alluvial in Kimberlite** in the magisterial district of Wolmaransstad.

R&I Holdings (Pty) Ltd is in the process of compiling the Scoping Report, which needs to be submitted at the Regional Office of DMR. The Environmental Management Programme (EMP) & Environmental Impact Report (EIA) need to be submitted at the Regional Office of DMR within 106 days from date of acceptance of the Scoping Report. The documents will be available for I&AP's for comments.

In terms of Section 10 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002), and in terms of Regulation 39(1) of the regulations published in the Government Notice No. R10328 (of 4 December 2014) under Chapter 6 of the NEMA, EIA 2014, the landowner or legal occupier of the land, as well as any other interested party must be notify and must be consulted with in terms of the proposed project.

R&I Holdings (Pty) Ltd deem it necessary to consult with inter alia yourself / your company/ your organization, and you are therefore kindly requested to comment very clearly and unambiguously with regard to the proposed prospecting project. You are requested to put in writing any interest/ objection and/or comments you may have and send it back to the appointed consultants (**Reference no. NW30/5/1/1/2/13465PR**) within 30 days from the date of receipt of this letter. If no correspondence is received from you within the mentioned period, the applicant shall accept that you have no objection in the proposed prospecting activities.

Please call me if any further information is needed.

Your co-operation will be appreciated.

Yours faithfully


Esna Erasmus

DERA Environmental Consultants

.....

REGISTRATION FORM AND COMMENT FOR THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION ON PORTION 7 (PORTION OF PORTION 1) OF THE FARM
DRIEFONTEIN 34 HO, MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF WOLMARANSSTAD.

Esna Erasmus
P.O. Box 6499
KLERKSDORP
2572

Tel. 018-468 5355
Fax: 018-011 3760
Mobile: 082 895 3516
E-mail: dera.office@dera.co.za

PERSONAL INFORMATION:

Title/Titel: Mr Initials/Voorletters: E J J First Name/Eerste naam: Evert
Surname/Van: van der Horst
E-mail/E-pos: ejjvdhorst@telkomsa.net
Telephone/Telefoon: 083 390 2853 Fax/Faks: —
Organisation (if applicable)/Organisasie (indien van toepassing): Dagmeed Investments (Pty) Ltd
Capacity (member, etc.)/Kapasiteit (lid ens): Director
Landowner/Grondseïenaar/Buurman/Neighbour/Interested and/or affected parties on the farm/op die plaas: Driefontein 34
Postal Address/ Posadres: 7 Brian Rd, Newlands Portion 7
Town/City/Dorp/Stad: Cape Town Code/Kode: 7700

COMMENT/OBJECTION:

1. What is the nature of your interest in the proposed project/Wat is u betang in die voorgename projek?
Owner of Driefontein 34
Portion 7.

2. Do you have any ground for objection towards the proposed project/Het u enige gronde tot beswaar ten opsigte van bogenoemde projek?
No

YES/NO JA/NEE

If "Yes", please list shortly/Indien 'JA', lys asseblief kortliks.

3. Do you foresee that this activity will have a negative impact on yourself or the environment/Voorsien u dat die voorgename projek 'n negatiewe inpak kan he op uself of die omgewing?

YES/NO JA/NEE

No

If "Yes", please describe shortly/Indien 'JA', verduidelik asseblief kortliks.

Filled in on/Ingevol op... 28... day of /dag van... July... (month)/(maand) 2022

Dagmeed Investments (Pty) Ltd

Name and Surname/ Company

Naam en Van/Maatskappy

Signature/Handtekening


Director

REGISTRATION FORM AND COMMENT FOR THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION ON PORTION 7 (PORTION OF PORTION 1) OF THE FARM
DRIEFONTEIN 34 HO, MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF WOLMARANSSTAD.

Esna Erasmus
P.O. Box 6499
KLERKSDORP
2572

Tel: 018-468 5355
Fax: 018-011 3760
Mobile: 082 895 3516
E-mail: dera.office@dera.co.za

PERSONAL INFORMATION:

Title/Titel: MR Initials/Voorletters: EJJ First Name/Eerste naam: Evert
Surname/Van: van der Horst
E-mail/E-pos: e.jj.vdhorst@talkamsa.net
Telephone/Telefoon: 083 390 2853 Fax/Faks: —
Organisation (if applicable)/Organisasie (indien van toepassing): Dagmeed Investments (Pty) Ltd
Capacity (member, etc.)/Kapasiteit (lid ens): Director
Landowner/Greundeienaar/Buurman/Neighbour/Interested and/or affected parties on the farm/op die plaas: Driefontein 34
Postal Address/Posadres: 7 Briar Rd, Newlands Portion 6
Town/City/Dorp/Stad: Cape Town Code/Kode: 7700

COMMENT/OBJECTION:

1. What is the nature of your interest in the proposed project/Wat is u belang in die voorgename projek?
Landowner on the southern side adjoining Driefontein 34 Portion 7.
2. Do you have any ground for objection towards the proposed project/Het u enige gronde tot beswaar ten opsigte van bogenoemde projek?
No

YES/NO JA/NEE

If "Yes", please list shortly/Indien 'JA', lys asseblief kortliks.

3. Do you foresee that this activity will have a negative impact on yourself or the environment/Voorsien u dat die voorgename projek 'n negatiewe inpak kan he op u self of die omgewing?

YES/NO JA/NEE

If "Yes", please describe shortly/Indien 'JA', verduidelik asseblief kortliks.

Filled in on/Ingevol op: 28 day of /dag van: July (month)/(maand) 2022

Dagmeed Investments (Pty)

Name and Surname/ Company

Ltd

Signature/Handtekening

Naam en Van/Maatskappy

[Signature]
Director

REGISTRATION FORM AND COMMENT FOR THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION ON PORTION 7 (PORTION OF PORTION 1) OF THE FARM
DRIEFONTEIN 34 HO, MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF WOLMARANSSTAD.

Esna Erasmus
P.O. Box 6499
KLERKSDORP
2572

Tel: 018-468 5355
Fax: 018-011 3760
Mobile: 082 895 3516
E-mail: dera.office@dera.co.za

PERSONAL INFORMATION:

Title/Titel: Mr Initials/Voorletters: EJJ First Name/Eerste naam: Evert
Surname/Van: van der Horst
E-mail/E-pos: ejjvdhorst@telkomsa.net
Telephone/Telefoon: 083 390 2853 Fax/Faks: —
Organisation (if applicable)/Organisasie (indien van toepassing): —
Capacity (member, etc.)/Kapasiteit (lid ens): —
Landowner/Grondeienaar/Buurman/Neighbour/Interested and/or affected parties on the farm/op die plaas: Driefontein 34
Postal Address/ Posadres: 7 Briar Rd., Newlands
Town/City/Dorp/Stad: Cape Town Code/Kode: 7700

COMMENT/OBJECTION:

1. What is the nature of your interest in the proposed project/Wat is u belang in die voorgename projek?
Landowner on the east and west next to Driefontein Portion 7.
2. Do you have any ground for objection towards the proposed project/Het u enige gronde tot beswaar ten opsigte van beoogende projek?
No

YES/NO JA/NEE

If "Yes", please list shortly/Indien 'JA', lys asseblief kortliks.

3. Do you foresee that this activity will have a negative impact on yourself or the environment/Voorsien u dat die voorgename projek 'n negatiewe inpak kan he op uself of die omgewing? No

YES/NO JA/NEE

If "Yes", please describe shortly/Indien 'JA', verduidelik asseblief kortliks.

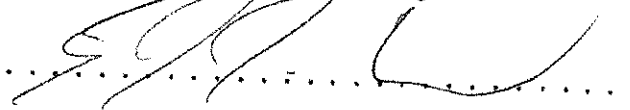
Filled in on/Ingevu op: 28 day of /dag van July (month)/(maand) 2022

EJJ van der Horst

Name and Surname/ Company

Naam en Van/Maatskappy

Signature/Handtekening



Gerda

From: Gerda <dera.office@dera.co.za>
Sent: Friday, 29 July 2022 12:06
To: 'bolaopeter@gmail.com'
Subject: Consultation letter - R&I Holdings (SA) (Pty) Ltd - Prospecting application
Attachments: Consultation letter - R&I Holdings (SA) (Pty) Ltd - Prospecting application.pdf

Good day Peter

See attached the consultation letter for a new Prospecting Right application for R&I Holdings (SA) (Pty) Ltd in the Wolmaransstad district.

It will be appreciated if you can complete the attached consultation letter and return to dera.office@dera.co.za

Regards.

Gerda Els
Cell: 083 225 1593

Esna Erasmus
Dera Omgewingskonsultante (Pty) Ltd.
Reg no: 2014/051013/07
P.O. Box 6499, Flamwood, 2572
VAT no: 4590284073
Tel: 018 468 5355
Fax: 018 011 3760
Cell: 082 895 3516
e-mail: dera.office@dera.co.za

Your message is ready to be sent with the following file or link attachments:

Consultation letter - R&I Holdings (SA) (Pty) Ltd - Prospecting application

Note: To protect against computer viruses, e-mail programs may prevent sending or receiving certain types of file attachments. Check your e-mail security settings to determine how attachments are handled.

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DERA

29 July 2022

Environmental Consultants

Maquassi Hills Local Municipality

Attention: LED officer: Mr. P. Bolao
E-mail: bolaopeter@gmail.com

RE: CONSULTATION WITH INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

It is hereby confirmed that R&I Holdings (SA) (Pty) Ltd has applied for a prospecting right over Portion 7 (Portion of Portion 1) of the farm Driefontein 34 HP, situated in the magisterial district of Wolmaransstad.

The Department of Mineral Resources has requested that the Maquassi Hills Local Municipality must be informed about the proposed prospecting right application.

Please find attached the consultation letter with the information regarding the proposed prospecting right application.

It would be highly appreciated if you could return the attached consultation letter to Dera Environmental Consultants at Fax: 018 011 3760 or dera.office@dera.co.za

DERA Environmental Consultants can be contacted for any further enquiries.

Yours sincerely

P.P. 

Esna Erasmus
DERA Environmental Consultants

.....

.....

P O Box 6499
Flamwood
2572
Fax: 018 011 3760
Mobile: 082 895 3516
E-mail: dera.office@dera.co.za

DERA

26 July 2022

Environmental Consultants

To whom it may concern

CONSULTATION WITH INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES WITH REGARD TO AN APPLICATION FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT IN TERMS SECTION 16 OF THE MINERALS AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (ACT 28 OF 2002) AND NEMA, EIA 2014: THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING AREA IS OVER PORTION PORTION 7 (PORTION OF PORTION 1) OF THE FARM DRIEFONTEIN 34 HP, IN THE DISTRICT OF WOLMARANSSTAD.

You are herewith informed that **R&I Holdings (Pty) Ltd.** has submitted an application in terms of Section 16 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002), and NEMA, EIA 2014 to the Regional Manager: Mineral Regulation, North West Region in respect of **Diamonds Alluvial in Kimberlite** in the magisterial district of Wolmaransstad.


R&I Holdings (Pty) Ltd is in the process of compiling the Scoping Report, which needs to be submitted at the Regional Office of DMR. The Environmental Management Programme (EMP) & Environmental Impact Report (EIA) need to be submitted at the Regional Office of DMR within 106 days from date of acceptance of the Scoping Report. The documents will be available for I&AP's for comments.

In terms of Section 10 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002), and in terms of Regulation 39(1) of the regulations published in the Government Notice No. R10328 (of 4 December 2014) under Chapter 6 of the NEMA, EIA 2014, the landowner or legal occupier of the land, as well as any other interested party must be notify and must be consulted with in terms of the proposed project.

R&I Holdings (Pty) Ltd deem it necessary to consult with inter alia yourself / your company/ your organization, and you are therefore kindly requested to comment very clearly and unambiguously with regard to the proposed prospecting project. You are requested to put in writing any interest/ objection and/or comments you may have and send it back to the appointed consultants (**Reference no. NW30/5/1/1/2/13465PR**) within 30 days from the date of receipt of this letter. If no correspondence is received from you within the mentioned period, the applicant shall accept that you have no objection in the proposed prospecting activities.

Please call me if any further information is needed.

Your co-operation will be appreciated.

Yours faithfully
P.P. 

Esna Erasmus
DERA Environmental Consultants

.....

:

**REGISTRATION FORM AND COMMENT FOR THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION ON PORTION 7 (PORTION OF PORTION 1) OF THE FARM
DRIEFONTEIN 34 HO, MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF WOLMARANSSTAD.**

Esna Erasmus
P.O. Box 6499
KLERKSDORP
2572

Tel. 018-468 5355
Fax: 018-011 3760
Mobile: 082 895 3516
E-mail: dera.office@dera.co.za

PERSONAL INFORMATION:

Title/Titel:..... Initials/Voorletters: First Name/Eerste naam:.....
Surname/Van.....
E-mail/E-pos.....
Telephone/Telefoon..... Fax/Faks.....
Organisation (if applicable)/Organisasie(indien van toepassing):
Capacity (member, etc.)/Kapasiteit (lid ens):
Landowner/Grondeienaar/Buurman/Neighbour/Interested and/or affected parties on the farm/op die plaas.....
Postal Address/ Posadres
Town/City/Dorp/Stad: Code/Kode:

COMMENT/OBJECTION:

1. What is the nature of your interest in the proposed project/Wat is u belang in die voorgename projek?
.....
.....
2. Do you have any ground for objection towards the proposed project/Het u enige gronde tot beswaar ten opsigte van bogenoemde projek?
.....
.....

YES/NO JA/NEE

If "Yes", please list shortly/Indien 'JA', lys asseblief kortliks.
.....
.....

3. Do you foresee that this activity will have a negative impact on yourself or the environment/Voorsien u dat die voorgename projek 'n negatiewe inpak kan he op uself of die omgewing?

YES/NO JA/NEE

If "Yes", please describe shortly/Indien 'JA', verduidelik asseblief kortliks.
.....
.....

Filled in on/Ingevu op..... day of /dag van..... (month)/(maand) 2022

Name and Surname/ Company

Signature/Handtekening

Naam en Van/Maatskappy

.....

Gerda

From: Gerda <dera.office@dera.co.za>
Sent: Friday, 29 July 2022 12:13
To: keabetswe.mothupi@dalrrd.gov.za
Subject: R&I Holdings SA (Pty) Ltd - Verification of land claims - Driefontein 34 HP
Attachments: R&I Holdings SA (Pty) Ltd - Verification of land claims - Driefontein 34 HP.pdf

Good day Kea

See attached our request for the verification of land claims on the farm Driefontein 34 HP in the Wolmaransstad district.

Regards.

Gerda Els
Cell: 083 225 1593

Esna Erasmus
Dera Omgewingskonsultante (Pty) Ltd.
Reg no: 2014/051013/07
P.O. Box 6499, Flamwood, 2572
VAT no: 4590284073
Tel: 018 468 5355
Fax: 018 011 3760
Cell: 082 895 3516
e-mail: dera.office@dera.co.za

Your message is ready to be sent with the following file or link attachments:

R&I Holdings SA (Pty) Ltd - Verification of land claims - Driefontein 34 HP

Note: To protect against computer viruses, e-mail programs may prevent sending or receiving certain types of file attachments. Check your e-mail security settings to determine how attachments are handled.

.....

DERA

Environmental Consultants

29 July 2022

Department of Land Affairs & Rural Development

Attention: Keabetswe Mothupi

Re: Verification of Land Claims

We are Environmental Consultants situated in Klerksdorp and has applied on behalf of R&I Holdings (SA) (Pty) Ltd for a Prospecting Right on the following farm in the Wolmaransstad district.


- Portion 7 (Portion of Portion 1) of the farm Driefontein 34 HP
- Maquassi Hills Local Municipality

Could you please be so kind to verify if there are any land claims over the farms as mentioned above?

It would be highly appreciated if you could help us in this matter as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact the office of Dera Environmental Consultants for any further information.

Yours truly,

p.p - 

Esna Erasmus

.....

Dera 2

R&I Holdings (Pty) Ltd NW 134 597

From: Gerda <dera.office@dera.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 11 August 2022 09:58
To: dera.office2@dera.co.za
Subject: FW: Response letters
Attachments: SKM_C650i22081108200.pdf

Gerda Els
Cell: 083 225 1593

Esna Erasmus
Dera Omgewingskonsultante (Pty) Ltd.
Reg no: 2014/051013/07
P.O. Box 6499, Flamwood, 2572
VAT no: 4590284073
Tel: 018 468 5355
Fax: 018 011 3760
Cell: 082 895 3516
e-mail: dera.office@dera.co.za

From: Keabetswe Mothupi [mailto:Keabetswe.Mothupi@dalrrd.gov.za]
Sent: Thursday, 11 August 2022 09:40
To: Gerda
Subject: Response letters

Good day

Kindly find the attached

Regards
Ms Mothupi

Disclaimer

The information contained in this e-mail may be confidential, legally privileged and protected by law. Access by the intended recipient only is authorised. If you are not the intended recipient, kindly notify the sender immediately. Unauthorised use, copying or dissemination hereof is strictly prohibited. Save for bona fide departmental purposes, the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development does not accept responsibility for the contents or opinions expressed in this e-mail, nor does it warrant this communication to be free from errors, contamination, interference or interception.



OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: NORTH WEST

Cnr James Moroka and Sekame Drive, West Gallery, Mega City, MMABATHO 2735

Tel: (018) 388 7000

Enquiries: Victor Tities
Email: victor.tities@drdlr.gov.za
Telephone: 018 388 7005

By E-Mail: dera.office@dera.co.za

Dear E Erasmus

**LAND CLAIM ENQUIRIES – PORTION 7 (A PORTION OF PORTION 1) OF THE FARM
DRIEFONTEIN 34 HP**

We refer to your letter dated 29th of July 2022.

We confirm that there is an existing land claim against the farm **Driefontein**. The claim was lodged under Maquassi Hills Local Municipality within Dr Kenneth Kaunda District. The information reflects on the database of claims lodged between 1 July 2014 and 27 July 2016 in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act, of 2014.

Whilst the Commission takes reasonable care to ensure the accuracy of the information it provides, there are various factors that are beyond the Commission's control, particularly relating to claims that have been lodged but not yet gazetted such as:

1. Some Claimants referred to properties they claim dispossession of rights in land against using historical property descriptions which may not match the current property description; and
2. Some Claimants provided the geographic descriptions of the land they claim without mentioning the specific portion/property description they claim dispossession of rights in land against.

The Constitutional Court ordered that the claims that were lodged between 1 July 2014 and 27 July 2016 are validly lodged, but it interdicted the Commission from processing those claims until the Commission has finalised the claims lodged by 31 December 1998 or until Parliament passes a new law providing for the re-opening of lodgement of land claims. Parliament was given until 27 July 2018 to pass such a law.

The Commission will therefore not be processing the above claims until it finishes claims lodged by 31 December 1998 or until Parliament passes a new law providing for re-opening of lodgement of claims.

It is important to note that provisions of section 11(7) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 do not apply until after the Commission has accepted the claim for investigation and published its details in the Government Gazette. That will only be done once either event in the previous paragraph has been finalized.

The Commission therefore does not accept any liability whatsoever if through the process of further investigation of claims it is found that there is/no land claim in respect of the above property.

If you are aware of any change in the description of the above property after 19 June 1913 kindly supply us with such description so as to enable us to do further search.

Yours faithfully



MR. L.J. BOGATSU
CHIEF DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: NORTH WEST

DATE: 20/08/2022



PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES.

Notice is given for the following application:

- 1) Environmental authorization application for prospecting.
- **Proponent:** The applicant is R&I Holdings (SA) (Pty) Ltd.
 - **Ref. no:** NW30/5/1/1/2/13465PR
 - **Property description:** The proposed prospecting area is over Portion 7 (Portion of Portion 1) of the farm Driefontein 34 HP, in the district of Wolmaransstad. The total extent of the mining area is 388.7385 hectares.
(21 SG digital codes: TOHP00000000034000007)
 - **Location:** The property is situated ±15 km north-east from Wolmaransstad.
 - **Project description:** The purpose of the application is to obtain the required authorisation from the Department to successfully: undertake Geological surveys, test pits and bulk sampling.
 - **Process of Scoping is followed**
 - **Activity applied for:** the following activities as listed in terms of NEMA (Act No. 107 of 1998) as amended and EIA Regulations, 2014 was applied for under Activity 19, (Listing Notice 2) GNR325
Activity 20 (Listing Notice 1) GNR327
Activity 27 (Listing Notice 1) GNR 327
 - **Minerals applied for:** Diamonds Alluvial
 - **Date submitted:** 30 June 2022
 - **Stakeholder involvement:** Stakeholders are invited to register as interested and affected parties and to participate in the application process by identifying issues of concern and suggestions for consideration in the Scoping Report and can contact Dera Environmental Consultants for any further information. Please submit your written comments by mail, fax or e-mail in this 30 day of this notice to:

Esna Erasmus of DERA Environmental Consultants
PO Box 6499 E-mail: dera.office@dera.co.za
Flamwood Tel: 018 468 5355
2572 Fax: 018 011 3760

- Date of advertisement: Wednesday 3 August 2022

SITE NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES.

Notice is given for the following application:

- 1) Environmental authorization application for prospecting.

- **Proponent:** The applicant is R&I Holdings (SA) (Pty) Ltd.
- **Ref. no:** NW30/5/1/1/2/13465PR
- **Property description:** The proposed prospecting area is over Portion 7 (Portion of Portion 1) of the farm Driefontein 34 HP, in the district of Wolmaransstad. The total extent of the mining area is 388.7385 hectares.
(21 SG digital codes: TOHP00000000034000007)
- **Location:** The property is situated ±15 km north-east from Wolmaransstad.
- **Project description:** The purpose of the application is to obtain the required authorisation from the Department to successfully: undertake Geological surveys, test pits and bulk sampling.
- **Process of Scoping is followed**
- **Activity applied for:** the following activities as listed in terms of NEMA (Act No. 107 of 1998) as amended and EIA Regulations, 2014 was applied for under Activity 19, (Listing Notice 2) GNR325
Activity 20 (Listing Notice 1) GNR327
Activity 27 (Listing Notice 1) GNR 327
- **Minerals applied for:** Diamonds Alluvial
- **Date submitted:** 30 June 2022
- **Stakeholder involvement:** Stakeholders are invited to register as interested and affected parties and to participate in the application process by identifying issues of concern and suggestions for consideration in the Scoping Report and can contact Dera Environmental Consultants for any further information. Please submit your written comments by mail, fax or e-mail in this 30 day of this notice to:

Esna Erasmus of DERA Environmental Consultants
PO Box 6499 E-mail: dera.office@dera.co.za
Flamwood Tel: 018 468 5355
2572 Fax: 018 011 3760

- Date of advertisement: Wednesday 3 August 2022

PLACEMENT OF ADVERT AT GATE:

Photo 1



Photo 2



SITE NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION FOR PROPOSED ACTIVITIES.

Notice is given for the following application:
 1) Environmental authorization application for prospecting

- Proponent: The applicant is G3 Mining Holdings (SA) (Pty) Ltd.
- Ref. no: NV305/17/27/165939
- Property description: The proposed prospecting area is over Portion 7 (Portion of Portion 1) of the farm Driefontein 34 HP, in the district of Malmesbury. The area of the mining area is 398 7385 hectares.
- Project description: The property is situated ± 15 km north-east from Vleemansdorp (GSG digital codes: TOHP0000000034000007)
- Location: The property is situated ± 15 km north-east from Vleemansdorp
- Project description: The purpose of the application is to obtain the required authorisation from the Department to successfully undertake Geological surveys, test pits and bulk sampling
- Process of Scoping: The following activities as listed in terms of NEMA (Act No. 107 of 1998) as amended and EIA Regulations 2014 was applied for under Activity 19 (Listing Notice 1) GNR325
- Activity 19 (Listing Notice 2) GNR325
- Activity 20 (Listing Notice 1) GNR327
- Activity 27 (Listing Notice 1) GNR327
- Minerals applied for: Gold, Platinum, Coal, Aluval
- Date submitted for comment: 30 June 2022
- Stakeholder involvement: Stakeholders are invited to register as interested and to participate in the scoping process by identifying issues of concern and suggestions for amendments to the Scoping Report. Please contact Dera Environmental Consultants for any further information. Please submit your written comments by mail, fax or e-mail in this 30 day of the notice to:

Dera Environmental Consultants
 E-mail: dera@deracoza.co.za
 Tel: 018 646 5555
 Fax: 018 011 3160
 2572

• Date of advertisement: Wednesday 3 August 2022

**GPS Location: S 27° 09' 14,14" S
 E 26° 01' 44,16" E**

APPENDIX 3

*** SCREENING REPORTS**

**SCREENING REPORT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION AS
REQUIRED BY THE 2014 EIA REGULATIONS – PROPOSED SITE
ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY**

EIA Reference number:

Project name: Driefontein 34 HP Port. 7

Project title: Prospecting Right

Date screening report generated: 30/06/2022 12:35:12

Applicant: R and I Holdings (SA)(Pty) Ltd

Compiler: DERA Omgewingskonsultante (Pty) Ltd

Compiler signature: 

Application Category: Mining|Prospecting rights

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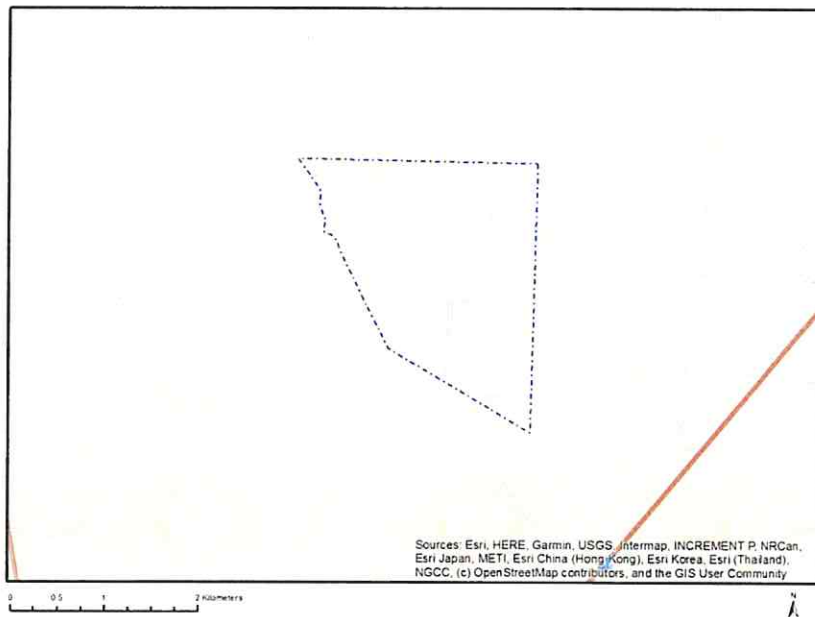
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Proposed Project Location

Orientation map 1: General location



Map of proposed site and relevant area(s)



Cadastral details of the proposed site

Property details:

No	Farm Name	Farm/ Erf No	Portion	Latitude	Longitude	Property Type
1	BOSCHRAND	158	0	27°4'58.9S	25°54'21.29E	Farm
2	DRIEFONTEIN	34	0	27°8'13.2S	26°1'55.14E	Farm
3	DRIEFONTEIN	34	2	27°6'55.87S	26°1'12.26E	Farm Portion
4	DRIEFONTEIN	34	8	27°8'2.87S	26°1'38.84E	Farm Portion
5	DRIEFONTEIN	34	7	27°7'49.28S	26°0'42.82E	Farm Portion
6	BOSCHRAND	158	0	27°7'57.53S	25°58'53.12E	Farm Portion

Development footprint¹ vertices:

No development footprint(s) specified.

Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area

No nearby wind or solar developments found.

¹ "development footprint", means the area within the site on which the development will take place and includes all ancillary developments for example roads, power lines, boundary walls, paving etc. which require vegetation clearance or which will be disturbed and for which the application has been submitted.

Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application

No intersections with EMF areas found.

Environmental screening results and assessment outcomes

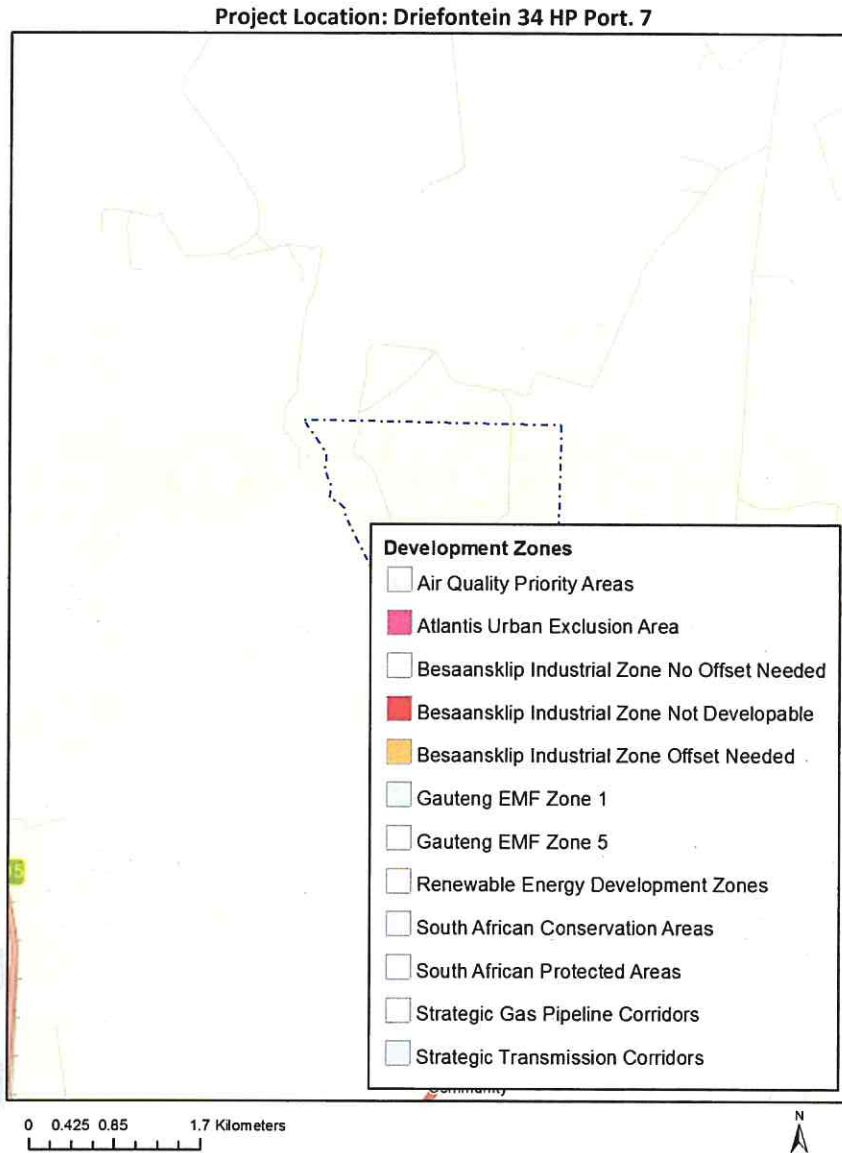
The following sections contain a summary of any development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions that apply to the proposed development site as well as the most environmental sensitive features on the site based on the site sensitivity screening results for the application classification that was selected. The application classification selected for this report is: **Mining | Prospecting rights.**

Relevant development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions

The following development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions and their implications that apply to this site are indicated below.

No intersection with any development zones found.

Map indicating proposed development footprint within applicable development incentive, restriction, exclusion or prohibition zones



Proposed Development Area Environmental Sensitivity

The following summary of the development site environmental sensitivities is identified. Only the highest environmental sensitivity is indicated. The footprint environmental sensitivities for the proposed development footprint as identified, are indicative only and must be verified on site by a suitably qualified person before the specialist assessments identified below can be confirmed.

Theme	Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
Agriculture Theme		X		
Animal Species Theme			X	

Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	X			
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme				X
Civil Aviation Theme		X		
Defence Theme				X
Paleontology Theme			X	
Plant Species Theme			X	
Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme	X			

Specialist assessments identified

Based on the selected classification, and the environmental sensitivities of the proposed development footprint, the following list of specialist assessments have been identified for inclusion in the assessment report. It is the responsibility of the EAP to confirm this list and to motivate in the assessment report, the reason for not including any of the identified specialist study including the provision of photographic evidence of the site situation.

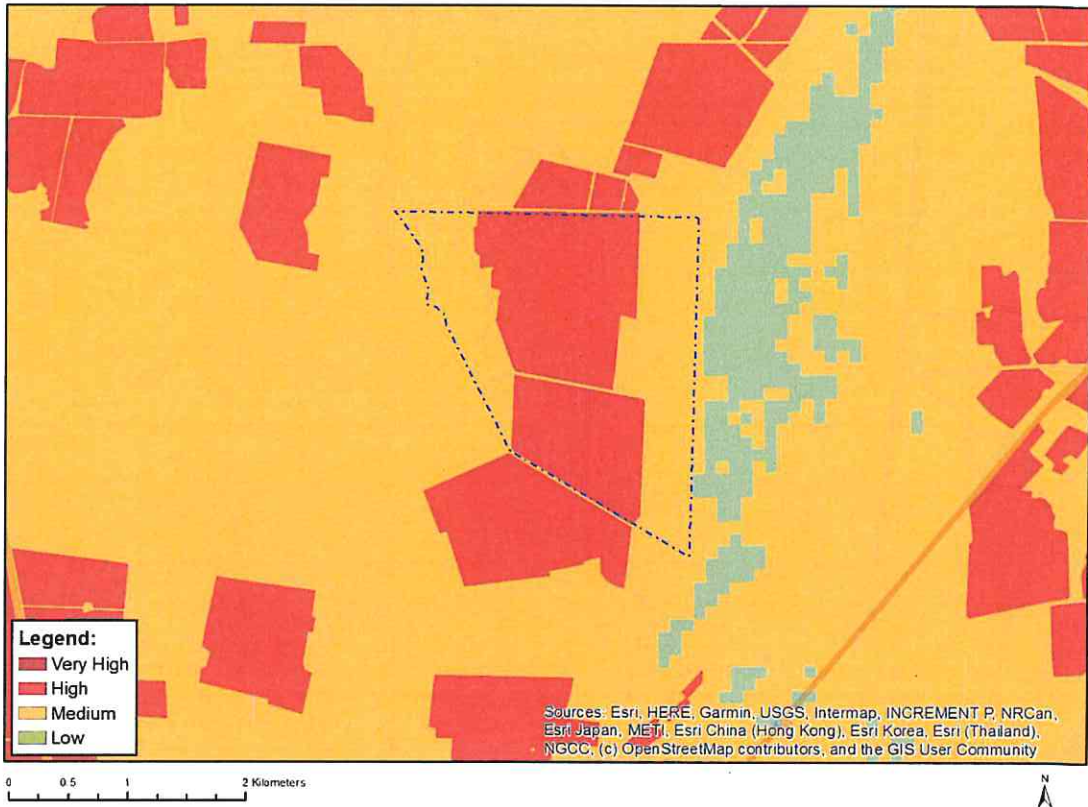
N o	Specialist assessment	Assessment Protocol
1	Agricultural Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Agriculture Assessment Protocols.pdf
2	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
3	Palaeontology Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
4	Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment Protocols.pdf
5	Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Aquatic Biodiversity Assessment Protocols.pdf
6	Noise Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Noise Impacts Assessment Protocol.pdf

	ment	
7	Radioactivity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
8	Plant Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Plant Species Assessment Protocols.pdf
9	Animal Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Animal Species Assessment Protocols.pdf

Results of the environmental sensitivity of the proposed area.

The following section represents the results of the screening for environmental sensitivity of the proposed site for relevant environmental themes associated with the project classification. It is the duty of the EAP to ensure that the environmental themes provided by the screening tool are comprehensive and complete for the project. Refer to the disclaimer.

MAP OF RELATIVE AGRICULTURE THEME SENSITIVITY

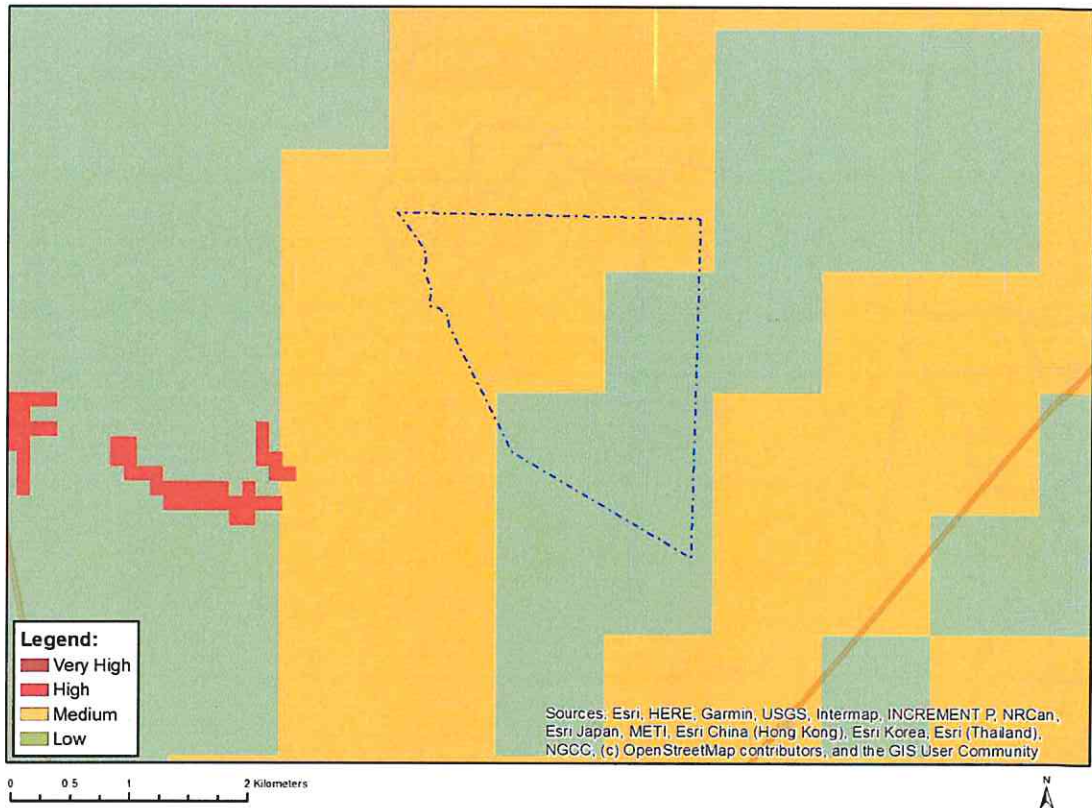


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Annual Crop Cultivation / Planted Pastures Rotation; Land capability; 06. Low-Moderate/07. Low-Moderate/08. Moderate
Medium	Land capability; 06. Low-Moderate/07. Low-Moderate/08. Moderate

MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



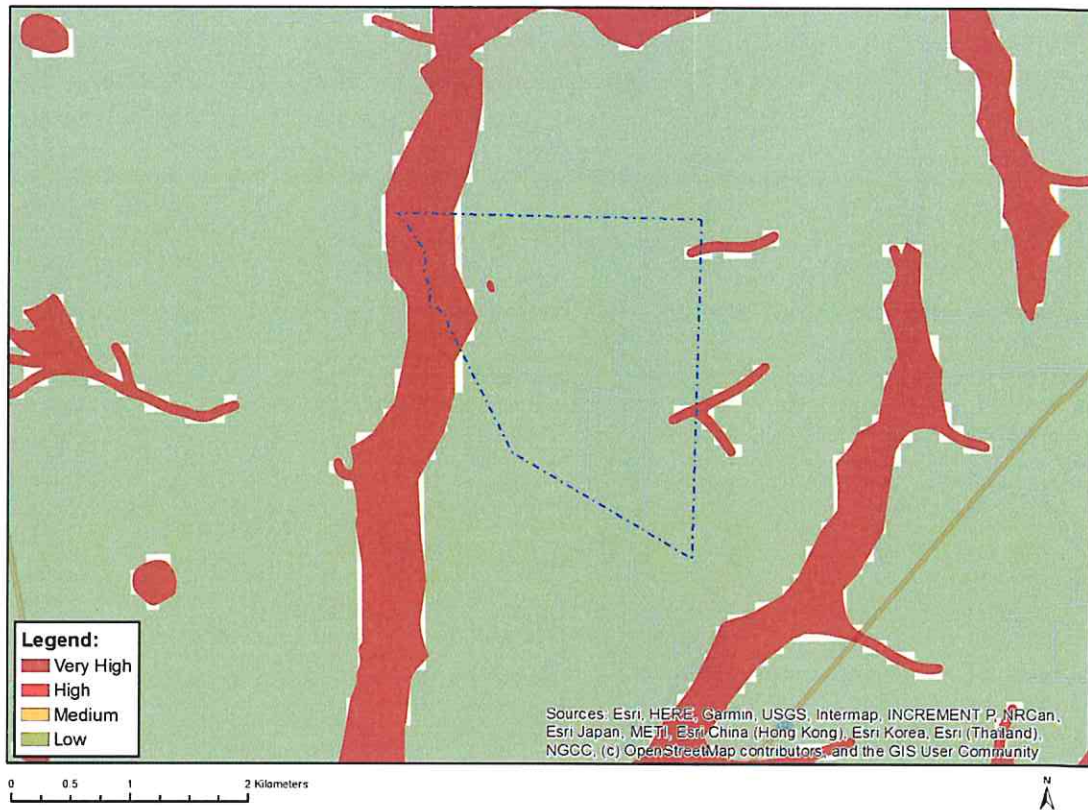
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their unique identifiers for which information is required. The name has been withheld as the species may be prone to illegal harvesting and must be protected. SANBI will release the actual species name after the details of the EAP or specialist have been documented.

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Subject to confirmation
Medium	Mammalia-Hydrictris maculicollis

MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY

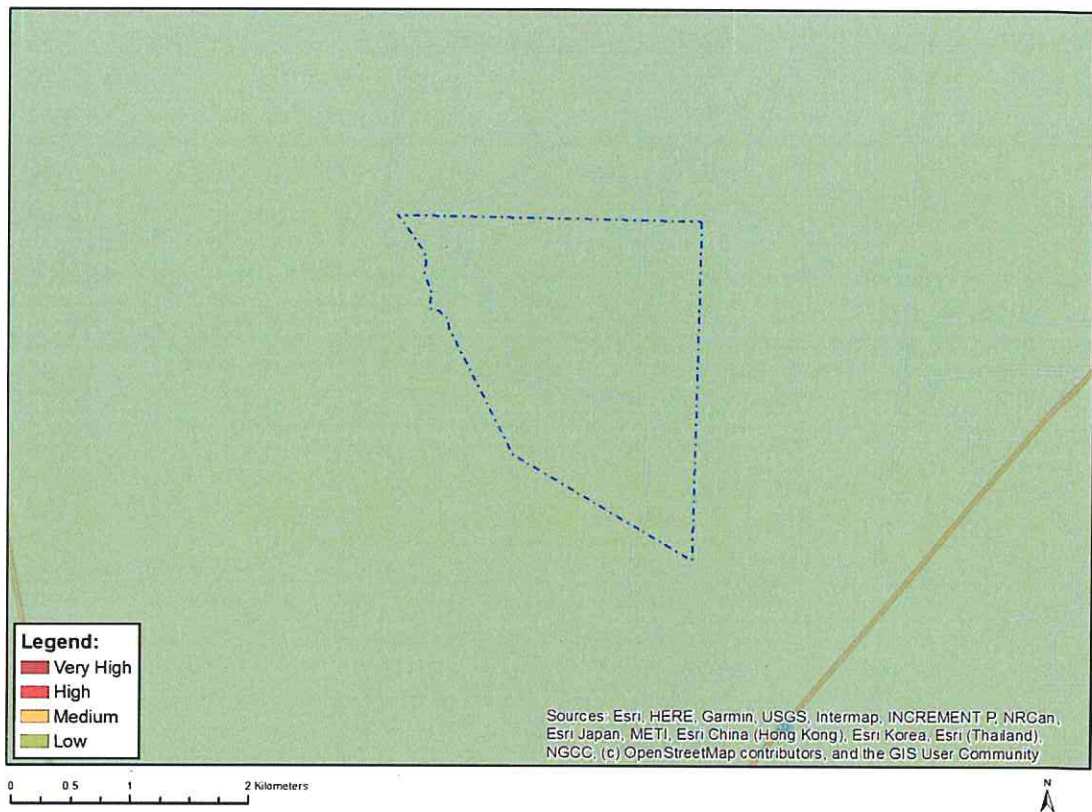


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity
Very High	Aquatic CBAs
Very High	Wetlands and Estuaries

MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY

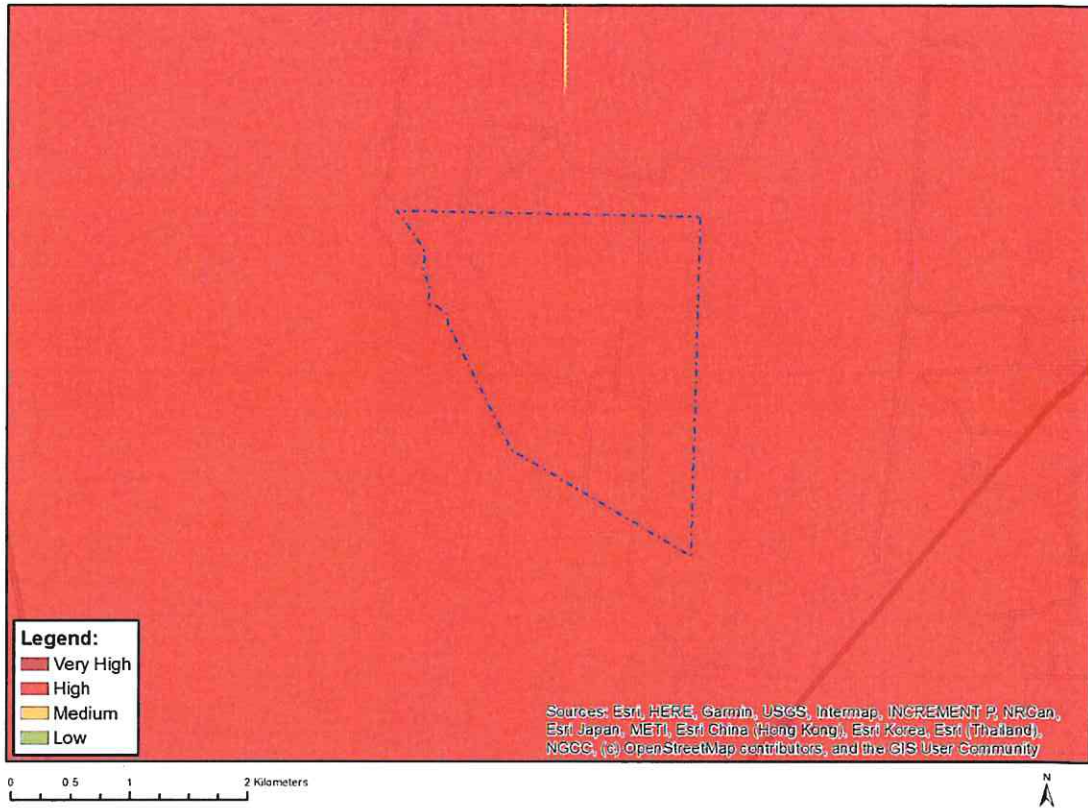


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY

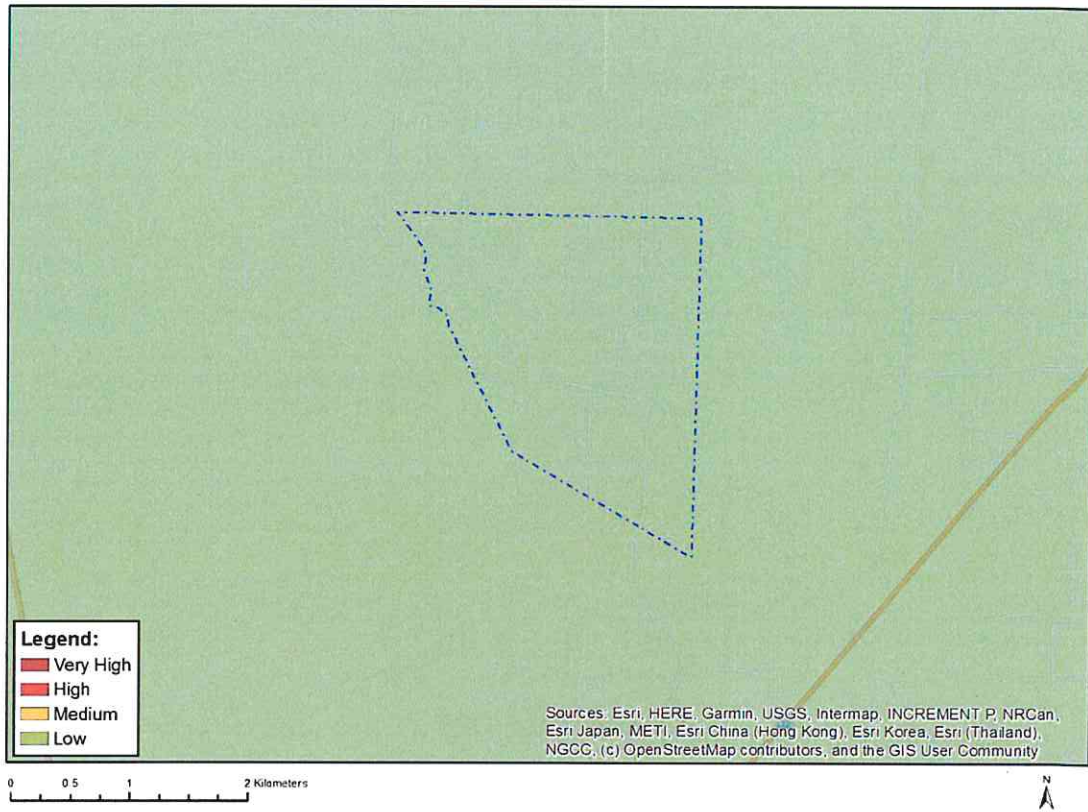


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Within 8 km of other civil aviation aerodrome

MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY

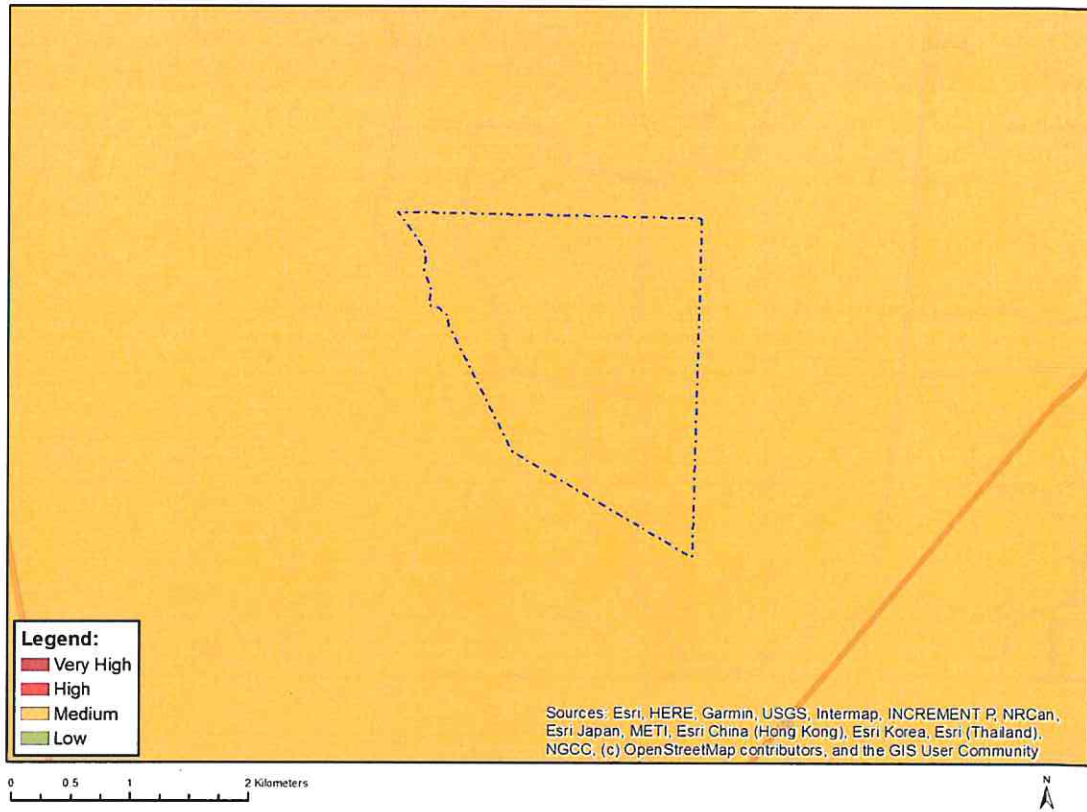


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY

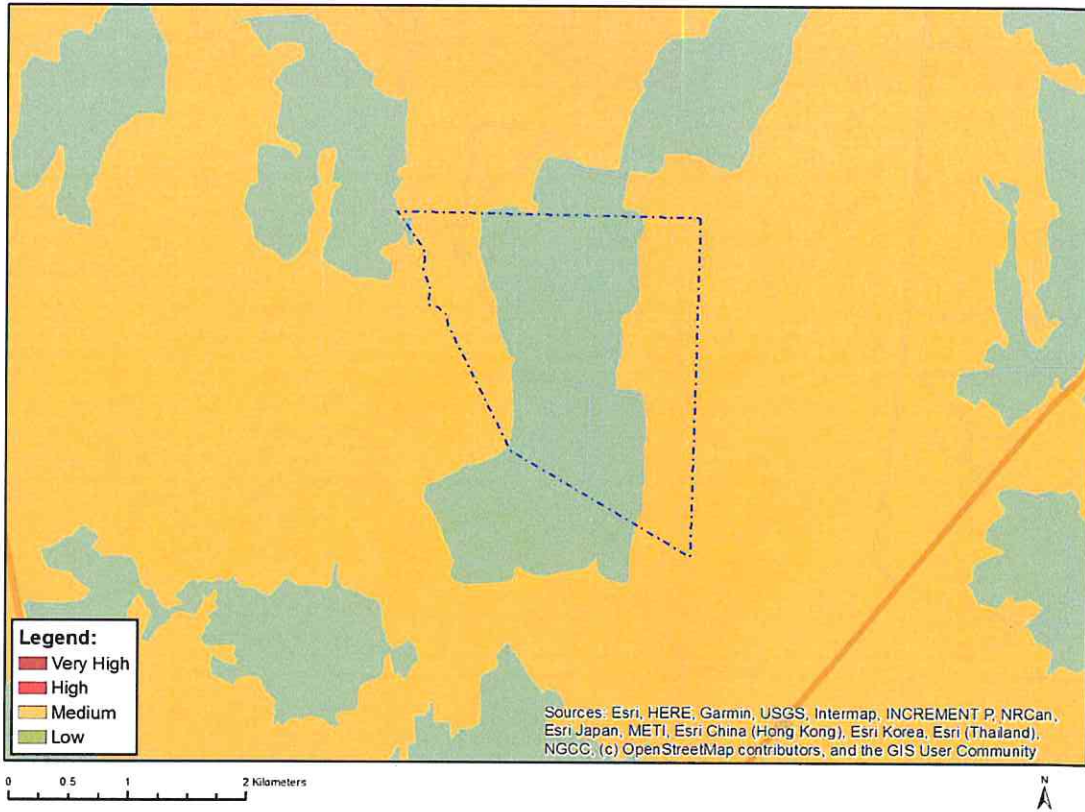


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Features with a Low paleontological sensitivity
Medium	Features with a Medium paleontological sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



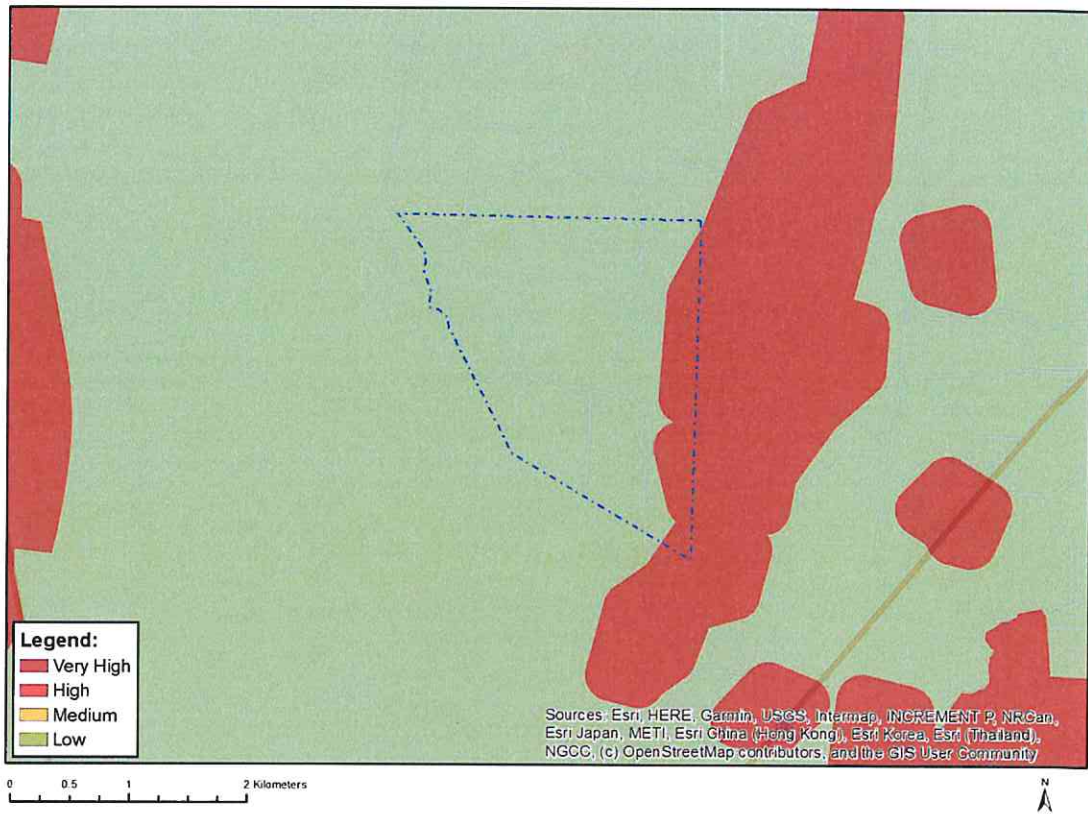
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Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Medium	Sensitive species 1261

MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Very High	Ecological support area 1