



mineral resources

Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT
And
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME DRAFT

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: Palesa Keisha Mulaudzi

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FILE REFERENCE NUMBER SAMRAD: NC 30/5/1/3/2/10695MP

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1. 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 Authorisation 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 authorisation for listed activities triggered by an application for a right or a permit are submitted in the exact format of, and provide all the information required in terms of, this template. Furthermore please be advised that failure to submit the information required in the format provided in this template will be regarded as a failure to meet the requirements of the Regulation and will lead to the Environmental Authorisation being refused.

It is furthermore an instruction that the Environmental Assessment 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.

2. Objective of the basic assessment process

The objective of the basic assessment process is to, through a consultative process—

- (a) determine the policy and legislative context within which the proposed activity is located and how the activity complies with and responds to the policy and legislative context;
- (b) identify the alternatives considered, including the activity, location, and technology alternatives;
- (c) describe the need and desirability of the proposed alternatives,
- (d) through the undertaking of an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts which focused on determining the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage , and cultural sensitivity of the sites and locations within sites and the risk of impact of the proposed activity and technology alternatives on the these aspects to determine:
 - (i) the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration, and probability of the impacts occurring to; and
 - (ii) the degree to which these impacts—
 - (aa) can be reversed;
 - (bb) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and
 - (cc) can be managed, avoided or mitigated;
- (e) through a ranking of the site sensitivities and possible impacts the activity and technology alternatives will impose on the sites and location identified through the life of the activity to—
 - (i) identify and motivate a preferred site, activity and technology alternative;
 - (ii) identify suitable measures to manage, avoid or mitigate identified impacts; and
 - (iii) identify residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

PART A

SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT AND BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

3. Contact Person and correspondence address

a) Details of

i) Details of the EAP

Name of The Practitioner: Zandile Dwane

Tel No.: 083 265 7992

Fax No. :

e-mail address: kamvisto@gmail.com

ii) Expertise of the EAP.

(1) The qualifications of the EAP

(with evidence).

M. Sc in Geology

South African Council for Natural Scientific Professionals

American Association of Petroleum Geologists

Attach evidence as Appendix1

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

(In carrying out the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure)

Relevant past experiences include, but not limited, to the following: Environmental Impact Assessments, Environmental Management Plans and / or Reports, Rehabilitation progress assessments, Environmental compliance monitoring, Scoping Reports, etc.

See CV herewith attached

Attach evidence as Appendix2

b) Location of the overall Activity.

Table 1: Description of property

| | |
|---|---|
| Farm Name: | A certain piece of land of Farm 350, Longlands, Barkley West |
| Application area (Ha) | 5 Ha |
| Magisterial district: | Barkley West |
| Distance and direction from nearest town | The application area is situated on the small piece of ground in Farm 350, Longlands, approximately 15 km |

| | |
|--|---|
| | NW of Barkley West town and approximately 55 km NW of Kimberley town |
| 21 digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion | C007000300000010000000 |

c) Locality map

(show nearest town, scale not smaller than 1:250000)

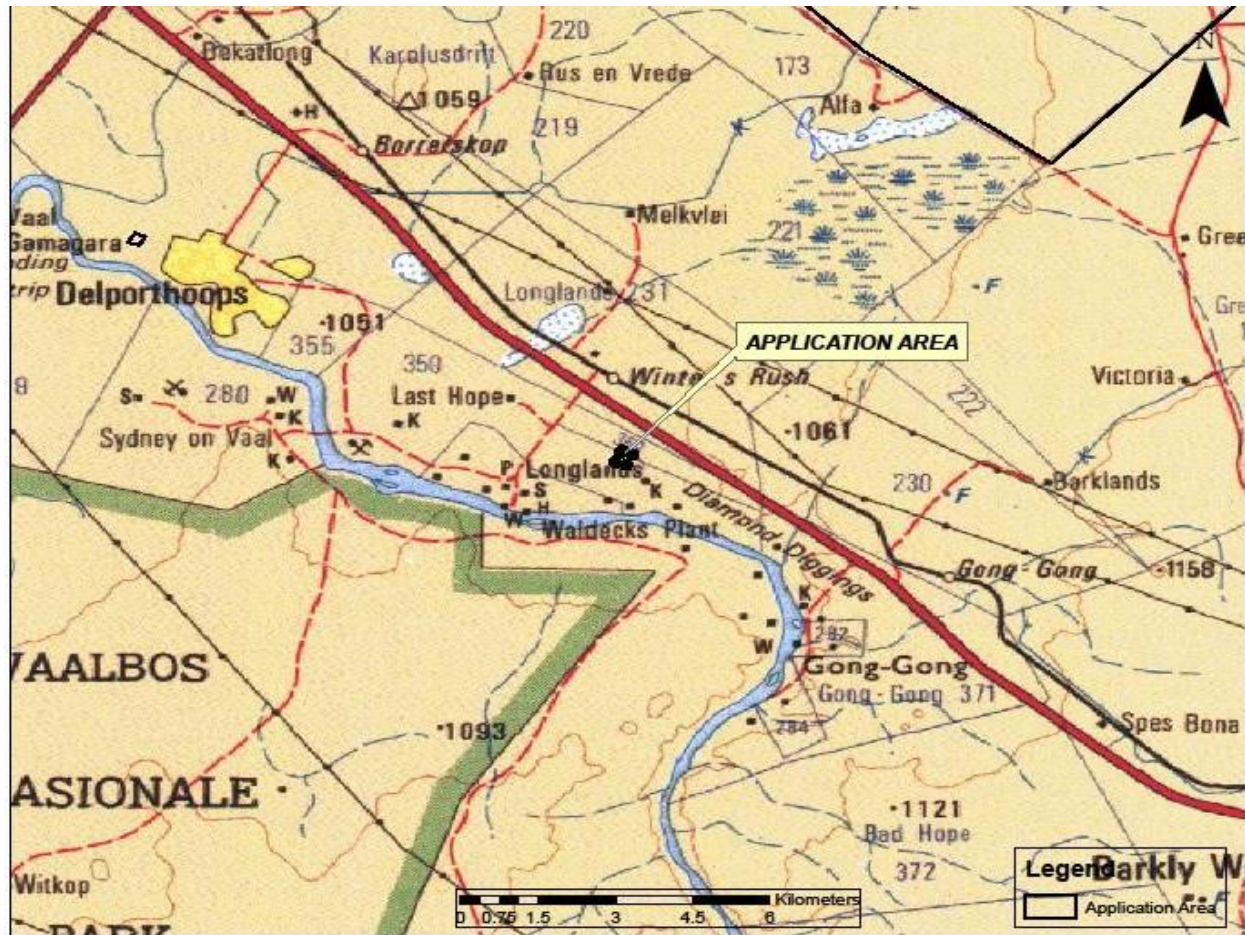


Figure 1: Locality Map Dikgatlong Municipality

d) Description of the scope of the proposed overall activity.

Provide a plan drawn to a scale acceptable to the competent authority but not less than 1: 10 000 that shows the location, and area (hectares) of all the aforesaid main and listed activities, and infrastructure to be placed on site

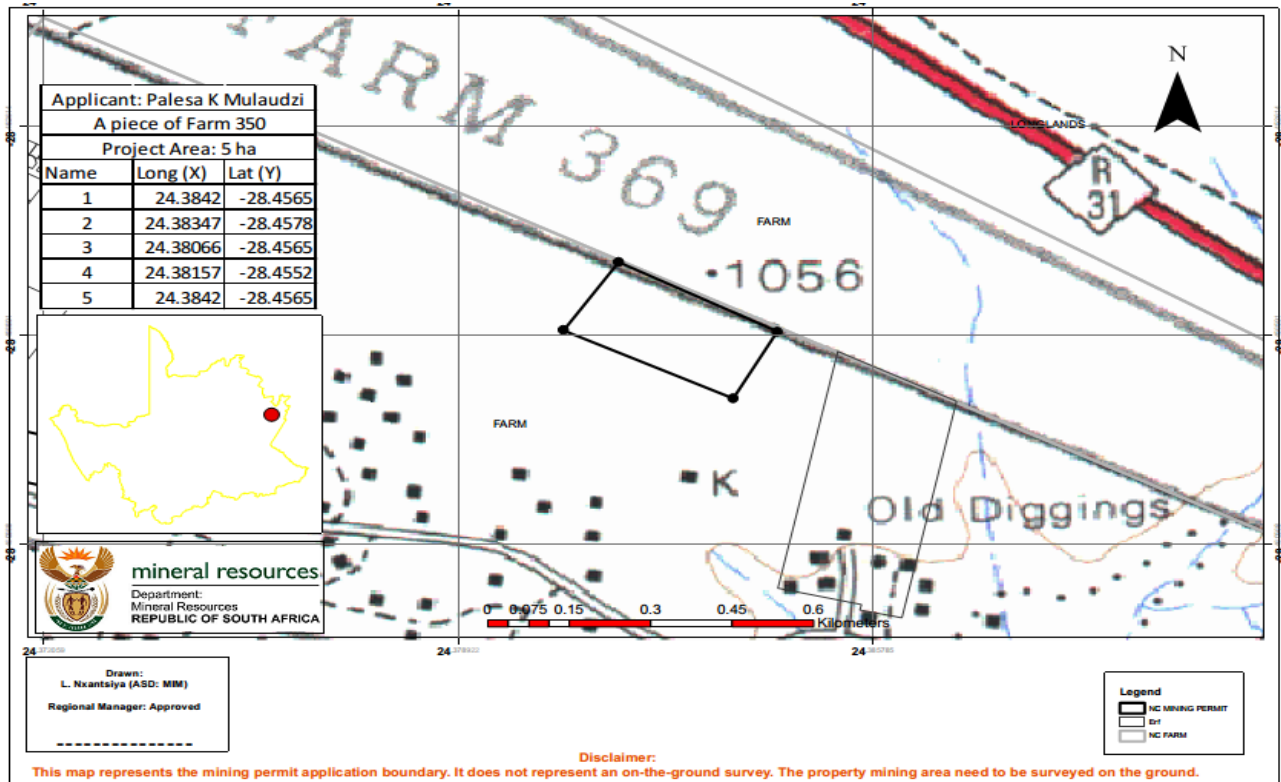


Figure 2a: Map shows the location, and area (hectares) of all the aforesaid main and listed activities

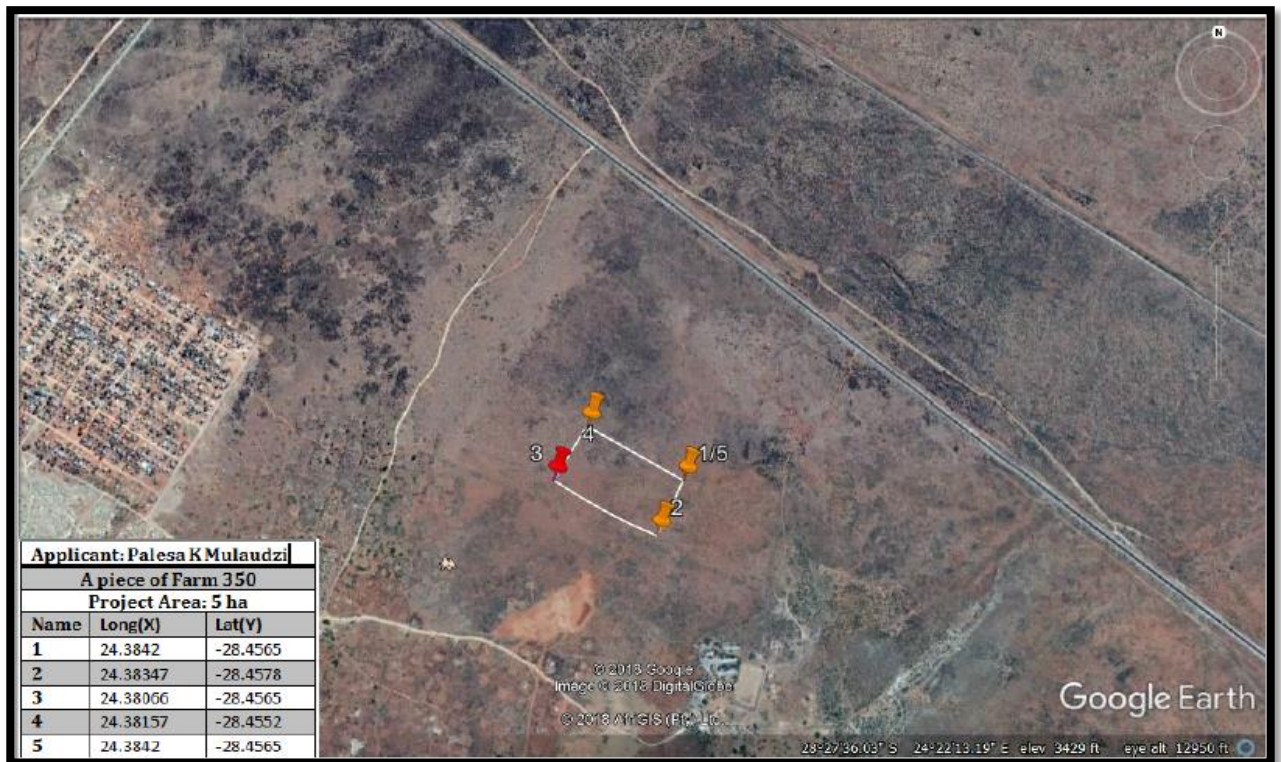


Figure 2b: Map shows the location and infrastructure

(i) Listed and specified activities

Table 2

| <p>NAME OF ACTIVITY</p> <p>(E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route etc...etc...etc</p> <p>E.g. for mining,- excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, Loading, hauling and transport, Water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc...etc...etc.)</p> | <p>Aerial extent of the Activity</p> <p>Ha or m²</p> | <p>LISTED ACTIVITY</p> <p>Mark with an X where applicable or affected.</p> | <p>APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE</p> <p>(GNR 984 or GNR 983)</p> |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p>All activities, including the operation of a particular activity associated with primary processing of a mineral resource such as extraction, classifying, reduction, concentrating, winning, crushing, screening and washing but excluding the smelting, beneficiation, refining, calcining or gasification of the mineral resource in which case Activity 6 of this Notice applies.</p> <p>Activity 21 of Listing Notice 2</p> | <p>5 Ha</p> | <p>X</p> | <p>GNR 984</p> |
| <p>Temporary structures</p> | <p>0.095 ha</p> | <p>X</p> | <p>Not listed</p> |
| <p>Temporary Dump Site</p> | <p>0.04 ha</p> | <p>X</p> | <p>GNR 983, Listed 1, Activity 21</p> |
| <p>Stock Pile</p> | <p>0.04</p> | <p>X</p> | <p>GNR 983, Listed 1, Activity 21</p> |
| <p>Oil storage facility</p> | <p>50 m²</p> | <p>X</p> | <p>Not listed</p> |
| <p>Water pipeline of undetermined length but less than 10 Km</p> | <p>2 Km</p> | <p>X</p> | <p>Not listed</p> |
| <p>Roads to trenches and processing plant</p> | <p><2 Km</p> | <p>X</p> | <p>GNR 983, Listed 1, Activity 21</p> |
| <p>Excavations</p> | <p>3 Ha</p> | <p>X</p> | <p>GNR 983, Listed 1, Activity 21</p> |
| <p>Diesel Storage</p> | <p>0.0008 ha</p> | <p>X</p> | <p>GNR 983, Listed 1, Activity 21</p> |
| <p>Domestic Waste Facility</p> | <p>0.0008 ha</p> | <p>X</p> | <p>GNR 983, Listed 1, Activity 21</p> |
| <p>Chemical Storage</p> | <p>0.0025 ha</p> | <p>X</p> | <p>GNR 983,</p> |

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|---|--------------------------------------|
| | | | Listed 1, Activity 21 |
| Vehicle Storage | 0.0025 ha | X | GNR 983, Listed 1, Activity 21 |

(ii) Description of the activities to be undertaken

(Describe Methodology or technology to be employed, including the type of commodity to be mined and for a linear activity, a description of the route of the activity)

1) Description of Planned Non-Invasive Activities

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

Phase 1

Imagery Analysis and Geological Mapping

High resolution satellite images will be studied and used to geologically map the application area. Contacts between various lithologies will be mapped and specific attention will be given to delineate and define areas underlain by alluvial gravels or Kimberlites.

A site investigation of the target areas will be undertaken to identify infrastructure and determine any potential problems that may need to be addressed.

2) Description of Planned Invasive Activities

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

Phase 2

Trenches Sampling

Discussed herein after, Section 3.

3) Description of Pre-feasibility Studies

(Activities in this section include, but are not limited to, the following: initial, geological modelling, resource determination, possible future funding models, etc.)

Phase 3

Analytical Desktop Study

The project Geologist monitors the programme, consolidates and processes the data and amends the programme depending on the results. This is a continuous process throughout the programme and continues even when no prospecting is done on the ground.

Each physical phase of mining shall be completed taking into consideration the activity, quantity, resources, expenditure and duration.

4) Description of Bulk Sampling Activities

Bulk sampling is the sampling technique that may be used if necessary.

Volumes of the mineral to be tested

About 5 Trenches will be excavated with the following dimensions that prove to contain gravels. It is estimated that an average 3m of overburden (calcrete and soil) will be removed before accessing the gravel layer (average width 2 – 4m) which is host to the diamonds. The trenches will be 25m x 15m x 0.5 – 7m deep. We calculated the volume of gravel on 2m and if all 5 trenches are going to be excavated an average of 9 375 m³ will be tested.

Why will they be tested?

The gravel will be tested to determine a grade (carats per hundred tonne) and value (US\$ per carat). The closest alluvial operation is next to this farm on all sides of the river which necessitates this project. Additionally, there are old diggings that took place along the Vaal River on the side of the proposed project.

Where will they be tested?

The operation is to be conducted using conventional open pit mining equipment:

Earthmoving and ancillary equipment

1 - 3 x Dump Trucks

1 x Excavator

1 x Front-end Loader

1 x Water Truck

1 x 16ft-Rotary Pan

Screen

Utility vehicles and small tools

Diamond recovery unit with Flow sort Machines, Plant, and recovery, crushing and screening equipment

Gravels are loaded onto a vibrating grizzly and the +85mm oversize material is discarded back into the open pit (about 25% reduction). The remaining -85mm fraction is loaded into a 16-foot rotary pan with a treatment capacity of 50 - 70 tph. A magnetic separator is used to extract some of the heavy banded iron stones. Tracer tests are done regularly to ensure that the pans are operating at the correct density. Approximately 2.5 tonne of concentrate is tapped from the pan every hour and transported in locked containers to the final recovery unit. The final recovery unit consists of a holding bin, sizing screen, sizing bins and one state of the art Flowsort X-ray recovery unit which recover diamonds from the +2mm to -32mm size fraction. Final sorting of the X-ray concentrate will be done manually. Rehabilitation will take place continuously and at any stage only one trench will be open.

If kimberlite is found to be present in any of the farms of interest, the mining activities will be conducted as expected.

To whom they will be disposed of:

At an expected grade of 0.5 carats per hundred tonnes, 8 800 carats could be recovered from the gravels. Diamonds will be sold at a reputable diamond tender house in Kimberley to determine an average US\$ carat value for the diamonds. Alternatively, the stones will be sold to international markets that affiliate to the Kimberley process.

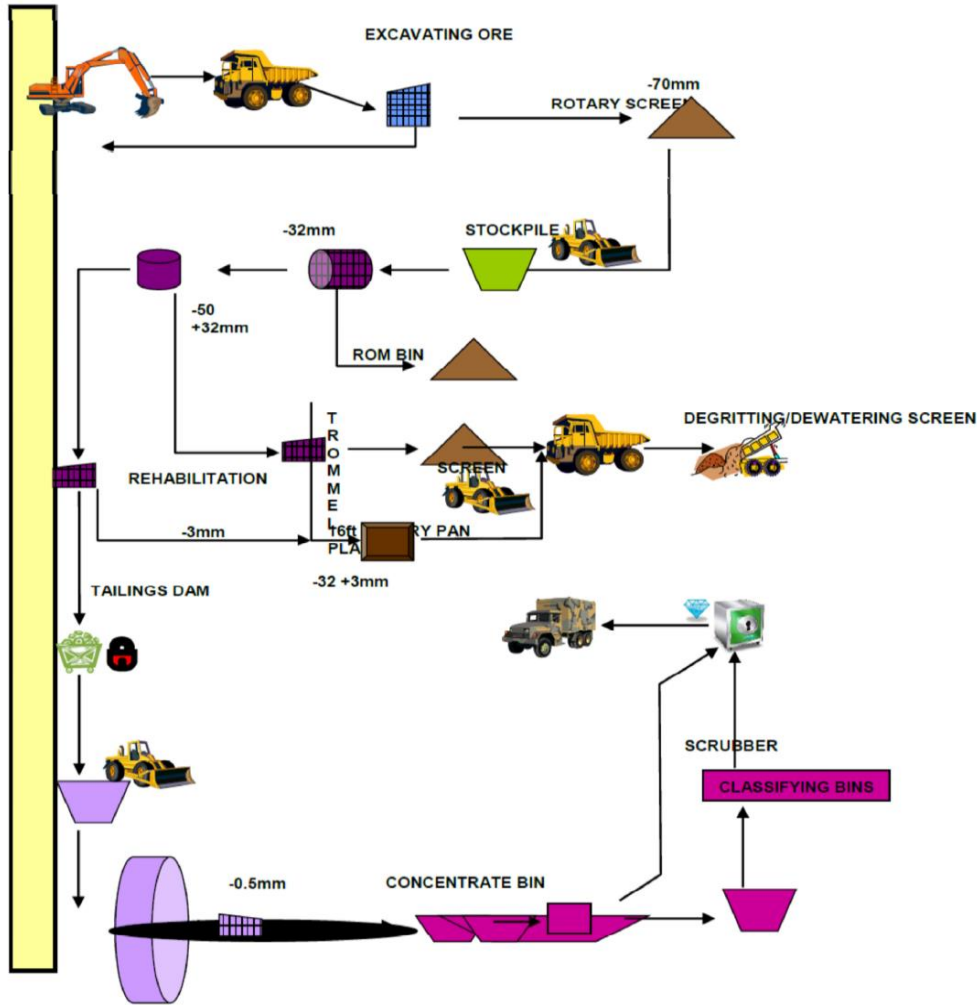


Figure 3: Schematic representation of the planned process flow

e) Policy and Legislative Context

Table 4: Policy and Legislative Context

| <p>APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES USED TO COMPILE THE REPORT (a description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is proposed including an identification of all legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning frameworks and instruments that are applicable to this activity and are to be considered in the assessment process)</p> | <p>REFERENCE WHERE APPLIED</p> | <p>HOW DOES THIS DEVELOPMENT COMPLY WITH AND RESPOND TO THE LEGISLATION AND POLICY CONTEXT.</p> <p>(E.g. In terms of the National Water Act a Water Use License has/ has not been applied for)</p> |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002)</p> | <p>Mining Permit application process</p> | <p>Mining Permit has been applied for and has been accepted by the Department of Mineral Resources.</p> |
| <p>Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002)</p> | <p>Mining Permit and Environmental Authorisation processes</p> | <p>In progress</p> |
| <p>National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998)</p> | <p>Section 28 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998 stipulates an obligation of consideration of care where reasonable measures are taken to prevent pollution or degradation from occurring, continuing or recurring, or, where this is not possible, to minimise and rectify pollution or degradation of the environment. Section 29 provides for the protection of workers who refuse to undertake work that poses a hazard to the environment. Section 30 emphasises on procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency, especially an incident which may impact negatively</p> | <p>In progress</p> |

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| | on the environment. Section 31 covers the aspect of access to environmental information and protection of whistle blowers. | |
| National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (G38282-2982-985) | GNR 983: 2014 Regulations promulgated in terms of NEMA, Act 107 of 1998: GNR 982, 983, 984 and 985 Government Gazette No. 38282, Pretoria, in terms of Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998 (as amended), contain the EIA Regulations, as well as a schedule of activities that may have substantially negative effects on the environment, therefore, require authorisation from the competent environmental authority. | In progress |
| National Environmental Management Act: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act 10 of 2004) | The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, Act 10 of 2004 provides for the MEC/ Minister to list ecosystems that are threatened and in need of protection (Section 52) and to identify any process or activity in such a listed ecosystem as a threatening process (Section 53). A list of threatened and protected species has been published in terms of Section 56(1) GG 29657 GNR 151 and GNR 152, Threatened or Protected Species Regulations. The Act also deals with restricted activities involving alien species; restricted activities involving certain alien species totally prohibited; and duty care to be taken pertaining to listed invasive species. | |
| National Environmental Management Act: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008) | Regulates waste management in order to protect health and the environment by stipulating reasonable measures to be taken to ensure prevention of pollution and ecological degradation, and for securing ecologically-sustainable-development. | |
| National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) | In terms of the definitions contained in Section 1 of the National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998, a “water resource” includes a watercourse, surface water, estuary, or aquifer. “Aquifer” means a geological formation which has structures or textures that hold water or permit appreciable water movement | In progress |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | <p>through them. “Watercourse” means a river or spring; a natural channel in which water flows regularly or intermittently; a wetland, lake or dam into which, or from which, water flows; and any collection of water which the Minister may, by notice in the Gazette declare to be a watercourse, and a reference to a watercourse includes, where relevant, its bed and banks.</p> <p>In addition, in terms of the definitions contained in Section 1 of the National Water Act, waste “includes any solid material or material that is suspended, dissolved or transported in water (including sediment) and which is spilled or deposited on land or into a water course in such volume, composition or manner as to cause, or to be reasonably likely to cause, the water resource to be polluted”. The Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs is allowed to regulate activities which have a detrimental impact on water resources by declaring them to be controlled activities. No person may undertake a controlled activity unless such person is authorised to do so by or under the Act. Duty of Care to prevent and remedy the effects of pollution to water resources is addressed in Section 19. Section 20 addresses the procedures to be followed, as well as control of emergency incidents which may impact on a water resource.</p> <p>Recognised water uses are addressed in terms of Section 21 and the requirements for registration of water uses are stipulated in Section 26 and Section 34.</p> | |
| <p>World Heritages Convention Act, 1999 (Act 49 of 1999)</p> | | |
| <p>Environmental Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989)</p> | <p>Section 25 of the Environment Conservation Act, Act No. 73 of 1989, as well as the National Noise Control Regulations GNR 154 dated 10 January 1992, regarding noise, vibration and shock, is applicable.</p> | |
| <p>Environmental Conservation Amendment</p> | | |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Act, 2003 (Act 50 of 2003) G26023 | | |
| National Environmental Management Act: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act 57 of 2003) | | |
| In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) | In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act No. 25 of 1999, any person who intends to undertake “any development or other activity which change the character of a site – exceeding 5 000m ² in extent” and “the construction of a Linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length” must at the very earliest stages of initiating the development notify the responsible heritage resources authority, viz. the Northern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (NCPHRA) and/or the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA), as well as the Northern Cape Department of Sports, Arts and Culture. | |
| Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, Act No 43 of 1983 | Section 5 of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, Act No. 43 of 1983, prohibits the spreading of weeds and Section 6 and Regulation 15 and 15E of GNR 1048 address the implementation of control measures for alien and invasive plant species. This aspect has been addressed in the Environmental Management Programme. This Act also make provision for the conservation of agricultural land. | |
| National Forests Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998) | National Forests Act, Act No. 84 of 1998 and Regulations, Section 7: No person may cut, disturb, damage or destroy any indigenous, living tree in a natural forest, except in terms of a licence issued under Section 7(4) or Section 23; or an exemption from the provisions of this subsection published by the Minister in the Gazette. Sections 12 – 16 deal with protected trees, with the Minister having the power to declare a particular tree, a group of trees, a particular woodland, or trees belonging to a certain species, to be a protected tree, group of trees, woodland or species. In terms of | |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| | Section 15, no person may cut, disturb, damage, destroy or remove any protected tree; or collect, remove, transport, export, purchase, sell, donate or in any other manner acquire or dispose of any protected tree, except under a licence granted by the Minister. | |
| Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act, Act 70 of 1970 | Control the subdivision, and in connection therewith, the use of agricultural land. It also controls long terms leases over portions of agricultural land. The applicant needs to apply for consent from Department of Agriculture for these leases. | |
| Section 17 of the Fencing Act, Act No 31 of 1963 | States that any person erecting a boundary fence may clean any bush along the line of the fence up to 1.5m on each side therefore and remove any tree standing in the immediate line of the fence. However, this provision must be read in conjunction with the environmental legal provisions relevant to protection of flora. | |
| Section 8 of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, Act No. 45 of 1965 | Section 8 of the atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, Act No. 45 of 1965, regulating controlled areas, as well as Section 27, with regard to dust control, is still applicable. | |
| The Occupational Health and Safety Act, Act No. 85 of 1993 GN R 2281 of 1987 – 10-16. | Environmental Regulations for Workplaces are applicable. | |
| The Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act, Act No. 9 of 2009 addresses protected species in the Northern Cape and the permit application processes related thereto. | Addresses protected species in the Northern Cape and the permit application processes related thereto. | |
| The South African Civil Aviation Regulation Act, Act 13 of 2009. | Controls markings of structures that may influence aviation through the Civil Aviation Technical Standard, SA-CATSAH 139.01.33 Obstacle Limitations and Markings outside Aerodrome or Heliports. It states that any structure exceeding 45m above ground level, or structures where the top of the structure | |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | <p>exceeds 150m above the MEAN ground level, like on top of a hill, the mean ground level considered to be the lowest point in a 3km radius around such structure.</p> <p>Structures lower than 45m, which are considered as a danger or a potential danger to aviation, shall be marked as such when specified. Overhead wires, cables, etc., crossing a river, valley or major roads shall be marked and in addition, their supporting towers marked and lighted if an aeronautical study indicates that it could constitute a hazard to aircraft.</p> <p>The highest structures that would be constructed at the proposed development would be the lighting conductors, which would have a height of 25m.</p> | |
|--|--|--|

f) Need and desirability of the proposed activities.

(Motivate the need and desirability of the proposed development including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location).

The proposed development of the Mine is aimed at supporting the economy of South Africa by producing a commodity that has a potential to leverage the economy of the country. The primary beneficiaries of this project include, among others, the employees, members of surrounding communities and the country. Secondary beneficiaries include the suppliers of goods and services, and the local businesses through the buying power of employees. This is in line with the National Development Plan (NDP). The Social Labour Plan of the Proposed development is aimed at ensuring local economic development through implementation of the various projects.

The applicant estimates that this small piece of land could, if mining permit is renewed, prove to be bearing commodities of high economic value. Only a small portion (approximately 5 hectares of Farm 350) will be temporarily disturbed. The remainder of the farm portions will proceed as normal.

g) Motivation for the overall preferred site, activities and technology alternative.

As discussed in section (f), the proposed development of the Mine will get only a small portion of the property disturbed.

The mining activities will be conducted following alluvial and, if necessary, target the kimberlite with anticipation that the identified area on the farm could be efficiently mined to produce commodity of high grade and quality of economic value.

Mining Site Location

A Mining Permit application was lodged with the Department of Mineral Resources.

Water Usage

In an event the mining activities go as planned, a rotary diamond plant which uses a 16 feet rotary pan will be used. On estimation, a 16 feet rotary pan may use 17 000 liters of water per hour. In an event operations run for 8 hours during daytime only, water usage is estimated at 720 000 liters per week. A 16 feet rotary pan can work of approximately 65 tons per hour which, in essence, constitutes approximately 117 cubic meters per hour. However, the mining activities will be conducted over a period as stipulated in the mining permit that is in place which reduces water usage over the mining period. Mining activities have a potential to change the subsurface flow of surface water resources through the dewatering activities. However, in this case, loss of run-off contribution to the Vaal River is not anticipated.

Mine Residue Dam

A slimes dam design will be established in order to maximise the capacity of the dam and to minimise the risks in terms of general safety and Department of Water and Sanitation regulations.

- The locality of the mine residue dam will be identified with the following factors in consideration:
- No structures, environmental threats can be identified downstream
- Accessibility and proximity to the road
- Enable easy rehabilitation during the closing down of the mine
- Absence of underlying ore body

Fuel Storage

Mobile fuel bousers will be utilised in order to cut cost and minimise carbon emissions. As time progresses and the profit margins increase, fuel tanks on a concrete bund wall may be installed. Accessibility, proximity and general safety are some of the factor that will be consider when selecting the location of fuel tanks.

h) Full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred alternatives within the site.

NB!! – This section is about the determination of the specific site layout and the location of infrastructure and activities on site, having taken into consideration the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and the consideration of alternatives to the initially proposed site layout.

A Mining Permit application was lodged and accepted by the Department of Mineral Resources to be done whereby the grade and quality will be determined.

Volumes of the mineral to be tested

It is estimated that an average 3m of overburden (calcrete and soil) will be removed before accessing the gravel layer (average width 2 – 4m) which is host to the diamonds.

Why will they be tested?

The gravel will be tested to determine a grade (carats per hundred tonne) and value (US\$ per carat). The closest operations are within Barkly West and are on all sides of the river which necessitates this project.

How will they be tested?

The operation is to be conducted using conventional open pit mining equipment:

Earthmoving and ancillary equipment

1 - 3 x Dump Trucks

1 x Excavator

1 x Front-end Loader

1 x Water Truck

1 x 16ft-Rotary Pan

Screen

Utility vehicles and small tools Diamond recovery unit with Flowsort Machines, Plant, recovery, crushing and screening equipment gravels are loaded onto a vibrating grizzly and the +85mm oversize material is discarded back into the open pit (about 25% reduction). The remaining -85mm fraction is loaded into a 16-foot rotary pan with a treatment capacity of 50 – 70 tph. A magnetic separator is used to extract some of the heavy banded iron stones. Tracer tests are done regularly to ensure that the pans are operating at the correct density. Approximately 2.5 tonne of concentrate is tapped from the pan every hour and transported in locked containers to the final recovery unit.

The final recovery unit consists of a holding bin, sizing screen, sizing bins and one state of the art Flowsort X-ray recovery unit which recover diamonds from the +2mm to -32mm size fraction. Final sorting of the X-ray concentrate will be done manually.

To whom they will be disposed of:

At an expected grade of 0.5 carats per hundred tonnes, 8 800 carats could be recovered from the gravels. Diamonds will be sold at a reputable diamond tender house in Kimberley to determine an average US\$ carat value for the diamonds.

i) Details of the development footprint alternatives considered.

With reference to the site plan provided as Appendix 4 and the location of the individual activities on site, provide details of the alternatives considered with respect to:

- (a) the property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity;
- (b) the type of activity to be undertaken;
- (c) the design or layout of the activity;
- (d) the technology to be used in the activity;
- (e) the operational aspects of the activity; and
- (f) the option of not implementing the activity.

The BAR process identifies, among others, critical components of alternatives to be considered whilst ensuring that the desired outcome pertaining the proposed project is realised. In the process of identifying and assessing the feasible options, factors such as the National Development Plan and sustainable development to mention just a few are considered. The assessment process may include the environmental friendliness, economic viability and reasonable practicability. As a consequence, alternatives for the locality of the mining activities are not discussed in this piece of work because the position and location of the mine are influenced to an unlimited extent by the availability of the commodity at a particular location.

Land use

There is no specialist comparative study in place for the mining area. The process that is going to be employed from beginning to end of mining activities is going to be step-wise; the initial step is going to be to establish whether or not there commodities of economic value that could be mined in the area of interest before any development can take place.

The rehabilitation process is going to be conducted immediately after mine closure in order to ensure that the pits that get opened are backfilled. All the material taken out of the pits that does not bare the commodity of interest will be deposited back into the pits. The rehabilitation process will be performed with the aim to enable normal agricultural activities to be undertaken after the mining has been deemed economically not viable.

Project Infrastructure

Considerations of alternatives in respect of infrastructure of this project were discussed in the previous section (h).

Mining Method

To the best of our knowledge, the most economically viable method to be applied in open pit mining operations is 'backfilling'. The method of backfilling is going to be used in this proposed development as well.

Proceed without the Mine (no go)

Biodiversity

The proposed development is going to have an impact on biodiversity because some indigenous vegetation is going to be removed. Additionally, there is going to be some destruction of habitats. However, none of this destruction would have been possible if this proposed development was not going to go on.

Land Use

The pieces of land in the area of interest are partly used for grazing. However, some of the parts of this land were previously used for residential purposes. Both surface and ground water may be impacted negatively by the proposed operations. However, necessary measures such

as to build reservoir dams would be a good contingent option. Municipal water would be another good resource to utilise in order not to have to abstract any ground water.

Heritage and Cultural Resources

The existing heritage resources, if any, are going to be protected through demarcation of the NO-GO zone(s). All encountered graves, if any, are going to be preserved.

Socio-Economy

The proposed project will, if proven to be economically viable, definitely contribute to the economy of the local communities, and to that of the country at large. At inception of the proposed development alone, there are some people who are going to benefit as employees of the company.

Palesa Mulaudzi is in a position to employ people from all walks of life, however, preference is going to be given to locals. Furthermore, Palesa Mulaudzi is committed to Development and Sustainability of the Local Economy and Infrastructure Development.

ii) Details of the Public Participation Process Followed

Describe the process undertaken to consult interested and affected parties including public meetings and one on one consultation. NB the affected parties must be specifically consulted regardless of whether or not they attended public meetings. (Information to be provided to affected parties must include sufficient detail of the intended operation to enable them to assess what impact the activities will have on them or on the use of their land.

Letters were sent out by registered mail to interested and affected parties (land owners, neighbouring farmers, certain government departments and parastatals). A notice was published on DFA newspaper 08 October 2018 for public viewing and comments.

The process as described by NEMA for Environmental Authorisation was followed. Letters were sent by registered mail to all Interested and Affected Parties in Table 5.

iii) **Summary of issues raised by I&As**

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

Table 5: Summary of issues raised by I&As

| Interested and Affected Parties | | Date | Issues raised | EAPs | Section and |
|---|---------|-------------------|---------------|---|--|
| List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted. | | Comments Received | | response to issues as mandated by the applicant | paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated. |
| <u>AFFECTED PARTIES</u> | | | | | |
| Landowner/s | X | | | | |
| Dikgatlong Municipality | Local X | | | | |
| Lawful occupier/s of the land | | | | | |
| Landowners or lawful occupiers on adjacent properties | | | | | |
| Municipal councillor | | | | | |
| Municipality | X | | | | |
| Dept. of Water Sanitation | X | | | | |
| Communities | | | | | |
| Dept. Land Affairs | X | | | | |
| Dept. of Agriculture | X | | | | |
| Dept. Environmental Affairs | X | | | | |
| Other Competent Authorities | | | | | |

| affected | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------|---|--|--|
| ESKOM | X | 12/10/2018 | No Objection is going to be raised. An indemnity form was sent for signing. Borrelskop Rural/New Vaal Farmers 1 11kV Overhead line. | | |
| SAHRA | X | | | | |
| <u>OTHER AFFECTED PARTIES</u> | | | | | |
| None | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| <u>INTERESTED PARTIES</u> | | | | | |
| None | | | | | |
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iv) **The Environmental attributes associated with the alternatives.** (The environmental attributed described must include socio-economic, social, heritage, cultural, geographical, physical and biological aspects)

(1) **Baseline Environment**

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

Geology of the Area

Local Geology

The geology of the area of interest was described by McCandless (1991) who highlighted the presence of alluvial diamondiferous gravel, grey aeolian sand dunes deposits, andesite in places amygdaloidal and/or porphyritic with quartzite and conglomerate lenses near the bottom and shale. The earliest clusters of these deposits are known as Kuruman and Cullinan. These clusters intruded into South Africa during the Proterozoic era. However, the main kimberlitic (both diamondiferous and barren) intrusive event took place during the late Mesozoic. The Kalahari craton, which includes the Kaapvaal and Zimbabwe craton comprises of all the kimberlites that host economic deposits while those occurring in the surrounding Proterozoic basement are non-diamondiferous. The remnants of the Kalahari sands which are known as Hutton Sands are found in many places along the Middle Orange. The Karoo Supergroup is covered by the early Quaternary sediments particularly the Dwyka Group and the Ecca Group. The Dwyka Group is situated on the glaciated Precambrian bedrock surfaces along the northern basin margin and is overlain by the Cape Supergroup in the south. This group consists of massive diamictite, stratified diamictite, massive carbonate-rich diamictite, mudrock with stones and mudrock facies. The bedrock of the Orange River valley is cut by faults and dolerite dykes, which are rarely exposed. The Ecca Group consists of up to 16 formations which mirrors the lateral facies changes that characterizes the Ecca Group Formation. These formations comprises of mainly: sandstone, siltstone, mudrock, limestone and coal seams depending on the geographical areas (Johnson et al., 2006).

Land Use

The land use and land cover of the area can be classified into three classes. These are: grazing land, **forest** and **bushveld** land. Most of the area is bare land, with thin soil layer between fractures and also covered by thin vegetation which was used for grazing by the farmers. The grazing land is on the flat land, which covers the whole area of the project area. Only small area is covered by forest which is found on the far North-Eastern part of the study area.

Soil Type

The harts rivers in the area meanders through various geological structures which give rise to a variety of soil types and textures. Based on the soil textural classification method, the soil that is found in the study area is grouped into different soil classes. **Namely: sandy loam, clayey sand and sandy clay loam.** Loam is a soil composed of a relatively even a mixture of three mineral particle size groups: sand, silt and clay. Loams are plastic when moist, and retain water easily. The proportions of sand sized particles are also prominent in sandy clay loam and sandy loam soil types. Sand loam, clayey sand and sandy clay loam have 12.5%, 8.3%, 7.7% aerial coverage, respectively.

Climate

The project site is approximately 65 km away from Kimberley. The Barkly West climate is predominantly semi-arid with low rainfall and high evaporation. Climate plays a vital role in determining the availability of water resources, the nature of the natural landscape and vegetation types. Temperatures are high during the summer and low during the winter. The coldest months are experienced from June to August while the hottest months range from September to March. The average daily temperatures range from 18.5°C in June, to 35°C in January. The mean maximum average temperature during the summer months range from 27 to 34°C, while during the winter months the mean average minimum temperature range from between 5.6 and 7.4°C. The average rainfall is 427 mm. The area also experiences extreme events on a regular basis, including frost, hail, drought, and high speed winds. Prevailing winds

are north-westerly with an average speed of 15km/h, between the driest and wettest months, the difference in precipitation is 73 mm. During the year, the average temperatures vary by 15.3 °C.

Topography

The area is characterised by a flat topography. The elevation is approximately 1113.65 m. The terrain morphological class of the area can be described as plains with high relief, either moderately or strongly undulating. The area lies at an altitude of 1145 meters above sea level, with the highest elevations occurring in the east. Harts river flows eastward between the Project areas.

Ecology

The information below was obtained from Mucina & Rutherford, 2006,

Flora

The region is dominated by the Savanna Biome. This biome is species rich and contains many threatened flora and fauna. The project area is situated within the North Eastern shrubveld grass which is characterised by bushveld. The shrubveld grass also occurs approximately 800m to the south east of the study area. The regional vegetation of the area is, however, used for grazing, mainly by cattle. A major factor delimiting the biome is the lack of sufficient rainfall which prevents the upper layer from dominating, coupled with fires and grazing, which keep the grass layer dominant. This ensures a sustained supply of low quality water into the rivers. The area was used for cattle-farming, it can thus be considered as effectively preserved.

The most distinctive trees in the area are the Camel Thorn (*Acacia erioloba*) and the Camphor Bush (*Tarchonanthus camphorates*). Other prominent trees are the Portly Baobab (*Adansonia digitata*) and the Candelabra tree (*Euphorbia ingens*).

Fauna

The wildlife on site and in the surrounding area is typical of disturbed Highveld region where all but the small animals such as hares, duikers, rodents, birds and insects have been eradicated. Rine Rabbit (*Bunolagus monticularis*) is found in limited habitats in the southern Karoo. It is regarded as one of the world's rarest mammals with an estimated adult population of less than 250. In August 2003, the Riverine Rabbit Program (EWT-RRP) was established to co-ordinate all conservation efforts of this species and its habitat. The Northern Cape, especially the Kalahari, is a primary bird habitat. Raptors that occur include Black Eagle (*Aquila verreauxii*), Tawny Eagle (*Aquila rapax*), Black-breasted Snake Eagle (*Circaetus pectoralis*), Jackal Buzzard (*Buteo rufofuscus*), Pale Chnating Goshawk (*Melierax canorus*), Rock Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*) and Pygmy Falcon (*Polihierax semitorquantus*), etc.

Air Quality

The air quality of the pre-mining period is expected to have been of a better quality, however, the existing mines in the surrounding areas also contribute to the air quality degradation. The main concern in this regard would however be dust from the proposed diamond mining settling on surrounding areas. However, a dust control plan will be implemented for the proposed project in order to control any possible nuisance dust that might give rise from the surrounding.

Heritage and Palaeontology

In terms of Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), guidelines and conditions under which heritage impact assessments must be conducted are set out pertaining

to a proposed development. The area of interest is expected to be low to very low because diggings have taken place in the area in the past. To the best of the consultant's ability, no heritage resources of high significance have been reported in the area.

Wetlands

A wetland as defined by the National Water Act refers to land which is transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface, or the land is periodically covered with shallow water, and which under normal circumstances supports or would support vegetation typically adapted to life in water saturated soil. However, there are no wetlands in the region surrounding the project area.

The proposed Project area is in a low rainfall area and Sandstone and conglomerate are a prominent feature of the geology and result in considerable linkage between surface and ground water systems.

Hydrogeology

According to the Hydrogeological Map of the Republic of South Africa (Sheets 2722 – Kimberley 1:500 000) the main water bearing strata in the area is an intergranular and fractured aquifer made up of sandstone and conglomerate rocks.

According to the map, groundwater resources are generally limited, with sustainable borehole yields ranging from 0.6 – 1.7 l/s. The groundwater quality is thought to be good, with total dissolved solids (TDS) of less than 300mg/l. In intergranular and fractured aquifers, the water occurs in both the upper weathered rock zone and the fractured but fresh rock formation below. These zones are in hydraulic contact. The regional aquifer system is defined as a Minor Aquifer System (Parsons, 2005) with low to moderate vulnerability to contamination. Minor Aquifer Systems can be fractured or potentially fractured rocks, which do not have a high primary permeability, or other formations of variable permeability. The aquifer extent may be limited and water quality may be variable. Although these aquifers seldom produce large quantities of water, they are important both for local supplies and in supplying base flow to rivers.

Local Hydrogeology - Two types of aquifer systems have been recognized in the Project area, represented by:

- Weathered Aquifer - The Ecca sediments are weathered to depths between 5 – 15 metres below surface throughout the area. The upper aquifer, typically perched, is associated with this weathered zone and water is often found within a few metres of the surface (Hodgson, 2001). This aquifer is recharged by rainfall which infiltrates into the weathered rock and soon reaches an impermeable layer of shale, underneath the weathered zone. The movement of groundwater on top of this layer is lateral and in the direction of the surface slope (Hodgson, 2001).
- Fractured Aquifer - The pores within the Ecca sediments are too well cemented to allow any significant permeation of water. All groundwater movement is therefore along secondary structures, such as fractures, cracks and joints. These structures are better developed in competent rocks such as sandstone, hence the better water-yielding properties of the latter rock type (Hodgson, 2001). It should, however, be emphasised that not all of the secondary structures are water-bearing. Many of these structures are closed due to compressional forces and the chances of intersecting a water-bearing fracture by drilling therefore decreases rapidly with depth. Water-bearing fractures with significant yields have been observed at depths of approximately 30m; these boreholes would, however, have insufficient yields for organised irrigation (Hodgson, 2001).

Groundwater Levels and Flow Direction – Groundwater depths range from 0 to 30 mbgl. In general, groundwater follows the topographical setting of the area.

The regional groundwater flow direction appears to be to the south-west towards the vaal River. However, locally and on a small scale, flow directions can vary largely depending on topographic features.

- Groundwater Recharge - According to the Groundwater Resources of the Republic of South Africa Map aquifer recharge in the area is between 50 - 75mm/a.

(b) Description of the current land uses.

The proposed area consists of a non-perennial river, along the banks of Vaal River, Slimes dam, Mine Shaft, Historic mining, furrow, farms, and communities. Where applicable a Water Use License Application will be launched for conducting mining operations.

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

Refer to the description above.

(d) Environmental and current land use map.

(Show all environmental, and current land use features)

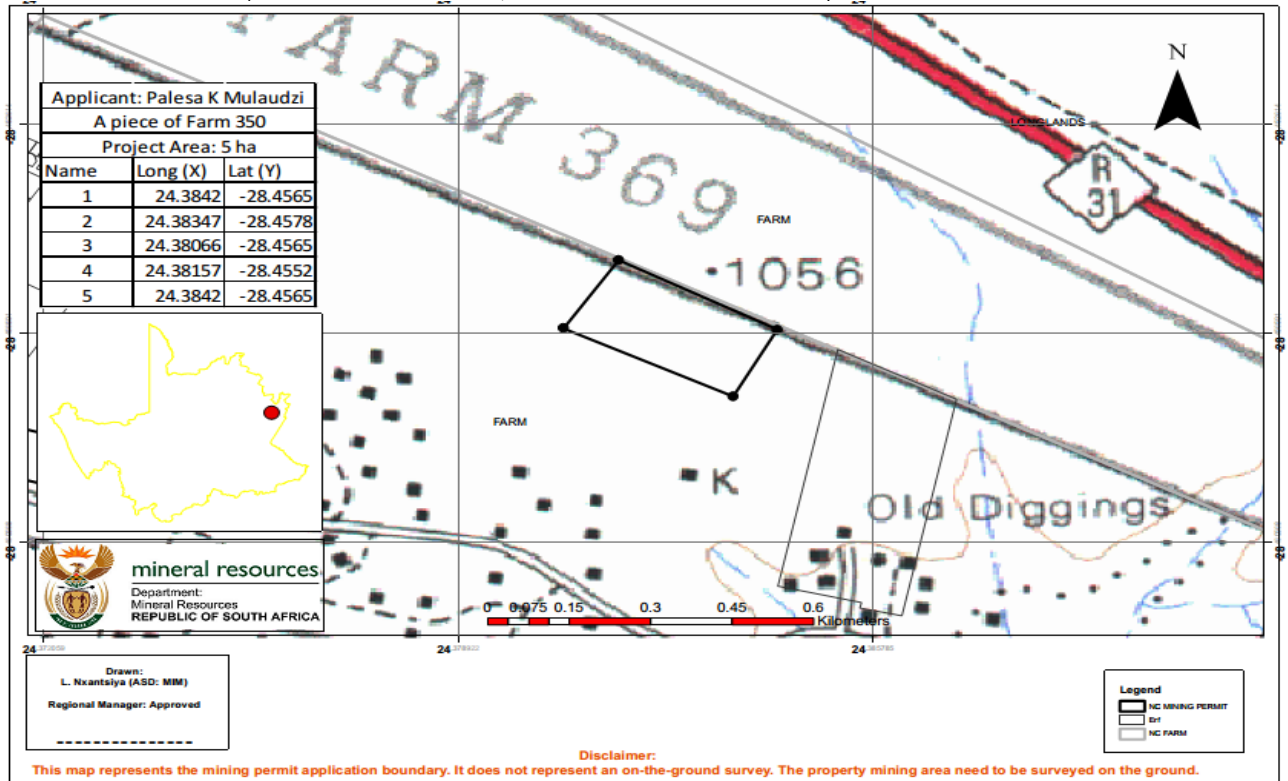


Figure 4: Current land use Map

v) Impacts and risks identified including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts, including the degree to which these impacts

(Provide a list of the potential impacts identified of the activities described in the initial site layout that will be undertaken, as informed by both the typical known impacts of such activities, and as informed by the consultations with affected parties together with the significance, probability, and duration of the impacts. Please indicate the extent to which they can be reversed, the extent to which they may cause irreplaceable loss of resources, and can be avoided, managed or mitigated).

Table 6: Potential impacts identified

| Environmental Factor | Nature of impact | Significance | Probability | Duration | Consequence | Management |
|------------------------------|---|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--|
| Geology and mineral resource | Sterilisation of mineral resources. | Very low | Highly unlikely | Decommissioning | Insignificant | Ensure that optimal use is made of the available mineral resource. |
| Topography | Changes to surface topography due to topsoil removal, excavations and placement of infrastructure and development of mine residue deposits. | Low to medium | Certain | Post-closure | Moderate | Backfill all excavations continuously and employ effective rehabilitation strategies to restore surface topography of excavations and plant site, and to stabilise the mine residue deposit. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|---|
| Soils | Soil erosion by water and wind on disturbed and exposed soils; potential for dust production and soil microbial degradation; potential contamination of soils due to spillages. | Low | Possible | Life of operation | Minimal | Employ appropriate management strategies to preserve soil resources. |
| Land capability | Loss of land capability through topsoil removal, disturbances and loss of soil fertility. | Very low | Possible | Short term | Minimal | Employ appropriate rehabilitation strategies to restore land capability. |
| Land use | Loss of land use due to poor placement of surface infrastructure and ineffective rehabilitation | Very low | Possible | Short term | Minimal | Carefully plan the placement of infrastructure and employ rehabilitation strategies to restore land capability. |
| Ground water | Pollution of underground water sources. | Low | Possible | Decommissioning | Minimal | Construction of measures to prevent seepage into the groundwater by biological and engineering means. Implementation of the necessary management programs to ensure the integrity of ground water resources. |
| Surface water | Deterioration in water quality through spillages | Low | Certain | Decommissioning | Critical | Frequent monitoring of surface water resources (Standing water). Prevention of overspill of mine associated activities into the surrounding drainage channels streams. Implementation of the necessary management programs to ensure the integrity of surface water (Standing water) resources. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------|----------|-------------------|----------|--|
| Indigenous flora | The clearance of vegetation; potential loss of floral species with conservation value; potential loss of ecosystem function. | Low to medium | Certain | Life of operation | Major | Prevention of overspill of mine associated activities onto the surrounding ecological environment. Employ proper protection and rehabilitation strategies. |
| Alien invasive plants | Proliferation of alien invasive plants species. | Low to medium | Certain | Decommissioning | High | Eradicate, and control the spread, of alien invasive species. |
| Fauna | Displacement of fauna | Low | Possible | Life of operation | Minimal | Prevention of overspill of mine associated activities onto the surrounding ecological environment. Employ proper protection strategies. |
| Habitat | The loss, damage and fragmentation of floral and faunal habitats; potential loss of ecosystem function. | Low to Medium | Certain | Residual | Critical | Prevention of overspill of mine associated activities onto the surrounding ecological environment. Employ proper protection and rehabilitation strategies. |
| Air quality | Sources of atmospheric emission associated with the prospecting operation are likely to include fugitive dust from materials handling operations, wind erosion of stockpiles, and vehicle entrainment of road dust. | Low | Certain | Decommissioning | Minimal | Effective soil management; identification of the required control efficiencies in order to maintain dust generation within acceptable levels. |
| Noise and vibration | Increase in continuous noise levels; the disruption of current ambient noise levels; and the disruption of sensitive receptors by means of increased noise and vibration. | Low | Certain | Decommissioning | Minimal | Minimise the generation of excessive noise and vibration; Ensure all vehicles and equipment is in a good working order; proper communication. |
| Visual impacts | Visual impact of the mine infrastructure | Low | Possible | Decommissioning | Minimal | Effective planning of the location of |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------|----------|------------------------|----------------|---|
| | , excavations, mine residue deposits, and waste rock stockpile; visibility of dust. | | | | | infrastructure and operations to minimise visual impact. |
| Traffic | Potential negative impacts on traffic safety and deterioration of the existing road networks | Low | Low | Decommissioning | Minimal | Utilise existing access roads, where applicable; implement measures that ensure adherence to traffic rules. |
| Heritage resources | The deterioration of sites of cultural and heritage importance. | Low to medium | Certain | Residual | Major | Preservation and protection of heritage and cultural resources identified within a no go zone; further resources uncovered during prospecting activities need to be reported to a suitably qualified Archaeologist and Palaeontologist. |
| Socio-economic | Negative: Loss of agricultural potential; influx of workers to the area increases health risks and loitering (resulting in lack of security and safety); negative impact of employment loss during mine closure. | Low to medium | Certain | Short-term and Closure | High and Major | Application of commitments made in the Social and Labour Plan; implementation of community development programmes |
| Interested and affected parties | | Low to medium | Possible | Decommissioning | High | Ensure continuous and transparent communication with IAPs. |

vi) Methodology used in determining and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks;

(Describe how the significance, probability, and duration of the aforesaid identified impacts that were identified through the consultation process was determined in order to decide the extent to which the initial site layout needs revision).

The criteria used to assess the significance of the impacts are discussed below. The criteria used to assess the significance of the impacts are shown in the table below. The limits were defined in relation to mining characteristics. Those for probability, intensity/severity and significance are subjective, based on rule-of-thumb and experience. Natural and existing mitigation measures were considered.

These natural mitigation measures were defined as natural conditions, conditions inherent in the project design and existing management measures, which alleviate impacts. The significance of the impacts was calculated by using the following formula:

$$(Severity + Spacial Scope + Duration) \times Probability \text{ weighting}$$

For the impact assessment, the different project activities and associated infrastructure were identified and considered in order to identify and analyse the various possible impacts. These include roads and hauling, excavations, temporary waste dumping, topsoil storage, mine residue deposit dam, plant and processing area, temporary office, workshops and ablution facilities, water tanks, diesel tanks, pipeline, other temporary buildings, etc.

Significance of impacts is defined as follows:

No Impact – There will be no impact on the system or any of its parts.

Very Low – Impact would be negligible. Almost no mitigation and/or remedial activity would be needed, and any minor steps which might be needed would be easy, cheap and simple.

Low – Impact would have little real effect. Mitigation and/or remedial activity would be either easily achieved or little would be required or both.

Medium – Impact would be real but not substantial within the bounds of those which could occur. Mitigation and/or remedial activity would be both feasible and fairly easily possible.

High – Impacts of substantial order. Mitigation and/or remedial activity would be feasible but difficult, expensive, time consuming or some combination of these.

Very High – Of the highest order possible within the bounds of impacts which could occur. There would be no possible mitigation and/or remedial activity to offset the impact at the spatial or time scale for which was predicted.

Table 7:

| Weight | Severity | Spacial Scope | Duration |
|--------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Insignificant/non-harmful | Activity specific/No effect/Controlled | Immediate (0 – 6 months) |
| 2 | Minimal / potentially harmful | Slight permanent deviation / on-site | Short term / construction (6 months- 1 yr) |
| 3 | Medium / slightly harmful | Immediate surroundings / local / outside mine area | Life of operation |
| 4 | High / Critical / Serious | Regional effect | Decommissioning |
| 5 | Catastrophic / major | National/ Severe environmental damage | Residual |
| 6 | Disastrous | Trans boundary effects | Residual |

Table 8:

| Weight Number | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Frequency | | | | | | |
| Probability | Frequency of Impact | Highly unlikely | Rare | Low likelihood | Probable/possible | Certain |
| | | Practically impossible | Conceivable but very unlikely | Only remotely possible | Unusual but possible | Definite |
| | Frequency of Activity | Annually or less | 6 monthly/temporarily | Infrequent | Life of operation | Life of operation |

Table 9:

| CONSEQUENCE (Severity + Spatial Scope + Duration) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| PROBABILITY (Frequency of activity + frequency of impact) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | |
| | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 30 | |
| | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 39 | 42 | 45 | |
| | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | |
| | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 70 | 75 | |
| | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 | 66 | 72 | 78 | 84 | 90 | |
| | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 56 | 63 | 70 | 77 | 84 | 91 | 98 | 105 | |
| | 8 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | 72 | 80 | 88 | 96 | 104 | 112 | 120 | |
| | 9 | 18 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 81 | 90 | 99 | 108 | 117 | 126 | 135 | |
| | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | 120 | 130 | 140 | 150 | |

Table 10

| Colour Code | Significance Rating | Value | Negative Impact Management Strategy | Positive Impact Management Strategy |
|-------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | VERY HIGH | 126 – 150 | Improve current management | Maintain current management |
| | HIGH | 101 – 125 | Improve current management | Maintain current management |
| | MEDIUM – HIGH | 76 – 100 | Improve current management | Maintain current management |
| | LOW – MEDIUM | 51 – 75 | Improve current management | Maintain current management |
| | VERY LOW | 26 – 50 | Improve current management | Maintain current management |
| | | 1 - 25 | Improve current management | Maintain current management |

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.

(Provide a discussion in terms of advantages and disadvantages of the initial site layout compared to alternative layout options to accommodate concerns raised by affected parties)

During construction and operation of the mining operation, there is a possibility of sterilisation of the mineral reserves and resources due to improper placement of infrastructure. The infrastructure and slimes dam will alter the topography by adding features to the landscape. Topsoil removal and excavations will unearth the natural topography. The construction of infrastructure and various facilities in the mining area can also result in loss of soil due to erosion. Vegetation will be stripped in preparation for placement of infrastructure and excavations, and therefore the areas will be bare and susceptible to erosion.

Protected trees should be avoided as far as possible during invasive prospecting activities. Placement of small access roads and or any other associated infrastructure such as office area and storage areas should avoid slow-growing protected trees as far as possible. Areas with high density protected trees should be regarded as “sensitive” it should be mapped and avoided as far as possible. If protected trees cannot be avoided, a licence must be applied for and obtained prior to disturbance of such species.

A search and rescue of plants of special concern (i.e. endemic species; provincially protected or specially protected species; CITES listed species and TOPS listed species) prior to disturbance of natural vegetation will be done. Succulents such as Aloe species should be rescued and transplanted after obtaining the necessary Flora Permit from the Provincial Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC).

The developer may also need a Flora Permit from the DENC for destruction of natural indigenous, protected or specially protected plant species under the Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act, Act 9 of 2009 (NCNCA). The same applies to TOPS or CITES listed plant species under the NEMBA. The topsoil that is stripped and piled on surrounding areas can be eroded by wind and rain. The soil will be carried away during runoff. The declared areas will be rehabilitation, but full restoration of soil might only occur over a number of years, subsequent to the re-establishment of vegetation. Furthermore, improper stockpiling and soil compaction can result in soil sterilisation. Leaching can also occur, resulting in the loss of nutrients.

During the construction and operation of the mining there is a possibility that equipment might leak oil, thus causing surface spillages. The hydrocarbon soil contamination will render the soil unusual unless they are decontaminated. The storage of fuels on site might have an impact on soil if the tanks that are available on site are not properly monitored and maintained to avoid leakages. Then there is the potential that contaminated soil can be carried through runoff to contaminate water resources and soil stockpiled for rehabilitation. Soil pollution is therefore possible, but through mitigation it can be minimised.

The loss of land capability and land use can occur in two ways. Firstly, through topsoil removal, disturbances and loss of soil fertility; and secondly through the improper placement of infrastructure. The site has a land capability for grazing, but grazing activities can still be performed in areas not earmarked for mining, and with proper rehabilitation the land capabilities and land use potential can be restored.

If oil and fuel spillages occur, then it will seep into the underlying aquifers and contaminate ground water. Improper handling of hazardous material will cause contamination of nearby surface water resourced during runoff episodes. Lack of storm control structures will lead to erosion of stockpiles during heavy rains and runoff will carry suspended solids into the downstream environment. This might cause high silt load and affect stream flow.

Construction and mining activities on site will reduce the natural habitat for ecological systems to continue their operation. It is not expected that the areas of high ecological function will rehabilitation following disturbance events. Vehicle traffic generates lots of dust which can reduce the growth success and seed dispersal of many small plant species. It is expected that protected species will be destroyed during the prospecting operation.

While general clearing of the area and mining activities destroy natural vegetation, invasive plants can increase due to their opportunistic nature in disturbed areas. If invasive plant establish in disturbed areas, it

may cause an impact beyond the boundaries of the mining site. These alien invasive species are thus a threat to surrounding natural vegetation and can result in the decrease of biodiversity and ecological value of the area. Therefore, if alien invasive species are not controlled and managed, their propagation into new areas could have a high impact on the surrounding natural vegetation in the long term. With proper mitigation, the impacts can be substantially reduced.

The transformation of natural habitats to mining and associated infrastructure will result in the loss of habitat affected individual species, and ecological processes. In turn this will result in the displacement of faunal species dependent upon such habitat. Increased noise and vibration due to mining activities will disturb and possibly displace birds and other wildlife. Fast moving vehicles take a heavy toll in the form of road kills of small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and a large number of invertebrates. The construction of the mine and associated infrastructure will result in the loss of connectivity and fragmentation of natural habitat. Fragmentation of habitat will lead to the loss of migration corridors, in turn resulting in degeneration of the affected population's genetic make-up. This results in a subsequent loss of genetic variability between meta-populations occurring within the site. Pockets of fragmental natural habitats hinder the growth and development of populations.

During the mining operation the abovementioned activities have potential for dust generation. It is anticipated that the extent of dust emissions would vary substantially from day to day depending on the level of activity and the specific operations. The mining will add a certain amount of noise to the existing noise in the area. However, levels of noise generated by mining activities are low.

The impact of site generated trips on the traffic of the existing roads is experienced to be low. Nevertheless, if road safety is not administered it can have a high impact on the safety of fellow road users.

The mining operation, especially during construction, will create a limited number of new employment opportunities. The magnitude of this impact will depend on the number of people that will be employed and the number of contractors sourced. An influx of people into the rural area will possibly impact on safety and security of local residents. During the decommissioning and at closure of the mining, staff will most likely be retrenched. This can potentially flood the job market, resulting in people being unable to find new employment for a long period of time. It is normally more difficult for people with highly specialised skills to find employment immediately. Those with fewer skills have more flexibility in the job market.

Economic slump of the local towns after mine closure is an associated potential impact although this will only be at mining operation. Income streams from wage bills as well as goods and services contracts (at all geographical levels) will come to an end, reducing the monetary income of individuals and mine-related businesses. People who have derived income directly or indirectly from the project may be inclined to leave the region in search of employment or business opportunities. This could result in further decline of the economy of the region as well as the abandonment of infrastructure. The loss of the mine workforce income will also impact upon non-mine related industries within the local and regional areas, particularly the rental property market and retail and service industries who would have received income during the life of mine from the salaried workforce.

It is likely, however that there will be residual positive economic impacts that are not fully reversed with the closure of the mine, and that the economy will not decline to its original level prior to the development of this project. This is because the mine will generate substantial income for the regional and local economy, both directly and indirectly, during its life.

It is difficult to predict the actual impact of the mine closure in advance, but it is acceptable to assume that the mine closure will have a negative impact on the local and regional economy with a high probability of occurrence, a high severity and a high significance.

Positive impact include employment and training opportunities for people in the local community and local contractors; social upliftment and community development programmes; economic benefits.

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

(With regard to the issues and concerns raised by affected parties provide a list of the issues raised and an assessment/ discussion of the mitigations or site layout alternatives available to accommodate or address their concerns, together with an assessment of the impacts or risks associated with the mitigation or alternatives considered).

Geology and Mineral Resource

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

- Ensure that optimal use is made of the available mineral resource through proper planning of the mining operation.
- The mining should be well planned and delineated first and all infrastructure positions should be selected with the main aim of avoiding sterilization of future resources.
- No dumping of materials prior to approval by exploration geologist.

Topography

Level of risk: Low

Mitigation measures

- Backfill all trenches/excavations continuously.
- Employ effective rehabilitation strategies to restore surface topography of excavations and plant site.
- Stabilise the mine residue deposits.
- All temporary infrastructure will be demolished during closure.

Soil Erosion

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

- At no point may plant cover be removed within the no-development zones.
- All attempts must be made to avoid exposure of dispersive soils.
- Re-establishment of plant cover on disturbed areas must take place as soon as possible, once activities in the area have ceased.
- Ground exposure should be minimised in terms of the surface area and duration, wherever possible.
- The mining operation must co-ordinate different activities in order to optimise the utilisation of the excavated trenches and thereby prevent repeated and unnecessary excavations.
- Construction that required the clearing of large areas of vegetation and excavation should ideally occur during the dry season only.
- Construction during the rainy season (November to March) should be closely monitored and controlled.
- The run-off from the exposed ground should be controlled with the careful placement of flow retarding barriers.
- The soil that is excavated during construction should be stock-piled in layers and protected by berms to prevent erosion.
- All stockpiles must be kept as small as possible, with gentle slopes (18 degrees) in order to avoid excessive erosional induced losses.
- Excavated and stockpiled soil material are to be stored and bermed on them higher laying areas of the footprint area and not in any storm water run-off channels or any other areas where it is likely to cause erosion, or where water would naturally accumulate.

- Stockpiles susceptible to wind erosion are to be covered during windy periods.
- Audits must be carried out at regular intervals to identify areas where erosion is occurring.
- Appropriate remedial action, including the rehabilitation of the eroded areas, must occur.
- Rehabilitation of the erosion channels and gullies.
- The mining operation should land with steep slopes.
- Dust suppression must take place, without compromising the sensitive water balance of the area.
- Linear infrastructure such as roads and pipelines will be inspected at least monthly to check that the associated water management infrastructure is effective in controlling erosion.

Soil Pollution

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

- Refuelling must take place in well demarcated areas and over suitable drip trays to prevent soil pollution.
- Spill kits to clean up accidental spills from earthmoving machinery must be well-marked and available on site.
- Workers must undergo induction to ensure that they are prepared for rapid clean-up procedures.
- All facilities where dangerous materials are stored must be contained in a bund wall.
- Vehicles and machinery should be regularly serviced and maintained.

Land Capability and Land Use

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

- Ensure that optimal use is made of the available land through consultation with land owner and proper planning of mining activities.
- Surface agreement to be signed with land owners.
- Employ effective rehabilitation strategies to restore land capability and land use potential of the farm.
- All activities to be restricted within the demarcated areas.
- Ensure that land which is not used during construction is made available for grazing.

Groundwater

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

- Refuelling must take place in well demarcated areas and over suitable drip trays to prevent soil pollution.
- Spill kits to clean up accidental spills from earthmoving machinery must be well-marked and available on site.
- Workers must undergo induction to ensure that they are prepared for rapid clean-up procedures.
- All facilities where dangerous materials are stored must be contained in a bund wall.
- Vehicles and machinery should be regularly serviced and maintained.
- Monitor the quality of the boreholes located down-gradient of the mining site.
- Sample according to the sampling method and parameters for analysis is indicated in the Geohydrological study.

Surface Water

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

- Sufficient care must be taken when handling hazardous materials to prevent pollution.
- Under no circumstances may ablutions occur outside the provided facilities.
- No uncontrolled discharges from the staff camps to any surface water resources shall be permitted.
- If servicing and washing of the vehicles occur on site, there must be specific areas constructed for these activities, which must have concrete foundations, bunding as well as oil traps to contain any spillages.
- A walled concrete platform, dedicated store with adequate flooring or bermed area and ventilation must be used to accommodate chemicals such as fuels, oils, paints, herbicide and insecticides.
- Oil residue shall be treated with oil absorbent and this material removed to an approved waste site.
- Spill kits must be easily accessible and workers must undergo induction regarding the use thereof.
- At all times care should be taken not to contaminate surface water resources.
- Store all litter carefully to prevent it from washing away or blown into any of the water courses within the area.
- Provide bins for staff at appropriate locations, particularly where food is consumed.

- The mining site should be cleared daily and litter removed.
- Conduct on-going staff awareness programmes in order to reinforce the need to avoid littering, which contributes to surface water pollution.

Indigenous Flora

Level of risk: Low to medium

Mitigation measures

- Minimise the footprint of transformation.
- Encourage proper rehabilitation of mined areas.
- Encourage the growth of natural plant species.
- Ensure measures for the adherence to the speed limit.
- Footprint areas of the mining activities must be scanned for Red Listed and protected plant species prior to mining.
- It is recommended that these plants are identified and marked prior to mining.
- These plants should, where possible, be incorporated into the design

layout and left in situ.

- However, if threatened of destruction by mining, these plants should be removed (with the relevant permits from DAFF and DENC) and relocated if possible.
- A management plan should be implemented to ensure proper establishment of ex situ individuals, and should include a monitoring programme for at least two years after re-establishment in order to ensure successful translocation.
- All those working on site must be educated about the conservation importance of the fauna and flora occurring on site.

All Invasive Plants

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

- Minimise the footprint of transformation.
- Encourage proper rehabilitation of mined areas.

- Encourage the growth of natural plant species.
- Mechanical methods (hand-pulling) of control to be implemented extensively.
- Annual follow-up operations to be implemented.

Fauna

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

- Careful consideration is required when planning the placement for stockpiling topsoil and the creation of access routes in order to avoid the destruction of pristine habitats and minimise the overall mining footprint.
- The appointment of a full-time ECO must render guidance to the staff and contractors with respect to suitable areas for all related disturbance.
- The extent of the mine should be demarcated on site layout plans, and no construction personnel or vehicles may leave the demarcated area except those authorised to do so. Those areas surrounding the mine site that are not part of the demarcated development area should be considered as a no go zone for employees, machinery or even visitors.
- All those working on site must be educated about the conservation importance of the fauna and flora occurring on site.
- The ECO must ensure that all contractors and workers undergo environmental induction prior to commencing with work on site.
- The environmental induction should occur in the appropriate languages for the workers who may require translation.
- Reptiles and amphibians that are exposed during the clearing operations should be captured for later release or translocation by a qualified expert.
- Employ measures that ensure adherence to the speed limit.

Habitat

Level of risk: Low

Mitigation measures

- Mining activities must be planned, where possible in order to encourage faunal dispersal and should minimise dissection or fragmentation of any important faunal habitat type.
- The extent of the mining area should be demarcated on site layout plans (preferably on disturbed areas or those identified with low conservation importance). No construction personnel or vehicles may leave the demarcated area except those authorised to do so.

Air Quality

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

- Vegetation must be removed when soil stripping is required only. These areas should be limited to include those areas required for prospecting only, hereby reducing the surface area exposed to wind erosion. Adequate demarcation of these areas should be undertaken.
- Control options pertaining to topsoil removal, loading and dumping are generally limited to wet suppression.
- Where it is logistically possible, control methods for gravel roads should be utilised to reduce the re-suspension of particulates. Feasible methods include wet suppression, avoidance of unnecessary traffic, speed control and avoidance of track-on of material onto paved and treated roads.

- The length of time where open areas are exposed should be restricted. Mining should not be delayed after vegetation has been cleared and topsoil removed.
- Dust suppression methods should, where logistically possible, must be implemented at all areas that may/are exposed for long periods of time.
- For all mining activities management should undertake to implement health measures in terms of personal dust exposure, for all its employees.

Noise and Vibration

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

- Restrict mining activities to daytime unless agreements obtained to do 24hr operations.
- Systematic maintenance of all forms of equipment, training of personnel to adhere to operational procedures that reduce the occurrence and magnitude of individual noisy events.
- Where possible material stockpiles should be placed so as to protect the boundaries from noise to individual operations.
- Standardised noise measurements should be carried out on individual equipment at the delivery to site to construct a reference data-base and regular checks carried out to ensure that equipment is not deteriorating and to detect increases which could lead to increase in the noise impact over time and increased complaints.
- Environmental noise monitoring should be carried out at regularly to detect deviations from predicted noise levels and enable corrective measures to be taken where warranted.

Visual Impacts

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

- Infrastructure should be placed to optimise the natural screening capacity of the vegetation.
- Where practical, protect existing vegetation clumps during in order to facilitate screening during the mining operation.
- _ Remove rubble and other building rubbish off site as soon as possible or place it in a container in order to keep the mining site free from additional unsightly elements.
- Locate the staff camps and the material stockpiles outside of the visual field of sensitive visual receptors.
- Dust suppression procedures should be implemented especially on windy days during earth works.
- Rehabilitation should aim to establish a diverse and self-sustaining surface cover that is visually and ecologically representative of naturally occurring vegetation species.
- Implement a management plan for the post-mining site in order to control the invasion of alien vegetation and to manage erosion, until the site is fully rehabilitated.

Traffic and Road Safety

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

- Implement measures that ensure the adherence to traffic rules.

Heritage Resources

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

- The heritage and cultural resources (e.g. graveyards, ruins, historic structures, etc.) must be protected and preserved by the delineation of a no go zone if any of these areas are to be found in the mining area.
- Intact bedrock strata should be avoided during mining of terrace gravels where possible.
- Stone tools should be avoided where possible and fresh exposure should be recorded before destruction. All stone tool artefacts should be recorded, mapped and collected before destruction.
- Should development necessitate impact on any building structures, the developer should apply for a SAHRA Site Destruction Permit prior to commencement of construction.

Socio-Economic

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

- The mine must ensure that false expectations are not created regarding job creation.
- Jobs must be allocated as advertised and in so far as is possible to local inhabitants.
- Contractors and employees should not be permitted to wander outside the mining area.
- Uncontrolled settlement of contractors and workers outside of the site will be prevented.
- The expectations of what benefits can accrue to the community must be managed from the initiation of the project.
- Commitments as set out in the SLP must be attained.

Interested and Affected Parties

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

- Maintain active communications with IAP's.
- Ensure transparent communication with IAP's at all times.
- IAPs must be kept up to date on any changes in the mining operation.
- A complaints management system should be maintained by the mine to ensure that all issues raised by community members are followed up and addressed appropriately.

ix) Motivation where no alternative sites were considered.

The locality of the mining operation is based on the location of the possible diamond deposits that have been identified through extensive exploration activities. There is therefore no other alternative with regard to the overall operation footprint.

The location of the central mining site and associated infrastructure is primarily based on proximity to the access roads, proximity to the areas earmarked for mining and limited additional impact on the environment and heritage resource.

The mining activities and methodologies associated with diamond mining (i.e. open pits with continued backfilling) is the only economic viable method currently being used by the diamond fraternity.

x) Statement motivating the alternative development location within the overall site. (Provide a statement motivating the final site layout that is proposed)

Not Applicable

i) Full description of the process undertaken to identify, assess and rank the impacts and risks the activity will impose on the preferred site (In respect of the final site layout plan) through the life of the activity. (Including (i) a description of all environmental issues and risks that are identified during the environmental impact assessment process and (ii) an assessment of the significance of each issue and risk and an indication of the extent to which the issue and risk could be avoided or addressed by the adoption of mitigation measures.)

Not applicable. There is no alternative development location for the site and therefore the initial site locality is considered to be the final site locality. The impact assessment provided in section h(v) is therefore sufficient and the process undertaken to identify impacts is the same as in section h(vi).

j) Assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk

(This section of the report must consider all the known typical impacts of each of the activities (including those that could or should have been identified by knowledgeable persons) and not only those that were raised by registered interested and affected parties).

Table 11: Assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk

| <p>NAME OF ACTIVITY</p> <p>(E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route etc...etc...etc</p> <p>E.g. For mining,- excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, Loading, hauling and transport, Water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc...etc...etc.)</p> | <p>POTENTIAL IMPACT</p> <p>(Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts)</p> <p>(e.g. dust, noise, drainage surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, groundwater contamination, air pollution etc....etc...)</p> | <p>ASPECTS AFFECTED</p> | <p>PHASE</p> <p>In which impact is anticipated</p> <p>(e.g. Construction, commissioning, operational Decommissioning, closure, post-closure)</p> | <p>SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated</p> | <p>MITIGATION TYPE</p> <p>(modify, remedy, control, or stop) through</p> <p>(e.g. noise control measures, storm-water control, dust control, rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. etc)</p> <p>E.g. Modify through alternative method. Control through noise control Control through management and monitoring through rehabilitation..</p> | <p>SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated</p> |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <p>ROADS</p> | <p>Air Quality</p> | <p>Nuisance dust will be created by the mining equipment hauling material between the open excavation areas and the plant area.</p> | <p>Construction</p> | <p>High</p> | <p>Dust control Water spraying. Well maintained equipment</p> | <p>Medium</p> |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--|--------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | Ground water | No impact to groundwater is expected from the roads that | Construction | No significance | Pollution control and good Housekeeping practise | No significance |
| | | will be used by the planned mining operation. | | | | |
| | Flora | Where new haulage roads will be created the vegetation will be disturbed and/or destroyed. | Construction | High | Stripping of topsoil and concurrent rehabilitation | High |
| | Fauna | Where new haulage roads will be created the natural habitat of the animals will be disturbed and/or destroyed. | Construction | High | Speed limits Environmental Awareness | High |
| | Noise | Noise from the mining equipment on the haulage roads will be created. | Construction | Medium | Noise control Well maintained equipment | Low |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---|--------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | Surface water | No impact to surface water is expected from roads that will be used by the planned prospecting | Construction | No significance | Pollution control and on-going housekeeping | No significance |
| | | activities | | | | |
| | Visibility | The haulage roads will be visible to some extent from the immediate surroundings. | Construction | No significance | Concurrent Rehabilitation | No significance |
| | Soil | No impact to soil is expected from the roads that will be used by the planned mining operation. | Construction | No significance | Stripping of topsoil and concurrent rehabilitation | No significance |
| | Topography | No impact to topography is expected from the roads that will be used by the planned mining operation. | Construction | No significance | Concurrent Rehabilitation | No significance |

Pitting/Excavating

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| Air Quality | Nuisance dust will be created by the mining equipment excavating | Operational | High | Dust control Water spraying. Well maintained equipment. | Medium |
| | material the mining pits | | | | |
| Ground water | No impact to groundwater is expected from the roads that will be used by the planned prospecting operation. | Operational | No significance | Pollution control and good housekeeping practice | No significance |
| Flora | Where new haulage roads will be created the vegetation will be disturbed and/or destroyed. | Operational | High | Stripping of topsoil and concurrent rehabilitation | High |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--|-------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| | Fauna | Where new haulage roads will be created the natural habitat of the animals will be disturbed and/or destroyed. | Operational | High | Speed limits Environmental Awareness | High |
| | Noise | Noise from the mining equipment will be created. | Operational | High | Noise control Well maintained equipment. | Medium |
| | Surface water | No impact to surface water is expected from roads that will be used by the planned prospecting activities | Operational | No significance | Pollution control and on-going housekeeping | No significance |
| | Visibility | The haulage roads will be visible to some extent from the immediate surroundings. | Operational | No significance | Concurrent Rehabilitation | No significance |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--|---------------|--------|--|--------|
| | Soil | The disturbance of the soil structure during excavating activities. | Operational | High | Stripping of topsoil and concurrent rehabilitation | High |
| | Topography | Changing of natural slopes by mining pitting activities. | Operational | Medium | Concurrent Rehabilitation | Low |
| Temporary waste dump area & topsoil storage area | Air Quality | Nuisance dust will be created by the mining equipment when the material is dumped/stockpiled in these areas. | Commissioning | High | Dust control Well maintained equipment | Medium |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|---|---------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | Ground water | No impact is expected. | Commissioning | No significance | Pollution control and good housekeeping practice | No significance |
| | Flora | The vegetation will be disturbed and/or destroyed in these areas. | Commissioning | High | Stripping of topsoil and concurrent rehabilitation | High |
| | Fauna | The natural habitat of animals will be disturbed and/or destroyed when the mine is created. | Commissioning | High | Speed limits Environmental Awareness | High |
| | | | | | | |
| | Noise | Noise impact from the mining equipment on the haulage roads will be created. | Commissioning | High | Noise control Well maintained equipment | Medium |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--|---------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | Surface water | No impact to surface water is expected. | Commissioning | No significance | Pollution control and on-going housekeeping | No significance |
| | Visibility | These temporary storage areas will be visible to the immediate surroundings. | Commissioning | No significance | Concurrent Rehabilitation | No significance |
| | Soil | The disturbance of the soil structure. | Commissioning | High | Stripping of topsoil and concurrent rehabilitation | High |
| | Topography | Changes of natural slopes. | Commissioning | Medium | Concurrent Rehabilitation | Low |

Mine residue disposal dam

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| Air Quality | No impact to air quality is expected. | Commissioning | No significance | Dust control and well maintained equipment | No significance |
| Ground water | No impact to air quality is expected. | Commissioning | No significance | Pollution control and good housekeeping practice | No significance |
| Flora | The vegetation will be disturbed and/or destroyed when the mine residue dam is created. | Commissioning | High | Stripping of topsoil and concurrent rehabilitation | High |
| Fauna | The natural habitat of animals will be disturbed and/or destroyed when the mine is created. | Commissioning | High | Speed limits Environmental Awareness | High |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---|---------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | Noise | No noise is expected. | Commissioning | No significance | Noise control Well maintained equipment | No significance |
| | Surface water | No impact to air quality is expected. | Commissioning | No significance | Pollution control and on-going housekeeping | No significance |
| | Visibility | The mine residue dam will be visible to the immediate surroundings. | Commissioning | No significance | Concurrent Rehabilitation | No significance |
| | Soil | The disturbance of soil structure during excavation activities. | Commissioning | No significance | Stripping of topsoil and concurrent rehabilitation | No significance |
| | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--|---------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | Topography | Changing of natural slopes | Commissioning | Medium | Concurrent Rehabilitation | Low |
| Plant & processing area | Air Quality | Nuisance dust will be created by the mining equipment. | Operational | High | Dust control Water spraying. Well maintained equipment | Medium |
| | Ground water | No impact to groundwater is expected. | Operational | No significance | Pollution control and good housekeeping practice | No significance |
| | Flora | Where the plant and processing area will be created the vegetation will be disturbed and/or destroyed. | Operational | High | Stripping of topsoil and concurrent rehabilitation | High |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--|-------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| | Fauna | Where new haulage roads will be created the natural habitat of the animals will be disturbed and/or destroyed. | Operational | High | Speed limits Environmental Awareness | High |
| | Noise | Noise from the plant and processing equipment will be created. | Operational | High | Noise control Well maintained equipment | Medium |
| | Surface water | The utilization of water from boreholes for the washing of diamond material. | Operational | High | Pollution control and on-going housekeeping | Medium |
| | Visibility | The plant and processing area will be visible to some extent from the immediate surroundings. | Operational | No significance | Concurrent Rehabilitation | No significance |

| | | | | | | |
|--|------------|--|-------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | Soil | The disturbance of the soil structure when the plant and processing area is created. mining operation. | Operational | High | Stripping of topsoil and concurrent rehabilitation | High |
| | Topography | No impact to the topography is expected from the plant and processing area. | Operational | No significance | Concurrent Rehabilitation | No significance |

The supporting impact assessment conducted by the EAP must be attached as an appendix, marked **Appendix**

k) Summary of specialist reports.

(This summary must be completed if any specialist reports informed the impact assessment and final site layout process and must be in the following tabular form):-

Table 12: Specialist Reports

| LIST OF STUDIES UNDERTAKEN | RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIALIST REPORTS | SPECIALIST RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE EIA REPORT (Mark with an X where applicable) | REFERENCE TO APPLICABLE SECTION OF REPORT WHERE SPECIALIST RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| See message written below | | | |
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|-------------------------------------|---|
| Project component/s | Negative impacts range from partial to total destruction of surface and under-surface movable/immovable relics. |
| Potential Impact | Negative impacts can both be direct or indirect. The potential impact if this objective is not met is that wider areas or extended linear developments may result in further destruction, damage, excavation, alteration, removal or collection of heritage objects (minimal as they are) from their current context along the route. |
| Activity/risk source | Activities which could impact on achieving this objective include deviation from any planned development without taking heritage impacts into consideration. |
| Mitigation: Target/Objective | An environmental management plan that takes cognizance of heritage resources in the event of any future extensions of infrastructure. Mitigation (based on present observations and mining proposal as communicated) is not considered to be necessary. |

| Mitigation: Action/control | Responsibility | Timeframe |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Provision for on-going heritage monitoring in an environmental management plan which also provides guidelines on what to do in the event of any major heritage feature being encountered during any phase of mining.</p> <p>If archaeological or other heritage relics are found during the construction phase or should unexpected finds be made (e.g. precolonial burials; ostrich eggshell container cache; or localised Stone Age sites with stone tools, pottery; military remains), the relevant Heritage Authority should be contacted.</p> | <p>Environmental management provider with on-going monitoring role set up by the mining company for the mining phase and for any instance of periodic or on-going land surface modification thereafter.</p> <p>Environmental Control Officer should become acquainted at a basic level with the kinds of heritage resources potentially occurring in the area and should report to the Heritage Authority as needed (see next column).</p> | <p>Environmental management plan to be in place before commencement of mining.</p> <p>In the event of finding any of the features mentioned in column 1, reporting by the developer to relevant heritage authority should be immediate. Contact: SAHRA Ms N. Higgins 021-4624502 or NC Heritage, or Resources Authority or local authorities and any Heritage Specialist will be called to attend.</p> |
| Performance Indicator | Inclusion of further heritage impact consideration in any future extension of mining or any infrastructural elements. | |
| Monitoring | Officials from relevant heritage authorities (National, Provincial or Local) to be permitted to inspect the site at any time in | |

| | |
|--|--|
| | relation to the heritage component of the management plan. |
|--|--|

Attach copies of Specialist Reports as appendices

Both an Archaeologist and a Palaeontologist have been contacted to do a survey on the farm for Archaeology sensitive areas. All information is used to identify areas that can be sensitive and to make the necessary provision to avoid these areas. Any other Specific specialist reports will be done when specifically requested by any in interested and affected party consultation referred to.

l) Environmental impact statement

(i) Summary of the key findings of the environmental impact assessment;

The nature of impacts can vary widely depending on the type of physical environment, the size of the activity and the perceptions and values of each of the affected parties. It was the objective of the assessment to identify both positive and negative impacts. The existing information was reviewed to assess the present status of the environment and the extent to which they have already been modified. The planned activities and associated infrastructure was used as reference to assess potential impacts.

In general, the environmental impacts associated to the mining operation are rather negative, while the social impacts are more beneficial. Impacts on vegetation are likely to be most profound, because the mining operation will constitute clearance of indigenous vegetation and most likely also the removal of protected species. Protected trees should be avoided as far as possible during invasive mining activities. Placement of small access roads and or any other associated infrastructure such as office area and storage areas should avoid slow growing protected trees as far as possible. Areas with high density protected trees should be regarded as “sensitive” it should be mapped and avoided as far as possible. If protected trees cannot be avoided, a licence must be applied for and obtained prior to disturbance of such species.

A search and rescue of plants of special concern (i.e. endemic species; provincially protected or specially protected species; CITES listed species and TOPS listed species) prior to disturbance of natural vegetation will be done. Succulents such as Aloe species should be rescued and transplanted after obtaining the necessary Flora Permit from the Provincial Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC).

The developer may also need a Flora Permit from the DENC for destruction of natural indigenous, protected or specially protected plant species under the Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act, Act 9 of 2009 (NCNCA). The same applies to TOPS or CITES listed plant species under the NEMBA.

Soil erosion and surface water deterioration are likely to be possible important impacts if appropriate management strategies are not practised.

Positive impacts include the demarcation and subsequent protection of heritage resources and the eradication of alien invasive species. Positive social impacts include the creation of jobs, social upliftment, training opportunities, community development and numerous economic benefits.

To conclude, it must be accepted that any activities will have both physical and social impacts. Therefore the destruction of the natural environmental features within the mining area is inevitable. The significance of the impacts will however be affected by the success of the mitigation measures implemented and the rehabilitation programme for the mining area.

(ii) Final Site Map

Provide a map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed overall activity and its associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers. Attach as **Appendix**

The final site map below indicates some parts of mining right application area in one site of which not all mining will take place. Existing roads are also depicted. The associated infrastructure relating to the mining site will be placed in the area marked as the “mine infrastructure footprint”. The only buffers that must be implemented is the 100m away from any fixed infrastructure like the road that cuts through the farm and the out buildings in terms of the Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996 (Act no 29 of 1996) Regulations relating to surveying, mapping and mine plans.

These regulations states that a mine must take reasonable measures to ensure that-

No mining operations are carried out within a horizontal distance of 100 (one hundred) metres from reserve land, buildings, roads, railways, dams, waste dumps, or any other structure whatsoever including such structures beyond the mining boundaries, or any surface, which it may be necessary to protect in order to prevent any significant risk, unless a lesser distance has been determined safe by risk assessment and all restrictions and conditions determined in terms of the risk assessment are complied with;

Please see final site map below:



Figure 5: Final Site Map

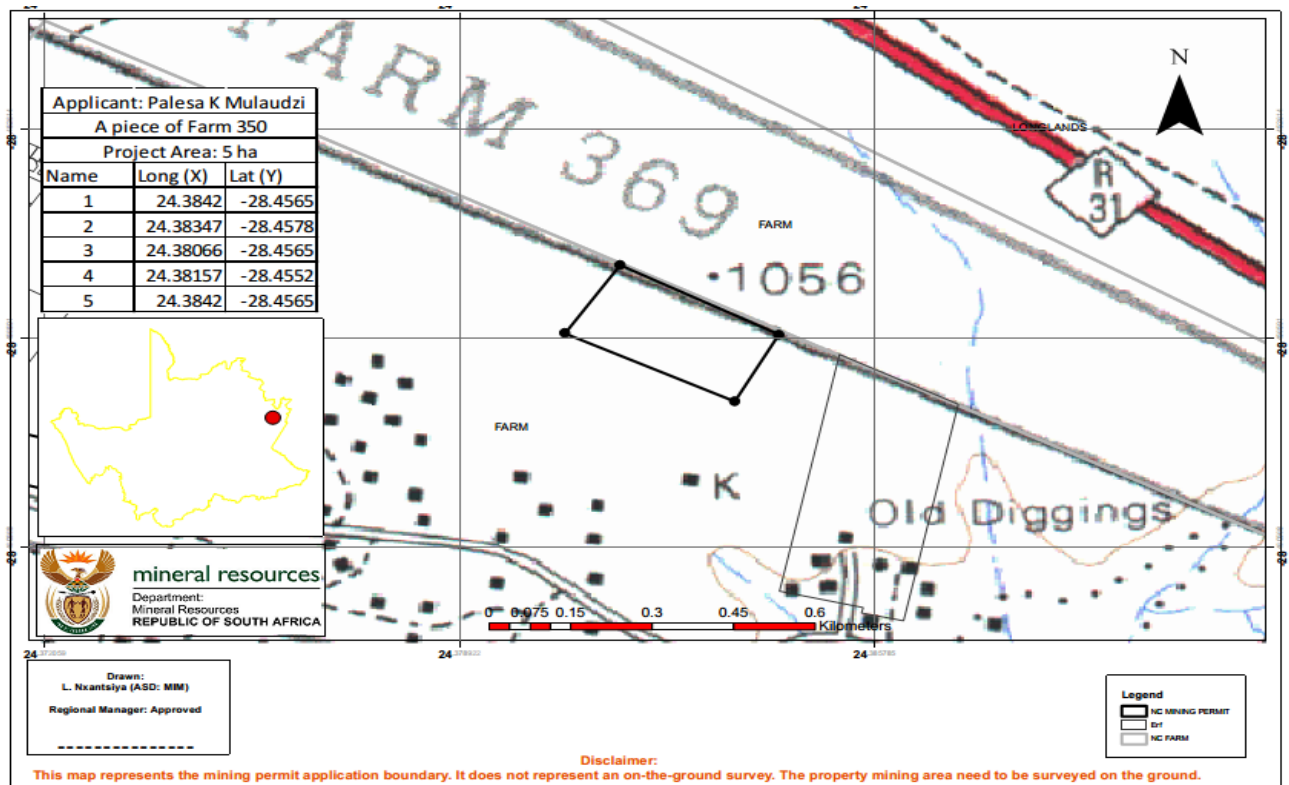


Figure 6: Final Site Map

(iii) Summary of the positive and negative impacts and risks of the proposed activity and identified alternatives;

As mentioned before, the specific occurrence of diamonds in the area dictates the selection of the specific mining site and there are no alternatives in terms of project location.

The mining operation will provide ± 15 jobs and will also add to the increased economic activity and the area surrounding the farm.

Negative impacts on the area are expected to be temporary and can be mitigated to a large extent if the recommendations of the EMPr area adhered to e.g. rehabilitation.

m) Proposed impact management objectives and the impact management outcomes for inclusion in the EMPr;

Based on the assessment and where applicable the recommendations from specialist reports, the recording of proposed impact management objectives, and the impact management outcomes for the development for inclusion in the EMPr as well as for inclusion as conditions of authorisation.

The impact management objective for Palesa Mulaudzi mining operation should include:-

- To ensure efficient extraction of the diamond resource.
- To limit the alteration of the surrounding topography.
- To manage and preserved sensitive soil types.
- To prevent the loss of land capability.
- To ensure the continuation of economically viable land use.

- To ensure that the surrounding ground water resources are not adversely affected to the detriment of the health and welfare of nearby communities; and to ensure suitable quality of ground water resources.
- To ensure that the surrounding surface water resources are not adversely affected to the detriment of the health and welfare of nearby communities; and to ensure suitable quantity and quality of surface water resources.
- To contain soils and materials within demarcated areas and prevent contamination of storm water run-off.
- To minimise the loss of natural vegetation.
- To prevent the proliferation of alien invasive plants species.
- To protect the wildlife and bird species.
- To protect the natural habitat of wildlife and bird species.
- To maintain visual integrity; and to minimise the extent of the generation of dust in order to minimise the aspect of nuisance and health impacts to sensitive receptors.
- To minimise noise and vibration to a level that disturbances felt by the communities are limited.
- To reduce the impact on visual quality due to intrusive mine infrastructure, activities and facilities.

n) Aspects for inclusion as conditions of Authorisation.

Any aspects which must be made conditions of the Environmental Authorisation

The Palaeontologist has proposed the following Chance Find Protocol:

Chance Find Protocol

Monitoring Programme for Palaeontology – to commence once the operations begin.

1. The following procedure is only required if fossils are seen on the surface and when drilling or trenching commence.
2. When excavations begin the rocks and must be given a cursory inspection by the environmental officer or designated person. Any fossiliferous material (plants, wood, bone fragments) should be put aside in a suitably protected place. This way the mining activities will not be interrupted.
3. Photographs of similar fossil plants and animals must be provided to the developer to assist in recognizing the fossil plants in the shales and mudstones .This information will be built into the EMP's training and awareness plan and procedures.
4. Photographs of the putative fossils can be sent to the palaeontologist for a preliminary assessment.
5. If there is any possible fossil material found by the developer/environmental officer/miners then the qualified palaeontologist sub-contracted for this project, should visit the site to inspect the selected material and check the dumps where feasible.
6. Fossil plants or vertebrates that are considered to be of good quality or scientific interest by the palaeontologist must be removed, catalogued and housed in a suitable institution where they can be made available for further study. Before the fossils are removed from the site a SAHRA permit must be obtained. Annual reports must be submitted to SAHRA as required by the relevant permits.
7. If no good fossil material is recovered then the site inspections by the palaeontologist will not be necessary. Annual reports by the palaeontologist must be sent to SAHRA.
8. If no fossils are found and the excavations have finished then no further monitoring is required..

o) Description of any assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge.

(Which relate to the assessment and mitigation measures proposed)

This report was compiled by incorporating information provided by the applicant and the various project specific employees/directors and no warranty or guarantee, whether expressed or implied, is made by the EAP with respect to the completeness, accuracy or truth or any aspect of this document with reference to the instructions, information and data supplied by the aforementioned parties.

The impact assessment was conducted based on the EAP's knowledge and experience. The probability, intensity/severity and significance pertaining to the criteria used to assess the significance of the impacts were based on rule-of-thumb and experience.

Palaeontologist has made a recommendation to the effect that based on experience and the lack of any previously recorded fossils from the area, it is extremely unlikely that any fossils would be preserved in the loose sands of the Quaternary.

There is very small chance that fossils may occur if there are fluvial channels. In order to err on the side of caution a Chance Find Protocol should be added to the EMP: if fossils are found once operations have commenced then they should be rescued and a palaeontologist called to assess and collect a representative sample..

p) Reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should or should not be authorised

i) Reasons why the activity should be authorized or not.

There are no significant reasons why the activity should not be authorized. However, if the proposed management and mitigation measures are not properly applied or if the mining operation intentionally disregards any of these measures, it will negatively affect the environment and have more long-term consequences. Therefore, the competent authority should take all the necessary steps to ensure that the mining operation complies with the conditions set out in the approval of the EMP.

ii) Conditions that must be included in the authorisation

Apart from ensuring that the necessary permits are obtained for restricted activities, all recommendations and mitigation measures as set out in the EMP should be adhered to.

q) Period for which the Environmental Authorisation is required.

Environmental Authorisation is required for 5 years.

r) Undertaking

Confirm that the undertaking required to meet the requirements of this section is provided at the end of the EMP and is applicable to both the Basic assessment report and the Environmental Management Programme report.

The undertaking required to meet the requirements of this section is provided at the end of the EMP and is applicable to both the Basic Assessment Report and the Environmental Management Report.

s) Financial Provision

State the amount that is required to both manage and rehabilitate the environment in respect of rehabilitation.

i) Explain how the aforesaid amount was derived.

The quantum of the financial provision contemplated in Regulation 54 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) will be revised and adjusted accordingly annually, based on a survey assessment of the environmental liability of Palesa Mulaudzi. Surveys of excavations are conducted by a registered surveyor and results are forwarded to the Environmental Manager who calculates the outstanding rehabilitation as per the agreed rate in the DMR Guideline. A bank guarantee is prepared for the amount and submitted to the DMR.

Financial provision for the rehabilitation or management of negative environmental impacts caused by the mining operation [as required by Section 41 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002)] will be made in the form of a financial guarantee from a South African registered bank. This document will guarantee the financial provision relating to the Environmental Management Programme in a format as approved by the Director-General.

ii) Confirm that this amount can be provided for from operating expenditure.

(Confirm that the amount, is anticipated to be an operating cost and is provided for as such in the Mining work programme, Financial and Technical Competence Report or Prospecting Work Programme as the case may be).

Palesa Mulaudzi does require external funding for purposes of conducting the mining activities.

t) Specific Information required by the competent Authority

i) Compliance with the provisions of sections 24(4)(a) and (b) read with section 24 (3) (a) and (7) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). the EIA report must include the:-

(1) Impact on the socio-economic conditions of any directly affected

person. (Provide the results of Investigation, assessment, and evaluation of the impact of the mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond prospecting on any directly affected person including the landowner, lawful occupier, or, where applicable, potential beneficiaries of any land restitution claim, attach the investigation report as an **Appendix** .

The mining process is going to have a positive impact as approximately 15 jobs are going to be created.

(2) Impact on any national estate referred to in section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act.

(Provide the results of Investigation, assessment, and evaluation of the impact of the mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond prospecting on any national estate referred to in section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) with the exception of the national estate contemplated in section 3(2)(i)(vi) and (vii) of that Act, attach the investigation report as **Appendix 2.19.2** and confirm that the applicable mitigation is reflected in 2.5.3; 2.11.6.and 2.12.herein).

No known sites of archaeological and cultural interest occur on or within close proximity to the mining area, especially those of high significance. Where and when level of significance of impacts before mitigation is high, the Department of Mineral Resources, SAHRA and heritage specialist will be notified. However, the assessments that have been conducted thus far suggest there are no mitigation measures that will be necessary. A Heritage Impact Assessment together with a Palaeontological Assessment are herewith attached.

u) Other matters required in terms of sections 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act.

(the EAP managing the application must provide the competent authority with detailed, written proof of an investigation as required by section 24(4)(b)(i) of the Act and motivation if no reasonable or feasible alternatives, as contemplated in sub-regulation 22(2)(h), exist. The EAP must attach such motivation as **Appendix 4**).

There are no alternatives, as the application area applied for is the area identified with potential for a diamond mining operation.

PART B

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT

1) Draft environmental management programme.

- a) **Details of the EAP**, (Confirm that the requirement for the provision of the details and expertise of the EAP are already included in PART A, section 1(a) herein as required).

I hereby confirm that the requirements for the provision of the details and expertise of the EAP are already included in PART A, section 1(a).

- b) **Description of the Aspects of the Activity** (Confirm that the requirement to describe the aspects of the activity that are covered by the draft environmental management programme is already included in PART A, section 1)(h, l, j, & n) herein as required).

I hereby confirm that the requirements to describe the aspects of the activity that are covered by the draft environmental management programme is already included in PART A, section 1(h).

c) Composite Map

(Provide a map (**Attached as an Appendix**) at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity, its associated structures, and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site, indicating any areas that any areas that should be avoided, including buffers)

The final site map below indicates the mining permit application area in which all mining operations will take place. Existing roads are also depicted. The associated infrastructure relating to the mining site will be placed in the area marked as the “mine infrastructure footprint”.

The only buffers that must be implemented is the 100 m away from any fixed infrastructure like the tar road and the out buildings in terms of the Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996 (Act No. 29 of 1996) Regulations relating to surveying, mapping and mine plans.

These regulations states that a mine must take reasonable measures to ensure that:

No mining operations are carried out within a horizontal distance of 100 (one hundred) metres from reserve land, buildings, roads, railways, dams, waste dumps, or any other structure whatsoever including such structures beyond the mining boundaries, or any surface, which it may be necessary to protect in order to prevent any significant risk, unless a lesser distance has been determined safe by risk assessment and all restrictions and conditions determined in terms of the risk assessment are complied with.

Please see Final Site Map below:



Figure 7: Final Site Map

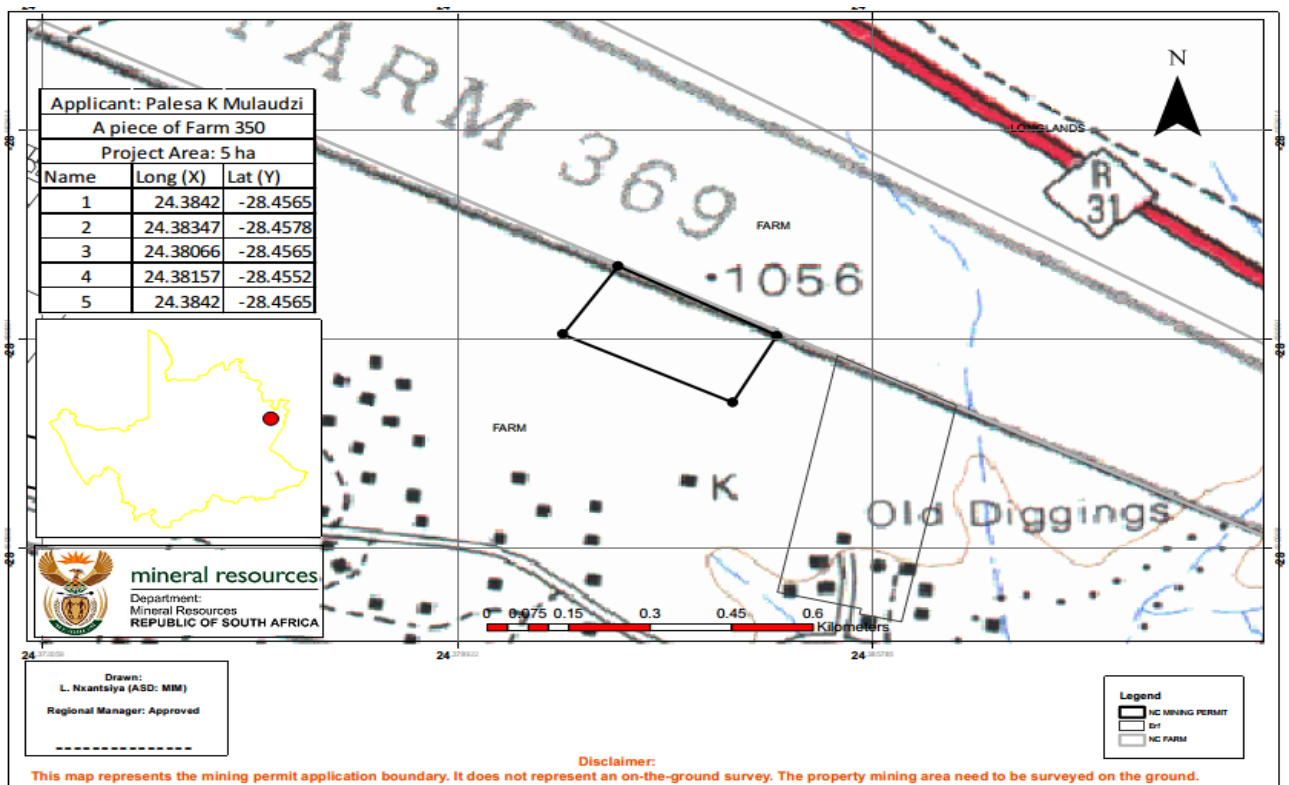


Figure 8: Final Site Map

d) Description of Impact management objectives including management statements

i) Determination of closure objectives. (ensure that the closure objectives are informed by the type of environment described)

The key aim decommissioning and closure is to ensure that all the significant impacts are ameliorated. All rehabilitated areas should be left in a stable, self-sustainable state. Proof of this should be submitted at closure.

Specific objectives include:

Rehabilitation of infrastructure areas

The objective for the removal of infrastructure and the subsequent rehabilitation of the areas they occupied include:

- To ensure that infrastructure identified for removal is successfully demolished and removed.
- To ensure that infrastructure identified to remain after mine closure is maintained until the issue of a closure certificate.

The removal, decommissioning and disposal of all mining infrastructure, will comply with all conditions contained in the MRPDA. To this end, decommissioning and rehabilitation of all infrastructure areas will follow the following principles:-

- The plant and associated disused infrastructure will be dismantled or demolished. Any building foundations will be removed and land exposed to the demolition and dismantling of infrastructure and all other disturbed land will be rehabilitated
- Rubble will be disposed of at a suitable site. The site will be selected in consultation with DENC.
- Any surface water management infrastructure will be maintained to ensure they are stable and functional.
- Just before closure, when disturbed land has been rehabilitated and erosion is controlled by vegetation cover, all disused surface water management facilities will be decommissioned.

Mine residue deposits

The mine residue deposits will comprise of a slimes dam. The objectives pertaining to the effective management and rehabilitation of the slimes dam include:

- To ensure that the mine residue deposits are stable and that there is an acceptably low risk of failure of these deposits during the decommissioning phase and following mine closure.
- To establish self-sustainable vegetation cover on the slimes dam so that the visual impact of the slimes dam improves and in order to prevent erosion.

Management principle pertaining to the slimes dam includes:

- The slimes dams will continuously be inspected by a suitable qualified professional engineer to ensure their stability. If they are unstable, the appropriate remedial measures will be implemented.
- Inspection and monitoring should continue until a suitable qualified professional engineer has confirmed the long-term stability of the slimes dam.
- Any infrastructure or facilities that serve the slimes dam will be maintained to ensure that they are both stable and functional.

Maintenance

The necessary agreements and arrangement will be made by Palesa Mulaudzi to ensure that all natural physical, chemical and biological processes for which a closure condition were specified are monitored until they reach a steady state or for three (3) years after closure or as long as deemed necessary at the time.

- Such processes include erosion of the slimes dams, rehabilitated surfaces, surface water drainage, air quality, surface water quality, ground water quality, vegetative re-growth, weed encroachment.
- The closure plan will be reviewed yearly.
- Rehabilitation of the land will be maintained until a closure certificate is granted or until the land use is regarded as sustainable.
- All rehabilitated areas will be monitored and maintained until such time as required to enable the mine to apply for closure of these different areas.

Performance assessments

As per the MPRDA and associated Regulations, this Environmental Management Programme will be continually assessed in terms of its appropriateness and adequacy. In order to achieve this, Palesa Mulaudzi will undertake the following:

- Implement the necessary monitoring programmes, as discussed as part of this EMP;
- Conduct performance assessments of this EMP as required by the MPRDA and associated Regulations; and
- Compile and submit the afore-mentioned performance assessment reports to the DMR. The frequency of the performance assessments will occur every year. An independent and competent person will undertake all performance assessments.

Decommissioning and closure objectives

The key aim decommissioning and closure is to ensure that all the significant impacts are ameliorated. All rehabilitated areas will be left in a stable, self-sustainable state. Proof of this will be submitted at closure.

Specific objectives include:

- To identify potential post-closure land uses in consultation with the surrounding land owners and land users. This should be done during the operational phase of the mine.
- Rehabilitate disturbed land to a state suitable for its post-closure uses.
- Rehabilitate disturbed land and mine residue deposits to a state that facilitates compliance with applicable environmental quality objectives.
- Limit the impact on staff whose positions become redundant at the time of mine closure, as addressed in the SLP.
- Keep relevant authorities informed of the progress of the decommissioning phase.
- Submit monitoring data to the relevant authorities.
- Maintain required pollution control facilities and rehabilitated land until closure.

Negative economic impacts

The objective is to alleviate the negative socio-economic impacts that will result from mine closure.

Management principles to achieve this include:

- Palesa Mulaudzi will undertake a carefully planned stepwise decommissioning process.
- Closure planning will form an integral part of mine planning.

- Strategies for sustainable development of surrounding towns have been and will continue to be developed by the project in collaboration with district and local authorities, local businesses and other interested parties. Early warning of impending closure will be given to IAP's.
- In conjunction with long-term closure planning, the mine will actively participate in regional and local planning to enhance the economic benefits of the project through development of alternative forms of income generation.
- Palesa Mulaudzi will initiate and participate in regional planning exercises that will mitigate the impacts of closure of the mine, the local and regional economies and associated abandonment of community infrastructures surrounding the mine.

The mine will fulfil the requirements for closure and the management of downscaling.

ii) **Volumes and rate of water use required for the operation.**

The operation would require about 360 m³ litres over the two year mining operation.

iii) **Has a water use licence has been applied for?**

The water license application process is in progress.

iv) Impacts to be mitigated in their respective phases

Measures to rehabilitate the environment affected by the undertaking of any listed activity

Table 13:

| ACTIVITIES | PHASE | SIZE AND SCALE of disturbance | MITIGATION MEASURES | COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS | TIME PERIOD FOR IMPLEMENTATION |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| <p>(E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route etc...etc...etc)</p> <p>E.g. For mining,- excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, Loading, hauling and transport, Water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc...etc...etc.)</p> | <p>(of operation in which activity will take place.</p> <p>State; Planning and design, Pre-Construction, Construction, Operational, Rehabilitation, Closure, Post closure).</p> | <p>(volumes, tonnages and hectares or m²)</p> | <p>(describe how each of the recommendations in herein will remedy the cause of pollution or degradation and migration of pollutants)</p> | <p>(A description of how each of the recommendations herein will comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices that have been identified by Competent Authorities)</p> | <p>Describe the time period when the measures in the environmental management programme must be implemented Measures must be implemented when required.</p> <p>With regard to Rehabilitation specifically this must take place at the earliest opportunity. .With regard to Rehabilitation, therefore state either:-</p> <p>..</p> <p>Upon cessation of the individual activity</p> <p>or.</p> <p>Upon the cessation of mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond prospecting as the case may be.</p> |
| <p>See Tables 4, 6, 11 & 12</p> | | | | | |
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e) Impact Management Outcomes

(A description of impact management outcomes, identifying the standard of impact management required for the aspects contemplated in paragraph ());

Table 14:

| ACTIVITY (whether listed or not listed). (E.g. Excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, Loading, hauling and transport, Water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc...etc...etc.). | POTENTIAL IMPACT (e.g. dust, noise, drainage surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, groundwater contamination, air pollution etc....etc...) | ASPECTS AFFECTED | PHASE In which impact is anticipated (e.g. Construction, commissioning, operational Decommissioning, closure, post-closure) | MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control, or stop) through (e.g. noise control measures, storm-water control, dust control, rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. etc) E.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modify through alternative method. • Control through noise control • Control through management and monitoring • Remedy through rehabilitation.. | STANDARD TO BE ACHIEVED (Impact avoided, noise levels, dust levels, rehabilitation standards, end use objectives) etc. |
|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| See Tables 4, 6, 11 & 12 | | | | | |
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f) Impact Management Actions

(A description of impact management actions, identifying the manner in which the impact management objectives and outcomes contemplated in paragraphs (c) and (d) will be achieved).

Table 15

| ACTIVITY | POTENTIAL IMPACT | MITIGATION TYPE | TIME PERIOD FOR IMPLEMENTATION | COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| <p>whether listed or not listed.</p> <p>(E.g. Excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, Loading, hauling and transport, Water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc...etc...etc.).</p> | <p>(e.g. dust, noise, drainage surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, groundwater contamination, air pollution etc....etc...)</p> | <p>(modify, remedy, control, or stop) through</p> <p>(e.g. noise control measures, storm-water control, dust control, rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. etc)</p> <p>E.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modify through alternative method. • Control through noise control • Control through management and monitoring <p>Remedy through rehabilitation..</p> | <p>Describe the time period when the measures in the environmental management programme must be implemented Measures must be implemented when required.</p> <p>With regard to Rehabilitation specifically this must take place at the earliest opportunity. .With regard to Rehabilitation, therefore state either:-..</p> <p>Upon cessation of the individual activity</p> <p>or.</p> <p>Upon the cessation of mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond prospecting as the case may be.</p> | <p>(A description of how each of the recommendations in 2.11.6 read with 2.12 and 2.15.2 herein will comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices that have been identified by Competent Authorities)</p> |
| See Tables 4, 6, 11 & 12 | | | | |
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i) Financial Provision

(1) Determination of the amount of Financial Provision.

(a) Describe the closure objectives and the extent to which they have been aligned to the baseline environment described under the Regulation.

The key aim decommissioning and closure is to ensure that all the significant impacts are ameliorated. All rehabilitated areas should be left in a stable, self-sustainable state. Proof of this should be submitted at closure. Specific objectives include:

Rehabilitation of infrastructure areas

The objective for the removal of infrastructure and the subsequent rehabilitation of the areas they occupied include:

- To ensure that infrastructure identified for removal is successfully demolished and removed.
- To ensure that infrastructure identified to remain after mine closure is maintained until the issue of a closure certificate.

The removal, decommissioning and disposal of all mining infrastructure, will comply with all conditions contained in the MRPDA. To this end, decommissioning and rehabilitation of all infrastructure areas will follow the following principles:-

- The plant and associated disused infrastructure will be dismantled or demolished. Any building foundations will be removed and land exposed to the demolition and dismantling of infrastructure and all other disturbed land will be rehabilitated
- Rubble will be disposed of at a suitable site. The site will be selected in consultation with DENC.
- Any surface water management infrastructure will be maintained to ensure they are stable and functional.
- Just before closure, when disturbed land has been rehabilitated and erosion is controlled by vegetation cover, all disused surface water management facilities will be

de-commissioned.

Mine residue deposits

The mine residue deposits will comprise of a slimes dam. The objectives pertaining to the effective management and rehabilitation of the slimes dam include:

- To ensure that the mine residue deposits are stable and that there is an acceptably low risk of failure of these deposits during the decommissioning phase and following mine closure.
- To establish self-sustainable vegetation cover on the slimes dam so that the visual impact of the slimes dam is improved and in order to prevent erosion.

Management principle pertaining to the slimes dam includes:

- The slimes dam/s will continuously be inspected by a suitable qualified professional engineer to ensure their stability. If they are unstable, the appropriate remedial measures will be implemented.
- Inspection and monitoring should continue until a suitable qualified profession engineer has confirmed the long-term stability of the slimes dam.

- Any infrastructure or facilities that serve the slimes dam will be maintained to ensure that they are both stable and functional.

Maintenance

The necessary agreements and arrangement will be made by Palesa Mulaudzi to ensure that all natural physical, chemical and biological processes for which a closure condition were specified are monitored until they reach a steady state or for three (3) years after closure or as long as deemed necessary at the time.

- Such processes include erosion of the slimes dams, rehabilitated surfaces, surface water drainage, air quality, surface water quality, ground water quality, vegetation regrowth, weed encroachment.
- The closure plan will be reviewed yearly.
- Rehabilitation of the land will be maintained until a closure certificate is granted or until the land use is regarded as sustainable.
- All rehabilitated areas will be monitored and maintained until such time as required to enable the mine to apply for closure of these different areas.

Performance assessments

As per the MPRDA and associated Regulations, this Environmental Management Programme will be continually assessed in terms of its appropriateness and adequacy. In order to achieve this, the Palesa Mulaudzi will undertake the following:

- Implement the necessary monitoring programmes, as discussed as part of this EMP;
- Conduct performance assessments of this EMP as required by the MPRDA and associated Regulations; and
- Compile and submit the afore-mentioned performance assessment reports to the DMR. The frequency of the performance assessments will occur every year. An independent and competent person will undertake all performance assessments.

Decommissioning and closure objectives

The key aim decommissioning and closure is to ensure that all the significant impacts are ameliorated. All rehabilitated areas will left in a stable, self-sustainable state. Proof of this will be submitted at closure.

Specific objectives include:

- To identify potential post-closure land uses in consultation with the surrounding land owners and land users. This should be done during the operational phase of the mine.
- Rehabilitate disturbed land to a state suitable for its post-closure uses.
- Rehabilitate disturbed land and mine residue deposits to a state that facilitates compliance with applicable environmental quality objectives.
- Limit the impact on staff whose positions become redundant at the time of mine closure, as addressed in the SLP.
- Keep relevant authorities informed of the progress of the decommissioning phase.
- Submit monitoring data to the relevant authorities.
- Maintain required pollution control facilities and rehabilitated land until closure.

Negative economic impacts

The objective is to alleviate the negative socio-economic impacts that will result from mine closure. Management principles to achieve this include:

- Palesa Mulaudzi will undertake a carefully planned step-wise decommissioning process.
- Closure planning will form an integral part of mine planning.
- Strategies for sustainable development of surrounding towns have been and will continue to be developed by the project in collaboration with district and local authorities, local businesses and other interested parties. Early warning of impending closure will be given to IAP's.
- In conjunction with long-term closure planning, the mine will actively participate in regional and local planning to enhance the economic benefits of the project through development of alternative forms of income generation.
- Palesa Mulaudzi will initiate and participate in regional planning exercises that will mitigate the impacts of closure of the mine, the local and regional economies and associated abandonment of community infrastructures surrounding the mine. The mine will fulfil the requirements for closure and the management of downscaling.

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

The consultation process with interested and affected parties (neighbouring farmers and land owners) was completed. Regular contact sessions will be held with neighbouring farmers and land owners which are currently affected by the mining operations. Records will be kept of the complaints and the mitigation measures will be implemented. An advert in the DFA (Diamond Fields Advertiser) was also placed in order for other interested parties to come forward and register as interested parties in the project.

(c) Provide a rehabilitation plan that describes and shows the scale and aerial extent of the main mining activities, including the anticipated mining area at the time of closure.

Infrastructure Areas

On completion of the mining operations, the various surfaces, including the access road, the office area, storage areas and the screening plant site should finally be rehabilitated as follows:

- All remaining material on the surface should be removed to the original topsoil level. This material should then be backfilled into the depressions. Any compacted area should be ripped to a depth of 300 mm, where possible, the topsoil or growth medium returned and landscaped.
- All infrastructures, equipment, screening plant, and other items used during the operational period should be removed from the site.
- On completion of operations, all buildings, structures or objects on the office site should be dealt with in accordance with Regulation 44 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002.

Topsoil and Stockpile Deposits

Disposal Facilities: Waste material of all description inclusive of receptacles, scrap, rubble and tyres should be removed entirely from the mining area and disposed of at a recognized landfill facility. It should be permitted to be buried or burned on the site.

Ongoing Seepage, Control of Rain Water: It is not foreseen that any monitoring of ground or surface water should take place after mine closure, except if so requested by the DWS – Northern Cape.

Long Term Stability and Safety: It should be the objective of mine management to ensure the long term stability of all rehabilitated areas including the backfilled depressions. This should be done by the monitoring of all areas until a closure certificate has been issued.

Final rehabilitation in respect of erosion and dust control: Self-sustaining vegetation will result in the control of erosion and dust and no further rehabilitation is deemed necessary, unless vegetation growth is not returned to a desirable state by the time of mine closure.

Final Rehabilitation Roads

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

Submission of Information

- Reports on rehabilitation and monitoring should be submitted annually to the Department of Mineral Resources
– Northern Cape, as described in Regulation 55.

Maintenance (Aftercare)

- Maintenance after closure should include the regular inspection and monitoring and/or completion of the re-vegetation programme.
- The aim of the Environmental Management Programme is for rehabilitation to be stable and self-sufficient, so that the least possible aftercare is required.
- The aim with the closure of the mine should be to create an acceptable post-mine environment and land-use. Therefore all agreed commitments should be implemented by Mine Management.

After-effects Following Closure

Long Term Impact on Ground Water: No after effect on the groundwater yield or quality is expected.

Long Term Stability of Rehabilitated Land: One of the main aims of any rehabilitated ground should be to obtain a self-sustaining and stable end result. The concurrent cleaning of all tailings material and replacement of topsoil where available should be ensured.

(d) Explain why it can be confirmed that the rehabilitation plan is compatible with the closure objectives.

The ultimate rehabilitation of the mining site that involves the sloping, levelling, replacement of topsoil and the seeding of an grass seed mix in areas that does not recover acceptably as agreed to by the land owner will ensure that the site could be regarded as safe for humans and animals and will also ensure that the site is stable from an erosion point of view and also ensuring that the site could be used for grazing again.

The removal of waste material of any description from the mining area and the disposal thereof at a recognised landfill facility is going to be facilitated.

- The removal of infrastructure, equipment, plant and other items from the site.
- The ripping of compacted areas to a level of 300 mm and the levelling of such areas in order to re-establish a growth medium for plants (such areas will furthermore be seeded with a vegetation seed mix adapted to reflect the local indigenous flora that was present prior to the mining operation, if the re-establishment of vegetation is unacceptably slow.

The backfilling of the final excavations with subsoil and the covering thereof with previously stored topsoil (where-after this area will also be seeded with a vegetation seed mix adapted to reflect the local indigenous flora that was present prior to the proposed operation, and seedlings protected for a period of one) if the re-establishment of vegetation is unacceptably slow.

- (e) Calculate and state the quantum of the financial provision required to manage and rehabilitate the environment in accordance with the applicable guideline.

Table 16

| No. | Description | Unit | A Quantity | B Master Rate | C | D | E=A*B*C*D |
|----------|--|-----------|---------------|------------------|----------|----------|-------------------|
| 1 | Dismantling of processing plant and related structures (including overland conveyors and powerlines) | m3 | | 12.21 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 (A) | Demolition of steel buildings and structures | m2 | | 170.13 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 (B) | Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and structures | m2 | | 250.72 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | Rehabilitation of access roads | m2 | | 30.44 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 (A) | Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railway lines | m2 | | 295.49 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 (B) | Demolition and rehabilitation of non-electrified railway lines | m2 | | 161.18 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 | Demolition of housing and/or administration facilities | m2 | | 340.26 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 6 | Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps | Ha | 0.08 | 173174.97 | 2 | 1 | 27707.9952 |
| 7 | Sealing of shafts adits and inclines | m3 | | 91.33 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 8 (A) | Rehabilitation of overburden and soils | Ha | 0.04 | 118912.29 | 1 | 1 | 4756.4916 |
| 8 (B) | Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (non-polluting potential) | ha | | 148103.1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 8 (C) | Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (polluting potential) | ha | | 430161.62 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 9 | Rehabilitation of subsided areas | ha | | 99571.13 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 10 | General surface rehabilitation | ha | | 94198.59 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 11 | River diversions | ha | | 94198.59 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | Fencing | m | | 107.45 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 13 | Water management | ha | | 35816.95 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | 2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare | ha | | 12535.93 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 15 (A) | Specialist study | Sum | | | | 1 | 0 |
| 15 (B) | Specialist study | Sum | | | | 1 | 0 |

| | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Preliminary and General | 3895.738416 | weighting factor 2 | 3895.738416 |
| 2 | Contingencies | 3246.44868 | | 3246.44868 |
| | | | Subtotal | 39606.67 |
| | | | VAT (15%) | 5941.00 |
| | | | Grand Total | 45548.00 |

- (f) Confirm that the financial provision will be provided as determined.

It is hereby confirmed that financial provisions will be submitted with bank guarantees to the Department of Mineral Resources.

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with and performance assessment against the environmental management programme and reporting thereon, including

- g) Monitoring of Impact Management Actions
- h) Monitoring and reporting frequency
- i) Responsible persons
- j) Time period for implementing impact management actions
- k) Mechanism for monitoring compliance

Table 17:

| SOURCE ACTIVITY | IMPACTS REQUIRING MONITORING PROGRAMMES | FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MONITORING | ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE MONITORING PROGRAMMES) | MONITORING AND REPORTING FREQUENCY and TIME PERIODS FOR IMPLEMENTING IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS |
|------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Air Quality | To control the incidence of unacceptable levels of dust pollution on site. | To ensure that the mine minimizes dust emissions, so that dust does not become a nuisance for affected parties and a health hazard. | Site Manager/Foreman appointed SHE Consultant | Visual inspections will be done and managed by dust suppression by a water tanker. Quarterly tests will also be conducted by a Safety Health and Environmental Consultant and submitted to Mine Health and Safety for monitoring purposes. |
| Fauna | To minimise vegetation destruction in areas, and therefore a habitat for wildlife; and To eliminate poaching and the extermination of animal species within | To ensure that the species diversity and abundance is not significantly reduces. | Site Manager/ Environmentalists | Monitoring will be done at rehabilitated area on an annual basis to investigate species diversity and abundance. |

| | | | | |
|---------------|--|--|------------------------------------|---|
| | the boundaries of the study area as well as the surrounding areas. | | | |
| Flora | To minimise the destruction of vegetation units; and To control invasion of exotic and invasive plant species. | To ensure that the rehabilitated areas become self-maintaining. | Site Manager/ Environmentalists | Monitoring will be done at the rehabilitated areas on a <i>twice a year basis</i> (mid-summer and mid-winter), where species diversity and vegetation cover will be investigated. |
| Topography | To minimise the reduction of land capability. | To ensure that rehabilitation post-mining slopes are stable, free draining and no slopes have an angle in excess of 20°. | Site Manager/ Environmentalists | Monitoring will be done on an <i>annual basis</i> to ensure that the levels and the slopes are in order. |
| Soil | To prevent soil pollution; To limit soil compaction; To curb soil erosion; and To reinstate a growth medium able to sustain plant life. | Soil depth and chemical composition will be tested and possible erosion damage will be assisted and rectified. | Site Manager/ Environmentalists | Monitoring will be done on an <i>annual basis</i> or after a heavy rain event. |
| Surface Water | To conserve water; and To eliminate the contamination of run-off and sources of surface water. | There is one source, Vaal River, in the vicinity of the mine. | Site Manager/Water Supply | Monitoring may have to be done to monitor the quality of the surface water. |
| Ground Water | To minimise and prevent as far as | No ground water is used at the beginning. | Site Manager/Water Supply | Monitoring may have to be done to monitor the |

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--|---|--|---|
| | practically possible the contamination of ground water. | | | levels and quality. |
| Noise | To control the incidence of unacceptable noise levels on site. | The management objective will be to reduce any level of noise, shock and lighting that may have an effect on persons or animals, both inside the plant and that which may migrate outside the plant area. | Site Manager/Foreman appointed SHE Consultant. | Quarterly reports on fallout noise monitoring will be conducted as required by legislation. If any complaints are received from the public or state department regarding noise levels the levels will be monitored at prescribed monitoring points. |
| Heritage Resources | To limit impacts associated with mining on Heritage Resources | The objective is to limit such impacts to the primary activities associated with the mining and hence to limit secondary impacts during the medium and longer term operational life of the operation. | Site Manager/Environmental Control Officer | Monitoring will be done on a continuous basis. The recommendations of both the Archaeologist and Palaeontologist will be followed at all times. Additionally, buffers created 100 m away from heritage resources will be kept visible at all times. |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

l) Indicate the frequency of the submission of the performance assessment/ environmental audit report.

Annual Performance Assessment and Environmental Audit reports will also be conducted and submitted.

m) Environmental Awareness Plan

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

An environmental, health and safety induction programme will be provided to all employees prior to commencing work, and they will sign acknowledgement of the induction.

- A daily “toolbox talk” will be held prior to commencing work, which will include discussions on health, safety and environmental considerations. The toolbox talks should be led by the Site Manager.

Environmental Awareness Training Programme Procedure

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

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

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

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

- **RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

- a. The importance of saving water

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

- b. Air pollution - Climate change

- i. The use of fossil fuels is increasing the amount of greenhouse gases that are discharged to the atmosphere. Share transport or use public transport.
- ii. Don't burn any rubbish, the smoke pollutes the air
- iii. Plant trees, they clean the air, provide us with oxygen and remove the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide from the air.

- c. Soil conservation

- i. Prevent overgrazing of farmlands, keep vegetation on the surface of the land to prevent soil erosion
- ii. Plant trees

- HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE USE AND STORAGE

- a. Solvent, petrol, diesel, insecticides, chlorine, detergents, chemical fertilisers are harmful to the environment and to your health. Use them sparingly and do not let them get into the water systems. Containers must be disposed of to a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility.

- b. Hazardous substances must be stored and used correctly.

- c. Ensure that 16 point Material Substances Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are available at point of store.

- d. Compressed gas storage requirements.

- e. Flammable substances store requirements.

- INCIDENT AND EMERGENCY REPORTING

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

- OIL / DIESEL / PETROL SPILL CLEAN UP

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

- CONSERVATION OF WATER

- a. Campaign to save water on site.

- b. Clean water is expensive and potable water must be used carefully.

- c. Prevent pollution of water by preventing spills and dispose of wastes properly.

- CONSERVATION OF VEGETATION

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

- a. EMP’s are to be done before virgin bush can be cleared.

- b. Vegetation cover reduces water and topsoil loss from the ground, do not clear vegetation unnecessarily.

- c. Indigenous trees provide shade, attract wild birds.

- d. Do not chop down indigenous trees without good reason.

- e. Implement a tree planting programme.

- f. Remove alien invasive trees in your area such Prosopis, Syringa and Pepper trees, cactus plants.

- WASTE MANAGEMENT

- a. Employees must be instructed on how to tell the difference between hazardous waste and general waste.

- b. They must know how to separate hazardous and general waste and where to dispose of these wastes in the correct way.

- c. Examples of hazardous waste which must be recycled or sent to Waste Tech for disposal:

- i. Oil, diesel, batteries, acids, paint, thinners, electronic waste.

- ii. Pesticides, Jik and Handy Andy.

- iii. Old oil, old oil filters, old paint is hazardous and must not be disposed of to a general land fill. Oilkol of the Rose Foundation will collect old oil.

- iv. Mercury in fluorescent light bulbs is hazardous, fluorescent lights must be handled with great care so as not to break the glass and release the mercury vapour into the air to breath.

- d. Examples of general wastes which can go to the municipal landfill.

i. Wood, paper, plastic, glass, old PPE.

e. Recycle, Reuse, Reduce, and Recover wherever possible.

- CONCLUSION

Palesa Mulaudzi will utilize the Environmental Awareness Plan to assure that all employees and contractors are aware of the environment and know how to manage it correctly.

(2) Manner in which risks will be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or the degradation of the environment.

Air quality:

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

Surface water:

- To conserve water; and
- To eliminate the contamination of run-off.

Ground water:

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

Natural flora:

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

Fauna:

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

Noise:

- To control the incidence of unacceptable noise levels on site.
- To minimise aesthetic disturbance; and
- To reduce the visual impact of the proposed mining operation through a process of on-going rehabilitation and reclamation.

Soils:

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

Land capability:

- To minimise the reduction of land capability.

Sensitive landscapes:

- To protect sensitive landscapes from potential negative impacts.

Surface environment - waste management:

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

n) Specific information required by the Competent Authority

(Among others, confirm that the financial provision will be reviewed annually).

Section 41 of the MPRDA and regulations 53 and 54 promulgated in terms of the MPRDA deal with financial provision for mine rehabilitation and closure.

The holder of a right as described in the relevant sections of the MPRDA and its regulations must provide the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) with sufficient financial provision. Officials in the DMR Regional Offices are required to assess, review and approve the quantum of financial provision submitted (that is, the monetary value of the financial provision that has been computed by the holder of a prospecting right, mining right or mining permit during the annual review) as being sufficient to cover the environmental liability at that time and for closure of the mine at that time.

The holder of a prospecting right, mining right or mining permit is required to annually assess the total quantum of environmental liability for the mining operation and ensure that financial provision are sufficient to cover the current liability (in the event of premature closure) as well as the end-of-mine liability.

It is hereby confirmed that the financial provision will be reviewed annually.

2) UNDERTAKING

The EAP herewith confirms

- a) the correctness of the information provided in the reports
- b) the inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs ;
- c) the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports where relevant; and
- d) that the information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested and affected. parties are correctly reflected herein.



Signature of the environmental assessment practitioner:

Thaya Trading Enterprise CC

Name of company:

Date:

-END-

ANNEXURE A CV OF EAP



SA

Zandile Dwane

610 Antoon Benning
Willie Hofmeyer Street
Bellville, 7535

Drivers Licence: Code B

32

YEARS OLD

Nationality: South African

I am a highly motivated, self-disciplined person and driven in achieving my biggest goals in life. I am a skilful communicator and strive to spread positivity. I am flexible, quick to pick up new skills and eager to learn from others. I am a fast learner and looking forward to face new challenges.

PERSONAL SKILLS

- CREATIVE
- INOVATIVE
- EXCELLENT INTERPERSONAL SKILLS
- QUICK THINKER
- PROBLEM SOLVING
- EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATOR
- ANALYTICAL
- GOOD TIME MANAGEMENT



+ 27 83 265 7992

kamvisto@gmail.com

References are available on request



OBJECTIVES

To work in an industry with a professional work driven environment where I can utilize and apply my knowledge. To make use of my expertise, this will sharpen my ability to work well for growth, individually and/or in a team with people of diverse backgrounds and different cultures. Use my technical and interpersonal skills for working in a team and successfully completing projects.



EDUCATION

Masters Degree- Petroleum Geology - University of the Western Cape

12- 12- 2016

BSc Honours Degree – Applied Geology - University of the Western Cape

17-03- 2014

BSc Undergraduate Degree – Applied Geology – University of the Western Cape

CUM LAUDE

22-03-2013

Grade 12: Batandwa Ndongdo S.S.S (2003)



SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

- >Nominated among the best top 5 students who completed the Reservoir Engineering training courses with Total Professors with a Distinction in 2015.
- >Completed Cum Laude graduation in March 2013
- >Nominated for the International Scholar Laureate 2012 by Golden Key
- >Certificate by golden key for the best academic performance in 2011
- >Nominated among the best top 15% academic performances in 2010



PROFESSIONAL

AFFILIATIONS

Geological Society of South Africa
 South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions
 American Association of Petroleum Geologists

(GSSA)
 (SACNASP)
 (AAPG)



CONFERENCES ATTENDED

Investing in African Mining Indaba
 (2018)
 Investing in African Mining Indaba
 (2017)
 23rd Africa Oil Week held at the Cape Town International Convention Centre
 (2016)
 22nd Africa Oil Week held at the Cape Town International Convention Centre
 (2015)



WORK

EXPERIENCE

Zandile Dwane is an Environmental Consultant specializing in Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Water Use Licence Applications (WULA) for mining projects. Her duties include; correspondence with clients, specialists and DWS; attending project meetings; compiling WULA submission documents, training staff; and providing assistance on general environmental-related queries. Whilst working at Thaya trading Enterprise, Zandile has done some environmental consulting projects for Nyezi Holdings (Pty) Ltd (Environmental Authorization granted by DMR), Basic Assessment report (BAR) for Khayaletu Mlobeli (Mining Permit was granted by DMR), BAR for Simonsus Developments (Pty) Ltd, BAR for Palesa Mulaudzi and Environmental Authorization application for Tawana Investment Holdings (Pty) Ltd.

15-02-2016 to date

Institution: THAYA TRADING ENTERPRISE CC
 Position Held: Environmental Consultant
 Roles and responsibilities:

- Assist with research for a variety of environmental related projects
- Assists with EIA application, WULA and maintenance report writing for clients
- Assists with proposal preparation and costing
- Provide support on GIS projects, particularly relating to capturing and verification of data into the municipalities GIS.
- Applied GIS and remote sensing
- Waste management and solid waste management
- Land and Mine Rehabilitation
- Water Sampling

- **Preservation and Quality Monitoring**

01-04-2014 to 23-12-2014

Institution: ERM (Environmental Resource Management)

Position Held: Researcher

Roles and responsibilities included, but not limited, to the following:

Interpretation of geological structures

Soil and Groundwater sampling

Soilbore Logging

Conduct geological Mapping,

Capturer geological data on the system and

create maps

Geological, geochemical and

geophysical interpretation and modelling

Writing reports and doing presentations

Continuously updating geological data and

conducting subsurface mapping

Create Site Drawing / Plan (Generating 2D

and 3D drawings)

Supervising Installation of monitoring wells

(Drilling).

Skills Developed:

research skills, team working skills

Report-writing and presentation skills,

Planning and organizing skills.

Strong oral and written communication Skills

Coaching skills

Commitment to safe work practice

Ability to work to deadlines and under pressure

Creativity and Lateral thinking skills

Analytical and Problem Solving skills

Financial management skills

Attention to details and the ability to record information accurately

Leadership and performance management skills

Technical Competencies:
geophysical features,

IT skills to process data and produce 3-D models of

Identifying geological formations and rock types

Interpretation of geological models

Groundwater Assessment

Environmental Impact Assessment

Environmental Rehabilitation

Environmental Regulations and Acts



SYSTEM KILLS

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Downhole Explorer ®

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(Maptek)®

GEOVIA Surpac®

MINEX®

Sharepoint®

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GeoModeller

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| BRICK SPECIALS • Max • Mampara red • Mampara Klinker • Blocks • Sand & Stone Tel (053) 831-8889 or Cell 082-493-6602 | General Services | APPLIANCE REPAIRS fridges, regas, wash machines, stoves etc. 076-061-0861 |
| JDP BRICKS Vir se ment stene. Skakel 082-773-5192 | Carpets/Curbines/Upholstery | General Services |
| Building Services | DEEP cleaning Morvan 082-088-3888 | D & J REMOVALS Vullis, bourommel 083-449-1448 |
| Gariop Konstruksie Waterproofing, Ceilings, Cupboards, Building, Painting, Tiling, Electrical, Burglar Bars (Dumbaf) Cell 06 1-240-2490 E-mail: gariopkonstruksie@gmail.com | Cleaning Services | General Services |
| LUCKYSTAR CONSTRUCTION Building, paving, tiling, painting, plastering, roof & ceiling 073-673-0004 / 074-936-8131 | Carpet | Fridge re-gas. 072-997-4024. |
| Skyworx2015 (Pty) Ltd Construction: *Additions and alterations *Complete renovations *New joinings *Waterproofing (torch-on) General: *Maintenance *Painting done under auspices of Pascon/Dulux Tel: (053) 842 3303 / (053) 842 0054 / 051 382 5862 091-593-0056 / 082-800-0680 E-mail: admin@skyworx2015.co.za | Upholstery | Plumbing |
| | Mattresses | AAA Plumbing: drains, geyzers, etc. Tel: 082-337-2772 |
| | Buildings Services | PLUMBING: NIBERIC Builders. Renovations, blocked drains and geyzers. Tel: 078-0102-9041 |
| | | Repair Services |
| | | COLD CONTROL Refrigeration, Air-Conditioning and Electrical Contact 082-541-0241 Repairs done onsite |

PALESA MULAUDZI ACCEPTANCE OF MINING PERMIT APPLICATION
NOTICE DMR REF NO: NC305/18/210695MP

Application for permit to mine diamonds alluvial and general on a piece of Farm 350, Longlands, Barkly West. The application for mining permit with the above-mentioned reference has been accepted by the Department of Mineral Resources. Notice of intent is hereby given by Palesa Mulaudzi to mine diamonds on the above mentioned property according to Section 27(5)(b) of the MPRDA Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002), and NEMA, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) as amended.

Any interested or affected parties are hereby invited to register comments and any objection or inputs in writing with the consultant mentioned below by no later than 9 November 2018, for attention:

Thaya Trading Enterprise
5705 1st Avenue
Kathu
8446
Tel 071-959-9207
Fax 086-522-1335
Email: kwinda.nobaza@thayatrading.co.za

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NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE/NOORD-KAAP PROVINSE

HAVE YOUR SAY

CALL FOR PUBLIC HEARING ON NORTHERN CAPE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, 7 REPEAL BILL, 2018

In line with Provincial Legislatures core objective of facilitating public participation and involvement in legislative processes, we invite public comment on our intention to repeal the Northern Cape Planning and Development Act, Act 7 of 1998.

NOTICE OF 2018

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE, HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS

PUBLICATION OF EXPLANATORY SUMMARY OF THE NORTHERN CAPE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, 7 REPEAL BILL, 2018

The MEC of Co-operative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs hereby gives notice in terms of Rule 166(2) of the Rules of the Northern Cape Provincial Legislature that he intends to introduce the Northern Cape Planning and Development Act Repeal Bill, 2018 in the Legislature in 2018 and, in accordance with Rule 157 of such Rules, publishes an explanatory summary of the Bill.

The Bill seeks to repeal the entire Northern Cape Planning and Development Act, 1998 (Act 7 of 1998) ("the Act") which provides for a single set of procedures and regulations to complement the accelerated development procedures as provided for in the Development Facilitation Act, 1995 and thereby ensuring effective and co-operative planning and land development within the provincial and local spheres of government of the Province of the Northern Cape.

On 1 July 2015 the Spatial Planning and Land Use Act, Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) came into operation. SPLUMA provides inter alia a framework for spatial planning and land use management in the Republic. SPLUMA also provides that no legislation not repealed by this Act may prescribe and alternative and parallel measure, institution or system on spatial planning, land use management and land development in a matter inconsistent with the provisions of SPLUMA. In terms of SPLUMA the Development Facilitation Act, Act 57 of 1995 was repealed in its entirety. The Provisions of the Act are thus obsolete, redundant, and in contravention of SPLUMA. It is envisaged that the Northern Cape Spatial Land Use Management Act will be tabled in the provincial legislature during 2019. There will not be a vacuum between the promulgation of the Bill as the national SPLUMA is already in operation.

Interested individuals and interested groups wishing to comment on the above-mentioned Bill are kindly requested to forward written submissions to the Office of the Chief State Law Advisor by no later than Monday, 1 October 2018. Stakeholders interested in making oral submissions are also requested to make a written request or contact our office by the same date.

All correspondence should be addressed to Adv J.F. Victor, Principal State Law Advisor, Office of the Premier, J.W. Sauer Building, Corner Quinn and Roper Streets, Kimberley, 8301 or emailed to lvictor@ncpp.gov.za (tel. 053 838 2648) or nmap@ncpp.gov.za (tel. 053 838 2634).

SÉ JOU SÉ

OPROEP VIR OPENBARE VERHOOR OP NOORD-KAAPSE BEPLANNING EN ONTWIKKELING WET 7 VAN HERROEPWETSONTWERP

In ooreenstemming met die Provinsiale Wetgewers se kerndoelwit om openbare deelname en betrokkenheid by wetgewende prosesse te fasiliteer, nod ons Publieke Kommentaar oor ons voorneme om die Noord-Kaapse Wet op Beplanning en Ontwikkeling 7 van Herroepingswetsontwerp te herroep.

KENNISGEWING VAN 2018

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKENDE REGERING, MENSELIKE NEDERSITTING EN TRADISIONELE SAKE

PUBLIKASIE VAN VERDUIDELIKENDE OPSOMMING VAN DIE WETSONTWERP OP DIE NOORD-KAAPSE BEPLANNING EN ONTWIKKELING HERROEPING WET, 2018

Kennis word hiermee in terme van Reël 166(2) van die Reëls van die Noord-Kaapse Provinsiale Wetgewer gegee dat die LUR (Lid van die Uitvoerende Raad) van die Departement van Samewerkende Regering, Menselike Nedersitting en Tradisionele Sake beoog om die Noordkaap Beplanning en Ontwikkeling Herroep Wetsontwerp 2018 eersdaags in die Noord-Kaapse Provinsiale Wetgewer te dien. Die verduidelikende opsomming van die Noordkaap Beplanning en Ontwikkeling Herroep Wetsontwerp 2018 word hierby in terme van Reël 157 van die Reëls van die Noord-Kaapse Provinsiale Wetgewer gepubliseer.

Die wetsontwerp beoog die heroop van die Noord-Kaap Wet op Beplanning en Ontwikkeling, 1998 (no. 7 van 1998) as geheel, wat 'n enkele stel prosedure en regulasies verskaf om die Wet op Ontwikkelingsbeplanning, 1995 (no. 57 van 1995) te ondersteun deur eersdags geteigende beplanning en grondontwikkeling te versker op plaaslike en provinsiale regeringsvlakke van die Noord-Kaap Provinsie.

Op 1 Julie 2015 het die Wet op Ruimtelike Beplanning en Grondgebruikbestuur, 2013 (no. 16 van 2013) in werking getree. Hierdie wetgewing verskaf 'n raamwerk vir ruimtelike beplanning en grondgebruikbestuur in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika. Verder stipuleer die Wet op Ruimtelike Beplanning en Grondgebruikbestuur, 2013 (no. 16 van 2013) dat geen ander wetgewing, wat nie heroop is deur Wet 16 van 2013 nie teenstrydig mag wees met prosedure of parallelle voorstelle, instansies of sisteme vir ruimtelike beplanning, grondgebruikbestuur en beplanning daarvan nie. Die Wet op Ruimtelike Beplanning en Grondgebruikbestuur, 2013 (no. 16 van 2013) het die Ontwikkelingsbeplanning Wet, 1995 (no. 57 van 1995) as geheel heroop. Die Noord-Kaap Beplanning en Ontwikkeling, 1998 (no. 7 van 1998) is dus nieg, nie relevant en teenstrydig met die Wet op Ruimtelike Beplanning en Grondgebruikbestuur, 2013 (no. 16 van 2013). Dit word voorstaan dat die Noord-Kaap Beplanning en Grondgebruikbestuur Wet aan die Noord-Kaapse Wetgewer voorgeleë aangesien sal word in 2018. Geen verkuum word verweg in die proklamasie van die Wetsontwerp nie aangesien die Wet op Ruimtelike Beplanning en Grondgebruikbestuur Wet, 2013 (no. 16 van 2013), reeds in werking is.

Belanghebbende individue en belanghebbende groepe wat kommentaar wil lewer op bogenoemde Wetsontwerp, word uitendelik versoek om skriftelike voorleggings aan die Kombor van die Hoofstatele Regisraat vir te 18 teen nie later nie as **Maandag, 1 Oktober 2018**. Belanghebbendes wat belangstel om mondelinge voorleggings te maak, word ook versoek om 'n skriftelike versoek te maak of kontak ons kombor op dieselfde datum.

Alle korrespondensie moet gerig word aan Adv J.F. Victor, Hoofregteradviseur, Kantoor van die Premier, J.W. Sauer gebou, h/v Quinn en Roperstraat, Kimberley, 8301 of e-pos aan lvictor@ncpp.gov.za (tel. 053 838 2648) of nmap@ncpp.gov.za (tel. 053 838 2634).



WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Mr Kwindla Nobaza opened, welcomed and thanked everyone for attending the meeting.

Purpose of the Meeting

Mr Nobaza explained that the purpose of the meeting was to consult stakeholders about the proposed small-scale mining project as well as the EIA process that is currently underway. The public meetings were to consult with stakeholders of the identified key issues, to provide a platform for stakeholders to raise additional issues, comments or concerns that have not been identified in the Basic Assessment Report and Environmental Management Plan.

Presentation of proposed project:

The presentation went as follows:

- Project background and description
- Environmental Process overview
- Existing status quo (environmental)
- Potential environmental impacts
- Proposed public participation process
- Questions – Question session, General Comments and Queries
- Closure

Questions for clarity on Project Description

| Issue Raised | By whom | Answer/Response |
|--|----------------|---|
| Does Thaya assist CPA's? | Lorenz Sophihi | Of course yes. We consult for any persons who wish to mine any commodity. |
| When is the mine going to start operating? | Austin Morgan | Once the decision is taken and the rights are granted, we will notify all I&APs of the outcome and their right to appeal. Depending on whether or not there are other issues remaining to sort out will be the determining factor. The consultants are in no position at the moment to give any |



| | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|--|
| | | specific commencement date. |
| Where is the Mine going to be? | Gerald Sibiya | It is going to be on a portion of Longlands 350. The mining permit covers an area of 5 ha. It is a few Kilometres from Longlands community and Vaal River. |
| We want jobs | Emmanuel Soois | The normal recruitment process is normally followed by employers when they are searching for a skill. |

CLOSURE

A word of gratitude was extended to everybody present and the meeting was closed.



Project: POUSA MUGAUBIZA

Date: 09/11/2018

Consultants: TITAYA TRAINING ENTERPRISES

Venue: CONIFLANDS HALL

ATTENDANCE REGISTER PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

| Full Name | E-mail Address | Designation/Interest | Signature | Contact Number | Residential Address |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|
| Tshiamo Ditshefelo | | | | NA | 2017 Lombards |
| Ermond Soobis | | | | N.A | 1512 P. Orangebush |
| Leon Swartz | | | | NA | 2228 Lombards |
| Wileen Moch | | | | NA | 1854 Monyboo |
| Patric | | | | 0620782102 | 1718 |
| Gerald Dlayo | | | | | 1898 |
| Jordan Seethi | ko.plum@equival.com | | | 0833633921 | 570 KERING ST, BARK |

**REGISTERED LETTER
GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF**



(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)

Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor

Addressed to/Gedraesoor aan
 SA Heritage Resources
 Accred Office
 111 Harrington Street
 Cape Town 8001

Postage paid R _____
 Service fee/Diensgeld R _____
 Insurance/Verskering R _____
 Total/Totaal R _____

Insured value of contents
 Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____

Enquiries/Navrae
 Toll-free number
 Tolvry nommer
 0800 111 502

Initial of
 accepting
 officer

Date stamp
 2018-12-28
 8446

The value of the contents of this letter is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unacceptably. Compensation is limited to R100,00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof. Additional insurance up to R2000 is available and applies to documents registered where only.

Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie brief is soos aangegee en vergoeding is nie betaalbaar vir 'n brief wat onaanvaarbaar ontvang is. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100,00. Geen vergoeding is betaalbaar sonder dokumentêre bewys. Opsionele versekering tot R2000,00 is beskikbaar en is slegs op dokumentêre goedere toegepas waar slegs.

Affix Track and Trace
 customer copy

Plak Volg-en-Spoor-klantekopie

Paraf van
 aanneem-
 beampte

Datumstempel

**REGISTERED LETTER
GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF**



(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)

Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor

Addressed to/Gedraesoor aan
 Ned of Kind Netherland
 Private Bag 21450
 Kimberley

Postage paid R _____
 Service fee/Diensgeld R _____
 Insurance/Verskering R _____
 Total/Totaal R _____

Insured value of contents
 Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____

Enquiries/Navrae
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Paraf van
 aanneem-
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Datumstempel

**REGISTERED LETTER
GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF**



(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)

Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor

Addressed to/Gedraesoor aan
 Ned of Water Suid
 Private Bag 610
 Kimberley
 8300

Postage paid R _____
 Service fee/Diensgeld R _____
 Insurance/Verskering R _____
 Total/Totaal R _____

Insured value of contents
 Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____

Enquiries/Navrae
 Toll-free number
 Tolvry nommer
 0800 111 502

Initial of
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 2018-12-28
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Plak Volg-en-Spoor-klantekopie

Paraf van
 aanneem-
 beampte

Datumstempel

**REGISTERED LETTER
GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF**



(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)

Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor

Addressed to/Gedraesoor aan
 Discretionary Municipality
 The Municipality of Kimberley
 33 Campbell Street
 8375

Postage paid R _____
 Service fee/Diensgeld R _____
 Insurance/Verskering R _____
 Total/Totaal R _____

Insured value of contents
 Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____

Enquiries/Navrae
 Toll-free number
 Tolvry nommer
 0800 111 502

Initial of
 accepting
 officer

Date stamp
 2018-12-28
 8446

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Paraf van
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Datumstempel

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|---|--|--|--|
| REGISTERED LETTER GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF (with an insurance option/nat 'n versekeringsopsie) | |  | |
| Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg op spoor | | Postage paid R <u>29</u> _____ c Service fee/Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance/Versekering R _____ c Total/Totaal R _____ c | |
| Addressed to/Geskrewe aan <u>ESKOM</u> <u>P.O. Box 606</u> <u>Kimberley</u> <u>8300</u> | | Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c | |
| <small>The value of the contents of this letter is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received accidentally. Compensation is limited to R100.00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof. Dokumentêre bewys is noodsaaklik vir aansoek om skadevergoeding.</small> | | Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer 0800 111 502 | |
| <small>Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie brief is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir 'n brief wat onbedoeld ontvang word. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100.00. Geen vergoeding is betaalbaar sonder dokumentêre bewys. Dokumentêre bewys is noodsaaklik vir aansoek om skadevergoeding.</small> | | Affix Track and Trace customer copy | |
| Postcode Postkode | | Initial of accepting officer Date stamp  | |
| Plate Volg-en-Spoor Klantafskrif | | Paraaf van aanneem-beampte Datumstempel | |

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|---|--|--|--|
| REGISTERED LETTER GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF (with an insurance option/nat 'n versekeringsopsie) | |  | |
| Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor | | Postage paid R _____ c Service fee/Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance/Versekering R _____ c Total/Totaal R _____ c | |
| Addressed to/Geskrewe aan <u>Dep-Of AGRICULTURE</u> <u>Private Bag X 5018</u> <u>Kimberley</u> <u>8300</u> | | Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c | |
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| Plate Volg-en-Spoor Klantafskrif | | Paraaf van aanneem-beampte Datumstempel | |

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|---|--|--|--|
| REGISTERED LETTER GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF (with an insurance option/nat 'n versekeringsopsie) | |  | |
| Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor | | Postage paid R _____ c Service fee/Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance/Versekering R _____ c Total/Totaal R _____ c | |
| Addressed to/Geskrewe aan <u>Dep Of Environment</u> <u>Private Bag X 6102</u> <u>Kimberley</u> <u>8300</u> | | Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c | |
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| Plate Volg-en-Spoor Klantafskrif | | Paraaf van aanneem-beampte Datumstempel | |



THAYA TRADING ENTERPRISE
BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE PROPOSED MINING PERMIT APPLICATION
REGISTRATION AND RESPONSE FORM FOR INTERESTED
AND AFFECTED PARTIES

| | | | |
|--|--|-------------|--|
| DATE | | LOCATION | |
| PARTICULARS OF THE INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES | | | |
| NAME | | | |
| POSTAL ADDRESS | | | |
| | | POSTAL CODE | |
| STREET ADDRESS | | | |
| | | POSTAL CODE | |
| WORK CONTACT NUMBER | | | |
| CELL PHONE NUMBER | | | |
| E-MAIL ADDRESS | | | |
| TYPE OR NATURE OF INTEREST | | | |
| | | | |
| QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS | | | |
| | | | |

Return completed form to Zandile Dwane

Thaya Trading Enterprise

083 265 7992

AGENDA

- Opening and welcoming
- An overview of the proposed project
- Environmental Process overview
- Existing status quo (environmental)
- Potential environmental impacts
- Proposed public participation process
- Questions – Question session, General Comments and Queries
- Closure



THAYA TRADING ENTERPRISE CC

- DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPOSED MINE-DIAMONDS GENERAL
- 09 NOVEMBER 2018



HOUSE RULES

- Please switch off cell phones
- Please raise your hand, wait to be recognised and introduce yourself by stating your name before asking a question or making a comment
- There will be a dedicated question and answer session towards the end of the meeting
- We are here to collect all the questions and comments that the public may have regarding the proposed project



AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

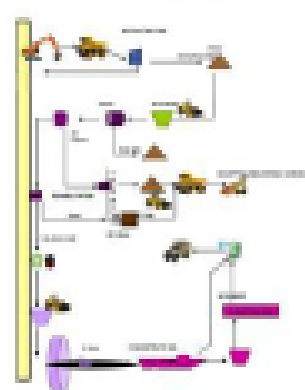
- Palesa Mulaudzi has applied for a Mining Permit for Diamonds and Diamonds General on a piece of Longlands 350.
- This application has been accepted by the DMR
- The planned mining technique is going to be conducted on both alluvial gravels and kimberlite, if any.
- The proposed surface infrastructure is going to be adequate to support the proposed mining activities on the area written above.



LOCAL SETING OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT



AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT



AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT continued...

- **Water** - water will be distributed using water tankers
- **Power** - Power will be generated onsite using power generator/s
- **Sewage** - A sub-contractor will be appointed in this regard.
- **Transport** - Existing access roads to these farms will be used, with minimal construction



AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT continued...

- **Job opportunities**
- **Support services**
- **Need and desirability**
- **Environmental Authorisation period**



AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT continued...

ALTERNATIVES

Layout – No layout alternatives exist

Prospecting method – No alternative exists

Services – no service alternatives exist

MOTIVATION

The proposed development of the Mine is aimed at supporting the economy of South Africa by producing a commodity that has a potential to leverage the economy of the country.



ENVIRONMENTAL PROCESS

What?

Assessment of potential environmental impact of the proposed project implementing appropriate management and monitoring programmes

How?

Scoping phase

Identification and participation of IAP's (landowners, neighbours, land occupiers, regulatory bodies etc.); Identification of potential impacts and preliminary assessment; Identification of possible mitigation measures; Prescribe scope of work for further investigations; Basic Assessment Report and Environmental Management Plan (EMP); Assessment of impacts with input from specialists where applicable; Outline mitigation measures including monitoring plan



ENVIRONMENTAL PROCESS

- Authorisations required for the proposed project:
 - The Department of Mineral Resources to give Environmental Authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998 (NEMA)
 - The Department of Water and Sanitation to give water use license in terms of the National Water Act No. 36 of 1998



EXISTING STATUS QUO (ENVIRONMENTAL)

- **Geology:** The geology of the area of interest was described by McCandless (1991) who highlighted the presence of alluvial diamondiferous gravel.
- **Climate** - The Barkly west climate is predominantly semi-arid with low rainfall and high evaporation.
- **Topography** - The area is characterised by a flat topography. The elevation is approximately

1001m



EXISTING STATUS QUO (ENVIRONMENTAL) continued...

- **Land use** – Land uses surrounding the area of interest include a combination of residential, grazing and mining
- **Flora** - The most distinctive trees in the area are the Camel Thorn (*Acacia erioloba*) and the Camphor Bush (*Tarchonanthus camphoratus*)
- **Wetlands** - there are no wetlands in the region surrounding the project area.



EXISTING STATUS QUO (ENVIRONMENTAL) continued...

- **Air quality** - The air quality of the pre-mining period is expected to have been of a better quality; however, the existing mines in the surrounding areas also contribute to the air quality degradation
- **Noise** – The area is generally defined by elevated noise levels, mainly as a result of surrounding farming activities, traffic on the road, possible mining operations



POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

- **Loss of mineral resources**
- **Biodiversity** – loss and disturbance of aquatic ecosystem of Vaal River through dewatering
- **Surface Water** – alteration of base flow
- **Ground water** – contamination
- **Socio-economic** – positive and negative socio-economic impacts
- **Conducted specialist investigations on archaeology.**



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

- **Public meetings held in November 2018**
- **BAR and EMP report to be placed at public venues**
- **Suggested venues:** Longlands Post Office, Delportshoop Public Library, Dikgatlong Local Municipality
- **Regulatory authorities and IAP's: 30 days to submit comments via fax or email on scoping report**
- **Regulatory authorities and IAP's: 30 days to submit comments via fax or email on BAR and EMP report**



QUESTIONS, COMMENTS AND QUERIES



CLOSURE





THAYA TRADING ENTERPRISE
EERSTE LAAN
ROOISAND, KATHU, 8446
TEL: + 27 71 959 9207
FAX: +27 86 522 1335
EMAIL: khnobaza@gmail.com

October 03, 2018

ESKOM
P.O. BOX 606
KIMBERLEY
8300

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 16(4) and Regulation 3 of the Mineral & Petroleum Resources, Development Act, 2002, (Act No. 28 of 2002) of intent to carry out the following activity:

Activity:

- Application for Mining Permit for diamonds

Place:

- A portion of Farm Longlands 350.

Applicant: Palesa Mulaudzi

Palesa Mulaudzi has applied for a Mining Permit for Diamonds on the above mentioned property, situated in the Barkley West District, Northern Cape Province. This application for Mining Permit has been accepted in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (No. 28 of 2002).

In terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (No. 28 of 2002), any Interested and Affected Parties must be notified and consulted with regard to proposed mining project.

You are hereby notified of the intent to mine on the above mentioned property.

We invite you to make any comments or raise any concerns you wish in writing to the above mentioned address on or before **November 09, 2018**.



THAYA TRADING ENTERPRISE
EERSTE LAAN
ROOISAND, KATHU, 8446
TEL: + 27 71 959 9207
FAX: +27 86 522 1335
EMAIL: khnobaza@gmail.com

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'K. Khnobaza', is written over a horizontal line.



THAYA TRADING ENTERPRISE
EERSTE LAAN
ROOISAND, KATHU, 8446
TEL: + 27 71 959 9207
FAX: +27 86 522 1335
EMAIL: khnobaza@gmail.com

October 03, 2018

DEPT. OF WATER & SANITATION
PRIVATE BAG X6101
KIMBERLEY
8300

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 16(4) and Regulation 3 of the Mineral & Petroleum Resources, Development Act, 2002, (Act No. 28 of 2002) of intent to carry out the following activity:

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- Application for Mining Permit for diamonds

Place:

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EERSTE LAAN
ROOISAND, KATHU, 8446
TEL: + 27 71 959 9207
FAX: +27 86 522 1335
EMAIL: khnobaza@gmail.com

Yours sincerely,



THAYA TRADING ENTERPRISE
EERSTE LAAN
ROOISAND, KATHU, 8446
TEL: + 27 71 959 9207
FAX: +27 86 522 1335
EMAIL: khnobaza@gmail.com

October 03, 2018

DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS
PRIVATE BAG X6102
KIMBERLEY
8300

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 16(4) and Regulation 3 of the Mineral & Petroleum Resources, Development Act, 2002, (Act No. 28 of 2002) of intent to carry out the following activity:

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Place:

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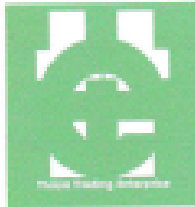
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EERSTE LAAN
ROOISAND, KATHU, 8446
TEL: + 27 71 959 9207
FAX: +27 86 522 1335
EMAIL: khnobaza@gmail.com

Yours sincerely,



THAYA TRADING ENTERPRISE
EERSTE LAAN
ROOISAND, KATHU, 8446
TEL: + 27 71 959 9207
FAX: +27 86 522 1335
EMAIL: khnobaza@gmail.com

October 03, 2018

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
PRIVATE BAG X5018
KIMBERLEY
8300

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 18(4) and Regulation 3 of the Mineral & Petroleum Resources, Development Act, 2002, (Act No. 28 of 2002) of intent to carry out the following activity:

Activity:

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Place:

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EERSTE LAAN
ROOISAND, KATHU, 8446
TEL: + 27 71 959 9207
FAX: +27 86 522 1335
EMAIL: khnobaza@gmail.com

Yours sincerely,



THAYA TRADING ENTERPRISE
EERSTE LAAN
ROOISAND, KATHU, 8446
TEL: + 27 71 959 9207
FAX: +27 86 522 1335
EMAIL: khnobaza@gmail.com

October 03, 2018

DIKGATLONG MUNICIPALITY
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER
DIKGATLONG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
33 CAMPBELL STREET, BARKLEY WEST
8375

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 16(4) and Regulation 3 of the Mineral & Petroleum Resources, Development Act, 2002, (Act No. 28 of 2002) of intent to carry out the following activity:

Activity:

- Application for Mining Permit for diamonds

Place:

- A portion of Farm Longlands 350.

Applicant: Palesa Mulaudzi

Palesa Mulaudzi has applied for a Mining Permit for Diamonds on the above mentioned property, situated in the Barkley West District, Northern Cape Province. This application for Mining Permit has been accepted in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002: (No. 28 of 2002).

In terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (No. 28 of 2002), any Interested and Affected Parties must be notified and consulted with regard to proposed mining project.

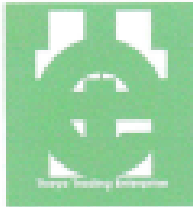
You are hereby notified of the intent to mine on the above mentioned property.

We invite you to make any comments or raise any concerns you wish in writing to the above mentioned address on or before **November 09, 2018**.



THAYA TRADING ENTERPRISE
EERSTE LAAN
ROOISAND, KATHU, 8446
TEL: + 27 71 959 9207
FAX: +27 86 522 1335
EMAIL: khnobaza@gmail.com

Yours sincerely,



THAYA TRADING ENTERPRISE
EERSTE LAAN
ROOISAND, KATHU, 8446
TEL: + 27 71 959 9207
FAX: +27 86 522 1335
EMAIL: khnobaza@gmail.com

October 03, 2018

DEPT. OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT & LAND REFORM
PRIVATE BAG X2458
KIMBERLEY
8300

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 16(4) and Regulation 3 of the Mineral & Petroleum Resources, Development Act, 2002, (Act No. 28 of 2002) of intent to carry out the following activity:

Activity:

- Application for Mining Permit for diamonds

Place:

- A portion of Farm Longlands 350.

Applicant: Palesa Mulaudzi

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In terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (No. 28 of 2002), any interested and Affected Parties must be notified and consulted with regard to proposed mining project.

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We invite you to make any comments or raise any concerns you wish in writing to the above mentioned address on or before **November 09, 2018**.



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FAX: +27 86 522 1335
EMAIL: khnobaza@gmail.com

Yours sincerely,



THAYA TRADING ENTERPRISE
EERSTE LAAN
ROOISAND, KATHU, 8446
TEL: + 27 71 959 9207
FAX: +27 86 522 1335
EMAIL: khnobaza@gmail.com

October 03, 2018

SOUTH AFRICAN HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY (SAHRA)
HEAD OFFICE
111 HARRINGTON STREET
CAPE TOWN
8001

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 16(4) and Regulation 3 of the Mineral & Petroleum Resources, Development Act, 2002, (Act No. 28 of 2002) of intent to carry out the following activity:

Activity:

- Application for Mining Permit for diamonds

Place:

- A portion of Farm Longlands 350.

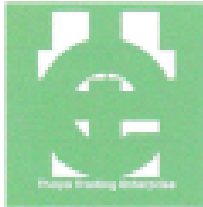
Applicant: Palesa Mulaudzi

Palesa Mulaudzi has applied for a Mining Permit for Diamonds on the above mentioned property, situated in the Barkley West District, Northern Cape Province. This application for Mining Permit has been accepted in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (No. 28 of 2002).

In terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (No. 28 of 2002), any Interested and Affected Parties must be notified and consulted with regard to proposed mining project.

You are hereby notified of the intent to mine on the above mentioned property.

We invite you to make any comments or raise any concerns you wish in writing to the above mentioned address on or before **November 09, 2018**.



THAYA TRADING ENTERPRISE
EERSTE LAAN
ROOISAND, KATHU, 8446
TEL: + 27 71 959 9207
FAX: +27 86 522 1335
EMAIL: khnobaza@gmail.com

Yours sincerely,



THAYA TRADING ENTERPRISE
BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE PROPOSED DIAMOND MINE

This is to confirm that I,

Johanna Roos

In my capacity as a representative of

DELPORTSHOOP LIBRARY

have received the following documents:

PLEASE TICK RELEVANT BOX

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| a) Hardcopy of Basic Assessment Report for Mining Permit of Thaya Trading Enterprise | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Hardcopy of Environmental Management Plan for Mining Permit of Thaya Trading Enterprise | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Signature: *[Signature]*

Date: 19/10/2019

Stamp:





THAYA TRADING ENTERPRISE
BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE PROPOSED DIAMOND MINE

This is to confirm that I,

In my capacity as a representative of

KIMBERLEY LIBRARY

have received the following documents:

PLEASE TICK RELEVANT BOX

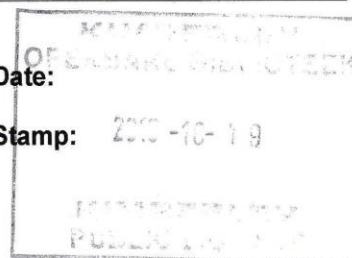
| | |
|--|---|
| a) Hardcopy of Basic Assessment Report for Mining Permit of Thaya Trading Enterprise | ✓ |
| b) Hardcopy of Environmental Management Plan for Mining Permit of Thaya Trading Enterprise | ✓ |

Signature:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "W. Bekore".

Date:

Stamp: 2010-10-19









PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

DATE : 09 November 2018
TIME : 16H00 (4 pm)
VENUE : PUBLIC COMMUNITY HALL, LONGLANDS,
BARKLY WEST

PALESA MULAUDZI'S ACCEPTANCE OF MINING PERMIT

In terms of Section 27(4) of the Mineral & Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002) and NEMA, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) as amended, the Department of Mineral Resources has accepted an application by Palesa Mulaudzi to mine for diamonds on a piece of Longlands 350, located in Longlands, Barkley West District, Northern Cape. Any interested or affected parties are hereby invited to register any comments, objections or inputs at a meeting to be held on 09 November 2018 or lodge them in writing with the consultant mentioned below by no later 09 November 2018, for attention:

Thaya Trading Enterprise
2705 1st Avenue
Tlhu
6846
Toll: 071 959 9207
Fax: 086 522 1335
Email: kwindla.nobaza@thayatrading.co.za



Natasha Higgitt

to me

[Hide details](#)

From: Natasha Higgitt nhiggitt@sahra.org.za

To: khnobaza@gmail.com

Date: 15 Nov 2018, 08:31

[See security details](#)

Good morning,

Thank you for notifying SAHRA of the proposed development. Please note that all development applications are processed via our online portal, the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) found at the following link: <http://sahra.org.za/sahris/>. We do not accept emailed, posted, hardcopy, faxed, website links or DropBox links as official submissions.

Please create an application on SAHRIS and upload all documents pertaining to the Environmental Authorisation Application Process. As per section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA), an assessment of heritage resources must form part of the process and the assessment must comply with section 38(3) of the NHRA.

Once all documents including all appendices are uploaded to the case application, please ensure that the status of the case is changed from DRAFT to SUBMITTED. Please ensure that all documents produced as part of the EA process are submitted as part of the application, and are submitted to SAHRA at the beginning of the Public Review periods. Once all these documents have been uploaded, I will be able to issue an informed comment as per section 38(4) and 38(8) of the NHRA.

Kind regards,

Natasha Higgitt

Natasha Higgitt

Heritage Officer: Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit

South African Heritage Resources Agency

- A nation united through heritage -

T: +27 21 462 4502/ 8660 | C: +27 82 507 0378 | F: +27 21 462 4509

E: nhiggitt@sahra.org.za | 111 Harrington Street | Cape Town |

www.sahra.org.za



an agency of the
Department of Arts and Culture

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Automatic reply: Granted Environmental Authorisation_Palesa Mulaudzi Inbox ☆

N Natasha Higgitt
to me
29 Apr [View details](#)



Thank you for your email. Please note that I am on leave. I will respond to your emails when I return on the 2nd May 2019. For urgent issues, please contact Mr Phillip Hine (phine@sahra.org.za)

Natasha Higgitt
Heritage Officer: Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit

South African Heritage Resources Agency
- A nation united through heritage -

T: +27 21 462 4502/ 8660 | C: +27 82 507 0378 | F: +27 21 462 4509
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REPORT FRAUD & CORRUPTION: 0800 701 701



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Reply

Reply all

Forward

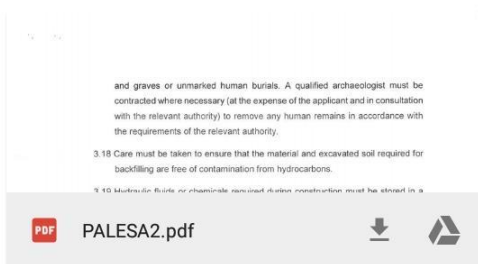
Granted Environmental Authorisation_Palesa Mulaudzi Inbox

K KWINDLA HANDY NOBAZA
to Natasha
29 Apr [View details](#)

Dear Natasha,

I trust that you are well. Please find herewith attached document for your attention.

Warmest regards,
Kwindla Nobaza
071 959 9207



N Natasha Higgitt
to me
02 May [View details](#)

Good morning,

I do not seem to have this EA Application in our records. Did you make an application to SAHRA or SAHRIS for this proposed development?

Regards,

[Show quoted text](#)

Natasha Higgitt
Heritage Officer: Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit

South African Heritage Resources Agency
- A nation united through heritage -

T: +27 21 462 4502/ 8660 | C:+27 82 507 0378 | F:+27 21 462 4509
E: nhiggitt@sahra.org.za | 111 Harrington Street | Cape Town |

www.sahra.org.za

I do not seem to have this EA Application in our records. Did you make an application to SAHRA on SAHRIS for this proposed development?

Regards,

[Show quoted text](#)

Natasha Higgitt

Heritage Officer: Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit

South African Heritage Resources Agency

- *A nation united through heritage* -

T: +27 21 462 4502/ 8660 | C:+27 82 507 0378 | F:+27 21 462 4509

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REPORT FRAUD & CORRUPTION: 0800 701 701



KWINDLA HANDY NOBAZA

to Natasha

02 May [View details](#)



Good day,

I trust that you are well. The case number for this proposed development on SAHRIS is 13236.

I hope you find this in order.

Warmest regards,

Kwindla Nobaza

[Show quoted text](#)

N Natasha Higgitt
to me
03 May [View details](#)



Good morning,

Thank you for the response. Please upload the documents to the case on SAHRIS for our records. Once completed, please change the status of the case to SUBMITTED and inform me.

Kind regards,

From: KWINDLA HANDY NOBAZA <khnobaza@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 02, 2019 3:39 PM
To: Natasha Higgitt <nhiggitt@sahra.org.za>
Subject: Re: Granted Environmental Authorisation_Palesa Mulaudzi

Good day,

[Show quoted text](#)

[Show quoted text](#)

[Show quoted text](#)

[Show quoted text](#)

[]

[]

Natasha Higgitt
Heritage Officer: Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit
South African Heritage Resources Agency
- A nation united through heritage -

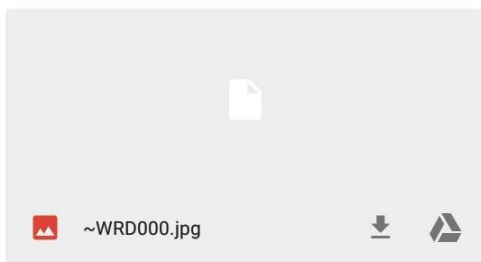
K KWINDLA HANDY NOBAZA
to Natasha
03 May [View details](#)

Good day,

I trust that you are well. The copy of Environmental Authorisation pertaining this case has been uploaded on the SAHRIS portal and status has been changed to SUBMITTED. Please let me know if the EA appears on your side.

Warmest regards,
Kwindla

[Show quoted text](#)



N Natasha Higgitt
to me
03 May [View details](#)

Good afternoon,

The EA is not visible on the case. Please ensure that the documents are uploaded to the Final Decision section on the third page of the application.

[Show quoted text](#)

[Show quoted text](#)

K KWINDLA HANDY NOBAZA
to Natasha
06 May [View details](#)

Dear Natasha,

I trust that you are well. Thank you for that. I did exactly as you suggest. After changing status to SUBMITTED, I saved. All seemed well and complete. When I clicked on VIEW CHANGES, the system gave an error message "The website encountered an unexpected error. Please try again later." The SELECT ITEM became in active disabling me to try again. This happened last week.

[Show quoted text](#)



KWINDLA HANDY NOBAZA

to Natasha

06 May [View details](#)



Dear Natasha,

I trust that you are well. Thank you for that. I did exactly as you suggest. After changing status to SUBMITTED, I saved. All seemed well and complete. When I clicked on VIEW CHANGES, the system gave an error message "The website encountered an unexpected error. Please try again later." The SELECT ITEM became in active disabling me to try again. This happened last week.

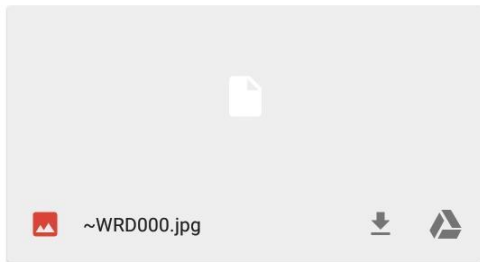
I uploaded the document again today and did not try to view changes this time around. Let's see what happens now. Hopefully, all is well and complete.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Warmest regards,
Kwindla Nobaza

The

[Show quoted text](#)



Natasha Higgitt

to me

06 May [View details](#)



Good afternoon,

The documents are visible on the application.

[Show quoted text](#)

[Show quoted text](#)

Re: NOTICE OF APPEAL AGAINST THE GRANT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION NC 30/5/1/3/2/ (10695) MP



Natasha Higgitt
to appealsdirector@environment.gov.za, Ntombi.Mayekiso@dmr.gov.za, humbulani.mas...
21 May View details



Good afternoon,

Please see attached for your attention.

Kind regards,

Natasha Higgitt
Heritage Officer: Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit

South African Heritage Resources Agency
-A nation united through heritage -

T: +27 21 462 4502/ 8660| C:+27 82 507 0378| F:+27 21 462 4509
E: nhiggitt@sahra.org.za | 111 Harrington Street | Cape Town |

www.sahra.org.za



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REPORT FRAUD & CORRUPTION: 0800 701 701



an agency of the Department of Arts and Culture



environmental affairs
APPEAL RESPONSE REPORT
Appeal Respon...0695_MP.docx

NOTICE OF APPEAL AGAINST THE GRANT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION
NC 30/5/1/3/2/ (10695) MP
SOUTH AFRICAN HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY
In RE:
SAHRIS Case ID...AL signed.pdf



Rudessa Harris

to Natasha, Appeals, Ntombi.Mayekiso@dmr.gov.za, humbulani.mashau@dmr.gov.za, info@...
22 May [View details](#)



Good day

We hereby acknowledge receipt of the above mentioned appeal.

Kind Regards

Adv Rudessa Harris

Appeals and Legal Review

Tel: 012 399 8869

Mobile: 084 981 4225

From: Natasha Higgitt [mailto:nhiggitt@sahra.org.za]

Sent: Tuesday, May 21, 2019 4:16 PM

To: Appeals

Cc: Ntombi.Mayekiso@dmr.gov.za; humbulani.mashau@dmr.gov.za; info@pmulaudzi.co.za; Simphiwe Mome; Phillip Hine; Dumisani Sibayi; khnobaza@gmail.com

Subject: Re: NOTICE OF APPEAL AGAINST THE GRANT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION NC 30/5/1/3/2/ (10695) MP

Good afternoon,

[Show quoted text](#)

[Show quoted text](#)

[Show quoted text](#)

'Please consider the environment before you print this email'

'Please consider the environment before you print this email'

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Palesa Longlands Appeal: LSA183779 Inbox



Tinyiko Mboweni

to Ntombi.Mayekiso@dmr.gov.za, humbulani.mashau@dmr.gov.za, info@pmulaudzi.co.za, ...

5 days ago [View details](#)



Dear Applicant and DMR Colleagues

Please kindly note that I have taken over the matter in question and would like to remind you that your comments and responses on the said matter are due on 10 June 2019 (as the appeal was lodged on 21 May 2019).

Please kindly populate the attached Appeal Response Report and send back to me before end of business on Monday 10 June 2019.

I eagerly await your responses.



Adv Tinyiko Mboweni

Department of Environmental Affairs

Cnr. Steve Biko and Soutpansberg Road

Arcadia

Tel: [\(012\) 399 9287](tel:0123999287)

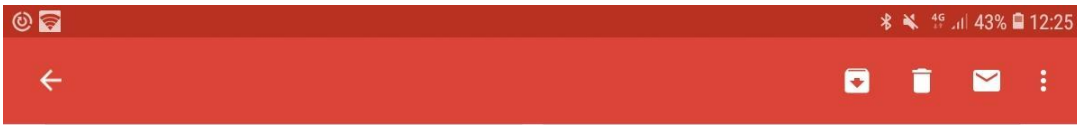
Cell: [\(076\) 940 6320](tel:0769406320)

Fax: [\(012\) 399 3620](tel:0123993620)

Email: tmboweni@environment.gov.za

'Please consider the environment before you print this email'

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KWINDLA HANDY NOBAZA

to Tinyiko, Ntombi.Mayekiso@dmr.gov.za, humbulani.mashau@dmr.gov.za, info@pmulaudz...
4 days ago [View details](#)



Dear Sir/Madam,

Please receive below a part of Thaya Trading Enterprise's response to or comment on the appeal:

Thaya Trading Enterprise notes the letter dated 15 May 2019. We appreciate that SAHRA had no intention to appeal the granted EA. Thaya Trading Enterprise expresses the view that, maybe a different decision, other than to appeal the granting of Environmental Authorisation, would have been made by SAHRA had a copy of this letter dated 15 May 2019 been made available to Thaya Trading Enterprise for purposes of ensuring that attention is given to the letter by the Department of Mineral Resources. As the communication from the DMR to SAHRA went through Thaya Trading Enterprise. For fairness and transparency, communication from SAHRA to the DMR should have gone through Thaya Trading Enterprise. Thaya Trading Enterprise has made an initiative to inquire from the DMR if the DMR was aware of the letter dated 15 May 2019. The response, as understood by Thaya Trading Enterprise, was that the competent authority was not aware of this letter.

At the time of receiving the appeal, Thaya Trading Enterprise was not aware of the interim comments that are stated in the appeal. These interim comments would have been given the necessary attention if they were visible on the side of Thaya Trading Enterprise on the SAHRIS portal link to follow or if a link to interim comments had been uploaded by the appellant in the portal for Thaya Trading Enterprise to consider.

On the SAHRIS portal, Thaya Trading Enterprise now sees status as 'draft' on their side (under our SAHRIS account) instead of what is supposed to be 'studies pending' according to the appeal. Had the status been appearing as "studies pending" on the portal as it is stated in the appeal, this would have been an indication to Thaya Trading Enterprise that the appellant requires studies. Thaya Trading Enterprise uploaded onto SAHRIS portal the Heritage Impact Assessment Reports (including the Palaeontological Impact Assessment Report) on 23/11/2018.

NEMA and NHRA are two separate pieces of legislation. To the best of our knowledge, NHRA processes should not stop the NEMA processes in entirety or completely. In this present instance, NHRA was not fulfilled by the appellant from the day the appellant meant to send a link to follow to Thaya Trading Enterprise in order for the applicant to access these interim comments, because Thaya Trading Enterprise learned for the first time about the link on the day Thaya Trading Enterprise was served with the copy of the appeal documents by the appellant.

On the 02-06-2019 the Basic Assessment Report was uploaded on SAHRIS and the status was changed from DRAFT to SUBMITTED after being aware of interim comments sent to Thaya Trading Enterprise together with appeal documents.

A screenshot of SAHRIS portal on the side of Thaya Trading Enterprise may be submitted to serve as proof that no link appears on our account if the appellant consents to that effect.

Warmest regards,
Kwindla Nobaza
071 959 9207

On Thu, Jun 6, 2019 at 2:25 PM Tinyiko Mboweni <TMboweni@environment.gov.za> wrote:

Dear Applicant and DMR Colleagues

Please kindly note that I have taken over the matter in question and would like to remind you that your comments and responses on the said matter are due on 10 June 2019 (as the appeal was lodged on 21 May 2019).



Enquiries: Natasha Higgitt
Tel: 021 462 4502
Email: nhiggitt@sahra.org.za
CaseID: 13236

Date: Wednesday December 19, 2018
Page No: 1

Interim Comment

In terms of Section 38(3), 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)

Attention: Mrs Palesa Mulaudzi

178 SAFFRON GARDENS, 22 BOTHMA STREET, HONEYDEW

Mining Permit Application on a portion of Longlands 350. The commodity of interest is diamonds and diamond general. The Heritage Impact Assessment has been conducted already. The applicant awaits comments from different government departments and SAHRA.

Thaya Trading Enterprise has been appointed by an unknown applicant to conduct an Environmental Authorisation (EA) and Mining Permit (MP) application for proposed mining activities on a portion of the farm Longlands 350, Longlands, Northern Cape Province. The application is being undertaken in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, No 107 of 1998 (NEMA), NEMA Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations for activities that trigger the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, No 28 of 2002 (MPRDA) (As amended). The proposed mining activities will cover 5 ha. No further information regarding the mining activities has been submitted to SAHRA.

Archaeological and Heritage Services Africa (Pty) Ltd and Professor Marlon Bamford were appointed to provide the heritage specialist component as part of the EA application in terms of section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA).

Matenga, E. 2018. Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment (Including Palaeontological Assessment) Requested In Terms of Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act No 25/1999 for Mining Permit and Related Infrastructural Activities on a piece of the farm Longlands 350 situated in the Magisterial District of Barkly West, Northern Cape Province.

A total of one heritage resource (one Stone Age lithic) was identified as part of the HIA. Five rectangular foundations were identified within the proposed development area; however, they possibly date to recent times and are not protected by the NHRA. No recommendations were provided.

Bamford, M. 2018. Palaeontological Impact Assessment for the proposed mining right on a portion of the farm Longlands 350, Barkly West, Northern Cape Province.

Mining Permit Applications on a portion of Longlands 350

Our Ref:



Agency of the
Department of Arts and Culture

T: +27 21 462 4502 | F: +27 21 462 4509 | E: info@sahra.org.za
South African Heritage Resources Agency | 111 Harrington Street | Cape Town
PO Box 4637 | Cape Town | 8001
www.sahra.org.za

Enquiries: Natasha Higgitt
Tel: 021 462 4502
Email: nhiggitt@sahra.org.za
CaseID: 13238

Date: Wednesday December 19, 2018
Page No: 2

The proposed development area is located underlain by the Allanridge Formation that do not contain fossil material. However, the alluvial diamond mining activities are targeting the Quaternary sands that may contain rare occurrences of fossils within the fluvial channels. It is recommended that a Chance Finds Protocol be added to the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr).

Interim Comment

The SAHRA Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites (APM) Unit requests that the EIA documents with associated appendices be uploaded to the SAHRIS Case application so that an Informed decision can be issued. Further comments will be issued upon receipt of these documents.

Should you have any further queries, please contact the designated official using the case number quoted above in the case header.

Yours faithfully

Natasha Higgitt
Heritage Officer
South African Heritage Resources Agency

Phillip Hine
Acting Manager, Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit
South African Heritage Resources Agency

ADMIN:

Mining Permit Applications on a portion of Longlands 350

Our Ref:



an agency of the
Department of Arts and Culture

T: +27 21 462 4502 | F: +27 21 462 4509 | E: info@sahra.org.za
South African Heritage Resources Agency | 111 Harrington Street | Cape Town
P.O. Box 4637 | Cape Town | 8001
www.sahra.org.za

Enquiries: Natashe Higgitt
Tel: 021 462 4502
Email: nhiggitt@sahra.org.za
CaseID: 13236

Date: Wednesday December 19, 2018
Page No: 3

Direct URL to case: <http://www.sahra.org.za/node/515307>
(DMR - NC, Ref:)



an agency of the
Department of Arts and Culture

T: +27 21 462 4502 | F: +27 21 462 4509 | E: info@sahra.org.za
South African Heritage Resources Agency - Head Office | 111 Harrington Street | Cape Town
P.O. Box 4637 | Cape Town | 8001

Enquiries: nhicolit@sahra.org.za / amama@sahra.org.za

15 May, 2019
41 Schmdtsdrift Road
Kimberley
8300

Mr. Humbulani Mashau,

RE: ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION FOR AN ACTIVITY RELATED TO PROSPECT PRODUCTION AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE FOR MINING PERMIT OF DIAMONDS ON A PIECE OF LONGLANDS 360, SITUATED IN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF KIMBERLEY, NORTHERN CAPE REGION (NC 3016/1/3/2/(10886) MP).

The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) was notified of the granting of the Environmental Authorisation (EA) and Mining Permit (MP) application for proposed mining activities on a portion of the farm Longlands 350, situated in the Magisterial district of Kimberley, Northern Cape region on the 6th May 2019. The EA was granted on the 4th April 2019.

It must be noted that the SAHRA has previously provided an Interim Comment as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process as per section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA). Please see <https://sahris.sahra.org.za/cases/mining-permit-applications-portion-longlands-350> for the application on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS). This comment requested the EIA documents with the associated appendices to be uploaded to the SAHRIS Case application.

On the 29th April 2019, SAHRA was notified regarding the granting of the EA via email. The documents were uploaded to the SAHRIS application on the 6th May 2019.

In a typical case, SAHRA would appeal the granting of the EA as the Interim Comment had not yet been addressed and conditions for the protection and management of heritage resources within the development area have not been included in the EA (only general conditions have been included at present).

As SAHRA does not have any objections to the development, we would rather the EA and the conditions contained within the EA be amended to include that construction in and around sites LNL01, LNL02, LNL04, LNL05 and LNL06, the identified foundations, should be monitored during the construction process as there is a likelihood for human burials below and near these foundations.



an agency of the
Department of Arts and Culture

SAHRA requests that the EA and conditions for the Longland 350 Mining Permit Application to be amended to include heritage specific conditions to allow for the protection and management of heritage resources as mandated by the NHRA.

If this is not possible, SAHRA will follow the relevant legal procedures and appeal the granting of the EA. The deadline for SAHRA to appeal the granting of the EA is the 21st May 2019, 20 days from the date we were notified, i.e. 29th April 2019. SAHRA would appreciate a response in this regard before close of business on 20 May 2019 in order for SAHRA to act accordingly.

SAHRA's rights remain fully reserved.

We await your response.

Sincerely,

Phillip Hine
Acting Manager: Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit

**ANNEXURE C
HERITAGE REPORTS**