



mineral resources

Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT
And
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT

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: OBODO

TEL NO: 0643658558

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FILE REFERENCE NUMBER SAMRAD: NC 30/5/1/3/2/10698MP

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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 these aspects to determine:
 - (5) 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;
- I 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.: 063 859 6616

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 Waterfall 133.
Application area (Ha)	5 Ha
Magisterial district:	Sol Plaatjie Local Municipality, Frances Baard District Municipality
Distance and direction from nearest town	The application area is situated on the small piece of ground in Waterfall 133, along the banks of Rietrivier,

	approximately 35 South of Kimberley town
21 digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	C03700000000013300000

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

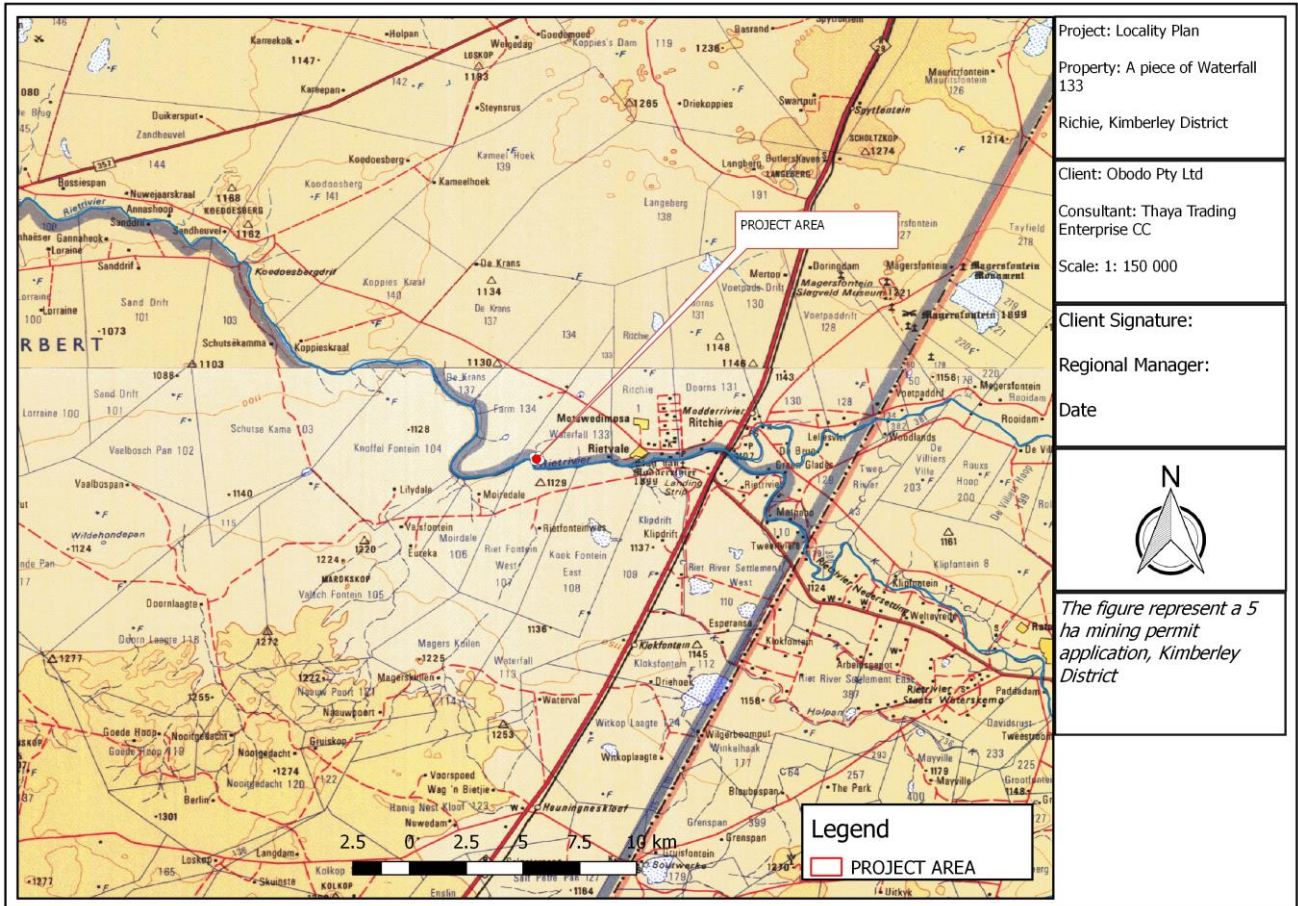


Figure 1: Locality Map Sol Plaatjie Municipality

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

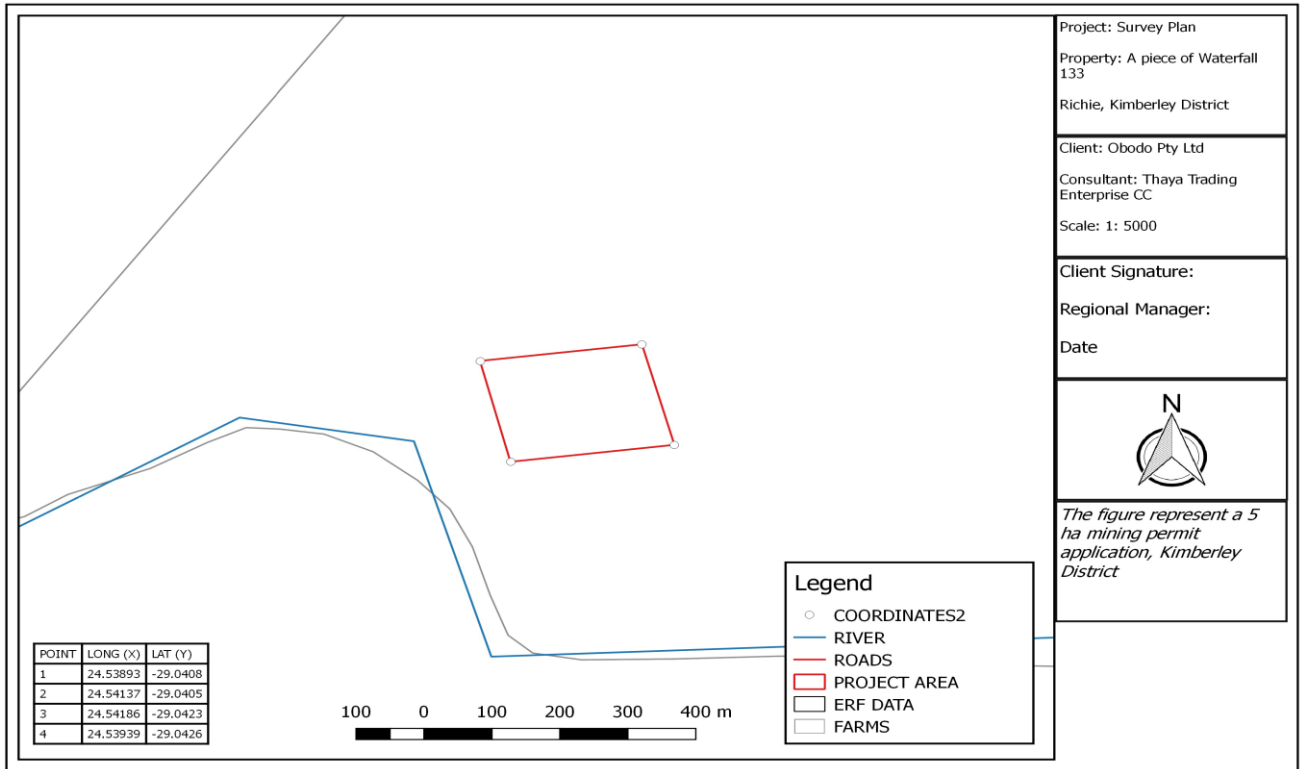


Figure 2a: Map shows the location, and area (hectares) of all the aforesaid main and listed activities

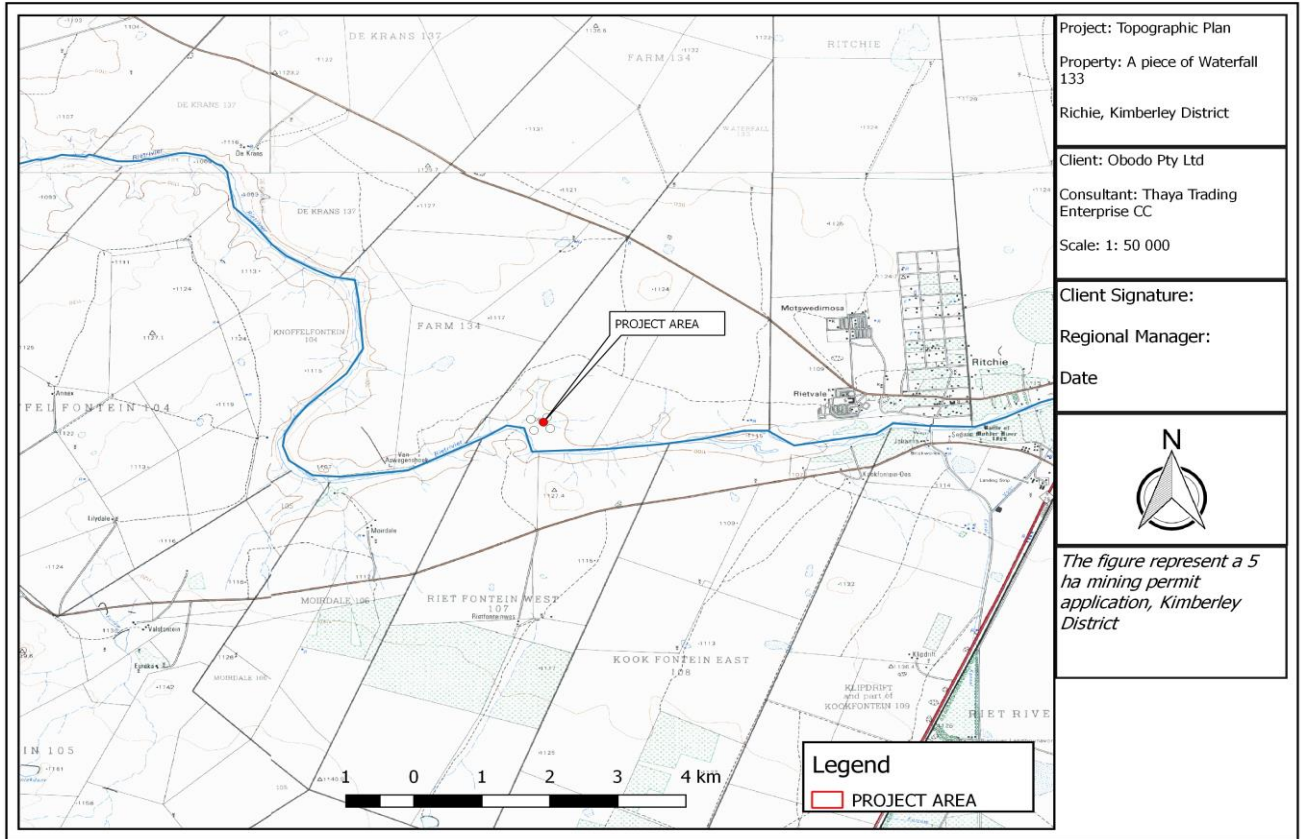


Figure 2b: Map shows the location and infrastructure

(i) Listed and specified activities

Table 2

NAME OF ACTIVITY (E.g. For prospecting – drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route etc...etc...etc 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.)	Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m²	LISTED ACTIVITY Mark with an X where applicable or affected.	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE (GNR 544, GNR 545 or GNR 546)
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. Activity 21 of Listing Notice 2	5 Ha	X	GNR 325 Listing Activity 21
Temporary structures	0.095 ha	X	Not listed
Temporary Dump Site	0.04 ha	X	GNR 325, Listed 1, Activity 21
Stock Pile	0.04	X	GNR 325, Listed 1, Activity 21
Oil storage facility	50 m ²	X	Not listed
Water pipeline of undetermined length but less than 10 Km	2 Km	X	Not listed
Roads to trenches and processing plant	<2 Km	X	GNR 325, Listed 1, Activity 21
Excavations	3 Ha	X	GNR 325, Listed 1, Activity 21
Diesel Storage	0.0008 ha	X	GNR 325, Listed 1, Activity 21
Domestic Waste Facility	0.0008 ha	X	GNR 325, Listed 1, Activity 21
Chemical Storage	0.0025 ha	X	GNR 325,

			Listed 1, Activity 21
Vehicle Storage	0.0025 ha	X	GNR 325, 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)

Noteworthy, this section on description of the activities to be undertaken may still have to be worked on. The applicant is yet to confirm some information pertaining the machinery utilised and process to be followed.

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. Rock stockpile will be properly examined for the best method to employ in handling the material.

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 mining 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 Sampling Activities

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.

On the other hand, approximately 2 million tons of rock has been left unaccounted for on and around the area of application. The idea is to crush the rock with the view to rehabilitate the land in order to bring it to an acceptable state. The crushed rock will be sold to local markets.

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 Riet River on the side of the proposed project.

The crushed dolomite will be sold to local markets.

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 – 3 x Excavator

1 – 3 x Front-end Loader

1 – 3 x Water Truck

1 x 16ft-Rotary Pan

1 x Crusher

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 – 80 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.

The crushing of rock will be conducted as described above.

To whom they will be disposed of:

At an expected grade of 1.5 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.

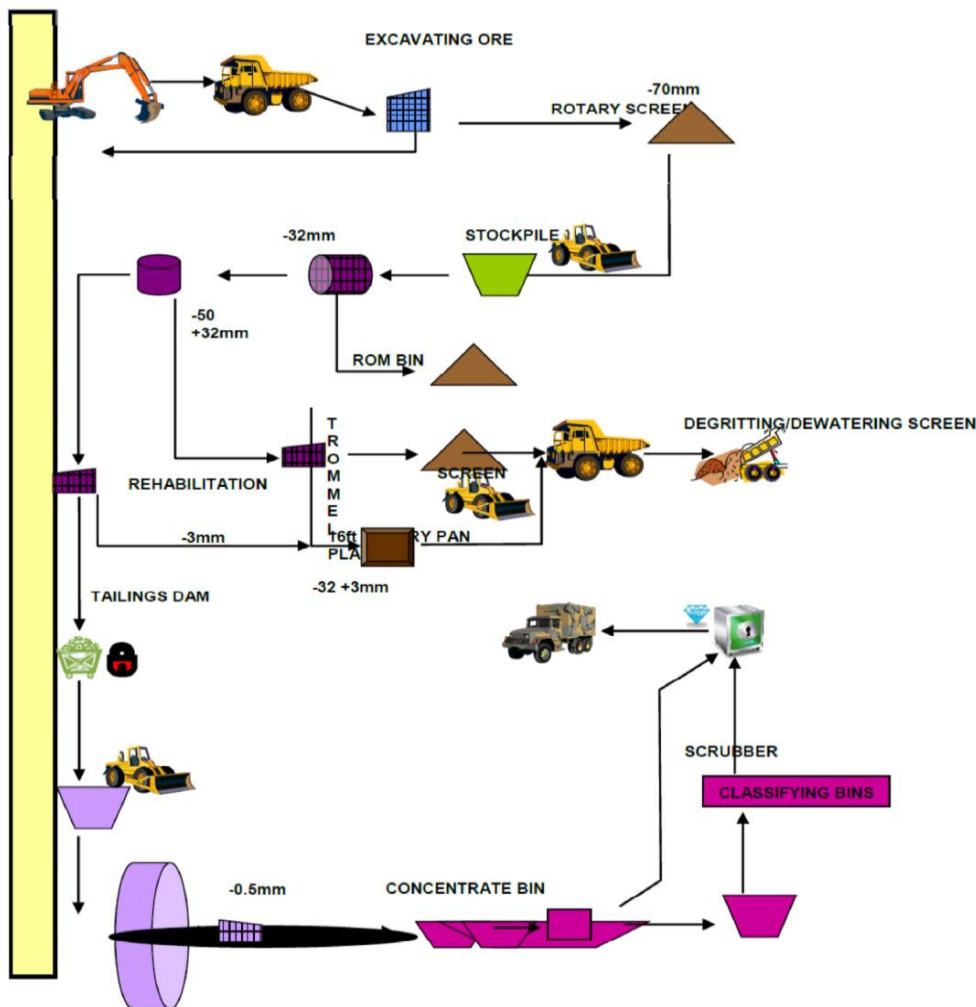


Figure 3: Schematic representation of the planned process flow

5) Construction Phase

- Preparing the area to cater for a campsite to accommodate personnel and infrastructure relevant to the planned mining, crushing, recovering activities, among others.
- Site clearance (where necessary) and removal of rubble.
- Construction of pollution control facilities, if necessary.
- Construction of storm water management facility in order to limit the amount of water that enters the pits.

6) Operational Phase

- Excavation, Crushing, Screening, Sorting, Load and Haul of material
- Operation of equipment and machinery
- Use of Water and Hydrocarbons
- Maintenance of equipment and machinery
- Backfilling, Closure and Rehabilitation

7) Decommissioning Phase

Mobile equipment is going to be used in these operations. When mobile infrastructure is used, the decommissioning phase is going to be straight forward as the infrastructure would be transported away from site. It is worth mentioning that the schedule of rehabilitation is going to be phased to run in parallel with the mining and crushing activities to ensure 'pain-free' rehabilitation ultimately. Meaning, simultaneous backfilling is going to be employed during actual operations as soon as material has been exhausted from the pit. The pollution control measures and associated infrastructure will be removed at closure, then, the polymeric material will be sent away for recycling if possible. The disturbed areas are going to be rehabilitated in such a manner that the environmental condition is of reasonable standard.

a. **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. (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 on the environment. Section 31 covers the</p>	<p>In progress</p>

	aspect of access to environmental information and protection of whistle blowers.	
National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2017 (G 40772)	GNR 325: 2017 Regulations promulgated in terms of NEMA, Act 107 of 1998: GNR 324, 325, 326 and 327 Government Gazette No. 40772, 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 through them. “Watercourse” means a river or spring; a natural channel in	In progress

	<p>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>	
World Heritages Convention Act, 1999 (Act 49 of 1999)		
Environmental Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989)	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.	
Environmental Conservation Amendment Act, 2003 (Act 50 of 2003) G26023		

<p>National Environmental Management Act: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act 57 of 2003)</p>		
<p>In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999)</p>	<p>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 000m² 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.</p>	
<p>Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, Act No 43 of 1983</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>National Forests Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998)</p>	<p>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</p>	

	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 exceeds 150m above the MEAN ground level, like on top of a hill, the	

	<p>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>	
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b. 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).

For years, mining has been the driving force behind South Africa's economy and continues to make a valuable contribution to the country's GDP. The economy of South Africa is built mostly on gold and diamond-mining, with gold-mining contributing over a third of the country's exports. Whereas, South African diamond-mining industry was listed as one of the largest mining countries in the world in the year 2009. It is predicted that mining will still play an important role to the economy, most notably through foreign exchange earnings and employment provision. It is also one of the primary sectors that provide employment opportunities for unskilled and semi-skilled people. The South African mining industry has its origin in small-scale to medium-scale mining activities, with these operations offering much needed employment opportunities and entrepreneurship, as well as contributing to the mineral sector and local economy. Small-scale mining and medium-scale mining's impact on employment is especially observed in the rural areas and province such as the Northern Cape where there are limited opportunities; providing significant livelihood for rural communities and a means of alleviating poverty.

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 these small pieces of land could, if mining permit is granted, prove to be bearing commodities of high economic value. Only small portions of the farm Waterfall 133 that is targeted will be temporarily disturbed. The remainder of the farm portions will proceed as normal.

c. 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 dolomite, 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 Riet 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.

d. 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 - 3 x Excavator

1 - 3 x Front-end Loader

1 - 3 x Water Truck

1 x 16ft-Rotary Pan

1 x crusher

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 – 80 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 1.5 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. The crushed rock will be sold to local markets and to international markets, if possible.

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.

There are no alternative properties to be considered as the the application area was previously mined or disturbed and the local community of Ritchie is in such a need of a development of this proposed nature. 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 reports are going to be sourced from the existing environmental reports pertaining to the application area as the area has been mined before. If such reports do not exist, then a specialist is going to be appointed to conduct the report as required. In this instance, it was deemed necessary to appoint a Palaeontologist together with an Archaeologist to conduct respective studies. 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 in parallel with the operations and 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 a positive impact on biodiversity because some indigenous vegetation is going to grow back. Additionally, there is going to be some re-building of habitats. However, none of this re-building 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 mining and farming. 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, especially the Riet River. 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.

OBODO is in a position to employ people from all walks of life, however, preference is going to be given to locals. Furthermore, OBODO 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, the CPA, neighbouring farmers, certain government departments and parastatals). A notice was published on DFA newspaper in year 2019 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.
AFFECTED PARTIES					
Landowner/s	X				
Sol Plaatjie Local Municipality	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				
SAHRA	X				
<u>OTHER AFFECTED PARTIES</u>					
CPA					
<u>INTERESTED PARTIES</u>					
None					

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 oldest and predominant rock type occurring on all farms concerned are the Archaean (2.7 Ga) lithologies of the Ventersdorp Supergroup. The oldest of the Ventersdorp lithologies, includes the silicified volcanic clastic rocks of the Hereford Formation, which is believed to be the local equivalent of the Makwassie Formation. Unconformably overlying this unit are the conglomerates, sandstones and subordinate dark shales of the Bothaville Formation. The Allanridge Formation, the youngest of the Ventersdorp Supergroup rocks, outcrops over a large portion of the review area, particularly along the Orange River, and comprises largely dark-

green, amygdaloidal andesite. Intrusive into this suite of largely andesitic lavas and subordinate, interbedded sedimentary rocks are granite intrusives. This acidic, intrusive phase is related to the Namaqualand Metamorphic province. Group glacial deposits of the Karoo Supergroup. These comprise largely tillites, diamictites and shales. Outcrops of these lower Karoo lithologies are very limited in extent and are largely preserved along the western margin of the Orange River, with small outcrops exposed in adjacent pre-Karoo valleys to the east of the Orange River. These glacial lithologies are conformably overlain by the shales of the Prince Albert and Whitehill Formations of the Ecca Group. Similarly to the Dwyka Group, these exposures are very limited in extent. Overlying most of the farms are Quaternary deposits of alluvium, windblown sand and calcrete deposits of calcrete are characteristic of this comparatively flat region, which has a low rainfall pattern. It is present as nodules in the superficial cover of soil and sand, or as a more or less continuous layer just below, which may crop out here and there. Much of the sand cover is dominated by windblown Recent red Hutton Sands. Surface drainage in the area is affected by the Orange River, which occurs on the western margin of all farms concerned. This has resulted in the formation of alluvium and sheet wash deposits, which are largely restricted to areas immediately adjacent to the river. Although no gravel deposits are visible at surface, the Orange River is often associated with alluvial gravel deposits that occur either immediately adjacent to the river or as higher level terrace deposits. These gravels, if present, may be covered by alluvium and windblown sand.

Land Use

The area is used both for agriculture and mining

The land use and land cover of the area is grazing 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 most of the project area.

Soil Type

Soil type available at the proposed study area include calcrete and aeolin sands. The depth of top soil is 600 mm. The top of the rocky and hills areas are caved sandstone with a shallow covering of loose sandy soil. The flatter slopes and undulating territory have a deeper layer of loose sandy top soil underlain either by decomposed shales and mudstones or by sandstones. The shales decompose to clays. In many instances, especially where underground drainage is bad, the clay is decomposed to montmorillirite clay mineral. These clay are notoriously known for their expansive properties which cause cracking in buildings. The sandstones usually decompose to a dense clayey sand. In low laying areas transported soils (usually clay) are found. Because of bad drainage the clays are expansive. Many cracked buildings are noted in all the urban areas. The erosion gullies are probably caused, to a certain extent, by overgrazing. The so-called escort soils which are clays with an excess of sodium cations have dispersive properties. The dispersive properties usually lead to rapid erosion in rain water (i.e. water with a low dissolved solids content).

Climate

Ritchie normally receives about 453 mm of rain per year, there is not much rainfall. The monthly distribution of average daily maximum temperatures shows that the average midday temperatures for Ritchie range from 17.3°C in June to 43.6°C in January. The region is the coldest during July when the mercury drops to 1°C on average during the night.

Topography

The topography of the study area is related to the geology and relief with an altitude that ranges between 1000 to 1800m above sea level. Landforms associated with plains, hills and lowlands cover approximately 80% of the region. Plains have slopes of less than 5° (8%) and result in a gradual change of climatic conditions. Ridges have slopes of more than 5° and more variable climatic conditions.

The general drainage pattern of the region is from the southeast to the north and northwest. The Orange and Vaal rivers are the primary drainage channels in the area to which many other streams and rivers link to (Ewisa 2007).

Ecology

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

Flora

South African environmentalists identify six biomes on land in South Africa. A biome can, in general terms, be described as a broad ecological unit, representing a large natural area with a relatively uniform plant and animal life, closely determined by environmental conditions and, especially, climate.

The six biomes of South Africa are:

- Grassveld Biome;
- Succulent Karoo Biome;
- Forest Biome;
- Savannah Biome; and
- Fynbos Biome.

The proposed project area falls within Nama-Karoo biome where plant growth consist of thorn trees, shrubs with occasional sheppard trees. Grassland are sparsely distributed. Shrubs present include Black thorn (*Acacia mellifera subs, detines*) and Rhino thorn (*Ziziphus micrionates*) Trees include Umbrella Trees (*Acacia tortrills subs, heteracactha*); Sweethorn (*Acacia Karoo*) *Tarchonanthus*

Grasses include weather grass (*eragrostis nindensis*); Long awned Grass (*aristida stipata*); Bottlebrush (*Enneapogon scoparium*); Nine-Awed Grass (*Enneapogon Cenchrionides*) and Annual Tree Awn Grass (*Aristida Adscensionis*)

Fauna

Animals that are observed from time to time include Kudus; springboks; Jackal; watgatboom.

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. OBODO is expected to provide for on-going heritage monitoring on

the identified resources of significant importance in the Heritage Impact Assessment report. The environmental management plan presented herein provides guidance on steps to follow when any major heritage feature is encountered during and at any phase of development or actual mining and associated operations. In the event of finding any resources of significant heritage importance, reporting by the developer to relevant heritage authority should be immediate.

Contact: SAHRA Ms N. Higgins 021-4624502 or NC Heritage, or Resources Authority Mr Andrew Timothy 053 831 2537/ 807 4700.

Additionally, officials from relevant heritage authorities (National and Provincial) are going to be permitted to inspect the operation at any time in relation to the heritage resources and the EMP presented in this piece of work.

Plan layout of the mining operation in such a way as to avoid disturbance of the fixed rocks with engravings on the hill at the south-western corner of the 5ha mining site.

In the event that fossil remains are discovered during any phase of construction, either on the surface or exposed by fresh excavations the **Chance Find Protocol** must be implemented by the ECO in charge of these developments. These discoveries ought to be secured (preferably *in situ*) and the ECO ought to alert SAHRA so that appropriate mitigation (e.g. documented and collection) can be undertaken by a professional palaeontologist.

The specialist would need a collection permit from SAHRA. Fossil material must be curated in an approved collection (museum or university) and all fieldwork and reports should meet the minimum standards for palaeontological impact studies developed by SAHRA.

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, a consequence of both topography and climate. Water is transferred through the Orange/Fish tunnel from the Gariep Dam to the Fish River.

Hydrogeology

According to the Hydrogeological Map of the Republic of South Africa (Sheets 2722 –Kimberly 1:50000) 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 0.7 –2.0 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 moderate to low 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.

Groundwater Levels and Flow Direction –Groundwater depths range from 10 to 20 mbgl. In general, groundwater follows the topographical setting of the area. The regional groundwater flow direction appears to be to the north-east 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 non-perennial rivers, along the banks of Riet 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)

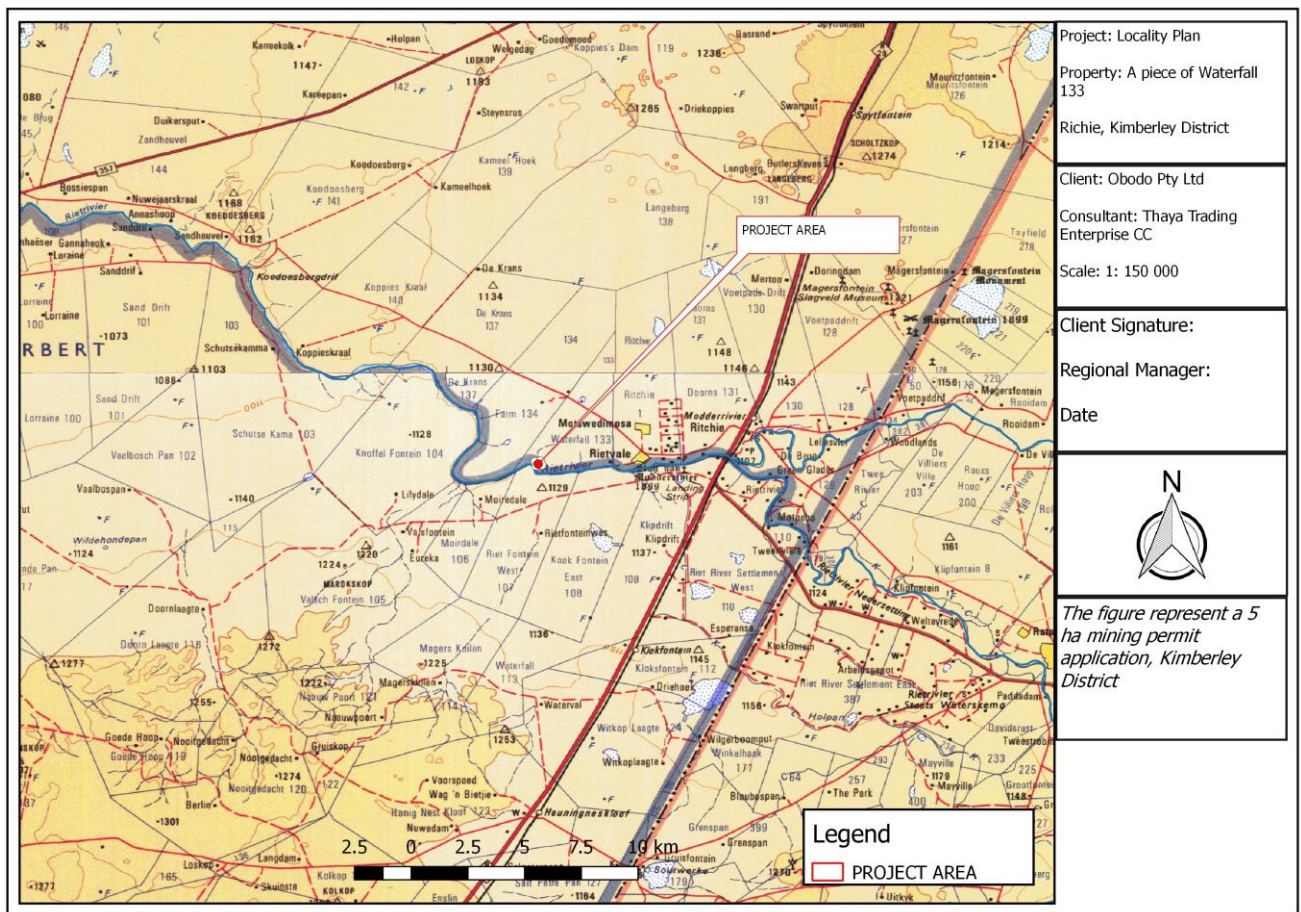


Figure 4: Current land use Map

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	Low	Certain	Decommissioning	Minimal	Effective soil

	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.			oning		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, excavations, mine residue deposits, and waste rock stockpile; visibility of dust.	Low	Possible	Decommissioning	Minimal	Effective planning of the location of 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	Low to medium	Certain	Short-term and Closure	High and Major	Application of commitments made in the Social and Labour Plan; implementation of community

	health risks and loitering (resulting in lack of security and safety); negative impact of employment loss during mine closure.					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:

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

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	Spatial 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. That is if mobile infrastructure is not going to be used during operations. 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 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, if encountered, 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 plants 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

Proposed 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

Proposed 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

Proposed 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

Proposed 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

Proposed Mitigation measures

- Ensure that optimal use is made of the available land through consultation with land owner and proper planning of prospecting 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

Proposed 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

Proposed 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

Proposed 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

Proposed 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

Proposed 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

Proposed 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

Proposed 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

Proposed 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

Proposed 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

Proposed Mitigation measures

- Implement measures that ensure the adherence to traffic rules.

Heritage Resources

Level of risk: Very low

Proposed Mitigation measures

- The heritage and cultural resources (e.g. graveyards, ruins, historic structures, etc.) must be protected and preserved by the delination 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

Proposed 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

Proposed 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.

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.

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

The site layout would have to be determined by taking into consideration factors such as specialist report inputs, spatial and practical mining operation aspects. Considering the nature of commodities of interest, security measures will be considered in order to determine the final site layout.

e. 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).

f. 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</p> <p>if not mitigated</p>	<p>MITIGATION TYPE</p> <p>(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)</p> <p>E.g. Modify through alternative method. Control through noise control Control through management and monitoring through rehabilitation..</p>	<p>SIGNIFICANCE</p> <p>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
Demolition and / or removal of mobile camping units or infrastructure or equipment	Establishment and spread of alien plant species.	Fauna and Flora	Decommissioning Phase Post Closure	Moderate	Manage and control through Alien Invasive Management Plan.	Low
	Destruction of vegetation.	Fauna and Flora	Decommissioning Phase	Moderate	Manage and Minimise through Management Plan and Rehabilitation Plan	Low
	Soil and water resources contamination.	Soils Groundwater	Decommissioning Phase	Low	Monitor and remedy through Emergency Response Plan.	Very low

	Impact on upstream tributaries and water in the catchment.	Surface water	Decommissioning Phase	Moderate	Manage and Minimise through Management Plan and Rehabilitation Plan.	Low
	Topography and visual Alteration.	Topography and Visual Environment	Decommissioning Phase	Low	Remedy through Rehabilitation and Closure Plan.	No significance
	Noise generation.	Noise receptors	Decommissioning Phase	Very low	Manage through Noise Reduction Measures and Regular Vehicle Inspections.	No significance
	Air quality and dust emissions.	Air quality	Decommissioning Phase	Very low	Monitor and manage through Dust Management Plan and Measures.	No significance

Final rehabilitation and restoration of disturbed areas	Land capability reduction.	Soils Vegetation	Decommissioning Phase Post Closure	Moderate (Negative)	Manage, minimise through Post-closure Management Plan and Rehabilitation Plan.	Low
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The supporting impact assessment conducted by the EAP must be attached as an appendix, marked **Appendix**

g. 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			

Attach copies of Specialist Reports as appendices

Project component/s	Any road or other infrastructure construction over and above what is outlined in respect of the proposed site development.
Potential Impact	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 from their current context in the area.
Activity/risk source	Activities which could impact on achieving this objective include deviation from the planned lay-out of the mining operation and of access road/s 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: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
<p>Provision for on-going heritage monitoring in the facility's 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>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>Plan layout of the mining operation in such a way as to avoid disturbance of the fixed rocks with engravings on the hill at the south-western corner of the 5ha mining site.</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>Planned mitigation in relation to engraved rocks to be in place before mining/quarrying starts.</p>
Performance Indicator	<p>Inclusion of further heritage impact consideration in any future extension of mining or any infrastructural elements. Immediate reporting to relevant heritage authorities of any heritage feature discovered during any phase of mining/quarrying.</p>	
Monitoring	<p>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.</p>	

Both an Archaeologist and a Palaeontologist (A Chance Find Protocol is detailed in Section J) 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.

h. 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:

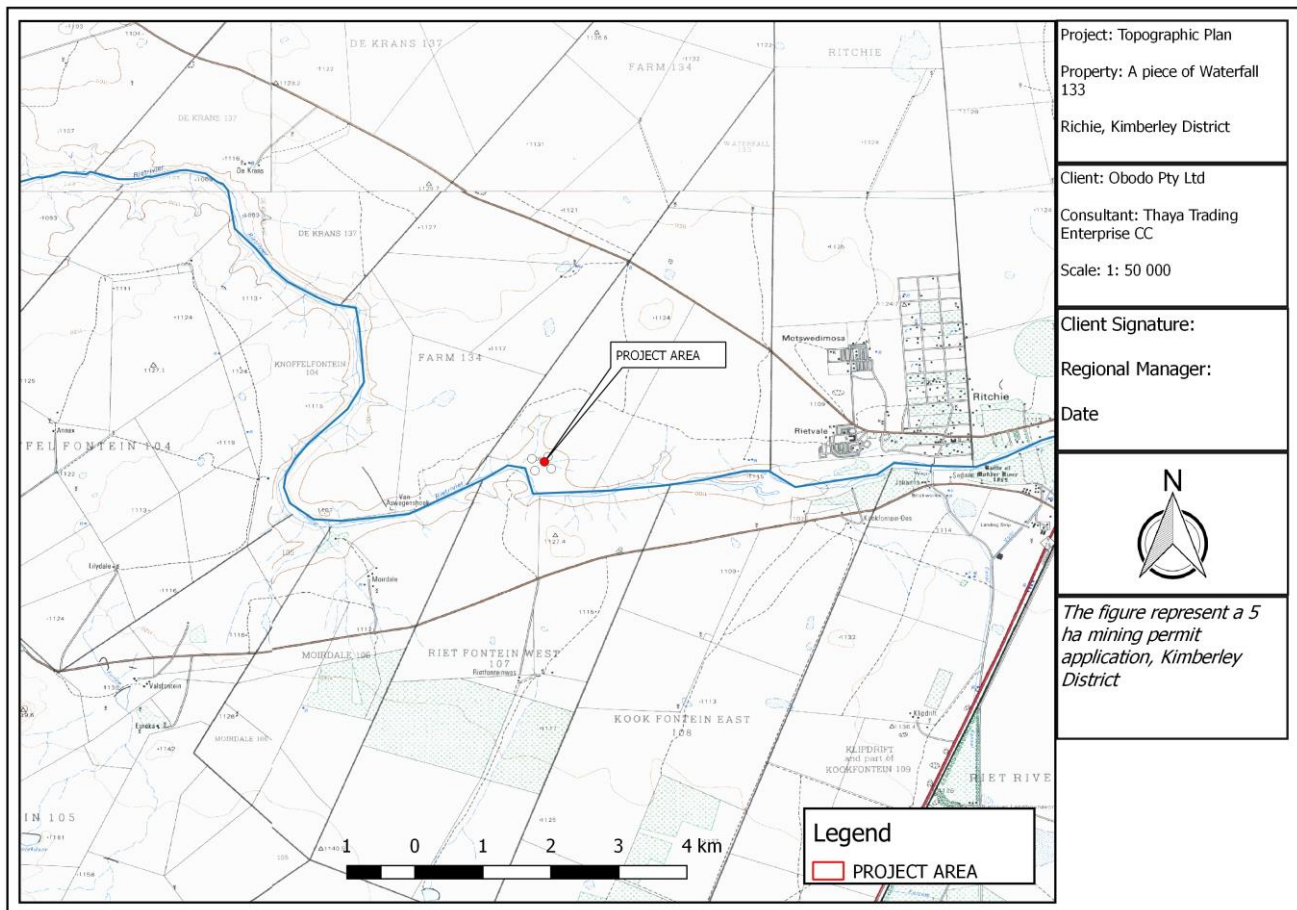


Figure 5: Final Site Map

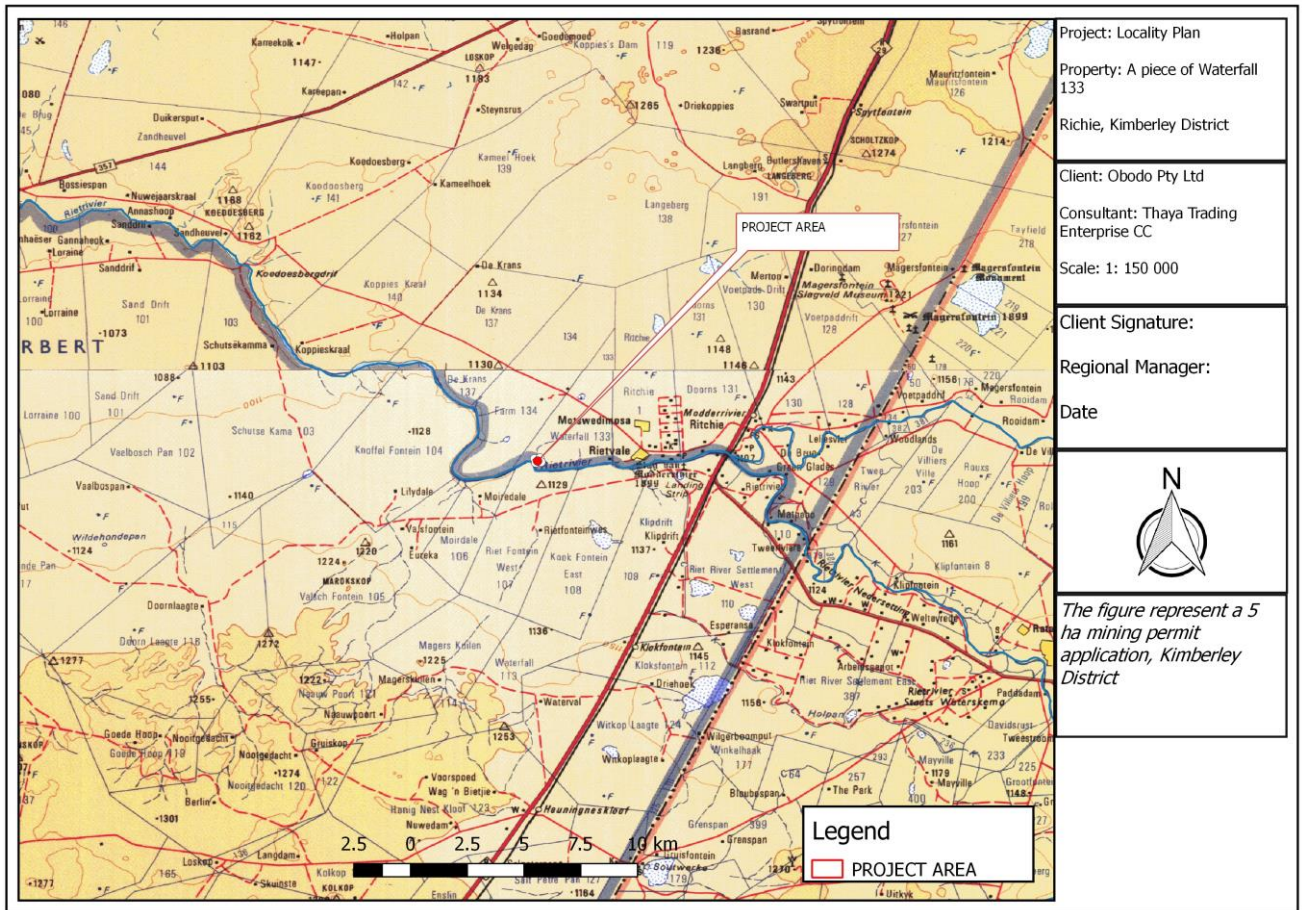


Figure 6: Final Site Map

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/Rehabilitation 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.

i. 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 OBODO 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.
- Avoid impact on possible heritage finds.
- To prevent the proliferation of alien invasive plants species.
- To protect the wildlife and bird species.
- To promote health and safety of workers.
- 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.

j. Aspects for inclusion as conditions of Authorisation.

Any aspects which must be made conditions of the Environmental Authorisation

There are no aspects which have not formed part of the EMP that must be made conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.

Based on the recommendations made by the Archaeologist, as a mitigation measure, the mine authorities and contractors must plan layout of the mining operation in such a way as to avoid disturbance of the fixed rocks with engravings on the hill at the south-western corner of the 5ha mining site. The planned mitigation in relation to engraved rocks to be in place before mining/quarrying starts.

The Palaeontologist has proposed the following Chance Find Procedure:

Chance Find Procedure

- If a chance find is made the person responsible for the find must immediately **stop working** and all work must cease in the immediate vicinity of the find.
- The person who made the find must immediately **report** the find to his/her direct supervisor which in turn must report the find to his/her manager and the ECO or site manager. The ECO must report the find to the relevant Heritage Agency (South African Heritage Research Agency, SAHRA). (Contact details: SAHRA, 111 Harrington Street, Cape Town. PO Box 4637, Cape Town 8000, South Africa. Tel: 021 462 4502. Fax: +27 (0)21 462 4509. Web: www.sahra.org.za). The information to the

Heritage Agency must include photographs of the find, from various angles, as well as the GPS co-ordinates.

- A preliminary report must be submitted to the Heritage Agency within **24 hours** of the find and must include the following: 1) date of the find; 2) a description of the discovery and a 3) description of the fossil and its context (depth and position of the fossil), GPS co-ordinates.
- Photographs (the more the better) of the discovery must be of high quality, in focus, accompanied by a scale. It is also important to have photographs of the vertical section (side) where the fossil was found.

Upon receipt of the preliminary report, the Heritage Agency will inform the ECO (site manager) whether a rescue excavation or rescue collection by a palaeontologist is necessary.

- The site must be secured to protect it from any further damage. **No attempt** should be made to remove material from their environment. The exposed finds must be stabilized and covered by a plastic sheet or sand bags. The Heritage agency will also be able to advise on the most suitable method of protection of the find.
- In the event that the fossil cannot be stabilized the fossil may be collected with extreme care by the ECO (site manager). Fossils finds must be stored in tissue paper and in an appropriate box while due care must be taken to remove all fossil material from the rescue site.
- Once Heritage Agency has issued the written authorization, the developer may continue with the development.

k. Description of any assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge.

(Which relate to the assessment and mitigation measures proposed)

Uncertainties form part of any proposed development pertaining the accuracy of the actual degree of impact on the environment that the proposed development will have. 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.

It was assumed that, by and large in this particular landscape segment, with its relatively sparse vegetation, surface archaeological traces would be relatively visible. However it was likely that where artefacts are present, they would tend to occur in buried gravel deposits.

The terrain is extensively disturbed by earlier mining activity.

A proviso is routinely given, that should sites or features of significance be encountered during mining on the site (this could include an unmarked burial, an ostrich eggshell water flask cache, or a high density of stone tools, for instance), specified steps are necessary (beginning with immediate suspension of work, and reporting to the heritage authority).

The proposed development is underlain by the Makwassie Formation (Platberg Group, Ventersdorp Supergroup) as well as Quaternary Kalahari deposits.

Note that three different geological maps were used in this desktop study namely the QGIS map utilizing the Council for Geoscience shapefiles, the 1: 250 000, 2724 Kimberley (1993) Geological Map (Council for Geoscience); as well as the SAHRIS PalaeoMap. The geological formations indicated on the different maps differ.

A series of four basins developed between 3000 and 2100 Million years ago (Mya), after the stabilization of the Kaapvaal Craton. The **Ventersdorp Supergroup** was the second last of these basins that developed and provides an exceptional volcano-sedimentary supracrustal record. This Supergroup is thus an example of a Large Igneous Province (LIP). In the Kaapvaal Craton, Ventersdorp Supergroup is the largest and most widespread sequence of volcanic rocks.

The Ventersdorp Supergroup consists of two Groups namely Klippriversberg Group at the base that is overlain by the Platberg Group, which is in turn followed by the sedimentary Bothaville Formation and the Volcanic Allanridge Formation (Van Der Westhuizen, 2006).

The Makwassie Formation, present in the development footprint, consists mainly of acid lavas (mostly quartz porphyry), ash flows, and subordinate sediments with minor limestones and cherts present in the upper portion of the succession.

Palaeontological heritage of the **Ventersdorp Supergroup** include lacustrine stromatolites. Microfossils could be present as well, as they have been recorded from sediments of the Platberg Group in the Northern Free State. Cherts could contain organic-walled microfossils. Borehole cores have been taken from this Supergroup and Stromatolites have been recorded. Algal growth structures, also known as “Stromatolites”, are fossil structures described from the dolomites of the Transvaal Supergroup. Stromatolites are layered mounds, columns and sheet-like sedimentary rocks. These structures were originally formed by the growth of layer upon layer of cyanobacteria, a single-celled photosynthesizing microbe. Cyanobacteria are prokaryotic cells (simplest form of modern carbon-based life). Stromatolites are first found in Precambrian rocks and are known as the earliest known fossils. The oxygen atmosphere that we depend on was generated by numerous cyanobacteria photosynthesizing during the Archaean and Proterozoic Era.

Almond & Pether 2008, allocated a low significance to the Kalahari Group because fossil assemblages are generally rare and low in diversity and occur over a wide-ranging geographic area. In the past palaeontologists did not focus on Cenozoic superficial deposits although they sometimes comprise of significant fossil biotas.

The **Cenozoic Kalahari Group** (Ca 65 – 2.5 million years old (Ma) is the most widespread body of terrestrial sediments in southern Africa. The Cenozoic sands and calcretes of the Kalahari Group range in thickness from a few metres to more than 180m (Partridge et al., 2006). The youngest formation of the Kalahari group is the Gordonia Formation which is generally termed Kalahari sand and comprises of red aeolian sands that covers most of the Kalahari Group sediments. The pan sediments of the area originated from the Gordonia Formation and contains white to brown fine grained silts, sands and clays. Some of the pans consist of clayey material mixed with evaporates that shows seasonal effects of shallow saline groundwaters. Quaternary alluvium, aeolian sands, surface limestone, silcrete, and terrace gravels are also included in the Kalahari Group (Kent 1980)

The fossil assemblages of the Kalahari are generally very low in diversity, and occur over a wide range and thus the palaeontological diversity of this Group is low. These fossils represent terrestrial plants and animals with a close resemblance to living forms and include trace fossils, ostracods, bivalves, gastropod shells, diatoms. Fossil assemblages include bivalves, diatoms, gastropod shells, ostracods and trace fossils.

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.

I. Reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should or should not be authorised

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

Mining is one of the most important economic activities in the Northern Cape. The application area has been mined for diamonds in the past. The existing rock material lying on the surface is going to be crushed and sold to local markets. 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. In order to err on the side of caution, a Fossil Chance Find Procedure should be followed if fossils are found once mining operations have commenced and they should be rescued and a palaeontologist be called to give guidance..

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.

m. Period for which the Environmental Authorisation is required.

Environmental Authorisation is required for 5 years.

n. Undertaking

Confirm that the undertaking required to meet the requirements of this section is provided at the end of the EMPr 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.

o. 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 OBODO. 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).

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

p. 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 of high significance occur on or within close proximity to the mining area. 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 a layout of the mining operation in such a way as to avoid disturbance of the fixed rocks with engravings on the hill at the south-western corner of the 5ha mining site.

q. 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 and rock-crushing 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) 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, i, j & k).

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:

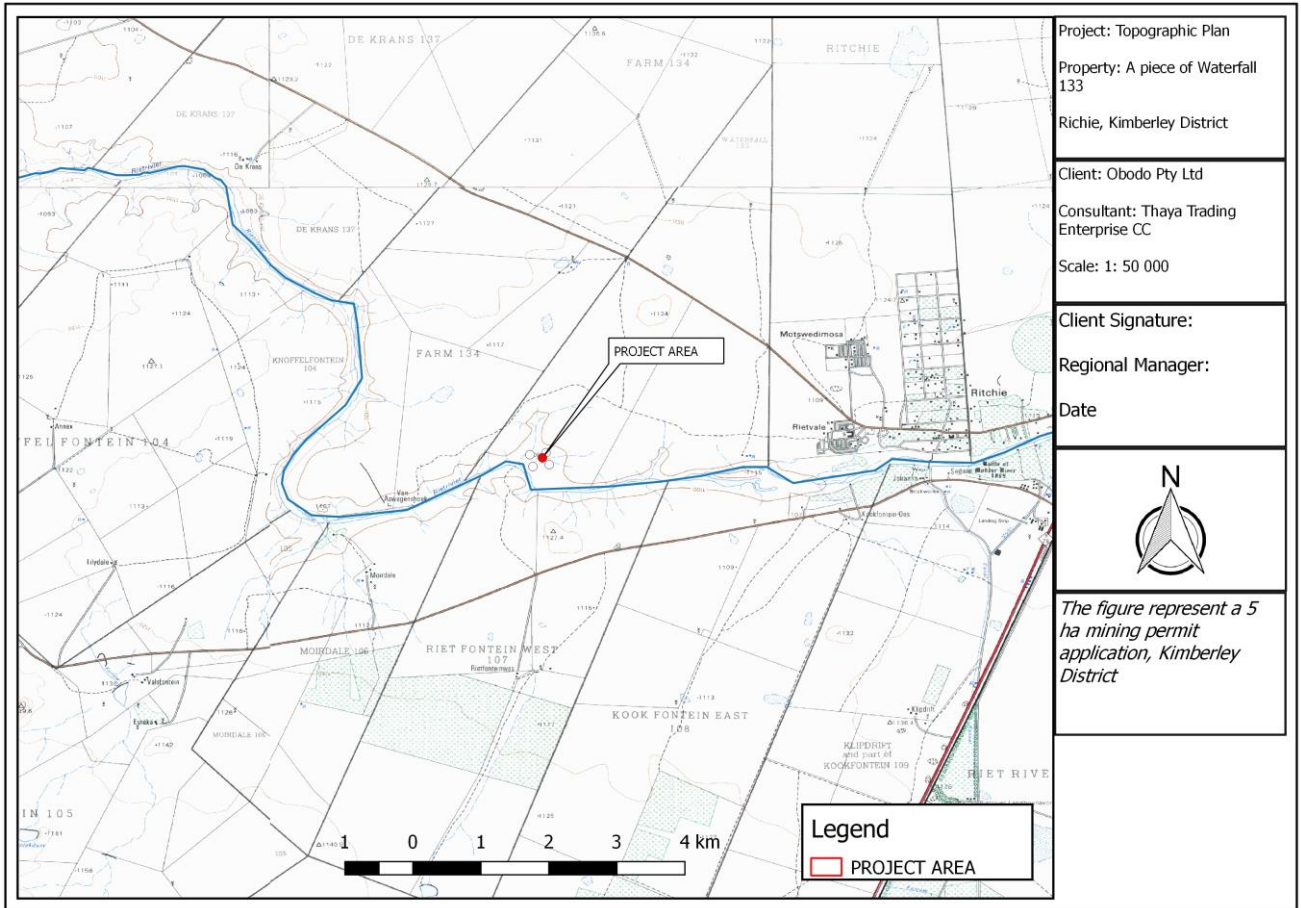


Figure 7: Final Site Map

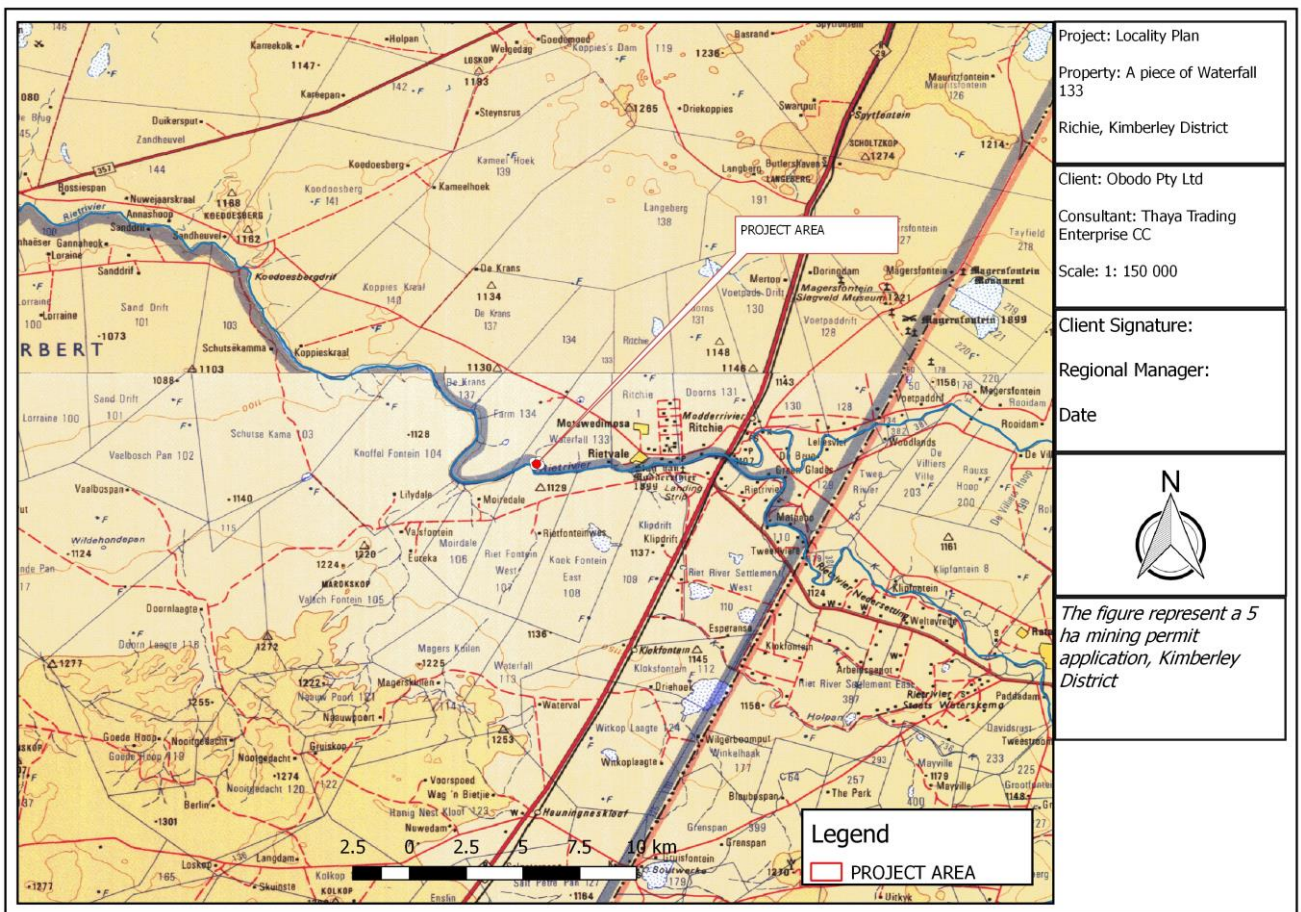


Figure 8: Final Site Map

d) **Description of Impact management objectives including management statements**

The proposed impact management objectives and management statements are informed by the environmental conditions that surround the proposed development, as well as the desired condition during and post closure.

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

OBODO will be using a mobile camp site for its mining activities, and therefore no infrastructure associated with the camp site will require breaking down or demolishing at closure. The areas disturbed as a result of the mining operation will be rehabilitated by maintaining the general topography of the surrounding area, ensuring that there are no remnants of the structures. The closure objectives aim to return the affected area to a land use condition or desired state similar to that of the pre-mining state. Closure and rehabilitation of pits will be undertaken during the operational phase when the activities are completed in those pits, to achieve a desired land condition as early as possible. The pollution control dams (PCD) will be removed at closure and the plastic lining will be removed and recycled.

The associated environmental impact caused by the proposed development is relatively of low significance. Archaeological sensitivity is the only activity that rates relatively higher- medium significance. The condition or state of vegetation has degraded already. This is a factor that that could be alluded to previous vegetation clearing activities that occurred in and around the area of application. Be that as it may, the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed development are the following:

- Disturbance of some heritage resources if proposed mitigation measures are not implemented;
- Topography and visual alteration;
- Noise generation or pollution;
- Air quality;
- Land capability;
- Ecology;
- Invasive alien plant species; and,
- Water sources.

An effective implementation of this environmental management plan and any other reasonable and acceptable prevention, reduction, or control and remedy of any impacts need to be ensured. This effective management of impacts will assist greatly to achieve "pain free" rehabilitation to an acceptable and self-sustainable state.

The rehabilitation process of disturbed areas will be conducted in such a manner that similar state as it was before mining activities began will be achieved;

The buffers created around the identified heritage or cultural resources will be rehabilitated if the applicant did not see the need to apply for their removal.

Identification of possible sources of future erosion will be attended to;

Implementation of effective waste management plan and effective hazardous material spill management plan will be ensured; and,

Bioremediation (*in-situ*) will be conducted if necessary.

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 OBODO 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, OBODO 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 CPA 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:

- OBODO 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.
- OBODO 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 Oranje-Riet River Water User Association has reserved about 21 900 m³ per annum for these proposed mining operations.

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

The water use 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>
See Tables 4, 6, 11 &12					

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					

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				

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.

OBODO will be using a mobile camp site for its mining activities, and therefore no infrastructure associated with the camp site will require breaking down or demolishing at closure. The areas disturbed as a result of the mining operation will be rehabilitated by maintaining the general topography of the surrounding area, ensuring that there are no remnants of the structures. The closure objectives aim to return the affected area to a land use condition or desired state similar to that of the pre-mining state. Closure and rehabilitation of pits will be undertaken during the operational phase when the activities are completed in those pits, to achieve a desired land condition as early as possible. The pollution control dams (PCD) will be removed at closure and the plastic lining will be removed and recycled.

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 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 arrangements will be made by OBODO 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 OBODO 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:

- OBODO 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.
- OBODO 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 rehabilitation plan will be aligned to the closure objectives and tailor-made to ensure project achieves closure-associated objectives. It will include information about the site prior to the mining operation and provide information on the maintenance of resources required for the rehabilitation process, as well as to give detail on how rehabilitation will be undertaken. It will also provide information on the management and monitoring of disturbance to avoid or minimise detrimental impacts, as well as to give an estimate of the financial closure provision. It will also include information associated with post-closure environmental monitoring of the site to ensure that the rehabilitation plan is followed and its objectives are achieved.

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.

The closure plan will assist the proposed mining development to achieve cost effective and efficient closure, including management and monitoring of the area post-closure.

- (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 omissions, 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 the boundaries of the study area as well as	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 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 practically possible the contamination of ground	No ground water is used at the beginning.	Site Manager/Water Supply	Monitoring may have to be done to monitor the levels and quality.

	water.			
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	

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.

Heritage Resources

The planned mitigation of constructing buffers 100 m away from the engraved rocks is going to be followed. If that plan proves to an obstruction to planned mining operations, a permit application to have them removed will be lodged. All employees of the planned operations will be made aware of the importance of protecting heritage resources.

- CONCLUSION

OBODO 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.

Heritage Resources

- To ensure that heritage resources are preserved such as to construct buffers 100 m away from the fixed rocks with engravings. Alternatively, apply to the SAHRA for a permit to have the fixed rocks with engravings removed from site to a place that has proven to be appropriate.

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 Ndondo 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	(GSSA)
South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions	(SACNASP)
American Association of Petroleum Geologists	(AAPG)



CONFERENCES ATTENDED

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

modelling	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
mapping	Writing reports and doing presentations Continuously updating geological data and conducting subsurface Create Site Drawing / Plan (Generating 2D and 3D drawings) Supervising Installation of monitoring wells (Drilling).

Skills Developed:

Report-writing and presentation skills, research skills, team working 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:
features,

IT skills to process data and produce 3-D models of geophysical
 Identifying geological formations and rock types

Interpretation of geological models
Groundwater Assessment
Environmental Impact Assessment
Environmental Rehabilitation
Environmental Regulations and Acts



SYSTEM KILLS

Microsoft Office®
Remote Sensing ENVI®

MODFLOW®
GEOVIA Surpac®
MINEX®

Sharepoint®
Petrel® (3D Seismic Modelling and Interpretation)

Downhole Explorer®
Microstation®

VULCAN GeoModeller (Maptek)®
Surfer®
ArcGIS®
Strater 5®
S3Graf®

**ANNEXURE B
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

DFA, Friday 18 February 2019

1000 010 10 0102
of 424 Mos-
street, Kimber-

in the power
Classifieds
053 832 6261

Judge any complaints in writing to: In a court
attn: 23 Goedehoop Avenue, Roydsene, Kin-
berley, 8301.

mail: Eneila@environmental.co.za on or before Monday,
4 March 2019.

No 3002/2018
First and Final
Deed of Donation and Dis-
tribution Account in
above Estate will
be inspected at
offices of the
Deputy Registrar of
Deeds, Kimberley, for
a period of 21 (twenty-
one) days from the
date of publication
hereof. Dated at
Kimberley on 1 Feb-
ruary 2019.
AGELSMAN, MAGA-
NE INC, Attorneys
or Executor, PO Box
99, Kimberley, 8300.

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medium for advertising your
business. It is the most cost-
effective way to reach your
target audience. Classifieds
are the best way to
reach your target audience.

**OBODO'S ACCEPTANCE OF MINING
PERMIT APPLICATION**

**NOTICE DMR REF NO:
NC30/5/1/32/10698MP**

Application for permit to mine diamonds
alluvial and dolomite general on a piece of
Waterfall 133, Ritchie, Northern Cape.
The application for mining permit with the
above-mentioned reference has been ac-
cepted by the Department of Mineral Re-
sources. Notice of intent is hereby given by
OBODO to mine diamonds and amp; dol-
omite on the above mentioned property ac-
cording 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 here-
by invited to register comments and any
objection or inputs in writing with the con-
sultant mentioned below by no later than
28 February 2019, for attention:

Thaya Trading Enterprise
9705 1st Avenue
Kathu
8446
Tel: 071-959-9207
Fax: 086-522-1335
Email: kwindla.nobaxa@thayatrading.co.
za

**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AS-
(BASIC ASSESSMENT) PROCESS FOR THE I
PROSPECTING RIGHT FOR DIAMONDS, SITUATED C
MAGESTRIAL DISTRICT OF BARKLY WEST WITHIN
MUNICIPALITY, UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF F
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, NORTHERN CAPE**

Notice is hereby given in terms of chapter 6 of Section 24 of the National
1998 (Act No 107 of 1998) read with Activity 20 of GN 327 of the Environ-
Regulations, 2014 (amended April 2017) and Section 16 of the Mine
Development Act, 2002 (Act No 28 of 2002), as amended by Section 12 of
2006) for a Prospecting Right Application.

NATURE OF THE ACTIVITY: An application for a Prospecting Right to
Magisterial District of Barkly West, within Dikgatlong Local Municipality &
Bard District Municipality, Northern Cape Province.

SITE CO-ORDINATES: Latitude: - 28.04820° and Long: 24.39440°
The proposed activity triggers the following activities:

Activity	Activity
GNR 983 as amended by GNR 327 Listing Notice 1: Activity 20	Any activity including the operation of that act right in terms of section 16 of the Mlna Development Act, 2002 (Act No 28 of 2002), in (a) Associated infrastructure, structures and prospecting of a mineral resource. (b) The primary processing of a mineral reso- classifying, concentrating, crushing, screen
GNR 983 as amended by GNR 327 Listing Notice 1: Activity 22	The decommissioning of any activity requiring (i) a closure certificate; or (ii) a prospecting right, where the throughput or more over a period of 5 years.

NAME OF THE APPLICANT: Mali Capital (Pty) Ltd
REF NUMBER: NC 30/5/1/1/32/1 (12260) PR

NAME OF ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTITIONERS: Tshikovha Green &
Ltd

REGISTRATION OF INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES: All Int
are hereby invited to register and/or comment on the proposed applic-
period for interested and affected parties is open. Please submit your
the contact details provided below. To register or comment please pri-
(postal address as well as preferred method of communication, eg e-
no later than thirty (30) days from the publication of this advertisement

CONTACT DETAILS: Tshikovha Green and Climate Change Advoc

Contact person	Contact number	E-mail add
Vhangani Mugen	081-464-0109	vhangani.m
Moudy Mudziewana	076-431-1016	moudy@ts
Office number	(012) 111-1912	caiphus.m



**INVITATION TO NOMINATE
DELEGATES FOR THE 4TH NATIONAL
CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE**

The Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Culture, Religion and
Language (Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Culture, Religion and
Language) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, its powers
and functions are specified in terms of the Commission for the Promotion and Protection
of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities Act, 29 of 2002 (in Act).

The Commission is mandated in terms of CRU Act, 19 of 2002 section 20(1)(a) to convene a
National Consultative Conference and make recommendations of delegates from cultural,
religious and linguistic communities to attend the Conference.

Consistent with the Commission, in accordance with Section 20(1)(a) of the Act, hereby invite cultural,
religious and linguistic organisations with provincial or national reputation, to nominate one
(1) delegate (representative) to attend the National Consultative Conference. The
Commission may determine the maximum number of delegates in per Section 20(1)(b) to
the Conference at the date of writing.

The Conference is planned as follows:
Conference Theme: **CR: Right: Your rights, my rights, our responsibility**
Date: 25-26 February 2019

Venue: St Georges Hotel (201), Pretoria

Full details of nominated delegates or a representative, which include name and surname,
a certified copy of identity Document (ID), contact details, physical address and a signed
letter of authority issued, where possible, by traditional leadership or community
leadership and reach our office on or before 8 February 2019 and should be directed for
attention: Mr Ghed M. Berman: CRU Rights Commission, Private Bag 790 001, Heugten
2013 or e-mail: mca@rightscorrection.com or fax: (011) 403 2999.

Enquiries: Mr Ghed Berman at (011) 356-9101/50/23/37/29

Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the
Rights of Culture, Religion and Language Communities
20 Heugten Street, Du Toit Park, Rosebank
Gauteng 2013, Johannesburg, 2013
Tel: 011 356 9101
Fax: 011 403 2999
www.rightscorrection.com





24 Brockman Place
Beaconsfield
Kimberley 8301
Phone: 062 904 3588 / 064 365 8558
nyameka89@gmail.com

Meeting with Ritchie CPA and OBODO Pty Ltd – 12 August 2018

Venue: Ritchie Library

Agenda

1. Opening and Welcome – Ritchie CPA Chairperson: Mr A. Van Wyk
2. Introductions: All
3. Minutes of the previous meeting
 - 3.1 Matters arising from the minutes
4. Purpose of the meeting: Mr N. Bethanie
5. Discussion Matters
 - 5.1 Application on Prospecting Rights to DMR: Ms N. Bethanie
 - 5.1.1 Corporate Social Investment Project
 - 5.1.2 Farming
 - 5.2 Agreements between the Ritchie CPA and OBODO Pty Ltd: Mr B. Majola
 - 5.2.1 Non – Disclosure Agreement
 - 5.2.2 Non – Compete and Non – Solicitation Agreement
6. Any Other Business
7. Closure



rural development & land reform

Department:
Rural Development and Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Provincial Shared Service Centre: Northern Cape, Private Bag X5007, KIMBERLEY, 8300, Tel (053) 830 4000, New Public Building,
Cnr Knight & Stead Street, KIMBERLEY, 8301, Fax (053) 831 4095

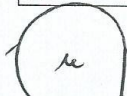
NAMELIST OF BENEFICIARIES

CPA Name: Ritchie Small Farmers CPA

Reference: CPA/ 98 / 0122/ A

NO	NAME	SURNAME	ID NUMBER
1	Chris	Arends	571029 5114 085
2	Johannes Mothibedi	Phale	470226 5326 088
3	Jim	Makhetha	470919 5214 087
4	Moses	Madlolo	480703 5643 083
5	Johannes	Biko	481026 5564 084
6	Ntombizodwa	Bingwa	920811 0277 084
7	Abel	Van Wyk	660124 5210 082
8	Johanna	Cooper	620405 0203 084
9	James	Cooper	570714 5184 086
10	Elias	De Bruin	520402 5749 089
11	Abraham	Job	560829 5759 083
12	William	Kortman	550625 5855 083
13	Frederick	Madebe	470114 5225 081
14	Johannes	Madebe	440416 5428 086
15	Maria	Maribe	401006 0292 088
16	Willem	Mere	250330 5130 081
17	Johannes	Metsimetsi	680517 5582 085
18	Solomon	Magwadibane	430111 5247 080
19	Soldaat	Mojaki	410618 5441 087
20	Jacob Tshiamo	Moraitjie	590205 8433 082
21	William	More	531118 5619 083
22	Sophie	Olifant	610725 5125 086
23	Thabang	Moqhobai	830511 5829 082
24	Yvette	Sediti	690916 0304 081

25	Matthews	Stafford	521212 5006 086
26	Elisa	Tafane	510309 0333 086
27	Vuyisile	Them bani	580228 5386 080
28	Maria	Sekgabo	580724 0361 082
29	Gerhard	Van Wyk	790624 5157 087
30	Adam	Legoshe	730614 5328 088
31	Eva	Moshweu	640712 0865 085
32	Sophie	Waters	490729 0095 084
33	Martha	Williams	560430 0220 088
34	Saul	Riet	491009 5248 080
35	Jerry	Thafani	730113 5561 087
36	Michael Martin	Van Wyk	630306 5234 089
37	Victor	Waters	470115 5083 081
38	Eva	Buffel	640712 0865 085
39	Joseph	Van Rooi	480808 5223 081
40	Willem	Louw	441104 5077 083
41	Emilie	Uys	610225 5109 082
42	Johannes	Khomojong	660304 5411 084
43	Mary	Grond	650112 0826 084
44	Katrina	March	420930 0186 080
45	June	Salmon	420922 5372 088
46	Nomvuselo	Stefaans	680206 0477 083
47	Hester	Mqinqi	780601 0474 085
48	Andrew	Fisher	741008 5578 080
49	Harry	Riet	260606 5312 086
50	Lena	Olifant	460601 5201 088
51	Elias	Seekoei	770228 5394 680
52	William	Seekoei	620620 5949 081
53	Johannes	Smile	710706 5480 085
54	Mark	Williams	560525 5164 080
55	Enid	Van Der Rost	750217 0223 083
56	Isak	Waters	480416 5700 083
57	Frekkie	Riet	651225 5257 089


 Chairperson of the CPA
 Date 28.02.2018.

And

 Project Coordinator/ Project Officer
 Date

RITCHIE COMMUNITY PROPERTY ASSOCIATION (CPA)

14 Stockroos Street
Rietvale
RITCHIE
8701

Date: 26 September 2018
Contact: 084 759 1076

The Director
OBODO
24 Brockman Street
Beaconsfield
KIMBERLEY
8301

Dear Mr Bethanie

RE: REQUIREMENTS IN TERMS OF SECTIONS 10 (1) (b), 16 (4) (b), 22 (4) (b), 27 (5) (b) AND 39 OF THE MINERALS AND RESOURCES ACT (ACT 28 OF 2002)

We acknowledged receipt of your communiqué which exclusively outlined the criteria as per to your application in terms of mining.

We confirm that **OBODO** inclusively involved us, as beneficiaries in our persistent deliberations with the process in your application. We would once more sensitise and confirm that we are the legal occupants of the Farm, Waterfall 133, situated in the then Herbert Magisterial District, now Frances Baard District, Northern Cape.

The landowner therefore comprises of 58 duly registered beneficiaries supported by their respective families and we are in possession of a title deed registered in the name of the farm. There is no land claim involved in the farm and we are situated in the Frances Baard District Council.

In our deliberations with **OBODO**, we can confirm that the following transpired;

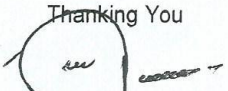
1. The applicant explicitly explained and informed the landowners with sufficient information of their application which entails mining operations on the farm.
2. We can equally confirm that an agreement has been reached to the satisfaction of both parties in regard to the existing cultural, socio – economic or biophysical environmental and such operation would impact positively on the said parties.
3. Minutes of all meetings have been recorded by **OBODO** and are readily available.
4. It has been conclusively confirmed and ascertained that Ritchie Community Property Association (CPA) is the duly registered landowner of Farm, Waterfall 133

5. We fully support the application submitted by **OBODO** and it will not in any way affect our normal livestock activities, as the portion of land in question is mineral of nature and has been utilized for mining activities in the past.

For any clarity, please liaise with the Chairperson at the above mobile contact.

Hope you find the above in order

Thanking You



Abel Van Wyk

PS. PLEASE CONSIDER STAMP AS OFFICIAL, AS WE ARE IN THE PROCESS OF AMENDING OUR STAMP.



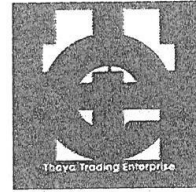
85 MOROMETSI STR, RITCHIE 072 738 0181

RITCHIE CPA
14 STOCKROOS STREET
RITCHIE, 8701

RITCHIE COMMUNITY PROPERTY ASSOCIATION (CPA)

We, the undersigned beneficiaries of the Ritchie Community Property Association, (CPA) of Waterfall Farm 133, herewith give consent that a portion of the farm adjacent to the Rietrivier be leased to OBODO for mining purposes. The leasing will not in any way affect our farming activities, but will rather be of huge benefit to all of us. A proper breakdown of the lease agreements will be decided upon in a follow meeting. Due to the extreme poor interest of meeting attendance by our members and the lack of general interest, including financial contribution and general interest, we have decided upon this decision.

NAME	DATE	CELL	SIGNATURE
Vuyisile THEMBAZI	13.08.2018	0781789493	
ABEL VAN WYK	13.08.2018	084 759 1076	
SEUNA MAFANE	13/08/2018	076 0744 815	
LEAS BREDA	13/08/2018	0621980062	K. De Bruin
JOHANNE MADUBE	13.08.2018		
NORMAN BETHANIE	13.08.2018	064 365 8558	
William Stone	13.08.2018	0740454682	
NYAMEKA BETHANIE	13/08/2018	062 904 3588	Bethanie
Thabang Mogobai	13/08/2018	076-133-7635	
Bucki Majoja	13/08/2018	062 318 1929	
Jacob Moraitji	13/08/2018	072414 2969	JMoraitji
C.B. Arends	13/08/2018		CBArends
W. Mare	13.08.2018	073 212 8169	W.Mare
Solacee Mojaki	13/08/2018	-	X
Marie Maribe	13/08/18	-	M. Maribe
Koelovich Madube	13/8/18	-	KMadube
Lena Olifant	13/08/2018	079 796 3560	Lena Olifant
Martha Williams	13/8/2018	-	Martha Williams
Jim Mathela	13.08.2018	081 291 4429	J.Mathela.
Yvette Seati	13/08/2018	073 466 3228	YSeati
Saul Rub	13/08/2018	083466 3028	S. Rub
Mathews Staffora	13.08.18	072392071	MStaffora.
Johanna Cooper	13.8.18	060 3076737	J. Cooper
Willeem Nouw	13/8/2018	078 3412084	W. Nouw
Kalesa Ntoba	13/8/2018	0734848639	NToba.



THAYA TRADING ENTERPRISE

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE PROPOSED MINING PERMIT APPLICATION**

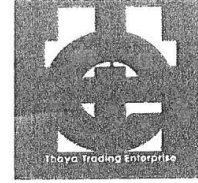
**REGISTRATION AND RESPONSE FORM FOR INTERESTED
AND AFFECTED PARTIES**

DATE	29-01-2019	LOCATION	RITCHIE
PARTICULARS OF THE INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES			
NAME	G. Van Wyk		
POSTAL ADDRESS	15-3 rd STREET		
	RITCHIE		
		POSTAL CODE	8701
STREET ADDRESS	15-3 rd STREET		
	RITCHIE		
		POSTAL CODE	8701
WORK CONTACT NUMBER	087 310 5228		
CELL PHONE NUMBER	08225 83655		
E-MAIL ADDRESS			
TYPE OR NATURE OF INTEREST			
I FULLY SUPPORT THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION BY CBEDE IN WATERFALL 133, RITCHIE. IT WILL CREATE MUCH NEED EMPLOYMENT FOR THE UNEMPLOYED UNASSESSED			
QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS			
How soon can the Pilot start, as we need some surplus employment.			

Return completed form to Zandile Dwane

Thaya Trading Enterprise

083 265 7992



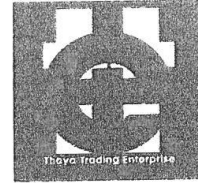
THAYA TRADING ENTERPRISE
BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE PROPOSED MINING PERMIT APPLICATION
REGISTRATION AND RESPONSE FORM FOR INTERESTED
AND AFFECTED PARTIES

DATE	09/02/2019	LOCATION	Ritehe
PARTICULARS OF THE INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES			
NAME	Mary Margaret		
POSTAL ADDRESS	P.O. Box 124		
	Madrasville	POSTAL CODE	8700
STREET ADDRESS			
		POSTAL CODE	
WORK CONTACT NUMBER	053-8306924		
CELL PHONE NUMBER	076 403 2991		
E-MAIL ADDRESS	No		
TYPE OR NATURE OF INTEREST			
Cross Initiative			
QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS			

Return completed form to Zandile Dwane

Thaya Trading Enterprise

083 265 7992



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

DATE	06/02/2019	LOCATION	Keteloo
PARTICULARS OF THE INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES			
NAME	Mr Moses Molegase		
POSTAL ADDRESS	PO Box 1169		
		POSTAL CODE	
STREET ADDRESS	14 Ntse Street		
	Keteloo	POSTAL CODE	8702
WORK CONTACT NUMBER	Unemployed		
CELL PHONE NUMBER	061 291 0078		
E-MAIL ADDRESS	None		
TYPE OR NATURE OF INTEREST			
QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS			

Return completed form to Zandile Dwane

Thaya Trading Enterprise

083 265 7992



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

DATE	29-01-2019	LOCATION	RITCHE
PARTICULARS OF THE INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES			
NAME	A. VAN WYK		
POSTAL ADDRESS	P.O. Box 1199		
	RITCHE		
	POSTAL CODE	8701	
STREET ADDRESS	14 STERRENS STR		
	RITCHE		
	POSTAL CODE	8701	
WORK CONTACT NUMBER	031-4032911		
CELL PHONE NUMBER	084 759 1076		
E-MAIL ADDRESS	s@anepco@gmail.com		
TYPE OR NATURE OF INTEREST			
I FULLY SUPPORT THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION BY OBOOD IN WATERFALL 133, RITCHE. IT WILL CREATE MUCH NEED EMPLOYMENT FOR THE UNEMPLOYED UNASSES			
QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS			
How soon can the project start, as we need some sales & employment.			

Return completed form to Zandile Dwane

Thaya Trading Enterprise

083 265 7992



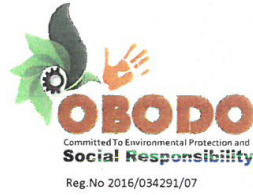
THAYA TRADING ENTERPRISE
BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE PROPOSED MINING PERMIT APPLICATION
REGISTRATION AND RESPONSE FORM FOR INTERESTED
AND AFFECTED PARTIES

DATE	11.02.2019	LOCATION	RITCHIE
PARTICULARS OF THE INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES			
NAME	MVULANI	JOSEPH MCHANE	
POSTAL ADDRESS	123 KAMBANG STREET	MORCWEBENOSA RITCHIE	
		POSTAL CODE	8707
STREET ADDRESS	Same As Above		
		POSTAL CODE	
WORK CONTACT NUMBER	053-8306911		
CELL PHONE NUMBER			
E-MAIL ADDRESS			
TYPE OR NATURE OF INTEREST			
Community Member, Support Initiative of Job Opportunities			
QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS			
Cross Initiative			

Return completed form to Zandile Dwane

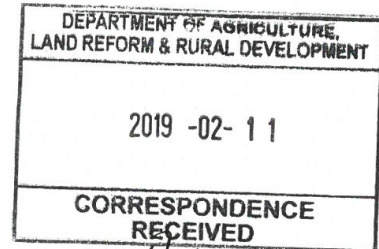
Thaya Trading Enterprise

083 265 7992



24 Brockman Place
Beaconsfield
Kimberley 8301
Phone: 062 904 3588 / 064 365 8558
nyameka89@gmail.com

The HOD – Mr. V Mothibi
Department of Agriculture and Land Reform
Private Bag X 5016
KIMBERLEY
8301




Dear Mr. Mothibi

**OBODO'S ACCEPTANCE OF MINING PERMIT APPLICATION
NC30/5/1/3/2/10698MP**

Section 10(1)(b) of the act requires the Regional Manager to call upon **interested and affected** parties to **submit their comments** regarding an application within 30 days from the date of the notice.

Sections 16(4)(b) and 27(5)(b) require the applicant for a right or permit to notify in writing and consult with the landowner or lawful occupier and any other affected party and **submit the result of consultation within 30 days** of the date of the notice.




The 30 day deadline is for the submission of the scoping report only and does not mean the discontinuation of consultation process.

The purpose of consultation with the landowner, affected parties and communities is to provide them with the necessary information about the proposed mining project so that they can make informed decisions, and to see whether some accommodation with them is possible insofar as the interference with their rights to use the affected properties is concerned.

Identify the landowner or lawful occupier of the land in question, and any other interested and affected party, including the community, who may be affected by the application and retain a list specifying the names and describing the role of such parties identified for submission to the Regional Manager. Our identification list must include your department been consulted under the Act's provisions and requires engaging in good faith to attempt to reach such accommodation.

You are hereby notified of DMR's acceptance of the mining permit application received from OBODO for the establishment of dolomite crushing operation as a primary objective /operation and recovery of alluvial diamonds as secondary objective /operation on a certain portion of Waterfall Farm NO.133 situated in the Herbert magisterial district.



Information has been provided to the community and landowners with sufficient detail provided of what the mining operation will entail on the land; and that we've established specifically that the beneficiaries/community is also the landowner.

With this official correspondence to the Head of Department we make our intentions clear as discussed above and further request that we please be furnished with your feedback on the above discussed information as per the regulatory framework as a matter of urgency.

Yours Sincerely


N M Bethanie

11/02/2019

Director: OBODO (Pty) Ltd



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

January 28, 2019

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
PRIVATE BAG X5018
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 and Dolomite

Place:

- A portion of Farm Waterfall 133.

Applicant: OBODO

OBODO Business (Pty) Ltd has applied for a Mining Permit for Diamonds and Dolomite on the above mentioned property, situated in the Ritchie, Sol Plaatje Municipality, 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 **February 28, 2019**.



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

January 28, 2019

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:

Activity:

- Application for Mining Permit for diamonds and Dolomite

Place:

- A portion of Farm Waterfall 133.

Applicant: OBODO

OBODO Business (Pty) Ltd has applied for a Mining Permit for Diamonds and Dolomite on the above mentioned property, situated in the Ritchie, Sol Plaatje Municipality, 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.

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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

January 28, 2019

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 and Dolomite

Place:

- A portion of Farm Waterfall 133.

Applicant: OBODO

OBODO Business (Pty) Ltd has applied for a Mining Permit for Diamonds and Dolomite on the above mentioned property, situated in the Ritchie, Sol Plaatje Municipality, 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 **February 28, 2019**.



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

January 28, 2019

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:

Activity:

- Application for Mining Permit for diamonds and Dolomite

Place:

- A portion of Farm Waterfall 133.

Applicant: OBODO

OBODO Business (Pty) Ltd has applied for a Mining Permit for Diamonds and Dolomite on the above mentioned property, situated in the Ritchie, Sol Plaatje Municipality, 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 **February 28, 2019**.



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

January 28, 2019

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 and Dolomite

Place:

- A portion of Farm Waterfall 133.

Applicant: OBODO

OBODO Business (Pty) Ltd has applied for a Mining Permit for Diamonds and Dolomite on the above mentioned property, situated in the Ritchie, Sol Plaatje Municipality, 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 **February 28, 2019**.



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

January 28, 2019

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

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Activity:

- Application for Mining Permit for diamonds and Dolomite

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EMAIL: khnobaza@gmail.com

January 28, 2019

SOL PLAATJE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
PRIVATE BAG X5030
KIMBERLEY
8300

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Activity:

- Application for Mining Permit for diamonds and Dolomite

Place:

- A portion of Farm Waterfall 133.

Applicant: OBODO

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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 & DOLOMITE MINE**

This is to confirm that I,

J. Bezuidenhout

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	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Hardcopy of Environmental Management Plan for Mining Permit of Thaya Trading Enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/>

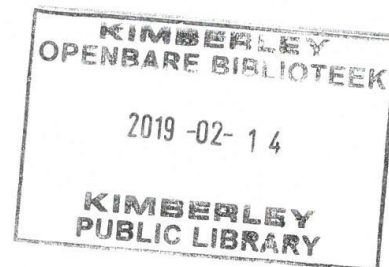
Signature:

J. Bezuidenhout

Date:

14/02/2019

Stamp:



Delivery Confirmation.docx



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

This is to confirm that I,

STANLEY LOUKI

In my capacity as a representative of

RITCHIE
KIMBERLEY 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:

Date: 29.01.2019

Stamp:

STANLEY LOUKI
071 834 4640
LIBRARIAN

- LIBRARY STAMP NOT YET
AVAILABLE



24 Brockman Place
Beaconsfield
Kimberley 8301
Phone: 062 904 3588 / 064 365 8558
nyameka89@gmail.com

Minutes: Meeting between Ritchie CPA and OBODO

Date: 13 August 2017

Venue: Ritchie Library

Topic	Responsibility	Discussion
Opening Prayer	Ms. N. Bethanie	
Opening, Welcome and Introductions	Mr. A. Van Wyk – Chairperson: Ritchie CPA See attached Attendance Register	The new executive was elected in 2017 and will be leading until 2021. As an executive it is important to be transparent. We need to ensure that Ritchie residents are given a chance in the developments that are planned. OBODO made the most impression among many presentations received by the Executive Committee. About 90% of the beneficiaries is positive on the development plans coming to Ritchie.
Minutes of the	Ms. N. Bethanie	Minutes were read and adopted

Previous meeting	Mr. N. Bethanie	
Purpose of the meeting		<p>OBODO applied for a mining application and is awaiting approval. Operations on the farm will begin in two (2) months that is around end of October. Within thirty (30) days letters from OBODO: Informing the community, landowners, and interested and affected parties in sufficient detail of what the prospecting operation will entail on the land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sol Plaatje Municipality • The Department of Land Affairs • Land owners • The Department of Mineral Resources and <p>The primary objective is to rehabilitate the land by removing and crushing the two million (2 000 000) tons of dolomite on the farm, Fixing or rebuilding a borehole to ensure sufficient water for the livestock on the farm..</p> <p>OBODO will compile a Basic Assessment Report to be sent to the Department of Mineral Resources. . Mr. Mochobai had a concern on how long OBODO intends to continue with operations on the farm, should the dolomite be completely removed within six (6) months, what is the</p>

		<p>plan. Mr. N. Bethanie assured Mr. Mochobai that the project will be in operation for at least two (2) years because of the rail infra-structure upgrading and maintenance of Transnet.</p>
Corporate Social Investment (CSI)	All	<p>Ritchie produces amongst the best sportsmen and sportswomen in the province, sports facilities need to be considered. CSI Projects must be identified by CPA and the community, then communicated and discussed with OBODO. CSI is a very important project that can create employment but will be shelved for further discussions with the local municipality, Small Farmers Association/CPA. The report will be availed accordingly.</p>
Farming	Mr. N. Bethanie	<p>Poultry farming: Department of Agriculture will be approached, an appointment will be secured with the MEC a representative from the CPA and OBODO will attend the meeting. It is important to involve Department of Agriculture for infrastructure funding and formal training.</p>
Contract agreements	Mr. B. Majola	<p>All OBODO contracts and agreements are still with the lawyers for finalization. Our lawyer will send the agreement by Friday, 17 August 2018 and they will be forwarded to the chairperson, Mr. Van Wyk for his perusal. According to the new mining charter guidelines, any mining company should award two (2) % of the proceeds from the mining to the community through a trust fund. OBODO is</p>

		<p>offering ten (10) % of its proceeds to the community. The 10% includes CSI projects, employment, education, contracts e.g. cleaning and security etc. A joint committee will be established between OBODO and Ritchie, OBODO elects Mr. B. Majola to form part of the committee. OBODO and CPA will be embarking on a communication drive with the community on the crushing and mining project.</p>
Conclusion	All	<p>Mr. Madebe from Ritchie assured the meeting of his happiness and gratefulness on the project and clarified that OBODO should only talk to the CPA regarding all developments on the farm to avoid unnecessary clashes with the community.</p> <p>Mr. Khomojong closed the meeting with a prayer Date of next meeting will be communicated.</p>

SIGNED:  M. M. M.
 SIGNED:  R. Ritchie

CHAIRPERSON: RITCHIE CPA

SECRETARY: _____

DATE: 13 August 2017

RITCHIE COMMUNITY PROPERTY ASSOCIATION (CPA)



Minutes of the Ritchie Community Property Association 17 June 2018 at the Motswedimosa Community Hall, at 15:00.

AGENDA ITEMS	DISCUSSIONS, DECISIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON/S	DUE DATE
OPENING PRAYER	Mr. Arends opened the meeting with prayer	Priest Chris Arends	Immediately
WELCOME	CPA Chairperson, Mr Van Wyk welcomed all members present and thank them for their attendance.	Chairperson	N/A
ATTENDANCE REGISTER	Circulating and Completed (Signed list attached)	Secretary	N/A
APOLOGIES	NO APOLOGIES RECEIVED	Secretary	N/A

<p>ADOPTION OF AGENDA</p>	<p>Mr. The Chairperson outlined the agenda for the meeting with the following additional items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Item 7. Status of Beneficiary List Additional Item: Dysfunctional Pump (Item 8) Additional Item 9: Building of Security Dam (Solar Pump) Finance: Contributions for material (Item 10) Obodo Application: Item 9 <p>The Agenda was proposed by Mr Thembani and seconded by Mr Moqhobai.</p>	<p>Chairperson</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>BENEFICIARY LIST</p>	<p>Mr Frederick Madebe explained that the current beneficiary list of the Waterfall 133 is not a true version as they were less than the number recorded.</p> <p>The meeting resolved that the list be revisited and correct version be presented when the matter has been investigated and properly dealt with.</p> <p>The current list of beneficiaries according to him was never registered as members of the farm and their names must be removed as they, who have started on the farm never happen to know them. He further stated that the Department of Agriculture erroneously listed the names of beneficiaries without proper consultation.</p>	<p>Chairperson</p>	<p>N/A</p>

<p>DYSFUNCTIONAL PUMP</p>	<p>Mr Madebe reported that the pump has broken for the past three weeks and they are struggling to make ends meet. He proposed that to repair the pump would cost the Small Farmers an estimated R10,000. 00 (Ten Thousand Rand)</p> <p>A proposal that beneficiary should contribute R250.00 will be equivalent to the charging costs to repair the pump.</p> <p>An amount of R500. 00 was collected in the meeting and other members committed to pay in two months time</p>	<p>Chairperson</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>BUILDING OF SECURITY DAM (SAFEGUARD SOLAR PUMP)</p>	<p>The meeting requested Mr Arends to do a cost analysis to erect a fence and concrete protection wall to safeguard the expensive solar pump.</p> <p>Mr Madebe indicated that some of the farm equipment has been vandalized and the security fence should be prioritized,</p>	<p>Mr. Van Wyk</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>FINANCE</p>	<p>Mr Johannes Madebe angrily raised his concerns in the money that was collected by the Treasurer and never accounted. This sentiment was echoed by Mr Moses Madlolo dubbing the treasurer as dishonest and untrustable. The money he collected could have been used for erecting the farm and he is not attending meetings anymore.</p> <p>He proposes that a case immediately be opened by all beneficiaries at the local Police Station. The Chairperson requested and committed to contact the Treasurer to attend the next meeting and account for all monies he received.</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>N/A</p>

<p>OBODO MINING APPLICATION</p>	<p>The Chairperson broadly explained the initiative and subsequent application for mining by a Company with the name of OBODO.</p> <p>Engagements with this applicant emanate from 2016 when he was still an ordinary member, but this allegation was confirmed by Mr Thembani and Mr More. The presentation by OBODO reveals that they were more interested in crushing the large heaps of rock which will be used to construct sleepers for Spoorinet and that will secure employment and economic stimulus for both parties and also the Community of Ritchie. <u>Beneficiaries at the meeting unanimously supported the application of OBODO</u></p>		<p>N/A</p>
<p>VOTE OF THANKS</p>	<p>The Chairperson thanked all members in attendance and requested that all interested people must encourage other beneficiaries to attend meetings. We are not going to be held hostage by members who received their invitations well in advance, deliberately decided to stay away from meetings.</p> <p>He reminded beneficiaries that the farm is on the brink of collapse and everybody must pull weighed to ensure that we sustain our livelihoods.</p>	<p>Mr. Van Wyk</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>CLOSURE</p>	<p>Mr Madebe closed with a prayer</p>	<p>Mr Madebe</p>	<p>N/A</p>



65 MOROMETSI STR, RITCHIE 072 738 0161



Minutes: Meeting between Ritchie CPA and OBODO

11 June 2018

Ritchie Constituency Office

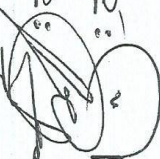
24 Brockman Place
Beaconsfield
Kimberley 8301
Phone: 062 904 3588 / 064 365 8558
nyameka89@gmail.com

Topic	Responsibility	Discussion
Opening, Welcome and introductions	All	Mr. Thembani opened with a prayer See attached attendance register
Objective of meeting	Ms. N. Bethanie	Points from the letter dated 9 May 2016 to Mr. V. Thembani who was chairperson of CPA then. The intensions of OBODO are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of the area where mining will occur by removing heaps of stone (dolomite) to restore natural course of the flow of the river • Permission and authorization is requested for mining of minerals in particular diamonds in the vicinity next to

Agricultural Initiatives	Mr. N. Bethanie	<p>the river</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application has been submitted to Department of mineral Resources for rights and licensing for this operation and all costs will be borne by OBODO • A borehole will be built or renovated for the livestock to have access to water and the noise levels will be kept at a minimum • A profit share will be discussed in meetings to follow on all the proceeds from the mining activity on the farm <p>Mr. Moghobai had a concern on the removal of dolomite, how will the holes left affect the animals.</p> <p>The assurance was that OBODO will not be drilling but rather removing the piles of dolomite that is making it difficult for the livestock to get to the river.</p> <p>OBODO proposed a poultry farm that will also assist in poverty alleviation and employment</p>
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The meeting concluded that OBODO representatives would return to meet with the Small Farmers CPA after consultation on the Stake to be held by parties in the venture as well as the Corporate Social Investment programme to be implemented.

Meeting closed with a prayer.

SIGNED: 
SIGNED: _____
DATE: 11 June 2018

CHAIRPERSON: RITCHE CPA
SECRETARY: RITCHE CPA

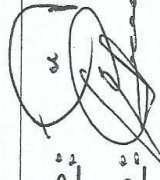



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 Beaconsfield
 Kimberley 8301
 Phone: 062 904 3588 / 064 365 8558
 nyameka89@gmail.com

Minutes: Ritchie CPA Meeting 8 June 2016


Topic	Discussion	Responsibility
Attendance: Find attached attendance register		
Purpose of meeting	Reference to the letter, progress in terms of DMR, Agreements between OBODO and Ritchie CPA	Mr V. Thembani: Chairperson Ritchie CPA
Borehole	A proposal was made to fix the existing borehole for easy access of livestock to the river. CPA requested that we prioritise the borehole issue before we begin with mining.	Ms N. Bethanie
Mining operations	Mining operations should be excluded from farming activities. The noise levels should be kept to a minimum to ensure	All

<p>Agreements between OBODO and Ritchie CPA</p>	<p>safety of livestock.</p> <p>What is the offer from OBODO to Ritchie CPA in terms of percentage of the proceeds? A 10% was offered by OBODO to Ritchie Community as a whole which was disputed by CPA, they recommended 20% and above. After a lengthy discussion, it was agreed that OBODO will discuss the percentage matter with its Executive and report back at a later scheduled meeting. Proceeds from Sand, Stone and Diamonds should be split accordingly.</p>	<p>All</p>
<p>Date of next meeting</p>	<p>Trust Account: No Trust Account for Ritchie CPA due to history, a Ritchie Small Farmers Account should be opened.</p> <p>Will be discussed in due course</p>	


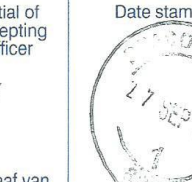
SIGNED:  CHAIRPERSON: RITCHIE CPA
SIGNED:  SECRETARY: RITCHIE CPA
DATE: 08 JUNE 2016

REGISTERED LETTER GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF (with an insurance option/met '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/Geadresseer aan DR JLR P/Rog XSO07 K3y		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ C	
Postcode Postkode		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer 0800 111 502	Initial of accepting officer Date stamp 
<small>The value of the contents of this letter is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Compensation is limited to R100.00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof. Optional insurance up to R2000.00 is available and applies to domestic registered letters only.</small> <small>Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie brief is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir 'n brief wat sonder voorbehoud ontvang word nie. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100.00. Geen vergoeding is sonder dokumentêre bewys betaalbaar nie. Opsionele versekering tot R2000.00 is beskikbaar en is slegs op binnelandse geregistreerde briewe van toepassing.</small>		Affix Track and Trace INSURED PARCEL ShareCall 0860 111 502 www.sapo.co.za PA 461 851 798 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301012 kliëntafskrif	Paraaf van aaneem-beampte Datumstempel

Dept of Rural Dev. & Land Reform

REGISTERED LETTER GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF (with an insurance option/met '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/Geadresseer aan R. de laetwe. SPM XSO30 K3y		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ C	
Postcode Postkode		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer 0800 111 502	Initial of accepting officer Date stamp 
<small>The value of the contents of this letter is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Compensation is limited to R100.00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof. Optional insurance up to R2000.00 is available and applies to domestic registered letters only.</small> <small>Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie brief is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir 'n brief wat sonder voorbehoud ontvang word nie. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100.00. Geen vergoeding is sonder dokumentêre bewys betaalbaar nie. Opsionele versekering tot R2000.00 is beskikbaar en is slegs op binnelandse geregistreerde briewe van toepassing.</small>		Affix Track and Trace INSURED PARCEL ShareCall 0860 111 502 www.sapo.co.za PA 461 851 838 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301012 kliëntafskrif	Paraaf van aaneem-beampte Datumstempel

Sol Plaatje Mun

REGISTERED LETTER GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF (with an insurance option/met '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/Geadresseer aan CEO Eskom R x 1091 JHB		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ C	
Postcode Postkode		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer 0800 111 502	Initial of accepting officer Date stamp 
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ESKOM



24 Brockman Place
Beaconsfield
Kimberley 8301
Phone: 062 904 3588 / 064 365 8558
nyameka89@gmail.com

The Chief Executive Officer

ESKOM

P. O. Box 1091

JOHANNESBURG


2000

Dear Sir/ Madam

**CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION AS REQUIRED IN TERMS OF SECTIONS
10(1)(b), 16(4)(b), 22(4)(b), 27(5)(b) and 39 OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM
RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT (ACT 28 of 2002)**

Section 10(1)(b) of the act requires the Regional Manager to call upon **interested and affected** parties to **submit their comments** regarding an application within 30 days from the date of the notice.

Sections 16(4)(b) and 27(5)(b) require the applicant for a right or permit to notify in writing and consult with the landowner or lawful occupier and any other affected party and **submit the result of consultation within 30 days** of the date of the notice. The



30 day deadline is for the submission of the scoping report only and does not mean the discontinuation of consultation process.

The purpose of consultation with the landowner, affected parties and communities is to provide them with the necessary information about the proposed mining project so that they can make informed decisions, and to see whether some accommodation with them is possible insofar as the interference with their rights to use the affected properties is concerned.

Identify the landowner or lawful occupier of the land in question, and any other interested and affected party, including the community, who may be affected by the application and retain a list specifying the names and describing the role of such parties identified for submission to the Regional Manager. Our identification list must include your entity been consulted under the Act's provisions and requires engaging in good faith to attempt to reach such accommodation.

You are hereby notified of DMR's acknowledgement of the mining permit application received from OBODO for the establishment of dolomite crushing operation as a primary objective /operation and recovery of alluvial diamonds as secondary objective /operation on a certain portion of Waterfall Farm NO.133 situated in the Herbert magisterial district.



Information has been provided to the community and landowners with sufficient detail provided of what the mining operation will entail on the land; and that we've established specifically that the beneficiaries/community is also the landowner.

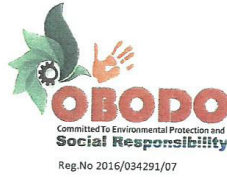
With this official correspondence to the Regional Manager we make our intentions clear as discussed above and further request that we please be furnished with your feedback on the above discussed information as per the regulatory framework as a matter of urgency.

Yours Sincerely


N M Bethanie

27/09/2018

Director: OBODO (Pty) Ltd



24 Brockman Place
Beaconsfield
Kimberley 8301
Phone: 062 904 3588 / 064 365 8558
nyameka89@gmail.com

The Chairperson CPA Ritchie – Mr. A. Van Wyk

14 Stockroos Street

Rietvale

Ritchie

8701

Dear Mr. Van Wyk


**AS REQUIRED IN TERMS OF SECTIONS 10(1)(b), 16(4)(b), 22(4)(b),
27(5)(b) and 39 OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES
DEVELOPMENT ACT (ACT 28 of 2002)**

The State acknowledges the importance of the involvement of communities where mining is taking place at the earliest stages of applications for prospecting and mining rights and permits.

This entails the communities being informed and consulted on any mining activities applied for by mining companies in their area.

The purpose of consultation with the landowner, affected parties and communities is to provide them with the necessary information about the proposed mining project so that they can make informed decisions, and to see whether some accommodation with them is possible insofar as the interference with their rights to use the affected properties is concerned. Consultation under the Act's provisions requires engaging in good faith to attempt to reach such accommodation.

24 Brockman Place, Beaconsfield • Kimberley 8301 • Phone: 062 904 3588 / 064 365 8558 • nyameka89@gmail.com



Identify the landowner or lawful occupier of the land in question, and any other interested and affected party, including the community, who may be affected by the application and retain a list specifying the names and describing the role of such parties identified for submission to the Regional Manager. Such identification list must include:

- 1.1. The identification of any affected community in this case beneficiaries.
- 1.2. The identification of any interested parties, the community and SPM
- 1.3. Specifically state whether or not the Community is also the landowner.
- 1.4. Specifically state whether or not a land claim is involved or not.

2. You are hereby notified of DMR's acknowledgement of the mining permit application received from OBODO for the establishment of dolomite crushing operation as a primary objective /operation and recovery of alluvial diamonds as secondary objective /operation on a certain portion of Waterfall Farm NO.133 situated in the Herbert magisterial district.

3. In meeting with the beneficiaries/landowner and the interested parties we want to confirm the following has taken place:

3.1.1. Information has been provided to the community and landowners with sufficient detail provided of what the mining operation will entail on your land;

3.1.2. Consultation with the beneficiaries, community and landowners with a view to reaching agreement to the satisfaction of all parties in regard to the existing cultural, socio-economic or biophysical environment has taken place, and how potentially that will you'll be impacted on by the proposed mining operation was discussed with you;

3.1.3. and that we've ascertained specifically that the beneficiaries/community is also the landowner.

3.1.4. We thus advise that taken minutes to record the outcome of meetings held, which minutes must include the agenda (outlining date and venue) and a signed attendance register (with telephone numbers) of the attendees and where possible, video (DVD) recordings all be submitted as further proof of engagements we had.

OBODO must as required submit a consultation report containing the results of the consultations to the Regional Manager within 30 days of the date of the notice of acceptance of the application,

With this official correspondence to the chairperson of the CPA we make our intentions clear as discussed and further request that we please be furnished with the above mentioned information as per the regulatory framework as a matter of urgency.

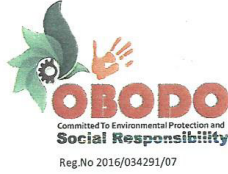
Yours Sincerely



N M Bethanie

27/09/2018

Director: OBODO (Pty) Ltd



24 Brockman Place
Beaconsfield
Kimberley 8301
Phone: 062 904 3588 / 064 365 8558
nyameka89@gmail.com

The Regional Head – Mr. K. Moeketsi

Department of Rural Development and Land Reform

Private Bag X 5007

KIMBERLEY


8301

Dear Sir

**CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION AS REQUIRED IN TERMS OF SECTIONS
10(1)(b), 16(4)(b), 22(4)(b), 27(5)(b) and 39 OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM
RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT (ACT 28 of 2002)**

Section 10(1)(b) of the act requires the Regional Manager to call upon **interested and affected** parties to **submit their comments** regarding an application within 30 days from the date of the notice.

Sections 16(4)(b) and 27(5)(b) require the applicant for a right or permit to notify in writing and consult with the landowner or lawful occupier and any other affected party and **submit the result of consultation within 30 days** of the date of the notice. The



30 day deadline is for the submission of the scoping report only and does not mean the discontinuation of consultation process.

The purpose of consultation with the landowner, affected parties and communities is to provide them with the necessary information about the proposed mining project so that they can make informed decisions, and to see whether some accommodation with them is possible insofar as the interference with their rights to use the affected properties is concerned.

Identify the landowner or lawful occupier of the land in question, and any other interested and affected party, including the community, who may be affected by the application and retain a list specifying the names and describing the role of such parties identified for submission to the Regional Manager. Our identification list must include your department been consulted under the Act's provisions and requires engaging in good faith to attempt to reach such accommodation.

You are hereby notified of DMR's acknowledgement of the mining permit application received from OBODO for the establishment of dolomite crushing operation as a primary objective /operation and recovery of alluvial diamonds as secondary objective /operation on a certain portion of Waterfall Farm NO.133 situated in the Herbert magisterial district.



Information has been provided to the community and landowners with sufficient detail provided of what the mining operation will entail on the land; and that we've established specifically that the beneficiaries/community is also the landowner.

With this official correspondence to the Head of Department we make our intentions clear as discussed above and further request that we please be furnished with your feedback on the above discussed information as per the regulatory framework as a matter of urgency.

Yours Sincerely


N M Bethanie

27/09/2018

Director: OBODO (Pty) Ltd



24 Brockman Place
Beaconsfield
Kimberley 8301
Phone: 062 904 3588 / 064 365 8558
nyameka89@gmail.com

The Acting Municipal Manager – Ms. R. Seboletswe

Sol Plaatje Municipality

Private Bag X 5030

KIMBERLEY


8301

Dear Madam

**CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION AS REQUIRED IN TERMS OF SECTIONS
10(1)(b), 16(4)(b), 22(4)(b), 27(5)(b) and 39 OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM
RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT (ACT 28 of 2002)**

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Information has been provided to the community and landowners with sufficient detail provided of what the mining operation will entail on the land; and that we've established specifically that the beneficiaries/community is also the landowner.

With this official correspondence to the Municipal Manager we make our intentions clear as discussed above and further request that we please be furnished with your feedback on the above discussed information as per the regulatory framework as a matter of urgency.

Yours Sincerely



N M Bethanie

27/09/2018

Director: OBODO (Pty) Ltd



24 Brockman Place
Beaconsfield
Kimberley 8301
Phone: 062 904 3588 / 064 365 8558
nyameka89@gmail.com


The Acting Head of Department
Department of Environment and Nature Conservation
Private Bag X 6120
KIMBERLEY
8301

Dear Mr. Ndzilili

**CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION AS REQUIRED IN TERMS OF SECTIONS
10(1)(b), 16(4)(b), 22(4)(b), 27(5)(b) and 39 OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM
RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT (ACT 28 of 2002)**

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With this official correspondence to the Head of Department we make our intentions clear as discussed above and further request that we please be furnished with your feedback on the above discussed information as per the regulatory framework as a matter of urgency.

Yours Sincerely


N M Bethanie

28/09/2018

Director: OBODO (Pty) Ltd



24 Brockman Place
Beaconsfield
Kimberley 8301
Phone: 062 904 3588 / 064 365 8558
nyameka89@gmail.com

The Regional Head

Department of Water Affairs

28 Central Road

Beaconsfield

Private Bag X6101


Kimberley

8300

Dear Sir /Madam

**CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION AS REQUIRED IN TERMS OF SECTIONS
10(1)(b),16(4)(b), 22(4)(b), 27(5)(b) and 39 OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM
RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT (ACT 28 of 2002)**

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/operation on a certain portion of Waterfall Farm NO.133 situated in the Herbert magisterial district.

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With this official correspondence to the Head of Department we make our intentions clear as discussed above and further request that we please be furnished with your feedback on the above discussed information as per the regulatory framework as a matter of urgency.

Yours Sincerely


N M Bethanie

27/09/2018

Director: OBODO (Pty) Ltd

Mining Permit on portion of the farm Waterfall 133 Inbox ☆

 **Natasha Higgitt**
to me
15 Feb [View details](#)

↩ → ⋮

Good afternoon,

SAHRA has received via post on the 13 February 2019, notification of a Mining Permit Application on a portion of the farm Waterfall 133. 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
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

OUR VALUES: Accountability, Teamwork & co-operation, Respect, Transparency, Service Excellency, Integrity & Ethics, Professionalism, Accessibility, Communication & Trust.

BREAK THE CORRUPTION CHAIN

UNMASK THE CORRUPT





SAHRIS

- MyDashboard
- Explore
- Create
- Calendar
- Maps
- Help

Heritage Cases Mining Permit Application on Waterfall 133 has been created.



Heritage Cases

VIEW EDIT

New message

You have a new message! Click here to read it.

Like 0 G+

Tweet in +

Mining Permit Application on Waterfall 133

Add new comment Subscribe to: This post

CaseHeader LocationInfo Admin

Status: DRAFT

HeritageAuthority(s): SAHRA

Case Type: Section 38 (8) - Statutory Comment Required

Development Type: Mining

ProposalDescription:

The application for environmental authorisation was lodged with the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR). The said application has been accepted by the DMR. Environmental Reports pertaining to the application are in the process of being drafted. A comment from SAHRA is invited.

ApplicationDate: Tuesday, January 29, 2019 - 13:59

CaseID: 13405

Applicants: OBODO

Consultants/Experts: Zandile Dwane

OtherReferences:

Dept	CaseReference	DueDate	FinalDecision
DMR - NC	10698MP	27/02/2019	

ReferenceList:

Back to Top

South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)
 Head Office
 111 Harrington Street
 CAPE TOWN
 8001

PO Box 4637
 Cape Town, 8000
 Tel 021 462 4502/Fax 021 462 4509
 Email info@sahra.org.za
 Web www.sahra.org.za



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Chat (9)



WATERGEBRUIKERSVERENIGING
WATER USER ASSOCIATION

Posbus/P.O. Box 203, JACOBSDAL, 8710

053-591 0416
E - hmko@oranjeriet.co.za

HL Du Toit
Delwers
053 591 9202

OBODO (PTY) LTD
24 Brockman Place
Beaconsfield
Kimberley
8301

ORANJE-RIET WATER USER ASSOCIATION: INDUSTRIAL WATER USE FOR MINING PURPOSES 2019-2020:

Your visit to our office on 12 June 2019 as well as your correspondence dated 14 June 2019 bears reference.

Oranje Riet Water User Association would like to acknowledge receipt of your application for an allocation to abstract/use industrial water for mining purposes within our jurisdiction. We herewith inform you that we do reserve the mentioned 21 900m³/pa applied for by OBODO (PTY) LTD for the water cycle period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. This allocation will be available to you once all necessary authorizations/permissions and regulations are in place. Please note that you may not exceed this allocation without prior notice or approval from this office.

Please take note that your company has to familiarise yourself and adhere to the Scheme Regulations of Oranje Riet Water User Association.

According to a management decision and debtor's policy a 50% refundable deposit are payable on the registered volume allocated to you before commencing of abstraction.

It is thus compulsory to install, operate and maintain an Association approved watermeter and supply our office with a monthly reading on or before the 20th of each calendar month as industrial use is billed monthly. Accounts are thus payable monthly as stated in the approved Scheme Regulations of Orange Riet Water User Association.

Please contact our offices for any further clarity.

Your sincerely

.....
Mr HL Du Toit
Chief Executive Officer (ORWGV)
14/06/2019

REGISTERED LETTER Geregistreeerde Brief <small>(with an insurance option/med 'n versekeringsopsie)</small>	 Postage paid R <u>38.30</u> C Service fee/Diensgeld R _____ C Insurance/Versokering R _____ C Total/Totaal R _____ C
Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor	Insured value of contents Verzekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ C
Addressee to/Geadresseer aan The Acting CEO - Mr Mahamed Transnet of Country Estate Drive, No. 1 Business Estate 16100	Enquiry is/Navraag tel./in 'n nommer Tol/vry nommer 0800 111 502
<small>The insured value of this letter is included and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Reguleringsnommer is inskryf by R1 000 000. Die versekering is slegs betaalbaar vir 'n letter wat onvoorwaardelik ontvang is. Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie brief is inbegreep en vergoeding sal nie betaalbaar wees vir 'n brief wat onvoorwaardelik ontvang is. Vergoedingsbeperkings tot R1 000 000. Die versekering is slegs betaalbaar vir 'n brief wat onvoorwaardelik ontvang is. Opsionele versekering tot R1 000 000 is beskikbaar en is slegs op aanvraag geregistreer. Sien die toelaaing.</small>	Initial of accepting officer  Initial van aanvaarder  Datumstempel

TRANSNET



24 Brockman Place
Beaconsfield
Kimberley 8301
Phone: 062 904 3588 / 064 365 8558
nyameka89@gmail.com


The Acting CEO – Mr. M. Mahomed
Transnet
9 Country Estate Drive
Waterfall Business Estate
MIDRAND
1600

Dear Sir

**BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR A MINING PERMIT AND RELATED
INFRASTRUCTURAL ACTIVITIES OF ERF 153, SITUATED IN THE
MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT HERBERT NORTHERN CAPE REGION
NC30/5/1/3/2/10698MP**

OBODO' Basic Assessment Report (BAR) has been evaluated and accepted by Department of Mineral Resources and found to be compliant with the minimum requirements of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (as amended) (NEMA) and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation 2014, though proof of consultation with **Transnet** regarding your railway line servitude within five kilometre radius of proposed mining activities is invited.

The purpose of consultation with the landowner, affected parties and communities is to enable them with the necessary information on the proposed mining project to



make informed decisions insofar as the interference with their rights to use the affected properties is concerned.

From DMR' feedback relating to our final BAR, you have been identified as key stakeholder to be consulted and be provided with information in good faith as an affected /interested party.

You are hereby, as indicated above of DMR's acceptance of the mining permit application received from OBODO for the establishment of crushing operations i.e. a quarry as a primary activity /operation and recovery of alluvial diamonds as secondary operation on a certain portion of Waterfall Farm NO.133 situated in the Herbert magisterial district. Eve

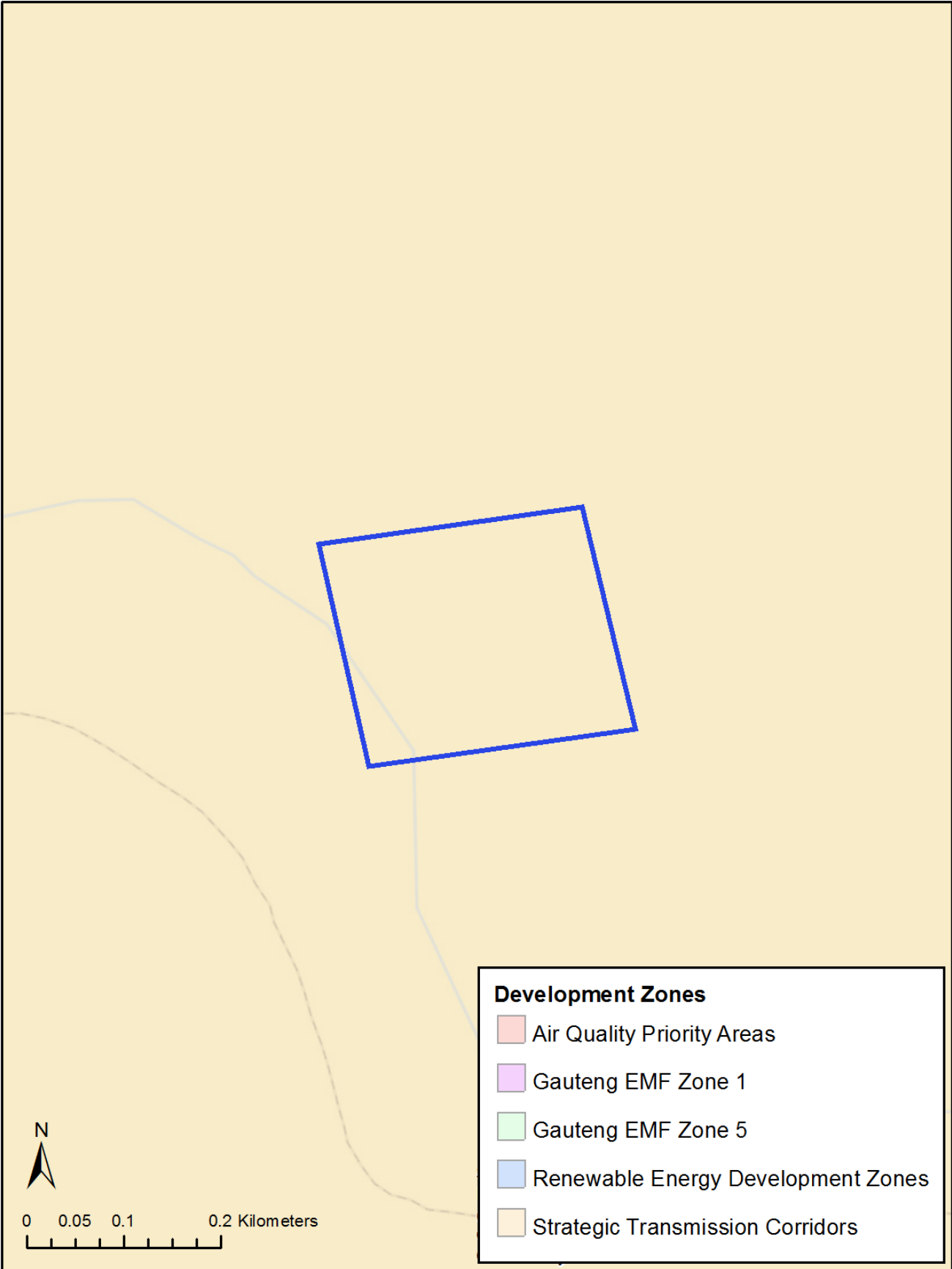
With this official correspondence to the CEO we again our intentions clear as discussed above and further request that we please be furnished with your feedback on the above conferred information as per the regulatory framework as a matter of urgency.

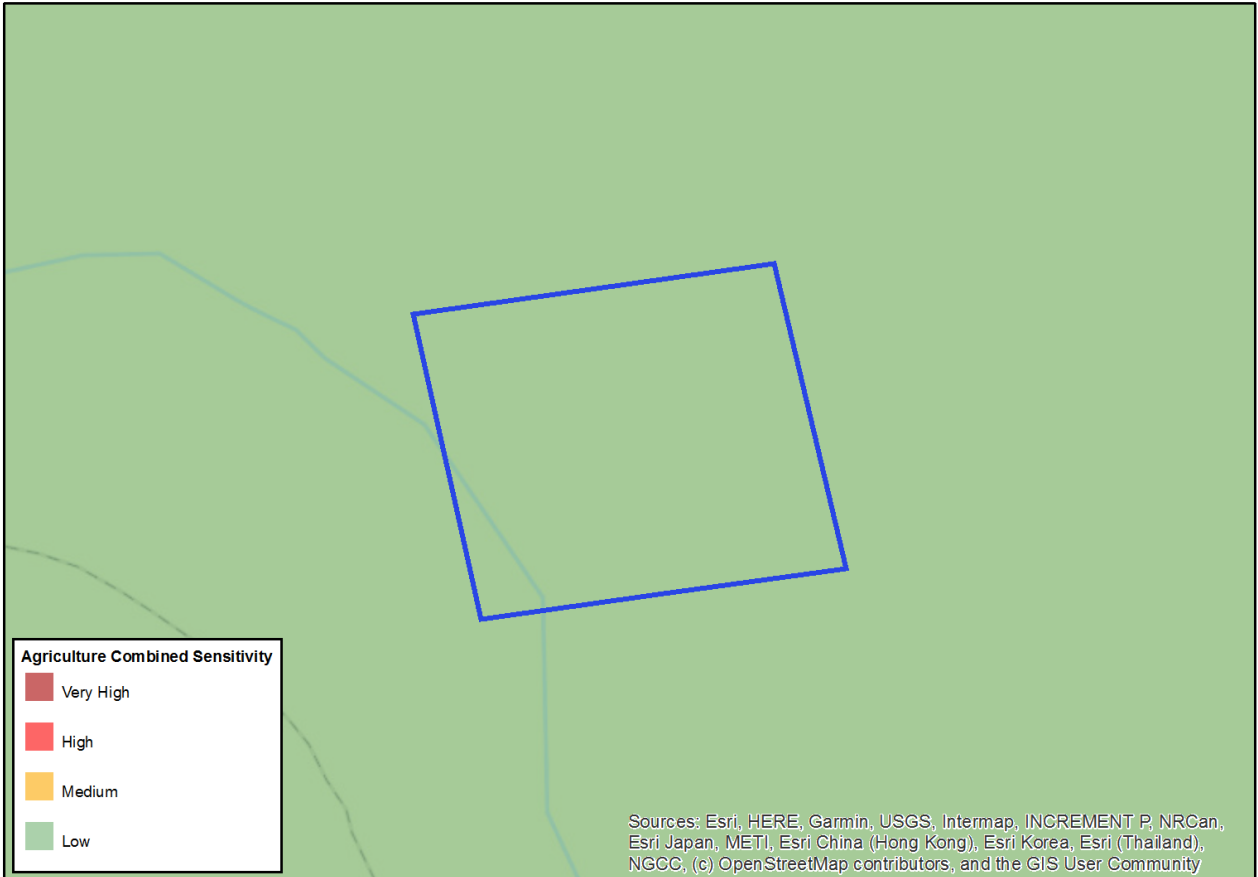
Kindly find attached our business profile for ease of reference.

Yours Sincerely

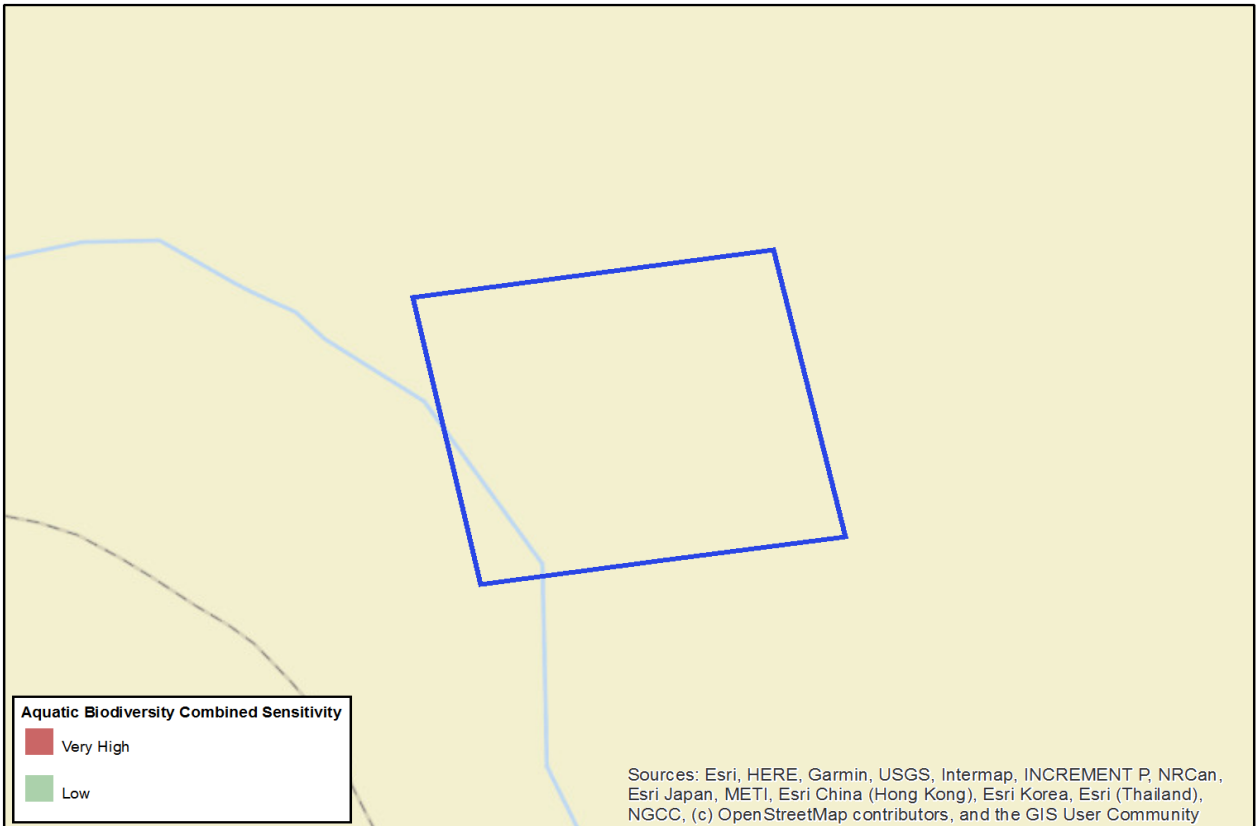
N M Bethanie
Director: OBODO (Pty) Ltd

**ANNEXURE C
ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY MAPS**



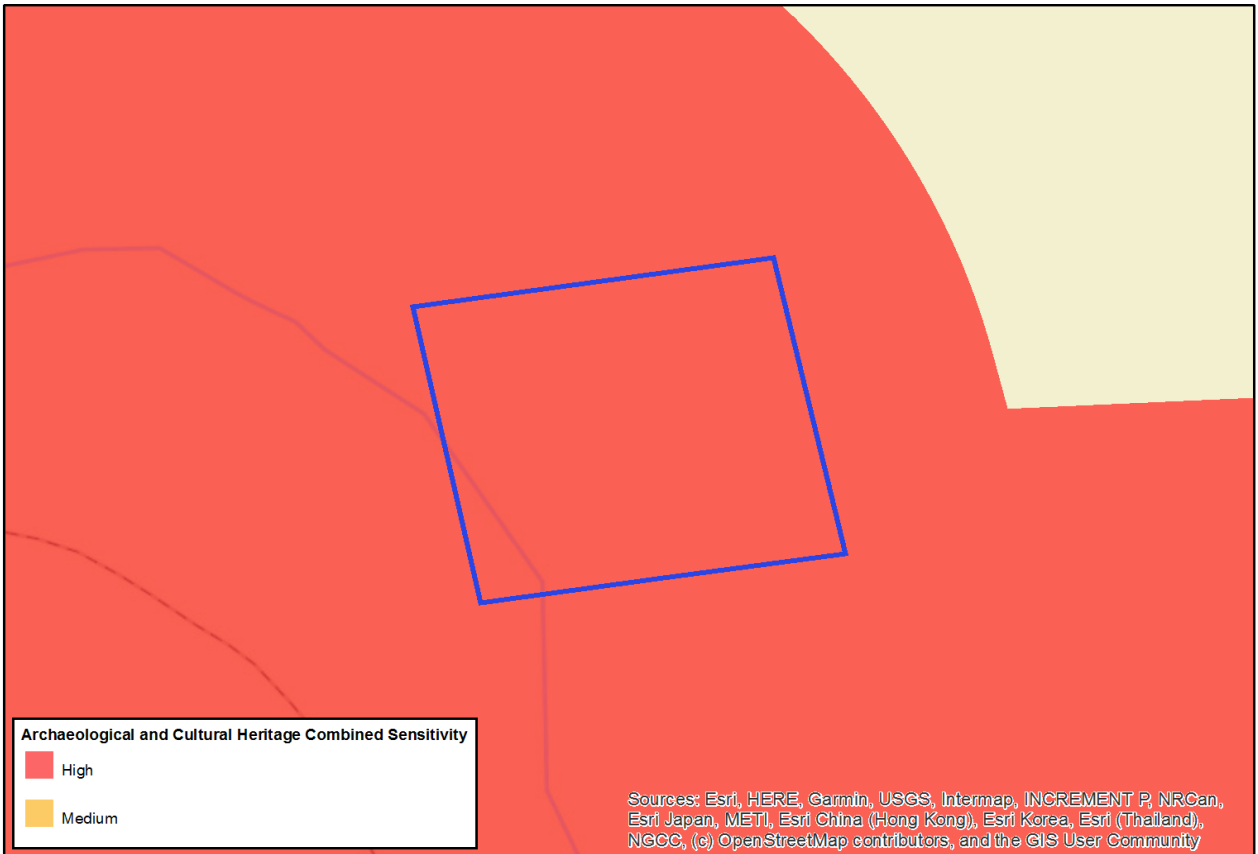


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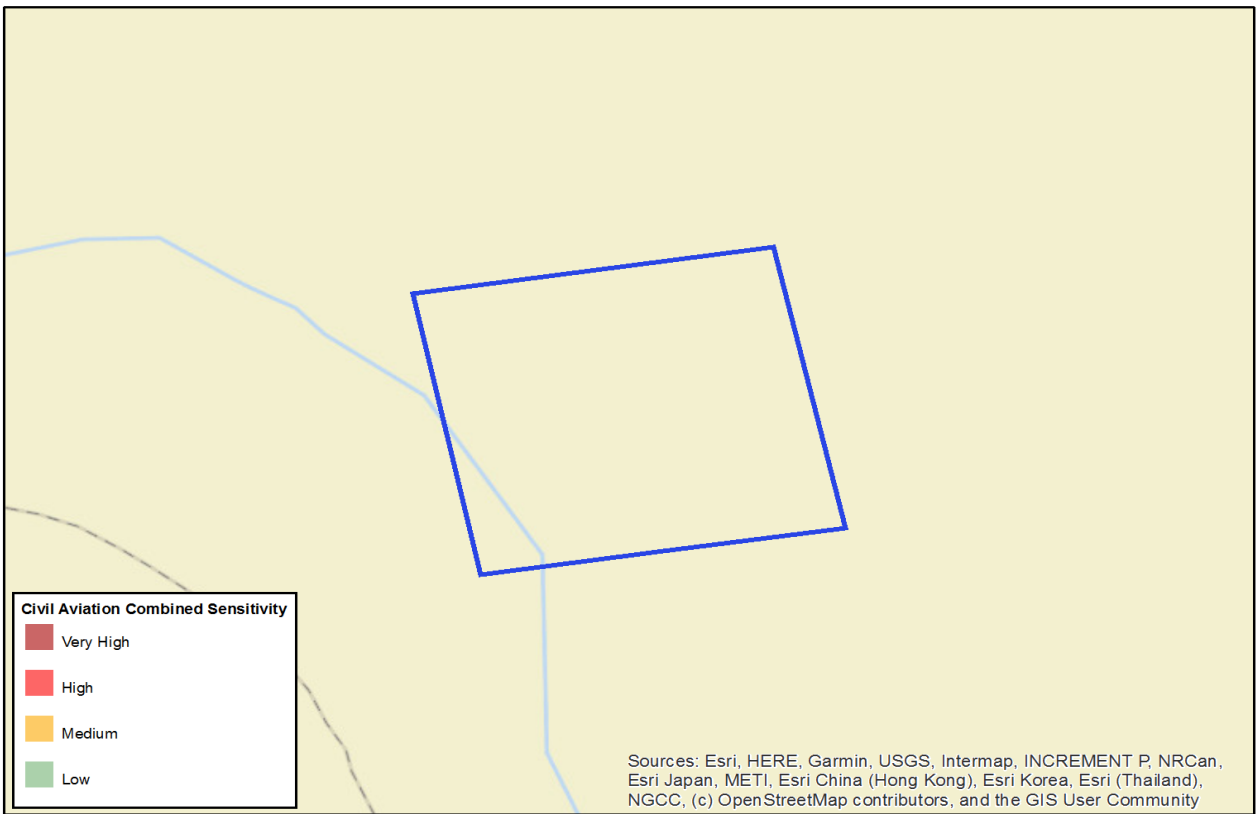


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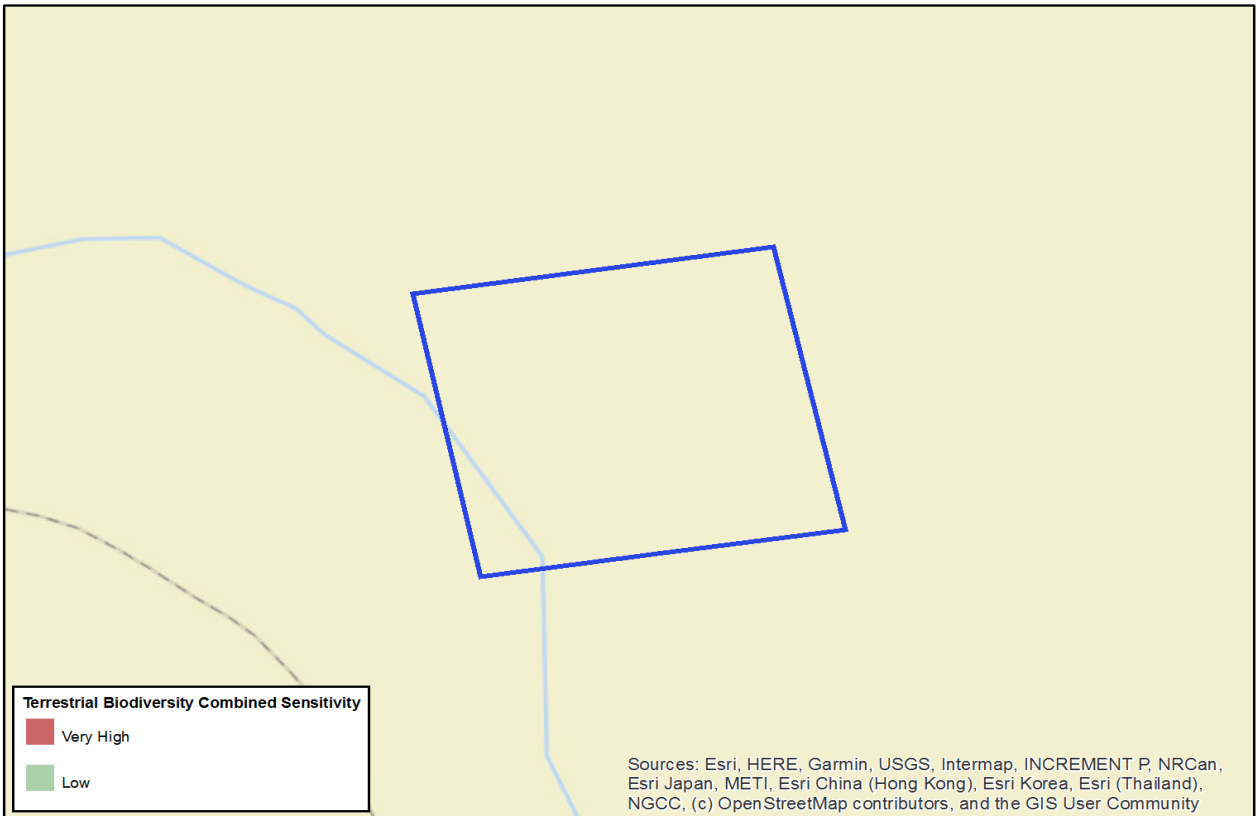
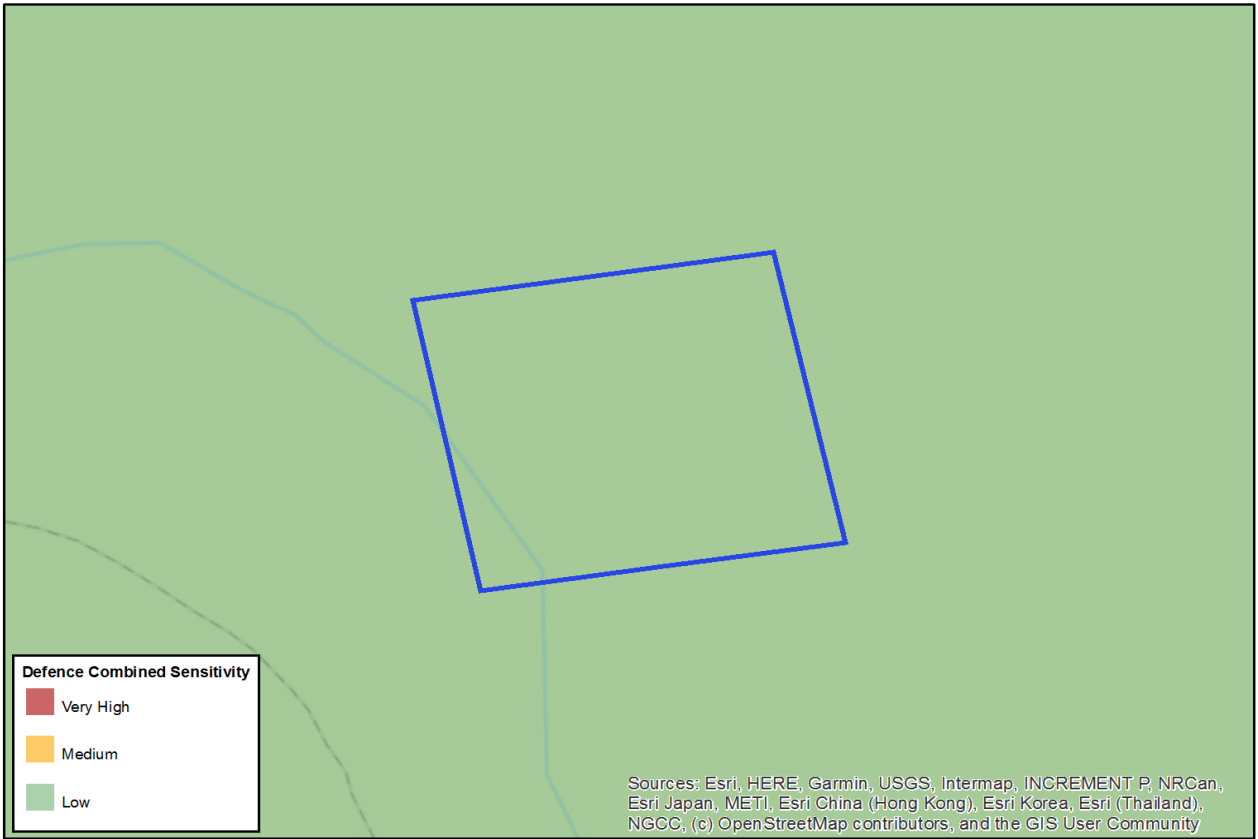


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**ANNEXURE D
HERITAGE REPORTS**