NAME OF APPLICANT: Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd

FINAL SCOPING REPORT SUBMITTED WITH DUE REGARDS TO CONSULTATION WITH COMMUNITIES AND INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

AS REQUIRED IN TERMS OF REGULATION 49 OF THE MINERAL AND PEROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT (ACT 28 OF 2002), AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD DIRECTIVE FOR THE COMPILATION THEREOF AS PUBLISHED ON THE OFFICIAL WEBSITE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES.

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Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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DIGBY WELLS ENVIRONMENTAL

This document has been prepared by **Digby Wells Environmental**.

Report Title: **Final Scoping Report for the Sasol Syferfontein Colliery Block IV Expansion Project**

Project Number: **SAS1744**

Name	Responsibility	Signature	Date
Vumile Dlamini	Report Compiler	V. Dlamini	March 2014
Marcelle Radyn	1st Reviewer		June 2014
Michael Hennessy	2nd Reviewer		March 2014
Lucy Koeslag	3rd Reviewer		July 2014

DEFINITIONS

"consultation" means a two way communications process between the applicant and the community or interested and affected party wherein the former is seeking, listening to, and considering the latter's response, which allows openness in the decision making process.

"community" means a group of historically disadvantaged persons with interests or rights in a particular area of land on which the members have or exercise communal rights in terms of an agreement, custom or law: Provided that, where as a consequence of the provisions of the Act negotiations or consultations with the community are required, the community shall include the members of the community or part of the community, directly affected by prospecting or mining, on land occupied by such members or part of the community.

"interested and affected parties" include, but are not limited to –

(I) Host Communities

(II) Landowners (Traditional and Title Deed owners)

(III) Land Claimants

(IV) Lawful land occupier

(V) The Department of Land Affairs

(VI) Any other person (including on adjacent and no adjacent properties) whose socio-economic conditions may be directly affected by the proposed prospecting or mining operation

(VII) The Local Municipality

(VIII) The relevant Government Departments, agencies and institutions responsible for the various aspects of the environment and for infrastructure which may be affected by the proposed project.

STANDARD DIRECTIVE

All applicants for mining rights, in terms of the provisions of Section 29(a) and in terms of Regulation 49(4) of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, are directed to submit reports strictly in accordance with the following format and subject headings, and as informed by the guideline posted on the Department's Official Website, within 30 days of notification by the Regional Manager of the acceptance of such application.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd (Sasol Mining) is the holder of various mining rights in respect of collieries supplying coal to its Secunda Operations. To ensure that the Secunda Complex remains operational for the next forty years and beyond, Sasol Mining has devised a strategy to expand or replace the current collieries. As part of this strategy, Sasol Mining plans to expand its Sasol Syferfontein Colliery by applying for a Mining Right in terms of the Minerals and Petroleum Resource Development Act (Act No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) to mine the number 4 lower coal seam in the Syferfontein Block IV coal reserves. A Mining Right Application (MRA) was lodged with the Regional Manager, Mpumalanga Region, of the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) on 24 June 2014. The DMR reference number is MP 30/5/1/2/2/10096 MR.

The proposed Project area is located approximately 16 km north-west from the town of Secunda and in proximity of the town of Kinross, within South Africa's Mpumalanga Province. Sasol Mining plans to mine the above mentioned areas using the underground bord and pillar mining method as the means of primary development. In addition to this, Sasol Mining utilises a special method for higher extraction, known as the Nevid Mining Method. This method ensures that there will be minimal disturbances on the surface. The Syferfontein Block IV reserves will be accessed by means of an adit in the highwall of the existing Syferfontein Colliery, a brownfields area. No mine infrastructure is currently planned for the Syferfontein Block IV area. The proposed Project will be served by existing infrastructure located on the Syferfontein and Tweedraai mining areas.

The purpose of this Final Scoping Report (FSR) is to present the scope of work for the proposed Project and subsequently, to recommend a Plan of Study for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) phase. The specific objectives of this report are:

- Describe the methodology applied in the undertaking of the scoping phase for the proposed Project, including consultation with identified stakeholders;
- Describe the existing baseline environmental conditions of the proposed Project area prior to the proposed Project;
- Provide a summary of the anticipated environmental, social and cultural impacts of the proposed Project, including cumulative impacts;
- Present findings of the Public Participation Process (PPP) undertaken to identify salient issues and concerns that need to be investigated during the EIA phase; and
- Formulate a Plan of Study which describes the nature and extent of investigations to be undertaken during the EIA phase.

The EIA process will follow two phases, each of which involves Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to comment on the proposed activities, as well as review by authorities.

The phases are as follows:

- Phase 1: Scoping Phase. The scoping phase entails the compilation of a Draft and Final Scoping Report in accordance with the requirements of the MPRDA for submission to the DMR to obtain approval of the terms of reference for the EIA phase; and
- Phase 2: EIA Phase. The EIA Phase involves the compilation of a Draft EIA/EMP report and a final EIA/EMP report in accordance with the requirements of the MPRDA for submission to the DMR.

Through the Public Participation Process (PPP), I&APs are provided with the platform to contribute essential local knowledge and raise comments applicable to the project planning and design, and clarify the degree to which they are willing to accept or live with the impacts associated with the development.

This Scoping Report will be used as a guide for the compilation of the EIA/EMP Report and aimed to discuss all social and environmental related issues. This report will be made available for public comment, wherein all comments received will be submitted to the DMR as part of the EIA/EMP submission for authorisation.

If the Mining Right is granted it is the intention that mining will be undertaken by conventional bord and pillar methods and high extraction mining with the NEVID method where conditions/requirements allow, using Continuous Miners feeding shuttle cars. Coal will be removed from the sections by a conveyor belt system to surface at Sasol Mining's existing Syferfontein Colliery.

The key potential negative environmental and socio-economic impacts identified during the scoping phase for the proposed Project (determined according to the potential significant impacts caused on the receiving environment) and that may require mitigation include:

- Surface subsidence caused by the proposed underground mining activities; and
- Depletion of groundwater from farmers' boreholes.
- Although current employees will be employed, the perception that jobs may be created still exists, therefore, the possible influx of people into the area in search of work will likely place pressure on local municipal services such as sanitation and housing.

The key potential positive environmental and socio-economic impacts identified during the scoping phase (determined according to the potential significant impacts caused on the receiving environment) include:

- The continuance of retained employment will have a positive impact on unemployment in the district;
- Contribution to the economy by co-operating with the Govan Mbeki Local Municipality (GMLM) in the formulation and implementation of the municipalities' Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and Local Economic Development (LED) plan for communities surrounding the proposed Project area;

- The contribution to the current energy demand; and
- Social and Labour Plan projects.

Prior to the EIA/EMP being compiled and submitted, several specialist investigations will be conducted. These investigations are necessary to complete the baseline studies and to assess thoroughly the potential impacts that the proposed mining activities may have on the receiving environment. These studies involve specialists going out into the field to conduct research and investigations to determine the current state of the environment, as well as the potential impacts from the mining operation. The Best Practice Environment Options (in a South African context), are then recommended in the management and mitigation measures. The studies which are proposed to be conducted during the EIA phase include:

- Noise Assessment;
- Soil Assessment;
- Surface Water Assessment;
- Geohydrological Assessment;
- Fauna and Flora Assessment;
- Aquatic Assessment;
- Wetlands Assessment;
- Socio-economic Assessment;
- Heritage Assessment (this depends on the outcome of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and/or the relevant Provincial Heritage Resources Authorities (PHRA) for the need for further investigations); and
- Public Participation Process.

This Scoping Report has been compiled according to the latest template as per the requirements of the DMR.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADU	Animal Demographic Unit
APCD	Air Pollution Control Division
BID	Background Information Document
CEC	Cation Exchange Capacity
COP	Contingency Operating Procedure
CRR	Comments and Response Report
DMR	Department of Mineral Resources
DSR	Draft Scoping Report
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EC	Electrical Conductivity
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Programme
EMS	Environmental Management System
FSR	Final Scoping Report
GGP	Gross Geographic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMLM	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSDM	Gert Sibande District Municipality
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IMS	Integrated Management System
LED	Local Economic Development
LoM	Life of Mine
LTO	Local Tourism Organisation
mamsl	Meters above mean sea level
MAR	Mean Annual Runoff
MCBP	Mpumalanga Conservation and Biodiversity Plan

MDEDET	Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism
MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, (Act No 28 of 2002)
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
MTPA	Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, (Act No 107 of 1998)
PPP	Public Participation Process
PRECIS	National Herbarium Pretoria Computerised Information Systems
QDS	Quarter Degree Square
RoM	Run of Mine
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
Sasol Mining	Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd
Sasol Syferfontein Block IV Expansion Project	The proposed Project
SAWS	South African Weather Services
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SHE	Safety, Health and Environmental
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SSC	Species of Special Concern
WMA	Water Management Area

A. SCOPING REPORT

1. Methodology applied to conduct scoping

1.1. Name the communities as defined in the guideline, or explain why no such communities were identified.

The Sasol Syferfontein Colliery Block IV Expansion area (proposed Project area) is located on portions of the farms Langsloot 99 IS, Dieplaagte 123 IS, Wildebeestfontein 122 IS, Zondagsfontein 124 IS, Zondagskraal 125 IS, Rietfontein 100 IS, Rietfontein 101 IS and Vaalbank 96 IS. The proposed Project area is situated in the Govan Mbeki Local Municipality in Gert Sibande District Municipality, Mpumalanga Province, South Africa. Kinross is the closest town to the proposed Project area; located with the Project area's boundary. Evander and Secunda are the next two secondary towns closest to the proposed Project area, approximately 4 km and 8.8 km south of the area respectively. The N17 is the nearest national route and crosses certain portions of the southern boundary of the Project area. The R547 main road runs though the Project area in a north-south direction and there are other minor roads that intersect it (Plan 1 and Plan 2, Appendix A). Table 1-1 provides the distance and direction of the Syferfontein Colliery to Secunda and other neighbouring towns.

Table 1-1: Distance and direction to nearest towns

Town	Population size[1]	Distance (km)	Direction
Kinross	19 077	Within project boundary	West
Evander	9 553	4	South
Secunda	42 249	8.8	South-east

1.2. State whether or not the Community is also the Landowner.

The majority of the farm portions located within the Project area are privately owned (there are no communal land owners). The Govan Mbeki Local Municipality Kinross, Eskom and Transnet also own a few portions. Please refer to Table 1-2 for a full list of land owners within the proposed Project area.

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

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform has been identified as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and the Background Information Document (BID) has been emailed to the relevant contact person.

[1] *Source: GMLM, 2006b.*

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

Digby Wells enquired if there are any land claims on the various properties and have received confirmation from Ms Gift Mathonsi of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, Land Claims Commission, that none exist on these relevant properties. Please refer to Appendix B for the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, Land Claims Commission's response dated 4 March 2014.

1.5. Name the Traditional Authority identified by the applicant.

No traditional authority for the area has been identified as the properties do not fall within communal land.

1.6. List the landowners identified by the applicant (Traditional and Title Deeds owners).

The land owners are indicated in Table 1-2 below. The land tenure of the proposed area is depicted on Plan 3 (Appendix A). No traditional landowners were identified.

Table 1-2: Landowners and properties directly affected

Farm	Portion	Registered Landowner
DIEPLAAGTE 123 IS	7	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
DIEPLAAGTE 123 IS	1	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
LANGSLOOT 99 IS	16	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
LANGSLOOT 99 IS	17	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	12	Nelius Greyling
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	7	Robert Schwartz
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	6	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	14	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	4	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	10	Robert Schwartz
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	8	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	2	Nelius Greyling Farm Manager Frans Geyser"

Farm	Portion	Registered Landowner
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	13	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	9	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	15	Robert Schwartz
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	5	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	11	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	4	Nelius Greyling
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	5	Cornelius Johannes Greyling
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	RE	Dirk Kitching Anglo Operations Ltd
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	2	Dirk Kitching Anglo Operations Ltd
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	1	No Information available
RIVERSDALE 119 IS	13	Robert Schwartz
RIVERSDALE 119 IS	1	Piet-Nel de Vos Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd"
UITKYK 136 IS	5	No Information available
VAALBANK 96 IS	2	Johan Barnard Highland Night Inc 59 (Pty) Ltd"
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	3	Gustaf Heymans Highveld Bargains & Deals CC"
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	4	Thianne Volschenck Volschenk Familie Trust"
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	13	Anton Engelbrecht Boerdery (Pty) Ltd
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	1	Gustaf Heymans Highveld Bargains & Deals CC"
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	7	"Thianne Volschenck Volschenk Familie Trust"
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	5	Johanna Gustavus Taljaard
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	RE	No Information available

Farm	Portion	Registered Landowner
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	14	George du Toit GOR Konstruksie CC"
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	11	Francois Viljoen JC van der Walt"
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	12	Thianne Volschenck Volschenk Familie Trust"
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	6	Kosie van der Merwe PJ Rossouw"
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	15	Johanna Gustavus Taljaard
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	19	No Information available
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	2	Phillip de Klerk Transnet"
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	20	Phillip de Klerk Transnet"
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	8	Josiah Zungu Eskom"
WINKELHAAK 135 IS	RE	No Information available
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	1	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	5	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	7	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	6	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	3	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	4	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	9	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	10	Basil Plastzky (Kinross Farms (Pty) Ltd
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	21	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	8	Lukas JB Potgieter

Farm	Portion	Registered Landowner
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	2	Lukas JB Potgieter
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	29	"Ms Sabeth Nkosi/Ms Nomalizo Wetbooi Govan Mbeki Local Municipality Kinross"
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	26	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	12	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
ZONDAGSKRAAL 125 IS	2	Johan Barnard Orambamba 25 (Pty) Ltd"
ZONDAGSKRAAL 125 IS	15	Russel Pilay
ZONDAGSKRAAL 125 IS	25	No Information available
ZONDAGSKRAAL 125 IS	24	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	15	Piet-Nel de Vos Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd"
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	34	Russel Pilay
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	23	Piet-Nel de Vos Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd"
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	35	Piet-Nel de Vos Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd"
Farm	Portion	Registered Landowner
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	26	Vosstoffel Pty Ltd
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	12	Vosstoffel Pty Ltd
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	29	Mun Kinross
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	10	Kinross Farms Pty Ltd
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	1	Anglo Operations Pty Ltd
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	2	Anglo Operations Pty Ltd
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	4	Greyling Cornelius Johannes
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	5	Greyling Cornelius Johannes

Farm	Portion	Registered Landowner
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	R/E	Anglo Operations Pty Ltd
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	20	No Information Available
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	4	Vosstoffel Pty Ltd
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	5	Vosstoffel Pty Ltd
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	8	Paulana Boerderye Pty Ltd
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	10	Schwartz Theodore
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	11	Vosstoffel Pty Ltd
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	13	Vosstoffel Pty Ltd
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	9	Vosstoffel Pty Ltd
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	14	Paulana Boerderye Pty Ltd
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	12	Greyling Cornelius Johannes
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	2	Greyling Cornelius Johannes
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	6	Paulana Boerderye Pty Ltd
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	7	Schwartz Theodore
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	15	National Government Of The Republic Of South Africa
WILDEBEESTEFONTEIN 122 IS	12	Volschenk Familie Trust
WILDEBEESTEFONTEIN 122 IS	2	Transnet Ltd
WILDEBEESTEFONTEIN 122 IS	11	Van Der Walt Johanna Christina
WILDEBEESTEFONTEIN 122 IS	8	Eskom
WILDEBEESTEFONTEIN 122 IS	29	No Information available
WILDEBEESTEFONTEIN 122 IS	25	No Information available

Farm	Portion	Registered Landowner
WILDEBEESTEFONTEIN 122 IS	21	Taljaard Jacobus Abraham
WILDEBEESTEFONTEIN 122 IS	22	De La Guerre Florence Julia
WILDEBEESTEFONTEIN 122 IS	6	Rossouw Petrus Jacobus
WILDEBEESTEFONTEIN 122 IS	19	No Information available
WILDEBEESTEFONTEIN 122 IS	28	South African National Roads Agency Ltd
WILDEBEESTEFONTEIN 122 IS	5	Taljaard Johanna Gustavus
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	23	Sasol Mining Pty Ltd
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	35	Sasol Mining Pty Ltd
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	15	Sasol Mining Pty Ltd
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	34	Sasol Mining Pty Ltd
RIVERSDALE 119	13	Republiek Van Suid-Afrika
RIVERSDALE 119	1	Sasol Mining Pty Ltd

1.7. List the lawful occupiers of the land concerned.

The land owners are indicated in Table 1-2 above. All properties are owned, as indicated, with no lawful occupiers idetified. The land tenure of the proposed area is depicted on Plan 3 (Appendix A).

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

Adjacent property owners and occupiers' socio economic conditions may be affected by the proposed Project. Adjacent farms and farm owners have been identified and are indicated in Table 1-2.

Table 1-3: Adjacent property details

Farm	Portion	Registered Landowner
AANGEWYS 81 IS	22	Dirk Kitching Anglo Operations Ltd
AANGEWYS 81 IS	28	Dirk Kitching Anglo Operations Ltd
AANGEWYS 81 IS	26	Dirk Kitching Anglo Operations Ltd
AANGEWYS 81 IS	23	Dirk Kitching Anglo Operations Ltd
BAKENLAAGTE 84 IS	RE	Bakenlaagte Boerdery (Pty) Ltd
BRAKFONTEIN 117 IS	1	Dirk Kitching Anglo Operations Ltd
HOLFONTEIN 138 IS	10	NU-VAC (Pty) Ltd
HOLFONTEIN 138 IS	9	Holfontein Trust
HOLFONTEIN 138 IS	4	Holfontein Trust
HOLFONTEIN 138 IS	2	Johan Barnard Orambamba 25 (Pty) Ltd
LANGSLOOT 99 IS	4	Karen Brytenbach
LANGSLOOT 99 IS	14	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
LANGSLOOT 99 IS 13	13	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
Number Null 15	1	Dirk Kitching Anglo Operations Ltd
ONVERWACHT 97 IS	5	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
ONVERWACHT 97 IS	1	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd"
ONVERWACHT 97 IS	2	Nicol de Vos Vosstoffel (Pty) Ltd
ONVERWACHT 97 IS 4	4	Nicol de Vos Vosstoffel (Pty) Ltd
ONVERWACHT 97 IS 3	3	Nicol de Vos Vosstoffel (Pty) Ltd "
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS 3	3	Johannes Cornelius Greyling

Farm	Portion	Registered Landowner
RIVERSDALE 119 IS	11	Piet-Nel de Vos Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd
RIVERSDALE 119 IS	2	Piet-Nel de Vos Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd
SPANDOW 121 IS	1	Nicol de Vos Vosstoffel (Pty) Ltd
SPANDOW 121 IS	RE	Nicol de Vos Vosstoffel (Pty) Ltd
TWEEDRAAI 139 IS	11	Nicol de Vos Vosstoffel (Pty) Ltd
TWEEFONTEIN 13 IS	81	No Information available on Windeed
UITKYK 136 IS	R	Chivic Boerdery CC
UITKYK 136 IS	1	Phillip de Klerk Transnet
UITKYK 136 IS	4	Phillip de Klerk Transnet
UITKYK 136 IS	3	Josiah Zugu Eskom
VAALBANK 96 IS	1	Highveld Night INV 56 Pty Ltd
VAALBANK 96 IS	RE	Razorbill Prop 301 Pty Ltd
VLAKLAAGTE 83 IS	4	Josiah Zugu Eskom
VLAKLAAGTE 83 IS	5	Josiah Zugu Eskom
VLAKLAAGTE 83 IS	1	Josiah Zugu Eskom
VLAKLAAGTE 83 IS	3	Josiah Zugu Eskom
WITBANK 80 IS	23	H J Pieterse Vlakfontein Tweehondered Pty Ltd
ZONDAGSKRAAL 125 IS	8	Johan Barnard Orambamba 25 (Pty) Ltd
ZONDAGSKRAAL 125 IS	7	Sabeth Nkosi Govan Mbeki Local Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	22	Elizabeth Deonie Du Rand

Farm	Portion	Registered Landowner
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	24	Nicol de Vos Vosstoffel (Pty) Ltd
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	29	Hennie Marais
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	25	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	1	Piet-Nel de Vos Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	12	Marius Hendrik
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	21	William Thomas Johan Charter
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	20	Marius Hendrik
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	19	Marius Hendrik
Farm	Portion	Registered Landowner
ALEXANDER 102 IS	5	Dunn Maria Magdalena Catharina
AANGEWYS 81 IS	22	Anglo Operations Pty Ltd
AANGEWYS 81 IS	26	Anglo Operations Pty Ltd
AANGEWYS 81 IS	81	No Information available
AANGEWYS 81 IS	28	Anglo Operations Pty Ltd
AANGEWYS 81 IS	23	Anglo Operations Pty Ltd
BOSCHMANSKRAAL 113 IS	4	Theron Daniel Albertus
BRAKFONTEIN 117 IS	R/E	Anglo Operations Pty Ltd
BAKENLAAGTE 84 IS	84	Bakenlaagte Boerdery Pty Ltd
DRIEFONTEIN 197 IS	137	Eskom Holdings Ltd
HOLFONTEIN 138	2	Orambamba 48 Pty Ltd
HOLFONTEIN 138	9	Holfontein Trust
HOLFONTEIN 138	10	Nu-Vac Pty Ltd
HOLFONTEIN 138	4	Holfontein Trust

Farm	Portion	Registered Landowner
HOLFONTEIN 138	20	No Information available
KRUISEMENTFONTEIN 95 IS	1	Octo Consobrini Beleggings Pty Ltd
KINROSS 133 IS	6	Vosstoffel Pty Ltd
LANGSLOOT 99 IS	4	Breytenbach Karen
LANGSLOOT 99 IS	14	Vosstoffel Pty Ltd
LANGSLOOT 99 IS	13	Vosstoffel Pty Ltd
TWEEDRAAI 139 IS	11	Vosstoffel Pty Ltd
UITKYK 136 IS	1	Transnet Ltd
UITKYK 136 IS	3	Eskom
UITKYK 136 IS	R/E	Chivic Boerdery Cc
UITKYK 136 IS	5	No Information available
VLAKLAAGTE 83 IS	4	Eskom
VLAKLAAGTE 83 IS	5	Eskom
VLAKLAAGTE 83 IS	3	Eskom
VLAKLAAGTE 83 IS	1	Eskom
WINKELHAAK 135 IS	54	Evander Township Ltd
WINKELHAAK 135 IS	154	No Information available
WINKELHAAK 135 IS	158	No Information available
WINKELHAAK 135 IS	157	Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Padagentskap Ltd
WINKELHAAK 135 IS	8	Homann Anna Leonora
WINKELHAAK 135 IS	9	Vosstoffel Pty Ltd
WINKELHAAK 135 IS	26	Republiek Van Suid-Afrika
WITBANK 80 IS	23	H J Pieterse Vlakfontein Tweehonderd Pty Ltd

Farm	Portion	Registered Landowner
ZONDAGSKRAAL 125 IS	24	Vosstoffel Pty Ltd
ZONDAGSKRAAL 125 IS	25	No Information available
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	22	Du Rand Deonie Elizabeth

During the process of public engagement, the concerns and comments the landowners may have, and how they could be affected by the proposed mining activities will be captured in a CRR which is attached as an Appendix to the FSR. A social impact assessment will also be undertaken during the EIA for the Project, which will further highlight how these landowners may be impacted.

1.9. Name the Local Municipality identified by the applicant.

The proposed Project will be located within the Govan Mbeki Local Municipality and within the Gert Sibande District Municipality.

1.10. Name the relevant Government Departments, agencies and institutions responsible for the various aspects of the environment, land and infrastructure which may be affected by the proposed prospecting or mining operation.

1.10.1. National

The national government departments are listed below.

1.10.2. Competent Authority

- Department of Mineral Resources (DMR)

1.10.3. Commenting Authorities

- South African National Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA);
- Mpumalanga Regional Office of the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS);
- Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries (DAFF); and
- Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (MDEDET).

1.10.4. Provincial

1.10.5. Commenting Authority

- Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism;
- Department of Rural Development and Land Reform: Mpumalanga Shared Services Centre (DRDLR);
- Mpumalanga Regional Office of the Department of Water and Sanitation;
- Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency;

- Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport (DPWRT);
- Department of Health (DoH);
- Department of Labour (DoL); and
- Department of Health & Social Development (DoHSD).

1.10.6. District and Local Municipality

The district and local municipality government departments are listed below, as commenting authorities:

- Gert Sibande District Municipality managers, environmental and social departments; and
- Govan Mbeki Local Municipality municipal managers, ward councillors and environment departments.

1.11. Confirm that evidence that the landowners or lawful occupiers of the land in question, and any other interested and affected parties including all those listed above, were notified, and has been appended hereto.

The following materials have been used to disseminate project information to stakeholders (see Table 1-4 for further details):

- Background Information Document (BID) (Appendix B): includes the location and a description of the proposed project, project location, the legislative processes that will be followed, specialist studies to be conducted and the consultation and registration process including contact details of the responsible person.
- Newspaper Advertisements (Appendix B): an advert was placed in two Local Newspapers, in English (Ridge Times and the Echo on ***Friday, 28 February 2014***). The advert included a brief project description, project location, information about the required legislation, the decision-making authority, details of the appointed independent environmental consultant, information about availability of the DSR for public comment.
- Site Notices: Site notices were put up at various places as indicated in Appendix B. The site notices contained a brief project description, project location, information about the required legislation, the decision-making authority, details of the appointed independent environmental consultant, information about availability of the DSR for public comment.
- Letters with Comment and Registration Sheet: Letters were sent to stakeholders via post and email containing information about the proposed project, project location, applicable legislation and decision-making authority, information on availability of the DSR. A Registration and Comment Sheet was also provided for stakeholders to use for formal registration as I&APs or to submit comments.

Table 1-4: PPP Activities

Activity	Details	Reference in Report
Scoping Phase		
Identification of stakeholders	Stakeholder database which includes I&APs from various sectors of society including directly affected and adjacent landowners in and around the proposed Project area.	**Appendix B** Stakeholder Database.
Land Claims Commissioner	A letter was sent on the 26 February 2014 to Ms Thandeka of the Mpumalanga Department of Rural Development and Land Reform: Land Claims Commission. The outcome of the investigation is attached.	**Appendix B**
Distribution of proposed project announcement material	BID, announcement letter with comment and registration sheet was emailed and posted to stakeholders on ***Tuesday, 25 February 2014.*** The Background Information Document was also available on www.digbywells.com, ***on Tuesday, 25 February 2014.***	**Appendix B** BID, letter with registration and comment sheet Proof of emails sent
Placing of adverts	An advert was placed in the Ridge Times and The Echo on ***Friday, 28 February 2014***.	**Appendix B** Adverts
Putting up of site notices	Site notices (13) were put up at various places within proposed project site, local library at municipal offices and venues in the proposed Project area on ***Friday, 28 February 2014:*** ▪ Trichardt Public Library, Bekker street, Trichardt (Behind the Traffic Dept.); ▪ Evander Public Library, 13 Lisbon street, next to taxi rank; and ▪ Kinross Public Library, 27 Rasool Malek street, Kinross. A site notice map has also been developed which provides location points of the site notices that were put up.	**Appendix B** Site notice report and site notice map
Announcement of the DSR	A letter was emailed and posted to the full database to announce the availability of the DSR on ***Thursday, 6 March 2014.***	**Appendix B** Announcement Letter
Proponent Letter	A letter postponing availability of the DSR and the Public Meeting was distributed to the I&AP database by email on 20 March 2014. This was due to a delay in the Mining Right Application process.	**Appendix B**

Activity	Details	Reference in Report
DSR Re-announcement Letter	A letter was emailed and posted to the full stakeholder database to announce availability of the DSR on Tuesday, 5 August 2014. The DSR are available at the following public places: ■ Trichardt Public Library, Bekker street, Trichardt (Behind the Traffic Dept.); ■ Evander Public Library, 13 Lisbon street, next to taxi rank; and ■ Kinross Public Library, 27 Rasool Malek street, Kinross. The DSR was also available on www.digbywells.com (Public Documents) and will be made available at the Public Meeting. *(**Comment period: Tuesday, 12 August - Wednesday, 10 September 2014**) (30 days)*	**Appendix B**
Public Meeting with Stakeholders	A Public Meeting was held ***on Wednesday, 27 August 2014 at the Multilink Conference Venue (4 Grey Street, Trichardt) from 15:00 – 17:00***. All comments received at this meeting are captured in the Comment and Response Report.	**Appendix B** Comment and Response Report.
Obtained comments from stakeholders	Comments, concerns and suggestions received from stakeholders will be captured in the Comment and Response Report.	**Appendix H** Comment and Response Report.
Final Scoping Report	The FSR has been finalised with lapse of the public comment period on the DSR and has been submitted to the DMR. It includes additional comments raised by stakeholders and relevant information that may have been generated during the public comment period. A progress feedback letter informing stakeholders of the date of submission and availability of the FSR for public comment for 21 days was emailed and mailed to stakeholders informing them that the FSR has been submitted to the DMR. The FSR has been placed on the Digby Wells website www.digbywells.com. For a 21 Day comment period from Wednesday, 17 September to Wednesday, 8 October 2014.	

2. A description of the existing status of the cultural, socio-economic and biophysical environment, as the case may be, prior to the

proposed prospecting or mining operation; which description must include:

2.1. Confirm that the identified consulted interested and affected parties agree on the description of the existing status of the environment.

The Draft Scoping Report (DSR) for the EIA process was made available from Tuesday, 12 August 2014 till Wednesday, 10 September 2014 for public comment at the Trichardt Public Library, Leandra Public Library, Kinross Public Library and on the Digby Wells Environmental website. The DSR was used to gather I&APs inputs with regards to the existing status of the environment.

The FSR has been made available for public comment on the Digby Wells website. Making the document available will give I&APs the opportunity to verify that their issues have been captured and responded to.

A CRR is appended to the FSR. This CRR will also serves as proof of consultations which, by then would have taken place and will detail the types of issues and concerns that the I&APs would have raised.

2.2. Describe the existing status of the cultural environment that may be affected.

The current cultural landscape is primarily agrarian comprising mainly maize and vegetable crop lands and grazing. Industrial and commercial nodes exist, particularly on Wildebeestfontein 122 IS Portion 14, whilst isolated parts of the landscape are reserved for public works such as the sewage treatment plant on Zondagsfontein 124 IS Portions 2 and 8. The landscape is gentle with low-lying hills interspersed with streams. Outcrops are generally not present.

2.3. Describe the existing status of any heritage environment that may be affected.

The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) (NHRA) stipulates that all cultural heritage resources such as archaeological objects, paleontological material and meteorites are the property of the State and may not be disturbed without authorisation from the relevant heritage authority. In addition, Section 34 (1) of the NHRA states that “no person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.”

Diverse heritage resources are expected to occur in the proposed Project area. Tangible resources include resources generally protected under the NHRA in terms of:

- Section 34: historical structures older than 60 years;
- Section 35: archaeological and palaeontological resources; and
- Section 36: burial grounds and graves.

However, due to the absence of surface infrastructure there are no sources of risk to potential heritage resources in the proposed Project area.

Underground mining through the bord and pillar technique will not impact on archaeological, built environment resources and burial grounds and graves that may exist on the surface and therefore an HIA is not required for this activity.

Underground mining presents a potential risk to potential palaeontological resources that may exist beneath the surface. Palaeontological resources that may exist between the shale and coal beneath the surface include plant fossils. According to Section 2 (xxxi) of the NHRA, however, palaeontological resources are defined as any fossilised remains or fossil trace of animals or plants other than fossil fuels or fossiliferous rock intended for industrial use. Furthermore, the fossils associated with the underground coal seams will be poorly preserved as the plants are greatly altered by the natural process of coalification. The risk presented by underground mining on potential subsurface palaeontological material, can however, be mitigated through Chance Find Procedures.

2.4. Describe the existing status of any current land uses and the socio-economic environment that may be directly affected.

2.4.1. Land Use

The main land use in the area is farming (mostly commercial farming). Other prevalent land uses in the rural areas is coal and gold mining. Govan Mbeki has the most diversified economy within the Gert Sibande District, dominated by the petrochemical industry, coal and gold mining. Govan Mbeki has the largest underground coal mining complex in the world, which makes it an important strategic area within the national context (Govan Mbeki Municipality IDP 2007 – 2011 report).

Commercial agriculture is the most dominant land use in the District while the petrochemical industry is the main contributor to municipal output. Agricultural activities may potentially be directly affected by the proposed Project, if subsidence occurs – as agricultural activities may cease to exist after subsidence.

2.4.2. Economy

According to Table 2-1, mining is the dominant sector in the Gert Sibande region. Community services are the second most dominant (15.1%), followed closely by manufacturing (14.6%). Agriculture is the lowest contributor to the regional economy (3.5%).

Table 2-1: Contribution of sectors to the regional economy (percentage)

Sectors	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mining	22.7	23.5	30	28.8
Community services	15.4	15.1	14	15.1
Manufacturing	18.4	17.7	15.8	14.6
Finance	12.8	13.2	12	12
Trade	10.9	10.5	10.4	10.7
Transport	8.6	8	7.2	7.6

Electricity	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.8
Agriculture	3.9	4.6	3.6	3.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: Global Insight South Africa: Regional Explorer 421 (2.2j), 2010, in GSDM IDP, 2012

Mining and manufacturing are the foremost contributors to the Gert Sibande District Municipality (GSDM) economy. Mining activities are mainly tied to coal, which serves as input material for the petro-chemicals industry in GMLM and electricity generation for the various power stations. Gold mining also contributes to the mining output in the District according to the GSDM Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2011-2014.

GMLM's manufacturing sector is driven mainly by Sasol's petro-chemical/synthetic fuels plant located at Secunda. Economic activity in this area contributes towards 60% of the District Municipality's total economy.

According to the Govan Mbeki IDP report, Secunda /Trichardt are the most active business zones in the municipality; 45% of the financial, administrative and professional concerns of the region are situated in Secunda. Industrial activity in the area is dominated by Sasol, whose site area makes up to 85.7% of the total industrial/commercial land in the area.

2.4.3. Demographics

The population of the GSDM and GMLM is 1 043 195 and 294 538 respectively (StatsSA, 2012). According to the GSDM IDP 2011-2014, the District has the smallest population size in Mpumalanga. Of the seven local municipalities in the District, GMLM has the largest population, calculated at 28% of the District population in 2009. With towns like Trichardt, Secunda, Evander, Bethal and Kinross offering more job opportunities than other towns in Mpumalanga, it seems to show that migration to urban areas is driven by the hope of employment.

2.4.4. Education

Functional literacy is the ability of an individual to apply reading, writing and computational skills efficiently in everyday life situations. An increase in the basic literacy skills of adults has a positive effect on any economy. Research has found that adults with higher literacy skills are more likely to earn more than those with lower literacy skills, even when taking account of other factors which affect work performance. Within the GSDM, the GMLM has the highest level (74.3%) of functionally literate people.

According to Figure 2-1, 32% of the GMLM and 31% of the GSDM have *some secondary* as their highest level of education. This is on par with the provincial average of 31%. The proportion of the population that has *some primary* education (23% in GMLM and 28% in GSDM) is high compared to all the provinces in the country that average 14%. The proportion of the population with *Matric* is slightly lower than other provinces and the levels of higher education are substantially lower (StatsSA, 2012). This highlights that the population of both municipalities have relatively low levels of education.

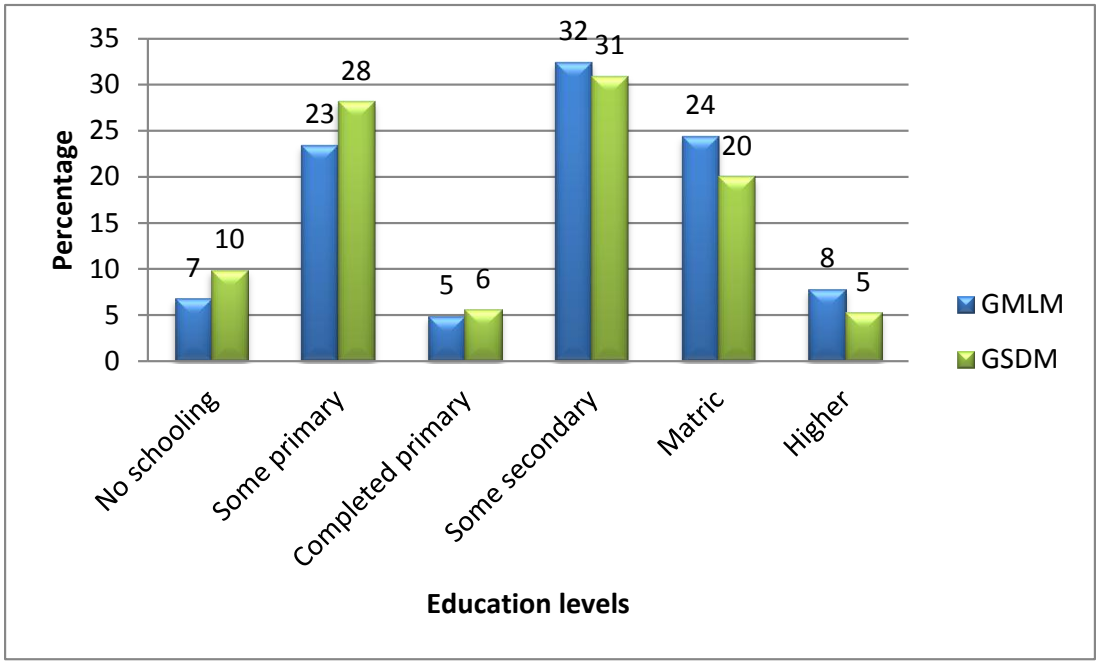

Figure 2-1: Highest levels of education for persons aged 20 and older

Source: StatsSA Census 2011

2.5. Describe the existing status of any infrastructure that may be affected.

The area surrounding the proposed Project area is fully serviced by roads, power lines, telephone lines, railway lines and buildings.

Municipal services infrastructure in the municipality is located mostly within the urban areas. According to the Municipal IDP report and the Govan Mbeki SDF report, some infrastructure backlogs exist especially within the previously disadvantaged township areas. Inadequate maintenance of existing infrastructure is a problem. As far as the outlying rural areas are concerned, these rely almost exclusively on borehole water and septic tanks/pit latrines, while electricity is provided by Eskom (Govan Mbeki SDF, June 2006).

The N17 national toll road and the Johannesburg - Richards Bay freight rail line traverse the area in an east-west direction and are augmented by a number of provincial roads connecting it to a wider region (Govan Mbeki Municipality IDP 2007 – 2011). The N17 is on the southern boundary of the proposed Project area, whilst the R547 runs across the proposed Project area. The R547 will therefore be directly affected by the proposed Project.

2.6. Describe the existing status of the biophysical environment that will be affected, including the main aspects such as water resources, fauna, flora, air, soil, topography, etc.

2.6.1. Climate and Meteorological Overview

2.6.1.1. Temperature

Modelled MM5 data for the GMLM was used and trends were observed analysing the three years available (2009-2011).

Three-year average monthly maximum, mean and minimum temperatures for Syferfontein are given in Table 2-2. The average monthly maximum temperatures range from 21.3°C in January to 7.5°C in July, with monthly minima ranging from 19.9°C in December to 6.6°C in July. Annual mean temperature for Syferfontein is given as 14.5°C.

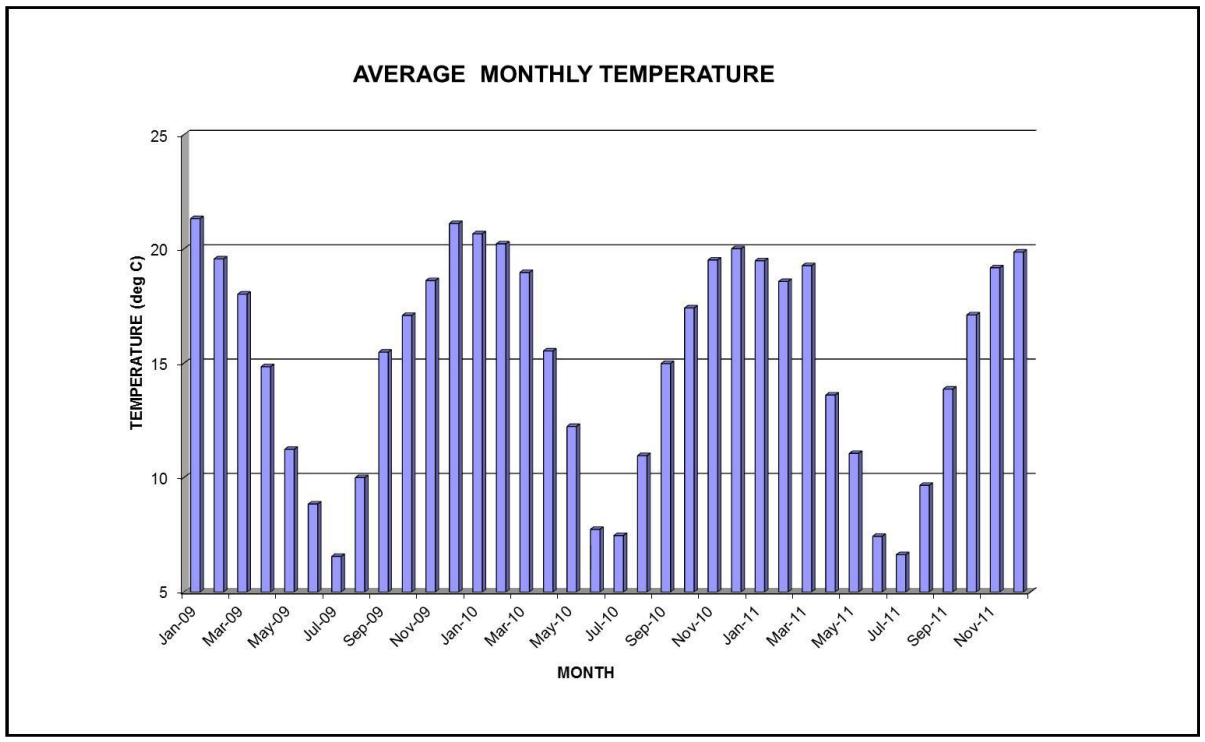

Figure 2-2: Average monthly temperature derived from the Syferfontein modelled data (2009 - 2011)

Table 2-2: Average monthly minimum, maximum and mean temperature values derived from the Syferfontein modelled data (2009 - 2011)

Temperature (deg °C)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ann
Monthly Max.	21.3	20.2	19.3	15.5	12.2	8.8	7.5	11.0	15.5	17.4	19.5	21.1	15.8
Monthly Min.	19.5	18.6	18.0	13.6	11.1	7.4	6.6	9.7	13.9	17.1	18.6	19.9	14.5
Monthly Mean	20.5	19.5	11.5	14.7	11.5	8.0	6.9	10.2	14.8	17.2	19.1	20.3	14.5

2.6.2. Relative Humidity

The data in Table 2-3 is representative of the relative humidity for the Syferfontein area. The annual maximum, minimum and mean relative humidity is given as 73%, 68% and 71% respectively. The monthly maximum relative humidity remains above 60% for the whole year and ranges from 82% in winter to 64% in spring. The monthly minimum relative humidity on

the other hand is less than 75% throughout the year, with the highest minimum (73%) occurring in June and the lowest (62%) occurring in November and December.

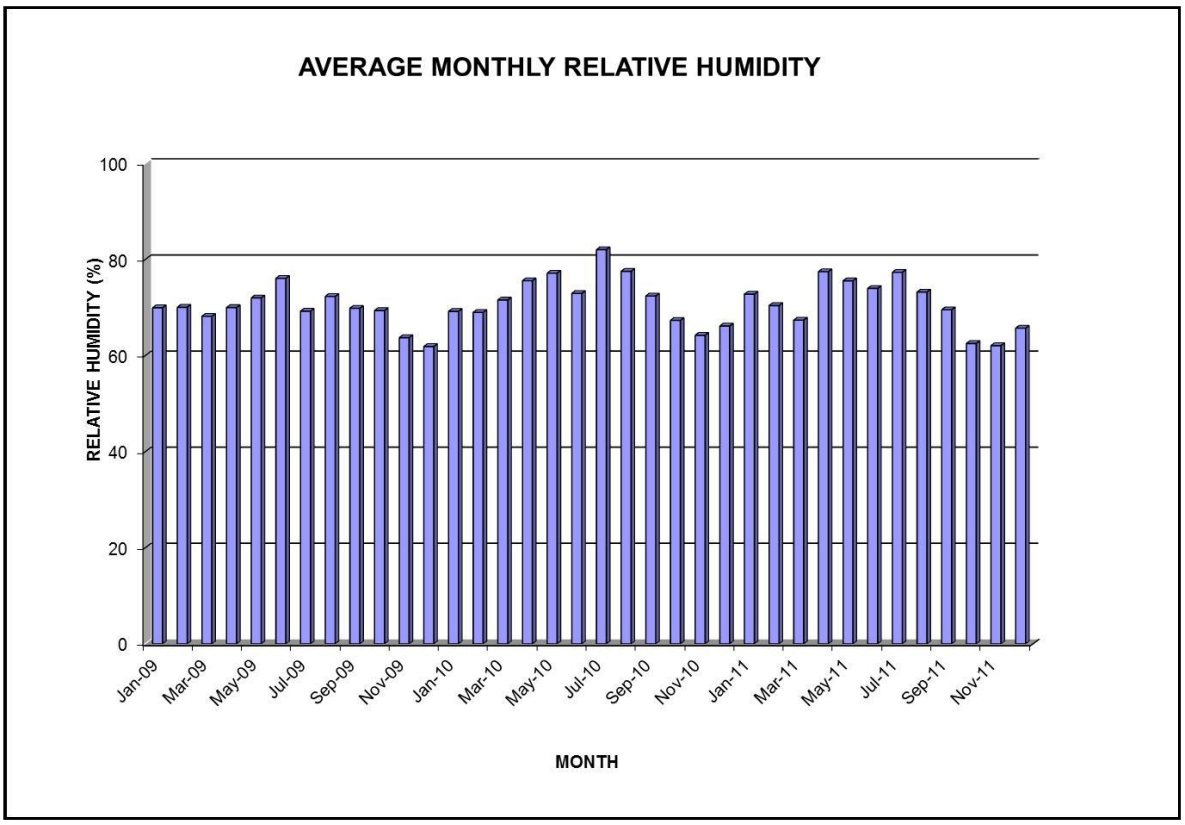

Figure 2-3: Average Monthly Relative Humidity derived from the Syferfontein modelled data (2009-2011)

Table 2-3: Average Monthly Relative Humidity derived from the Syferfontein modelled data (2009-2011)

Relative Humidity (%)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ann
Monthly Max.	73	70	72	77	77	76	82	78	72	69	64	66	73
Monthly Min.	69	69	67	70	72	73	69	72	70	63	62	62	68
Monthly Mean	71	70	75	74	75	74	76	74	71	66	63	65	71

2.6.3. Precipitation

As shown in Table 2-4, the three year annual maximum, minimum and mean monthly precipitation rates for the Syferfontein site are 82 mm, 43 mm and 57 mm, respectively. The highest monthly maximum precipitation (210 mm) occurs for January. The rate decreases down to 8 mm in July. The monthly minimum precipitation ranges between 129 mm in December and no precipitation in June and July.

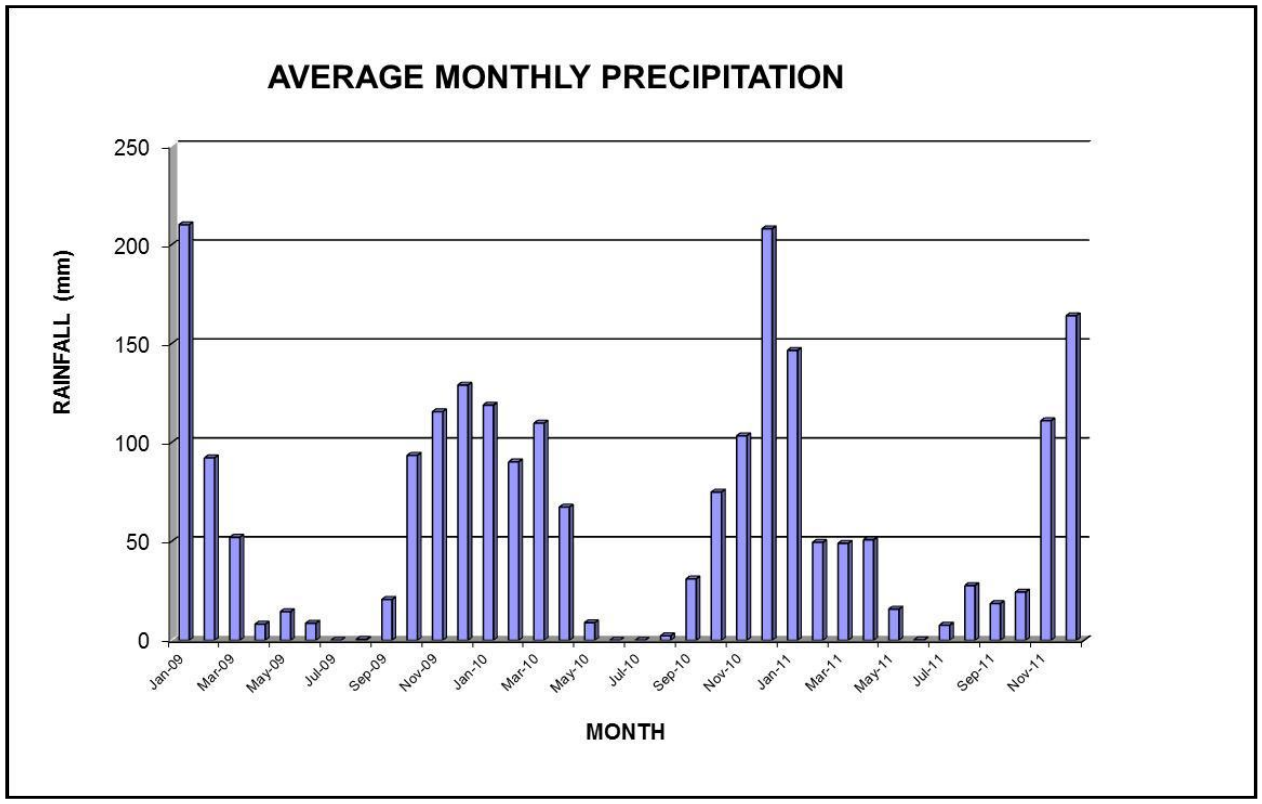

Figure 2-4: Average Monthly Precipitation derived from the Syferfontein modelled data (2009-2011)

Table 2-4: Average Monthly Precipitation derived from the Syferfontein modelled data (2009-2011)

Precipitation (mm)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ann
Monthly Max.	210	92	110	67	16	9	8	28	31	93	116	208	82
Monthly Min.	119	50	49	8	9	0	0	1	19	24	103	129	43
Monthly Mean	158	77	13	42	13	3	3	10	23	64	110	167	57

2.6.4. Evaporation

As shown in Table 2-5, the annual maximum, minimum and mean monthly evaporation rates for the Bethal area for the period 1963 to 1987 are 186 mm, 89 mm and 140 mm, respectively. The highest monthly maximum evaporation (264 mm) occurs for December. The rate decreases significantly down to 106 mm in June. The monthly minimum evaporation ranges between 153 mm in January and 7 mm in April. South African Weather Services (SAWS) stopped monitoring evaporation in 1987.

Table 2-5: Maximum, minimum and mean monthly evaporation rates for the Bethal area evaporation station for 1960 - 1987 period (South African Weather Service)

Evaporation (mm)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ann
Monthly Max.	228	188	196	140	123	106	122	178	231	259	200	264	186
Monthly Min.	153	110	100	7	60	61	68	89	118	147	140	17	89
Monthly Mean	180	149	147	107	95	80	89	131	164	184	168	186	140

2.6.5. Air Quality

Ambient air quality in this region of South Africa is strongly influenced by regional atmospheric movements, together with local climatic and meteorological conditions. The most important of these atmospheric movement routes are the direct transport towards the Indian Ocean and the recirculation over the sub-continents.

Mpumalanga Province experiences a wide range of both natural and anthropogenic sources of air pollution ranging from power generation to veld fires, mining activities, industrial processes, agriculture, paper and pulp processing, vehicle use and domestic use of fossil fuels. Different pollutants are associated with each of the above activities, which includes volatile organic compounds, heavy metals, particulate matter, dust and odours. Mpumalanga experiences distinct weather patterns in summer and winter that affect the dispersal of pollutants in the atmosphere. In summer, unstable atmospheric conditions result in mixing of the atmosphere and rapid dispersion of pollutants. In contrast, winter is characterised by atmospheric stability caused by a persistent high pressure system over South Africa. This dominant high pressure system results in subsidence, causing clear skies and a pronounced temperature inversion over the Highveld central plateau area. This inversion layer traps the pollutants in the lower atmosphere, which results in reduced dispersion and a poorer ambient air quality. Preston-Whyte and Tyson (1988) describe the atmospheric conditions in the winter months as highly unfavourable for the dispersion of atmospheric pollutants.

Precipitation reduces erosion potential by increasing the moisture content of materials. This represents an effective mechanism for removal of atmospheric pollutants and is therefore considered during air pollution studies. Rain-days are defined as days experiencing 0.2 mm or more rainfall.

The site specific MM5 modelled meteorological data set for full three calendar years (2009 – 2011) was obtained from the Lakes Environmental Consultants in Canada to determine local prevailing weather conditions. This dataset consists of surface data, as well as upper air meteorological data that is required to run the dispersion model. The Pennsylvania State University / National Centre for Atmospheric Research (PSU/NCAR) meso-scale model (known as MM5) is a limited-area, non-hydrostatic, terrain-following sigma-coordinate model designed to simulate or predict meso-scale atmospheric circulation.

This data has been tested extensively and has been found to be exceptionally accurate.

Modelled meteorological data for the period January 2009 to December 2011 was obtained from a point close to the proposed Syferfontein Block IV coal mine site (26.403822 S, 29.131606 E). Data availability was 100%.

Generally, a data set of greater than 90% (taken to be the same as that stipulated for pollutant data availability (SANS, 2005)) is required for that month/year to be considered representative of the assessed area (SANS, 2005).

Wind roses comprise 16 spokes which represent the directions from which winds blew during the period. The colours reflect the different categories of wind speeds. The dotted circles provide information regarding the frequency of occurrence of wind speed and direction categories. The figure given at the bottom of the legend described the frequency with which calms occurred, i.e. periods during which the wind speed was below 0.5 m/s.

The spatial and annual variability in the wind field for the Syferfontein modelled data is clearly evident in Figure 2-5. The predominant wind direction is from the north-northwest, north and northwest, with frequent winds also occurring from the east, east-northeast and north-northeast. Over the three year period, frequency of occurrence was 10.8% from the north-north-westerly sector, 10.2% from the north and 9.9% from the northwest sector. Less frequent winds (under 3% of the time) were coming from the south west, west and west-southwest. Calm conditions (wind speeds < 0.5 m/s) occurred for 8.76% of the time.

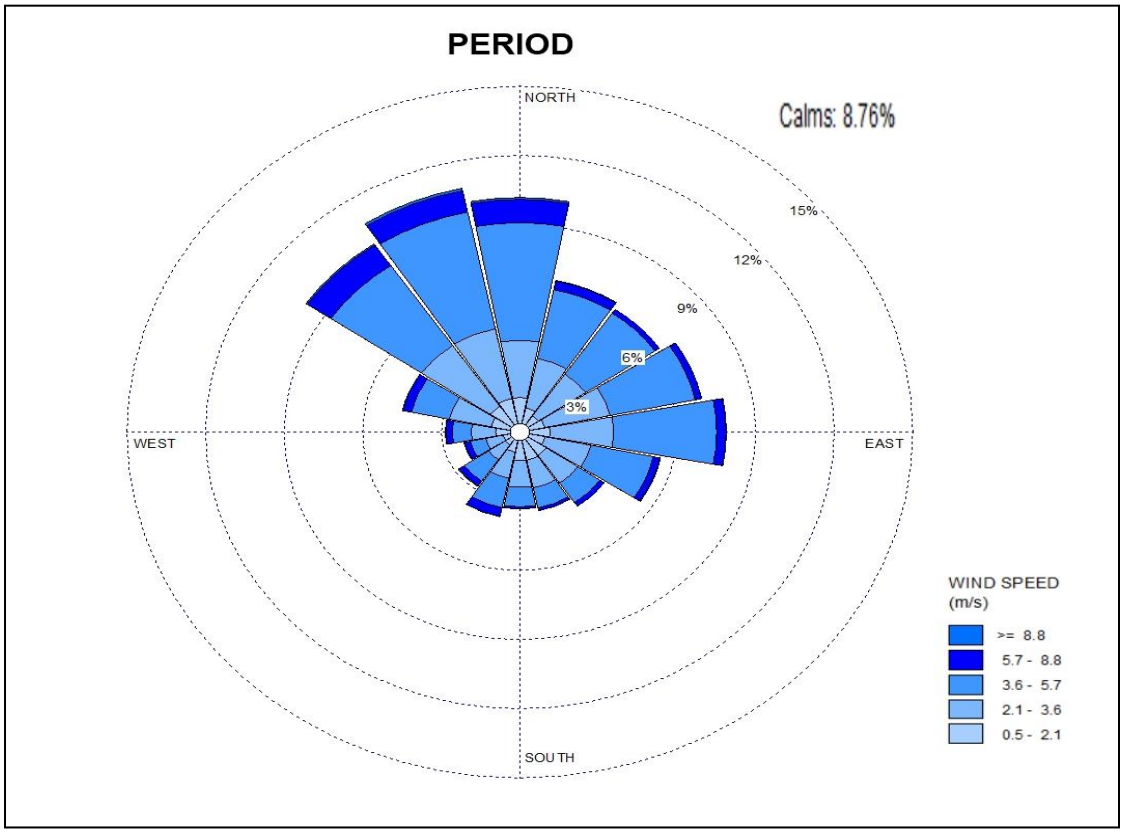

Figure 2-5: Period surface wind rose for Syferfontein modelled data, 01 January 2009 – 31 December 2011

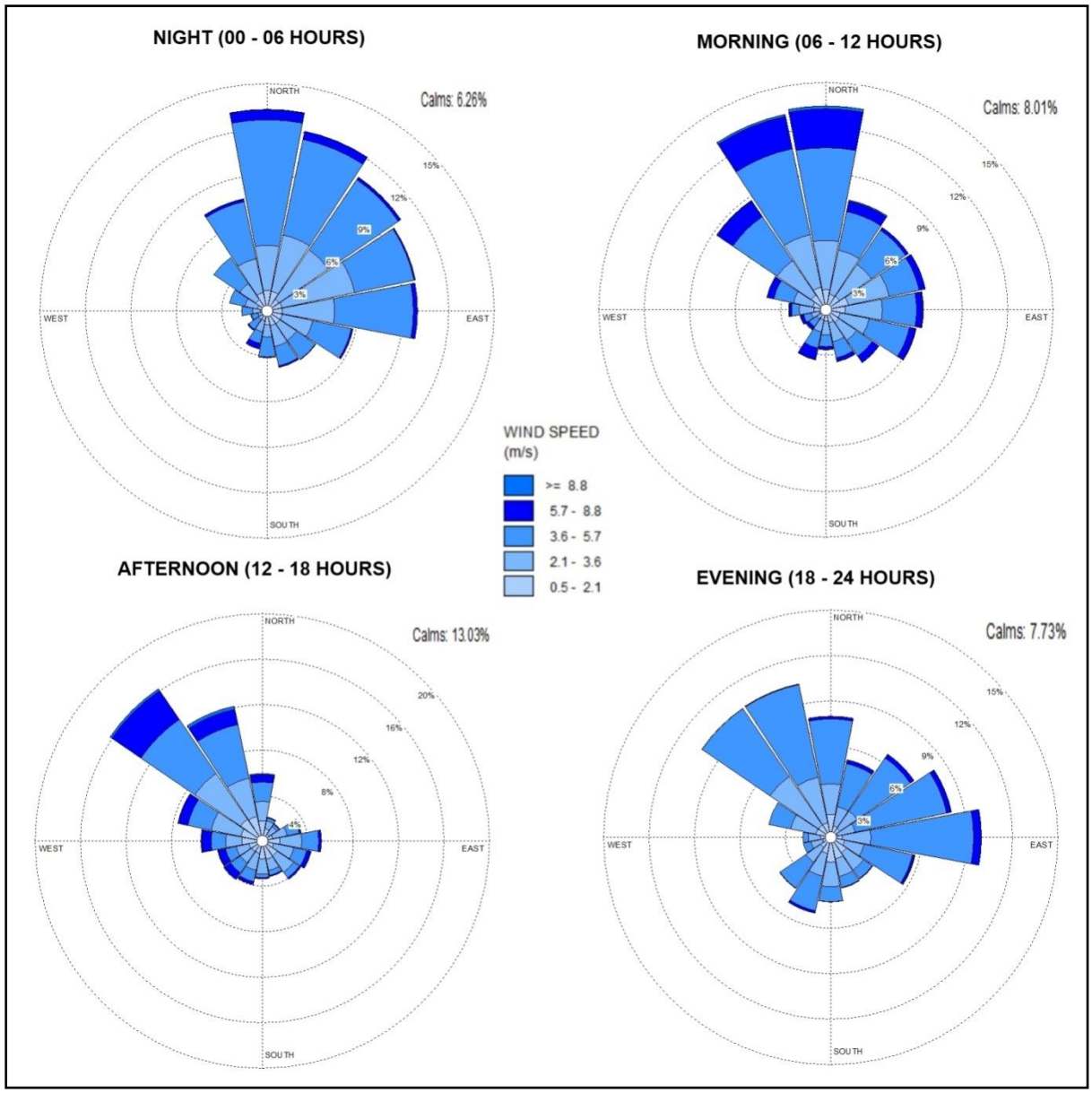

Figure 2-6: Diurnal variation of winds between Night time 00:00 – 06:00 (top left), Morning 06:00 – 12:00 (top right), Afternoon 12:00 – 18:00 (bottom left) and Evening 18:00 – 24:00 (bottom right) (modelled data 01 January 2009 – 31 December 2011)

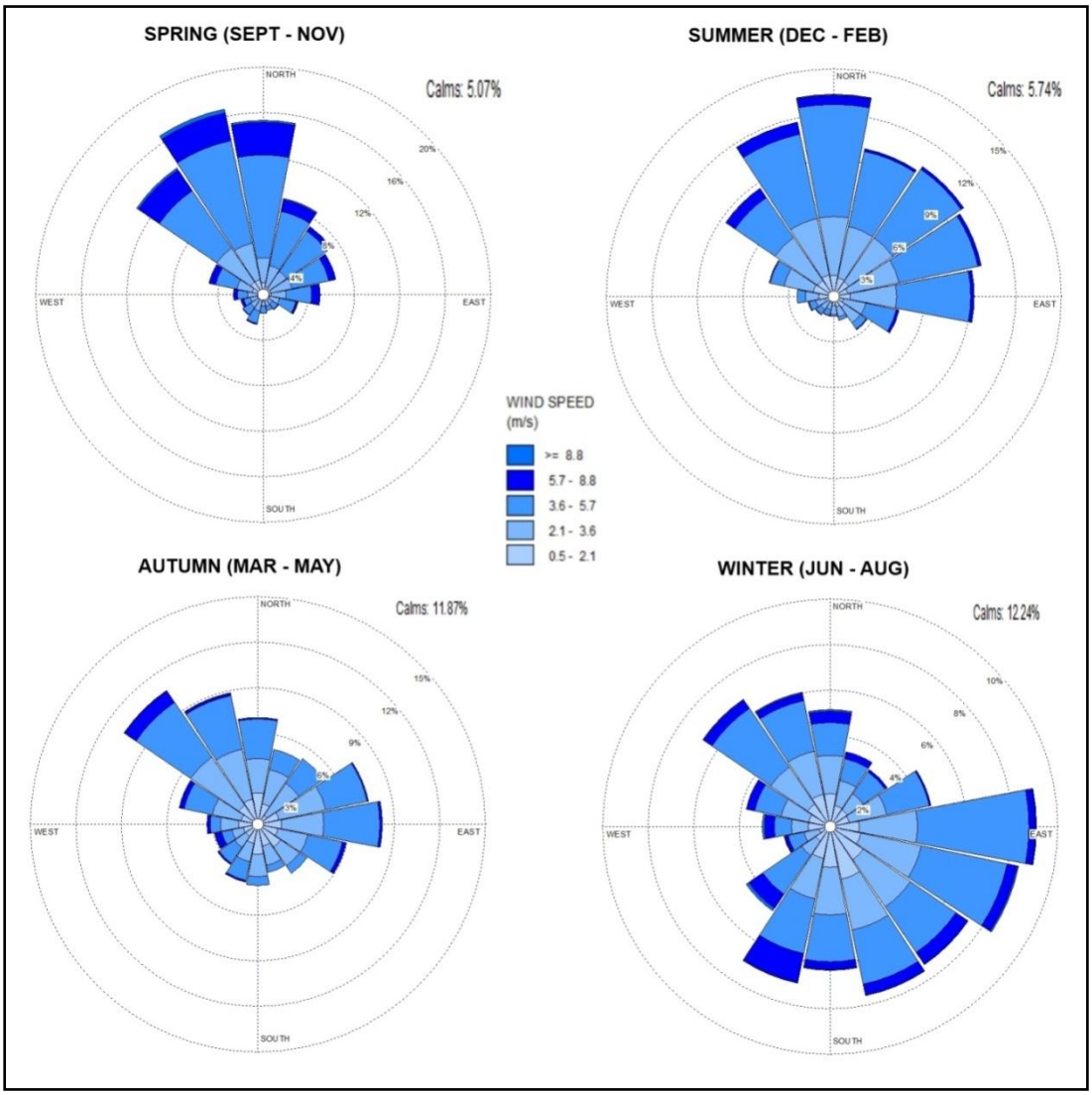

Figure 2-7: Seasonal variation of winds in spring (September – November) (top left), summer (December - February) (top right), autumn (March – May) (bottom left) and winter (June – August) (bottom right) (modelled data 01 January 2009 – 31 December 2011)

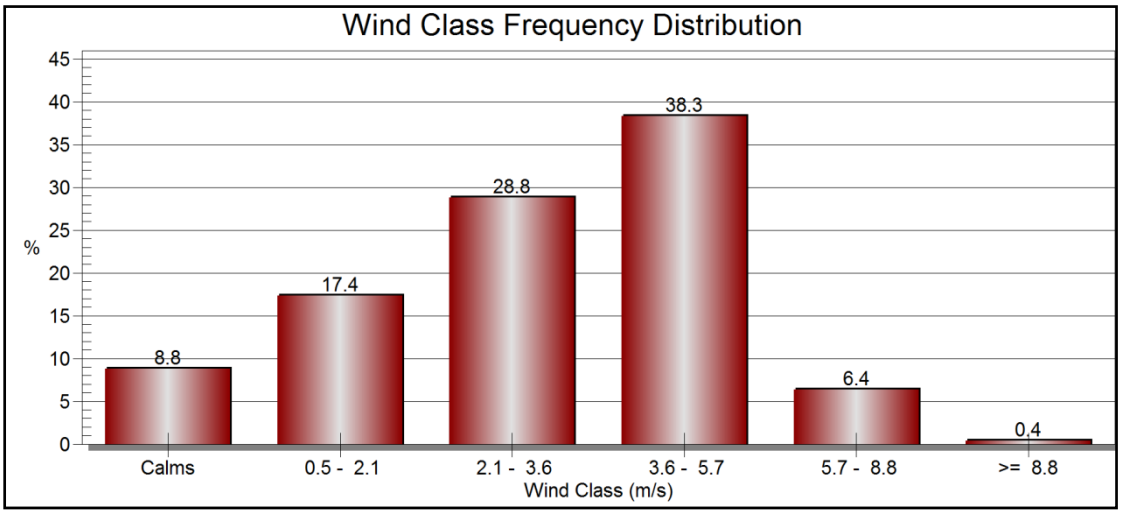

Figure 2-8: Wind Class Frequency Distribution for Syferfontein modelled data, 01 January 2009 – 31 December 2011

Table 2-6: Wind Class Frequency Distribution per Direction for Syferfontein modelled data, 01 January 2009 – 31 December 2011

	Directions (m/s)	Wind Classes (m/s)					
		0.5 - 2.1	2.1 - 3.6	3.6 - 5.7	5.7 - 8.8	>= 8.8	Total (%)
1.00	N	1.50	2.48	5.08	1.02	0.08	10.15
2.00	NNE	1.08	2.18	3.04	0.38	0.03	6.71
3.00	NE	0.86	2.17	3.20	0.20	0.00	6.43
4.00	ENE	0.98	2.53	3.31	0.25	0.00	7.07
5.00	E	1.15	2.43	3.92	0.36	0.01	7.86
6.00	ESE	1.00	1.77	2.43	0.26	0.03	5.48
7.00	SE	1.22	1.45	1.02	0.19	0.00	3.89
8.00	SSE	1.24	1.22	0.89	0.13	0.00	3.48
9.00	S	1.22	1.17	0.84	0.09	0.01	3.33
10.00	SSW	0.89	1.15	1.30	0.39	0.01	3.74
11.00	SW	0.67	0.78	1.13	0.24	0.03	2.85
12.00	WSW	0.65	0.68	0.61	0.23	0.02	2.18
13.00	W	0.93	0.92	0.72	0.25	0.02	2.85
14.00	WNW	1.12	1.62	1.48	0.34	0.00	4.57
15.00	NW	1.35	3.19	4.18	1.09	0.06	9.87
16.00	NNW	1.49	3.08	5.16	0.95	0.10	10.78
	Sub-Total	17.35	28.81	38.30	6.38	0.40	91.24
	Calms						8.76
	Missing/Incomplete						0.00
	Total						100.00

2.6.6. Visual and Topography

The topographical model indicates that the elevation of the proposed Project area ranges from approximately 1680 metres (m) above mean sea level (mamsl) in the south to 1580 mamsl in the north. The proposed Project area is situated on a relatively high-lying area surrounded by mildly undulating topography. Plan 6 (Appendix A) illustrates the topography of the area.

The majority of the proposed Project area is characterised by a slope of 0 to 4°; slopes of 5 to 12° occur across the east and western parts of the proposed Project area. There are also isolated areas with slightly steeper slopes of between 13 to 20° that occur on the northeast, east, and southwest of the proposed Project area, as illustrated in Plan 7 (Appendix A).

The surface features identified from the aerial photography within the Project boundary include farm houses, roads, agricultural areas, dams/ lakes, perennial streams along the northern and eastern parts of the Project boundary and non-perennial streams within the proposed Project area. The Dwars-in-die-Wegspruit and Vaalbankspruit streams drain the proposed Project area in a northerly direction. Wetlands occur within the proposed Project area along the Dwars-in-die-Wegspruit and the Vaalbankspruit, making it a relatively sensitive area with ecological importance in this regard. The aerial photographs, as well as pictures taken on the proposed Project area (Figure 2-9) also illustrate the existence of a small town (Kinross) on the south-western boundary of the proposed Project area.

Figure 2-9: Location of Kinross town

Most of the landscape within the proposed Project area has been transformed by agricultural activities. Land use in the area is mining and mixed agriculture consisting of mainly maize cropping and large and small livestock farming. Vegetation in the area is that of the Themeda Veld / Turf Highveld (Acocks, 1988). The general landscape characteristic of this vegetation type is that of a slightly undulating topography, with valley bottom wetlands and perennial/ non-perennial streams.

2.6.6.1. Visual/ Aesthetic Character

The visual / aesthetic character of the receiving environment was described in terms of the topography and vegetation.

The proposed Project area is predominantly characterized by cultivated land interlaced with perennial / non-perennial streams and associated wetlands. Mining activities occur at the adjacent Syferfontein Colliery and in the immediate vicinity of the proposed Project area. The Matla and Kriel power stations can be distinguished on the horizon. At night the stations become the focus of attention as their lights dominate the nightscape.

The proposed development of the Syferfontein Block IV mine will not have a profound impact on the visual / aesthetic character of the surrounding environment because the proposed development is an underground mine. There is already an existing operational mine adjacent to it and the area is already known as a “mining area”. The infrastructure of the Matla and Kriel power stations also dominates the landscape and transforms the sense of place. The proposed Project is situated in an already disturbed landscape; therefore it will not have much influence on the visual character of the area. However, the Kinross community will likely be most affected depending on where the surface infrastructure is placed. The residents here may lose the sense of place created by the surrounding agricultural activities.

2.6.7. Noise

The current ambient noise levels on proposed Project area are expected to be no different from noise levels associated with rural districts with agricultural activities. The South African National Standards guidelines (SANS 10103:2008) for typical noise levels in rural districts indicate that noise levels should not exceed 45 dBA during the day time and should not exceed 35 dBA during the night time.

The main noise sources in the area are expected to be the vehicular activity on the R547 which may intermittently impact on the ambient noise levels where it runs across the proposed Project area. Noise associated with livestock and farming activities is expected as the common daytime noise source, while Gryllidae (crickets) and domestic are expected to be the common night time noise source.

2.6.8. Vegetation and Flora

The proposed Project area falls within the Eastern Highveld Grassland and the Soweto Highveld Grassland as described by Mucina and Rutherford (2006). This vegetation type occurs within Mpumalanga Province at an altitude of 1520 and 1780 mamsl.

The vegetation consists of slight to moderately undulating plains including some low hills and pan depressions dominate the landscape. The vegetation is a short dense grassland characterised by the usual Highveld grass species, (*Aristida, Digitaria, Eragrostis, Themeda* and *Tristachia*) (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006).

Dominant and diagnostic grass species are *Hyparrhenia hirta* and *Sporobolus pyramidalis*. Non-grassy forbs include *Acacia sieberiana, Searsia rehmanniana, Walafrida densiflora, Spermacoce natalensis, Kohautia cynanchica*, and *Phyllanthus glaucophyllus* (Bredenkamp et al. 1989; Coetzee et al. 1993; Eckhardt et al. 1993; Fuls et al. 1993; Cowling et al. 1997, in Mucina and Rutherford (eds) 2006).

Relatively high rainfall maintains the grasslands during the summer months, with the mean annual range between 400 to 900 mm. frequent fires; frost and heavy grazing (formerly by wild animals and now by cattle and sheep)suppress the presence of shrubs and trees (Low and Rebelo 1998). Summer rainfall is not evenly distributed throughout the region, resulting in several different habitat types. Differences in habitat types are further accentuated by the variable soil characteristics of the region (Low and Rebelo 1998).

2.6.8.1. Species of Special Concern

2.6.8.1.1. IUCN Red Data species

The proposed Project area lies within two Quarter Degree Square (QDS) grids, namely 2629AC and 2629AD. According to the National Herbarium Pretoria Computerised Information Systems (PRECIS), no Red Data species are expected to occur for the QDS for each of the sites.

The Plants of South Africa website (http://posa.sanbi.org) lists all the Red Data plant species officially recorded by South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) for Quarter degree square grid (2629AC and 2629AD) (Table 2-7). For a plant species to be included in this list, a specimen collected in this grid must be supplied to SANBI. This list is therefore not a comprehensive list representing only those species that may occur in these grids, but rather a guideline as to what is likely to occur here. The sites sampled are also only a very small portion of the whole grid and habitats suitable for certain species in these Plants of South Africa (POSA) lists may not be present at the sites sampled. It is therefore not unusual for species in the POSA list to be absent from the sampling sites.

The plant species list obtained from the SANBI website (Table 2-7) shows one species classified as vVulnerable and one species classified as Near Threatened that might occur within in the proposed Project area that have been recorded in the grid reference. No endemic species were recorded and two species classified as Declining were recorded. These species are displayed in Table 2-7.

Table 2-7: Protected plant species

Family	*Species*	Threat status
Amaryllidaceae	*Boophone disticha (L.f.) Herb.*	Declining
Amaryllidaceae	*Crinum bulbispermum (Burm.f.) Milne-Redh. & Schweick.*	Declining
Asphodelaceae	*Kniphofia typhoides Codd*	NT
Amaryllidaceae	*Nerine gracilis R.A.Dyer*	VU

2.6.9. Fauna

Fauna expected to occur on the proposed Project area include assemblages within terrestrial and wetland ecosystems: mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates. Each of these assemblages occurs within unique habitats, where the ecological state of these habitats directly relates to the number of species found within them. The main habitats occurring in the proposed Project area are Grassland plains and pans with little altitudinal variation.

2.6.9.1. Mammals

A database search for mammal species that have been recorded in the two QDS grids (2629AC and 2629AD) on the virtual museum of the Animal Demography Unit (http://www.adu.org.za) was conducted. The said database forms part of the Department of Biological Science at the University of Cape Town. Mammal species that have been recorded in the Mpumalanga province, and could possibly occur in the proposed Project area are discussed below.

Mammal species that may occur in the proposed Project area include 3 species (listed in Table 2-8), as per Animal Demography Unit (ADU) database searches. The variety of vegetation types occurring in the proposed Project area ensures an ecologically diverse assemblage of plant species which in turn could support a variety of mammal species. Therefore, the current expected species list could be more extensive than is currently thought.

Table 2-8: List of mammal species

Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Red list category
Bovidae	*Sylvicapra*	*grimmia*	Common Duiker	Least Concern
Herpestidae	*Suricata*	*suricatta*	Suricate	Least Concern
Mustelidae	*Lutra*	*maculicollis*	Spotted-necked Otter	Near Threatened

The presence of these species will be determined during the field surveys.

2.6.9.2. Avifauna

Birds have been viewed as good ecological indicators, since their presence or absence tends to represent conditions pertaining to the proper functioning of an ecosystem. Bird communities and ecological condition are linked to land cover. As the land cover of an area changes, so do the types of birds in that area (The Bird Community Index, 2007). Land cover is directly linked to habitats within the proposed Project area. The diversity of these habitats should give rise to many different species. According to the South African Bird Atlas Project (SABAP2), almost 300 species of birds have been identified in the area; the majority of these birds are comprised of Grassland species. Of these species, 23 have been assigned a Red Data status; one critically endangered; 13 Near Threatened; one Endangered; 8 Vulnerable; and 4 are endemic to South Africa. These species are listed in the Table 2-9.

Table 2-9: Nationally protected and endemic birds

English Name	Scientific	Nationally	Endemic
Bittern	*Botaurus stellaris*	CR	
Chestnutbanded Plover	*Charadrius pallidus*	NT	
Black Stork	*Ciconia nigra*	NT	
Pallid Harrier	*Circus macrourus*	NT	
African Marsh Harrier	*Circus ranivorus*	VU	
Corncrake	*Crex crex*	VU	
Blue Korhaan	*Eupodotis caerulescens*	NT	Yes
Lanner Falcon	*Falco biarmicus*	NT	
Lesser Kestrel	*Falco naumanni*	VU	
Bald Ibis	*Geronticus calvus*	VU	Yes
Blackwinged Pratincole	*Glareola nordmanni*	NT	
Cape Vulture	*Gyps coprotheres*	VU	
Marabou Stork	*Leptoptilos crumeniferus*	NT	
Melodious Lark	*Mirafra cheniana*	NT	Yes
Yellowbilled Stork	*Mycteria ibis*	NT	
Stanley's Bustard	Neotis denhami	VU	
Lesser Flamingo	*Phoenicopterus minor*	NT	
Greater Flamingo	*Phoenicopterus ruber*	NT	
Martial Eagle	*Polemaetus bellicosus*	VU	
Old World Painted Snipe	*Rostratula benghalensis*	NT	
Botha's Lark	*Spizocorys fringillaris*	EN	Yes

Caspian Tern	*Sterna caspia*	NT	
Grass Owl	*Tyto capensis*	VU	

2.6.9.3. Reptiles

Reptiles are ectothermic (cold-blooded) meaning they are organisms that control body temperature through external means. As a result reptiles are dependent on environmental heat sources. Due to this many reptiles regulate their body temperature by basking in the sun, or in warmer areas. Substrate is an important factor determining which habitats are suitable for which species of reptile. The presence of few rocky outcrops within the proposed Project area could mean fewer reptile species are present.

According the Animal demography unit's virtual museum a total of 40 species have been recorded in this QDS in the past (http://sarca.adu.org.za/). Of these species, one has been assigned a Red Data status; the Giant Girdled Lizard (*Smaug Giganteus*) (NT) and these species are listed in Table 2-10. Twelve species in this list are designated as endemic.

Table 2-10: Expected Reptile species

Genus	Species	Common name	Red list	Endemic
Agama	*Aculeate, distanti*	Distant's Ground Agama	NE	Yes
Agama	*atra*	Southern Rock Agama	NE	0
Aparallactus	*capensis*	Black-headed Centipede-eater	NE	0
Homoroselaps	*lacteus*	Spotted Harlequin Snake	NE	Yes
Amplorhinus	*multimaculatus*	Many-spotted Snake	NE	0
Boaedon	*capensis*	Brown House Snake	NE	0
Crotaphopeltis	*hotamboeia*	Red-lipped Snake	NE	0
Dasypeltis	*scabra*	Rhombic Egg-eater	NE	0
Duberria	*Lutrix, lutrix*	South African Slug-eater	NE	Yes
Lamprophis	*aurora*	Aurora House Snake	NE	Yes
Lamprophis	*guttatus*	Spotted House Snake	NE	0
Lycodonomorphus	*inornatus*	Olive House Snake	NE	Yes
Lycodonomorphus	*rufulus*	Brown Water Snake	NE	0
Lycophidion	*Capense, capense*	Cape Wolf Snake	NE	0

Genus	Species	Common name	Red list	Endemic
Psammophis	*brevirostris*	Short-snouted Grass Snake	NE	0
Psammophis	*crucifer*	Cross-marked Grass Snake	NE	0
Psammophylax	*Rhombeatus, rhombeatus*	Spotted Grass Snake	NE	0
Pseudaspis	*cana*	Mole Snake	NE	0
Chamaesaura	*aenea*	Coppery Grass Lizard	NE	Yes
Cordylus	*vittifer*	Common Girdled Lizard	NE	0
Pseudocordylus	*Melanotus, melanotus*	Common Crag Lizard	NE	Yes
Smaug	*Giganteus*	Giant Girdled Lizard	VU	Yes
Hemachatus	*haemachatus*	Rinkhals	NE	0
Naja	*mossambica*	Mozambique Spitting Cobra	NE	0
Lygodactylus	*Ocellatus, ocellatus*	Spotted Dwarf Gecko	NE	Yes
Pachydactylus	*affinis*	Transvaal Gecko	NE	Yes
Pachydactylus	*capensis*	Cape Gecko	NE	0
Pachydactylus	*vansoni*	Van Son's Gecko	NE	0
Gerrhosaurus	*flavigularis*	Yellow-throated Plated Lizard	NE	0
Leptotyphlops	*Scutifrons, conjunctus*	Eastern Thread Snake	NE	0
Leptotyphlops	*Scutifrons, scutifrons*	Peters' Thread Snake	NE	0
Acontias	*breviceps*	Short-headed Legless Skink	NE	Yes
Acontias	*gracilicauda*	Thin-tailed Legless Skink	NE	Yes
Trachylepis	*capensis*	Cape Skink	NE	0
Trachylepis	*punctatissima*	Speckled Rock Skink	NE	0
Trachylepis	*varia*	Variable Skink	NE	0

Genus	Species	Common name	Red list	Endemic
Afrotyphlops	*bibronii*	Bibron's Blind Snake	NE	0
Varanus	*niloticus*	Water Monitor	NE	0
Bitis	*Arietans, arietans*	Puff Adder	NE	0
Causus	*rhombeatus*	Rhombic Night Adder	NE	0

2.6.9.4. Amphibians

Amphibians are viewed as good indicators of changes to the whole ecosystem because they are sensitive to changes in the aquatic and terrestrial environments (Waddle, 2006). Most species of amphibians are dependent on the aquatic environment for reproduction (Duellman and Trueb 1986). Additionally, amphibians are sensitive to water quality and ultra violet radiation because of their permeable skin (Gerlanc and Kaufman 2005). Activities such as feeding and dispersal are spent in terrestrial environments (Waddle, 2006). According to Carruthers (2001), a number of factors influence the distribution of amphibians, but because amphibians have porous skin they generally prosper in warm and damp habitats. The presence of suitable habitat within the proposed Project area should provide a number of different species of amphibians.

According to Carruthers (2001), frogs occur throughout Southern Africa. A number of factors influence their distribution and they are generally restricted to the habitat type they prefer; especially in their choice of breeding site. The choices available of these habitats coincide with different biomes. These biomes in turn, are distinguished by means of biotic and abiotic features prevalent within them. Therefore, a collection of amphibians associated with the Grassland biome will all choose to breed under the prevailing biotic and abiotic features present. Further niche differentiation is encountered by means of geographic location within the biome, this differentiation includes banks of pans, open water, inundated grasses, reed beds, trees, rivers and open ground; all of which are present within the proposed Project area. Amphibians expected to occur on the proposed Project area are listed in Table 2-11 below (http://sarca.adu.org.za/). The Near Threatened Giant Bullfrog (*Pyxicephalus adspersus)* is also expected on the proposed Project area due to available habitat.

Table 2-11: Amphibian species likely to be found on the Syferfontein Project site.

Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Red list category
Bufonidae	*Amietophrynus*	*gutturalis*	Guttural Toad	LC
Bufonidae	*Amietophrynus*	*maculatus*	Flatbacked Toad	LC
Bufonidae	*Amietophrynus*	*rangeri*	Raucous Toad	LC
Bufonidae	*Schismaderma*	*carens*	Red Toad	LC

Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Red list category
Hyperoliidae	*Hyperolius*	*marmoratus*	Painted Reed Frog	LC
Hyperoliidae	*Kassina*	*senegalensis*	Bubbling Kassina	LC
Hyperoliidae	*Semnodactylus*	*wealii*	Rattling Frog	LC
Phrynobatrachidae	*Phrynobatrachus*	*natalensis*	Snoring Puddle Frog	LC
Pipidae	*Xenopus*	*laevis*	Common Platanna	LC
Ptychadenidae	*Ptychadena*	*porosissima*	Striped Grass Frog	LC
Pyxicephalidae	*Amietia*	*angolensis*	Common or Angola River Frog	LC
Pyxicephalidae	*Amietia*	*fuscigula*	Cape River Frog	LC
Pyxicephalidae	*Cacosternum*	*boettgeri*	Common Caco	LC
Pyxicephalidae	*Cacosternum*	*nanum*	Bronze Caco	LC
Pyxicephalidae	*Strongylopus*	*fasciatus*	Striped Stream Frog	LC
Pyxicephalidae	*Strongylopus*	*grayii*	Clicking Stream Frog	LC
Pyxicephalidae	*Tomopterna*	*cryptotis*	Tremelo Sand Frog	LC
Pyxicephalidae	*Tomopterna*	*natalensis*	Natal Sand Frog	LC
Pyxicephalidae	*Tomopterna*	*tandyi*	Tandy's Sand Frog	LC

2.6.9.5. Invertebrates

Butterflies are a good indication of the habitats available in a specific area (Woodhall 2005). Although many species are eurytropes (able to use a wide range of habitats) and are widespread and common, South Africa has many stenotrope (specific habitat requirements with populations concentrated in a small area) species which may be very specialised (Woodhall 2005). Butterflies are useful indicators as they are relatively easy to locate, catch and to identify. It is for this reason that Lepidoptera will be used as the primary focus for the invertebrate survey. Red Data species expected to occur on the proposed Project area are the Marsh sylph (*Metisella meninx*).

2.6.10. Surface Water

2.6.10.1. Catchment boundaries and Water Management Area

The proposed Project area is located in the Olifants Water Management Area (WMA 04) which is primarily located within the upper catchment areas of quaternary catchment B11D (Plan 11, Appendix A). The proposed Project area occupies approximately 12 % of the B11D quaternary catchment.

2.6.10.2. Water Resources

There are several streams in the Vaalbankspruit sub-catchment draining the proposed Project area. The Vaalbankspruit flows along the northern boundary of the proposed Project area and is fed by a number of tributaries which are non-perennial. The Vaalbankspruit flows into the Dwars-in-die-wegspruit; towards the northeast. On the eastern boundary of the proposed Project area, the Trichardspruit drains from south to north through the Rietfontein Dam. The Trichardspruit and Dwars-in-die-wegspruit reach a confluence; then flow into the Steenkoolpruit which then flows into the Wilge River and towards the Olifants River. In this light, the Vaalbankspruit sub-catchment; in which the proposed Project area is located, (primarily quaternary catchment B11D) makes up the headwaters of the Olifants River Water Management Area.

The Olifants River flows northeast through the provinces of Mpumalanga and Limpopo into Mozambique. Major tributaries of the Olifants River are the Wilge, Moses, Elands and Ga-Selati, Klein Olifants, Steelpoort and Blyde Rivers. Outside of the Olifants River catchment, the Letaba River is a major tributary (catchment area 3,264 km^2) that originates in South Africa and joins the Olifants River in the Kruger National Park, just before the river flows into Mozambique.

The Olifants Catchment covers approximately 54,570 km^2 and is subdivided into 7 secondary catchments (excluding the Letaba River catchment), 13 tertiary and 114 quaternary catchments (IWMI, 2008). The Olifants River and some of its tributaries rise in the Highveld grasslands. There are several large dams in the Olifants River Catchment which include the Witbank Dam, Renosterkop Dam, Rust de Winter Dam, Blyderivierspoort Dam, Loskop Dam, Middelburg Dam, Ohrigstad Dam, Arabie Dam and the Phalaborwa Barrage. In addition, there are many smaller and minor dams in this catchment, which have a considerable combined capacity.

The upper reaches of the Olifants River Catchment are characterised mainly by mining, agricultural and conservation activities. Over-grazing and highly erodible soils result in such severe erosion in parts of the middle section that after heavy rains the Olifants River has been observed to have a red-brown colour from all the suspended sediments.

The Olifants River meanders past several mountains namely the Strydpoort Mountains and the Drakensberg Mountains, descending over the escarpment. The Steelpoort and Blyde Rivers join the Olifants River before it enters the Kruger National Park. The Olifants River crosses the Mozambique border and flows into the Massingire Dam (South African River Health Programme, 2013/11/21).

The Olifants River system has been recorded as one of the most polluted river systems in Southern Africa, this is largely attributed to the high number of anthropogenic stressors that are present; particularly in the upper catchment, and the changes to water quality that have resulted from these activities (Oberholster, et al., 2011). According to Oberholster et al. (2011) these stressors consist of intensive coal mining activities, coal-fired power generation, industrial activities and agriculture, combined with a general decline in the

operation and management of waste water treatment infrastructure, especially sewage treatment.

2.6.11. Geohydrology

2.6.11.1. Regional Geology

South Africa's coal deposits occur in the Karoo Supergroup; a thick sequence of sedimentary rocks deposited between 300 and 180 million years ago (McCarthy and Pretorius, 2009).

The proposed Project area is located within the Highveld Coalfield. The coalfield is underlain by pre-Karoo strata belonging to the Transvaal Supergroup and Bushveld Complex. Glacial events at the beginning of the Permian Period resulted in the deposition of tillite (Dwyka Formation) on the basement rocks over most of the area. Within the Karoo sedimentary sequence the Ecca Group rest on top of the Dwyka Formation.

The coal seams are found within the Ecca Group. Although rocks of the Ecca Group are widespread around the country, conditions suitable for the formation of coal did not occur everywhere and the coal deposits are restricted, occurring in the main Karoo basin in an arc from Welkom in Free State Province to Nongoma in KwaZulu-Natal, and in several smaller outlying remnants of the Karoo Supergroup.

In the Highveld Coalfield, six coal seams (numbered 1 through 6 from the base upwards) are contained in succession comprising dominantly of sandstone with subordinate siltstone, mudstone and shale (Vryheid Formation). Partings between the seams are relatively constant. However, seam splitting is common.

All the coal seams of the Highveld Coalfield are found towards the base of the Ecca Group in the Vryheid Formation. The distribution and attitude of the No. 1 and No. 2 seams are largely determined by the pre-Karoo topography. Sub-crop positions of all seams are controlled by the present-day erosion surface.

It should be noted that the No. 6 seam is rarely preserved in the present day strata of the Vryheid Formation. Generally the No. 1, 2, 4 and 5 seams are considered economic based on seam thickness and quality.

Intrusive dykes and sills, predominately doleritic in composition, are common and devolatilisation of the coal adjacent to the intrusives can be significant.

2.6.11.2. Local Geology

Available geological and geophysical data show that there are many sills and dykes underlying the proposed Project area that have resulted in the devolatilisation of parts of the coal seam.

At the existing Syferfontein Mine area, the No.4 coal seam floor forms a north-northeast to south-southwest coal floor contour high roughly in the middle of the reserve, ranging in elevation between 1,520 and 1,527 mamsl (Oryx, 2003). From this central high, the coal floor dips down towards an elevation of 1,500 mamsl at the highwall entrance of the mine

workings. The coal floor also dips towards the eastern part of the reserve to a localised low of 1,505 mamsl. Another coal floor elevation low can be seen in the most southern part of the proposed Project area, dipping to an elevation of 1,495 mamsl.

These three low-lying areas form distinct compartments in terms of potential water storage during mining activities. Depending on the direction and sequence of mining, water can be stored in any of these units.

The Karoo sediments were intruded by two phases of post-Karoo dolerite intrusions (Oryx, 2003). The oldest intrusive (commonly known as the B4 sill), is a fine to medium crystalline dolerite sill, mostly restricted to the surface, with a maximum thickness of 48.5 m. This sill is mostly eroded away in the lower lying areas.

In the northern part of the current Syferfontein strip mine area the B4 is surface bound, with the base being joint-stepped, sloping downwards in a north-westerly direction from surface and transgressing the No.4 coal seam.

The B8 dolerite is a fine-grained (porphyritic) dolerite and intruded later than the B4, along semi-planar features. The result is almost vertical intrusives, ranging in thickness from very thin to a maximum of approximately 19 m thick.

The prominent east-west striking dyke that cuts through the current Syferfontein strip mine has a thickness of up to 15 m. This is thick for the proposed Project area, with the majority of the near-vertical intrusives having thicknesses of only approximately 2 m.

The B8 dolerite sills usually feature near-vertical offshoots (dykes), where they transfer from one horizontal plane to another. These features occur predominantly along the planes of transference. This phenomenon results in extensive geological/geohydrological compartmentalisation, mainly in the southern parts of the proposed Project area.

Displacement of the coal seams caused by dolerite intrusion is seen to range from no displacement, to more or less the thickness of the given coal seam.

The dolerite occurrences in the area have specific significance with regard to the hydrogeology of the proposed Project area. Not only can groundwater compartments exist as a result of these features, but the possible groundwater interaction between mines, will also be a function of the dolerite distribution.

Devolitalisation due to the DO8 and DO4 sills is evident. The effect of the DO8 sill extends towards the northeast, while the DO4 sill extends to the west.

2.6.11.3. Diagnostic Plots

Stiff diagrams were used to characterise the groundwater by analysing the concentration of the major cations (Ca, Mg, Na+K) and anions (SO_4, Cl and HCO_3). In Stiff diagrams cations are plotted in meq/L on the left side of the zero axis and anions are plotted on the right side. This diagram is useful in making a rapid visual comparison between water of different sources.

The samples can be classified into two classes based on their cation content: those that are Ca+Mg dominated and those that are Na+K dominated. The Ca+MgHCO_3 type borehole water are typically encountered in recently recharged groundwater zones. This means that the groundwater does not have significant residence time and is freshly recharged. The NaHCO_3 type water could be a result of mixing of recently recharged waters from the weathered aquifer and waters of the deep aquifer that are enriched with Na.

The water chemistry is also displayed using a Piper diagram as shown in Figure 2-10. A Piper diagram is used to classify the water type by plotting the ratios of the major cations (Ca, Mg, Na and K) and anions (Cl, SO_4 and HCO_3+CO_3) as two points in tri-linear fields. These two points are then extended into the main diamond-shaped field of the Piper diagram to plot as one point.

The Piper diagram also confirms the results observed in the Stiff diagrams. The dominant anion is HCO_3, while the dominant cations range from Ca+Mg to Na+K and are suspected to be the result of ion exchanges between waters of higher residence time and those that are recently recharged. No mine-related impacts are evident in the samples.

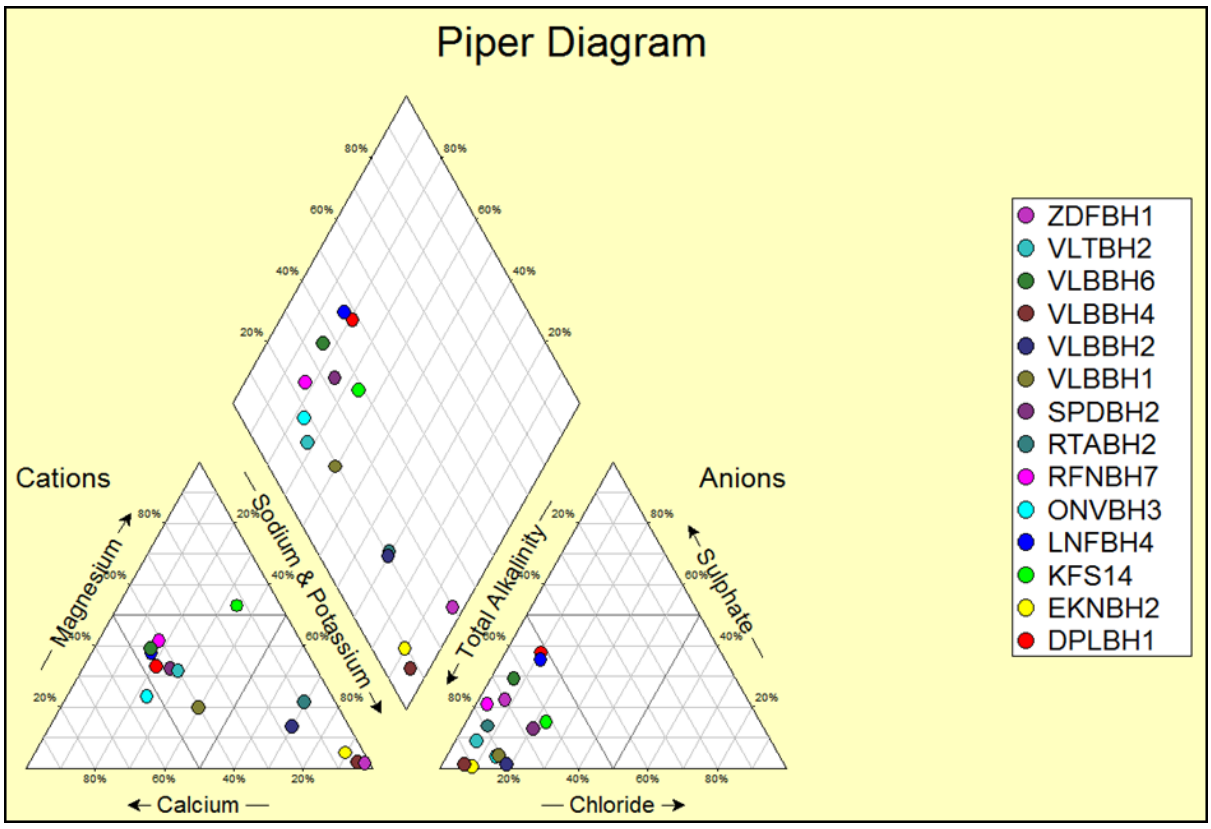

Figure 2-10: Piper diagram of the baseline water chemistry

Table 2-12: Baseline water quality as classified based on the SANS 241: 2005

		Total Dissolved Solids	Nitrate NO_3 as N	Chlorides as Cl	Total Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	Sulphate as SO_4	Calcium as Ca	Magnesium as Mg	Sodium as Na	Potassium as K	Iron as Fe	Manganese as Mn	Conductivity at 25° C in mS/m	pH-Value at 25° C	Aluminium as Al	Free and Saline Ammonia as N	Fluoride as F
Class I	(Recommended)	<1000	<10	<200	N/S	<400	<150	<70	<200	<50	<0.2	<0.1	<150	5-9.5	<0.3	<1	<1
Class II	(Max. Allowable)	1000-2400	10-20	200-600	N/S	400-600	150-300	70-100	200-400	50-100	0.2-2	0.1-1	150-370	4-5 or 9.5-10	0.3-0.5	1-2	1-1.5
	Duration	7 years	7 years	7 years	N/S	7 years	7 years	7 years	7 years	7 years	7 years	7 years	7 years	No Limit	1 year	None	1 year
Class III	(Not recommended)	>2400	>20	>600	N/S	>600	>300	>100	>400	>100	>2	>1	>370	<4 or >10	>0.5	>2	>1.5
DPHB1	2013/06/22	318.00	6.00	17.00	120.00	84.00	45.60	20.10	19.80	7.62	-0.03	-0.03	49.00	8.00	-0.10	-0.20	0.30
ONVBH3	2013/06/22	242.00	14.00	14.00	112.00	5.00	38.40	10.20	17.00	3.77	-0.03	-0.03	36.60	8.10	-0.10	0.40	-0.20
SPDBH2	2013/06/22	404.00	0.40	59.00	268.00	50.00	66.90	31.20	44.80	3.13	0.03	0.03	70.80	8.20	-0.10	0.40	0.40
VLBBH1	2013/06/22	430.00	0.40	45.00	340.00	17.00	64.10	19.00	72.40	1.35	0.03	-0.03	72.50	8.20	-0.10	0.20	0.60
VLBBH2	2013/06/22	494.00	0.40	61.00	368.00	-5.00	29.50	14.80	143.00	1.82	-0.03	0.04	82.00	8.40	-0.10	0.40	4.40
VLBBH4	2013/06/22	446.00	-0.20	20.00	388.00	-5.00	5.50	1.92	174.00	1.49	0.05	-0.03	74.10	8.30	-0.10	0.70	3.10
VLBBH6	2013/06/22	496.00	13.00	18.00	236.00	103.00	68.70	36.70	26.30	5.23	-0.03	-0.03	73.10	8.30	-0.10	0.30	-0.20
ZDFBH1	2013/06/22	588.00	1.60	27.00	344.00	106.00	2.55	-2.00	210.00	-1.00	0.03	-0.03	88.00	8.40	-0.10	0.50	0.40
EKNBH2	2013/09/04	390.00	-0.10	19.00	277.00	1.40	7.40	4.30	143.00	2.50	0.02	0.00	64.80	8.50	0.00	0.60	5.10
FFNBH7	2013/09/04	608.00	4.40	15.10	406.00	132.00	97.00	60.00	48.00	0.80	0.01	0.00	96.10	8.00	0.02	-0.10	0.30
KFS14	2013/09/04	276.00	0.70	44.00	167.00	39.00	14.10	36.00	43.00	2.00	0.05	0.01	52.60	8.50	0.00	0.10	0.10
LNFBH4	2013/09/04	362.00	31.00	23.00	124.00	97.00	51.00	26.00	20.00	4.80	0.02	0.01	53.40	7.50	0.00	0.10	-0.10
RTABH2	2013/09/04	540.00	2.50	26.00	406.00	69.00	18.70	27.00	164.00	2.10	0.03	0.00	90.70	8.40	0.02	-0.10	0.30
VLTBH2	2013/09/04	500.00	-0.10	20.00	315.00	39.00	60.00	29.00	39.00	15.60	0.89	0.18	72.10	7.40	0.01	-0.10	0.30

Note: "-" values should be read as "<" (e.g. "-1" = "<1")

2.6.12. Wetlands

The proposed Project area falls primarily within the quaternary catchment B11D within the Olifants Water Management Area (WMA4). The catchment belongs to the Upper Olifants River Management area and the greater catchment has been allocated a Low to Marginal status due to the impacts from surrounding mining activities and water contamination in particular. A large proportion of wetlands on the proposed Project area are regarded as 'Necessary' and 'Irreplaceable' according to the Mpumalanga Biodiversity Conservation Plan (C-Plan – see Plan 9, Appendix A). This places emphasis on the importance of these wetlands for the provision of ecological services to both the environment and for anthropogenic benefit.

According to the existing desktop information, the majority of wetlands within the proposed Project area belong to the floodplain systems (60% of identified wetlands) in addition to channelled valley bottom, un-channelled valley bottom, hillslope seep and pan units. Point bar deposits and the formation of ox-bow lakes were recorded to occur in floodplain wetlands on site. These features are characteristic of floodplains.

The Index of Habitat Integrity (IHI) assessment indicated that the majority of wetlands found within the proposed project area are expected to fall within the modified Present Ecological State (PES) category 'C'. The major contributor to reduced ecological integrity is the construction of dams. Small dams occur throughout the proposed Project area and as a consequence, have resulted in the shortening of natural channels and promote the onset of erosion processes.

2.6.13. Aquatic Environment

2.6.13.1. Catchments and watercourses

The aquatic ecosystems associated with the proposed Project area lie north of the towns of Kinross and Trichardt, and south of Kriel. The proposed Project area is situated within the Olifants Water Management Area (WMA4). The watercourses associated with the Block IV Project area are primarily situated in the upper reaches of the B11D quaternary catchment.

The local primary watercourses which are associated with the proposed Project area are the Vaalbankspruit and Trichardspruit with the respective confluence of these two systems in the northern expansion areas. The Dwars-in-die-wegspruit stems from this confluence, with the Dwars-in-die-wegspruit being a tributary of the Steenkoolspruit which then flows into the Olifants River. The location of the proposed Project area in relation to the local watercourses is presented in Plan 13.

2.6.14. Soils

2.6.14.1. Dominant soil forms contained in Land Type Ea20

According to the Land Type Survey Staff (2006) the land type in the proposed Project area is dominated by dark well-structured clay soils namely:

- The Arcadia (Ar);

- The Swartland (Sw);
- The Mayo (My);
- The Valsrivier (Va); and
- The Mispah (Ms).

These soils will be described in more detail below.

2.6.14.2. Arcadia (Ar)

The Arcadia soil form consists of a Vertic A overlying an unspecified material which is usually a hard rock or saprolite horizon. The Vertic A consists predominantly of 2:1 clays. They shrink in dry conditions and swell when wetter conditions occur.

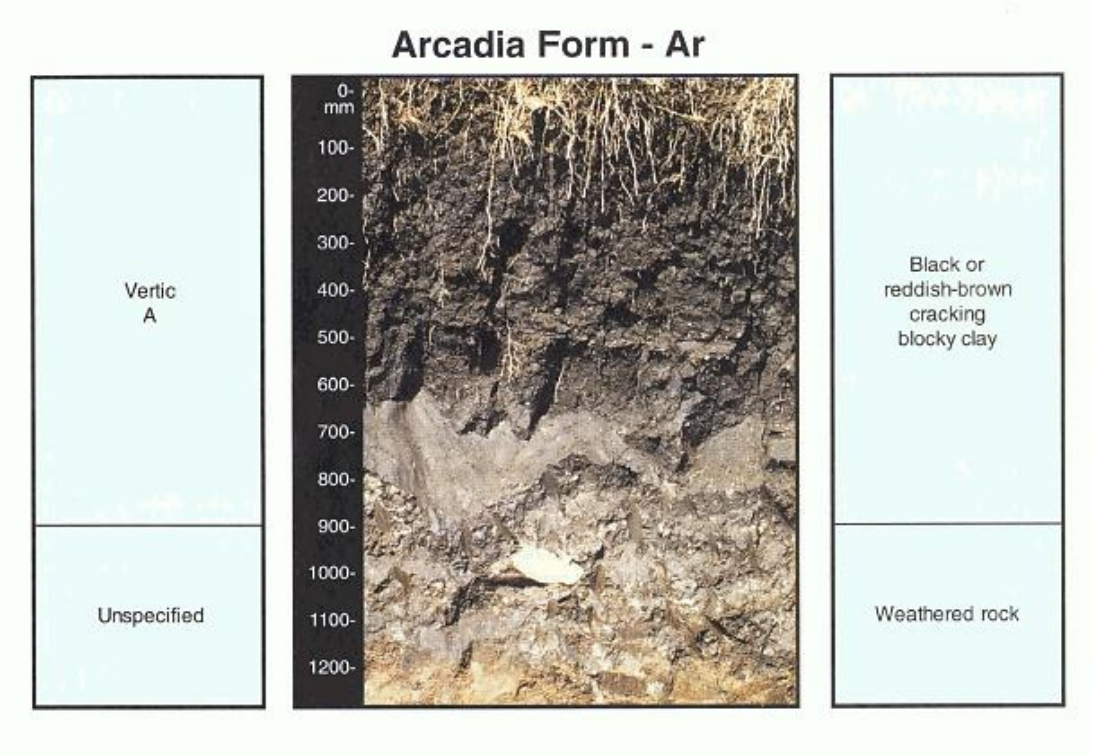

Figure 2-11: A typical cross section of the Arcadia Soil Form (Soil Classification Working Group, 1991)

2.6.14.3. Swartland (Sw)

The Swartland soil form consists of Orthic A and Pedocutanic B, on Saprolite. These soils have a strongly structured B horizon which impede root and water penetration; therefor the effective crop rooting depth is generally limited to the A horizon. These soils are also highly erodible due to the dispersive nature of the B horizon. Once the A horizon has been removed by erosion the subsoil will erode rapidly and large gullies will be formed.

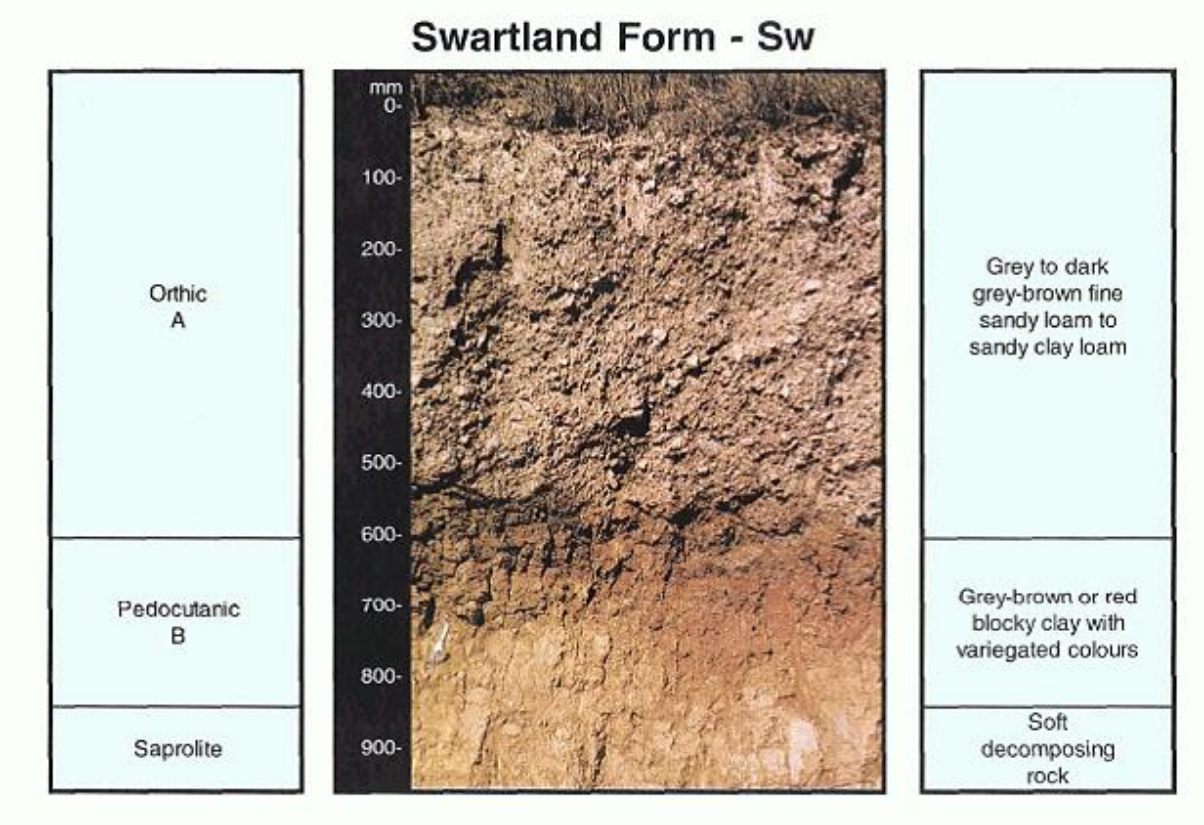

Figure 2-12: A typical cross section of the Swartland Soil Form (Soil Classification Working Group, 1991)

2.6.14.4. Mayo (My)

The Mayo soil form consists of a Melanic A horizon. However, the subsoil's are Lithocutanic (weathering rock). The Melanic horizon is very fertile and if there is sufficient depth these soils can be very productive under the correct management practises.

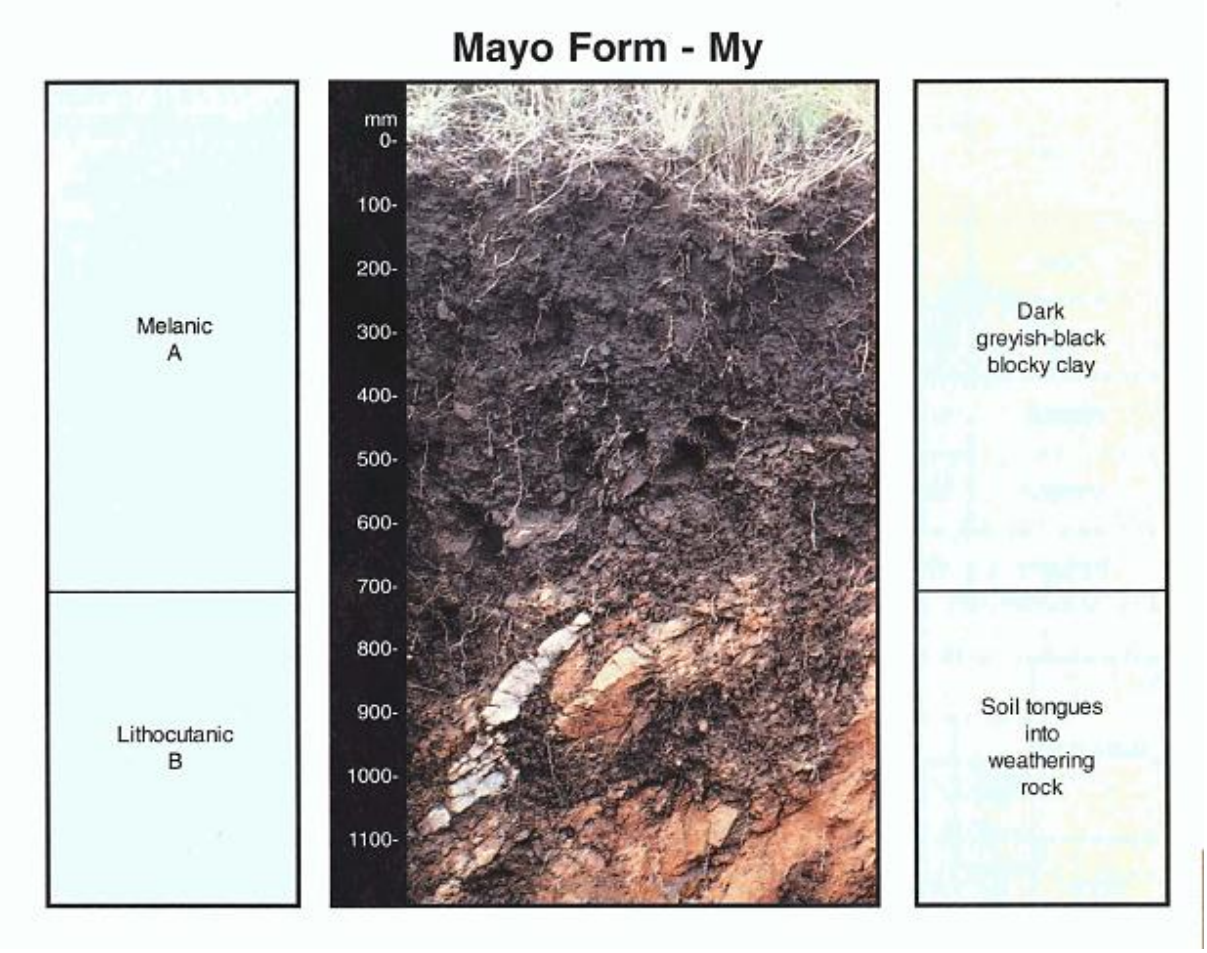

Figure 2-13: A typical cross section of the Mayo Soil Form (Soil Classification Working Group, 1991)

2.6.14.5. Valsrivier (Va)

The Valsrivier soil form consists of Orthic A and Pedocutanic B, on unconsolidated material without signs of wetness. These soils have a strongly structured B horizon which impede root and water penetration; therefor the effective crop rooting depth is generally limited to the A horizon. These soils are also highly erodible due to the dispersive nature of the B horizons. Once the A horizon has been removed by erosion the subsoil will erode rapidly and large gullies will be formed.

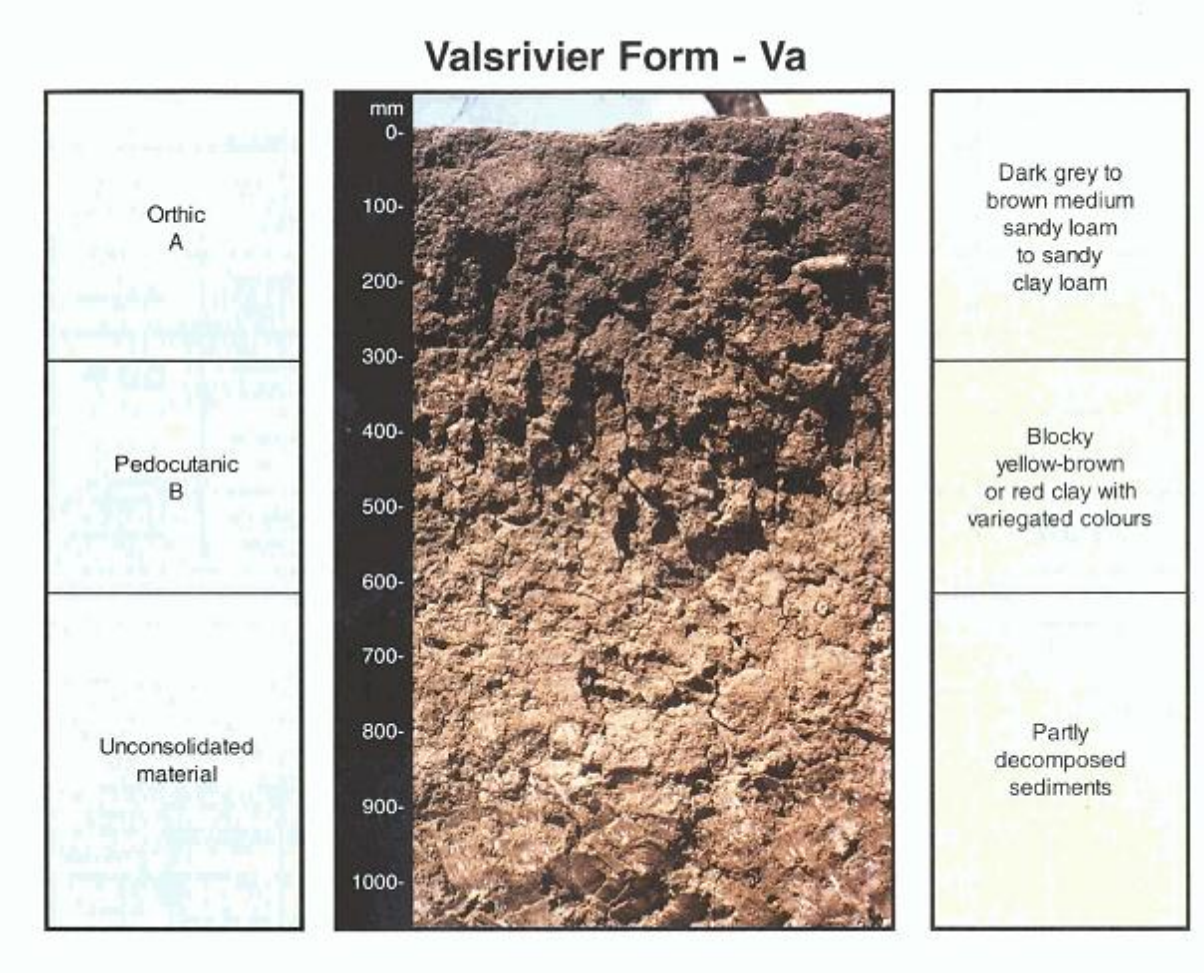

Figure 2-14: A typical cross section of the Valsrivier Soil Form (Soil Classification Working Group, 1991)

2.6.14.6. Dominant soil forms contained in Land Type Bb4

This Land Type is dominated by red and yellow apedal soils namely:

- The Avalon (Av); and
- The Hutton (Hu).

These soils are described in more detail below.

The Bb4 Land Type has shallow slopes of between 1% and 5 % and the effective rooting depths of these soils are all greater than 800mm with the exception of the Mispah soils, as these are shallow rocky soils. The clay contents of these soils range between 15% and 30% making them ideal for agricultural purposes. The dominant land capability of these soils is a Class II soil which is of good agricultural potential.

2.6.14.7. Avalon (Av)

The Avalon soil form consists of an Orthic A horizon, a Yellow brown apedal B horizon, and a soft plinthic C horizon. The A and B horizons have good internal drainage properties,

therefor water can move freely through them. However the Plinthic C shows signs of mottling and localization of iron and manganese concretions as a result of a fluctuating water table. Anaerobic conditions occur in this zone and iron and manganese reduce and then later when the water table drops oxidizes into localized concretions.

These soils are highly sought after for dry land crop production as they can produce good crop yields due to the ability of the A and B horizons to drain freely. It has the propensity to hold water in the lower part of the profile where the water can then be tapped at a later stage during the growing season by the roots.

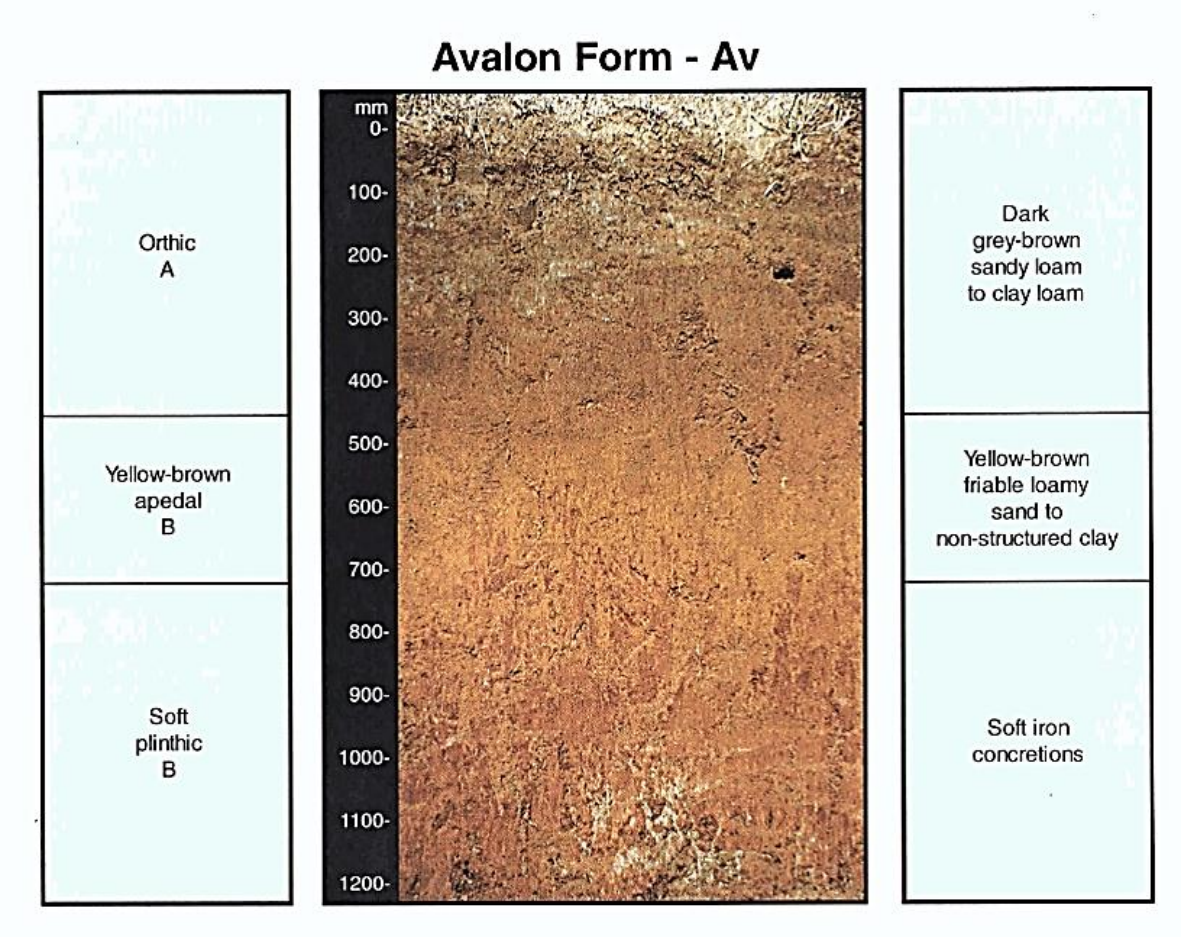

Figure 2-15: A typical cross section of the Avalon Soil Form (Soil Classification Working Group, 1991)

2.6.14.8. Hutton (Hu)

The Hutton soil form consists of an Orthic A, Red apedal B, and an unspecified C horizon which could be hard rock, saprolite, or unknown as no limiting layer was identified. These soils are freely drained and as a result, can be slightly acidic due to the low cation exchange capacity (CEC) and thus the low base status. These soils are prime soils for irrigated crop production; however they are marginal to good in dry land conditions.

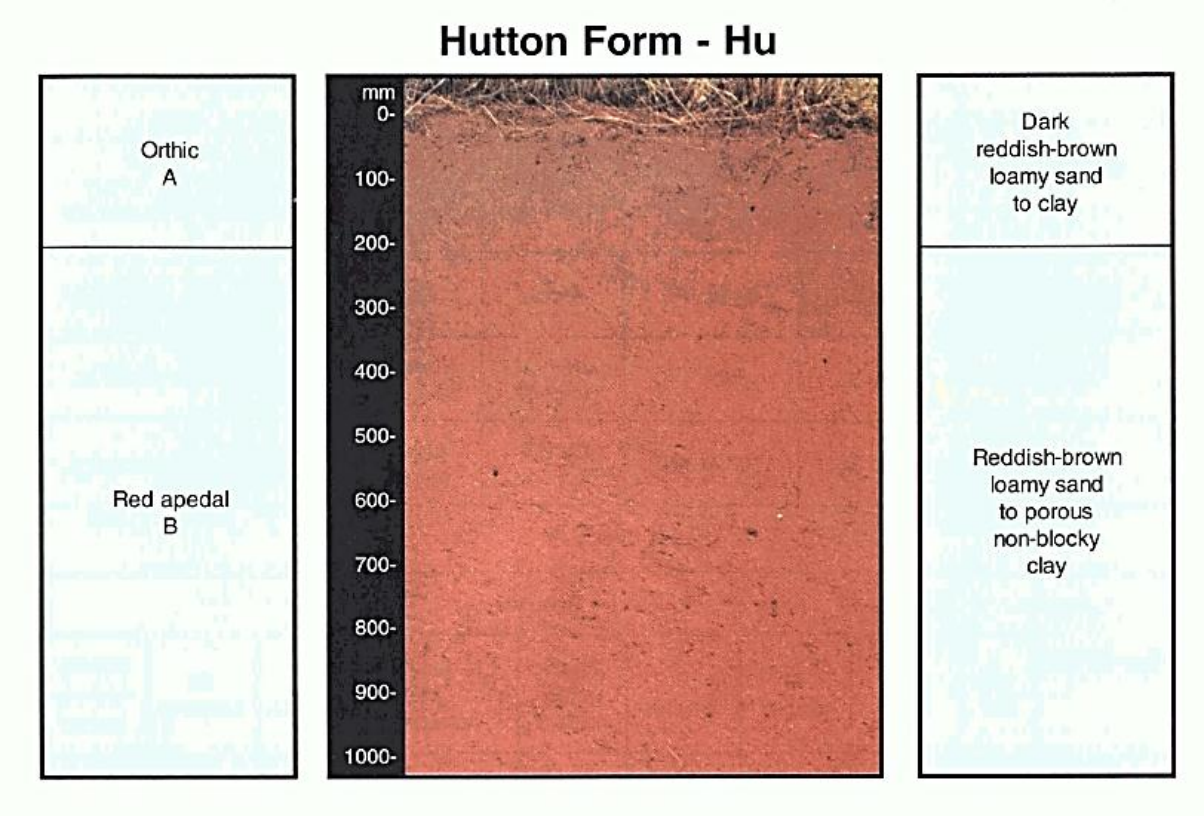

Figure 2-16: shows a typical cross section of the Hutton Soil Form (Soil Classification Working Group, 1991)

2.6.14.9. Fertility

The proposed Project area can be divided into two fertility zones. Fertility is largely based on the cation exchange capacity of the soil, as well as the type of top soil.

The Bb4 land type generally has a clay percentage between 15% and 30% which will have a low CEC. These soils will have naturally low fertility as they acidify naturally, either by rain or by vegetative removal of bases.

The Ea20 land type has a high CEC due to the increased clay content in the topsoil horizons. These top soils are also derived from base rich parent material and thus the natural fertility of these land types should be higher than that of Bb4.

3. Identification of the anticipated environmental, social or cultural impacts, including the cumulative impacts, where applicable

3.1. Provide a description of the proposed prospecting or mining operation including a map showing the spatial locality of infrastructure, extraction area, and any associated activities.

The proposed Project area is situated in the Govan Mbeki Local Municipality (GMLM) in the Gert Sibande District of the Mpumalanga Province. Please refer to Plan 1: Regional Setting, and Plan 2: Local Setting, in Appendix A.

Sasol Mining proposes the following future mining activities:

- High extraction mining of the No. 4 seam;
- Mining of the No. 2 seam (access through decline shafts from the No. 4 seam workings); and
- Possible high extraction mining of the No. 2 seam.

A series of ventilation simulations indicated that a new upcast ventilation shaft has to be established in the eastern part of the Weltevreden underground reserves, to allow deployment of four continuous miner sections and one stonework section into these reserves. This will entail establishing a 6.1 m diameter upcast shaft, with two 750 kW surface fans, to the east of the Weltevreden dyke. The ventilation fan has already been constructed and will remain operational until the current end of the LoM in 2030.

3.1.1. Resource

The proposed Project area is 5,224.684 ha in size, but only 2,783.5975 ha will be undermined. The infrastructure (including shafts) will be on the adjacent, existing Sasol Syferfontein Colliery.

The proposed Project area falls within the Highveld Coalfield. More specifically, the proposed Project area is located in the northern portion of the coal reserves owned by Sasol Mining, which stretch from Greylingstad in the southwest to Bethal in the northeast. The proposed Project area, together with Sasol Mining's Twistdraai, Brandspruit, Bosjesspruit and Middelbult Collieries is responsible for the extraction of approximately 46 Mt of coal per annum of which 41 Mt is supplied to Sasol Synfuels. The remainder of the coal is exported. The estimated coal reserves are expected to last until ±2055 (GMLM, 2006b).

Other coal mining title holders in the coalfield include Anglo Operations, Ingwe, Xstrata (now Glencore Operations South Africa), Eyesiswe and Total Exploration SA. Most of the coal mining activities during the next 10 years will take place in the central part of the municipal area (GMLM, 2006b). Since the coal seams are generally shallow, undermining in the municipal area leads to the sterilisation of land for surface development. The land normally takes approximately 1 to 2 years to settle, after which surface development can be considered subject to certain conditions (GMLM, 2006a). In some areas, subsidence might only occur later.

There are currently a total of 13 shafts in the municipal area, as well as an extensive network of surface conveyor belts to transport coal from the shafts to the Sasol Coal Supply blending facility, where the coal is blended and homogenised to ensure a stable feed to Sasol Synfuels. Coal destined for export is transported to a coal export facility located near the Sasol Coal Supply blending facility (GMLM, 2006b).

Sasol Mining is responsible for the direct employment of approximately 6 800 people and a further 2 000 indirect employment opportunities.

The available in situ coal resource for Syferfontein is currently estimated at 463 Mt of which 164 Mt will be extracted by bord and pillar mining method at an extraction rate of 35.5% and a life of mine (LoM) of approximately 20 years.

The extractable high extraction mining reserves is estimated at 15 Mt run of mine (RoM) coal and will extend the current life of mine by 18 months. The extractable No. 2 seam reserve is estimated at 3.6 Mt RoM coal and will extend the LoM by a further 4 months.

3.1.2. Mining Method and Schedule

Underground mining will take place by bord and pillar method on advance, while high extraction methods will be used on retreat.

Mining methods to be undertaken are the conventional bord and pillar and Nevid high extraction mining methods with the use of Continuous Miners feeding shuttle cars. Coal mined from the sections will be fed through a feeder breaker and then transported by a conveyor belt system to the surface at the existing Sasol Syferfontein Colliery shaft, for beneficiation or sale as raw coal. An illustrative example of the mining method is depicted in Figure 3-1.

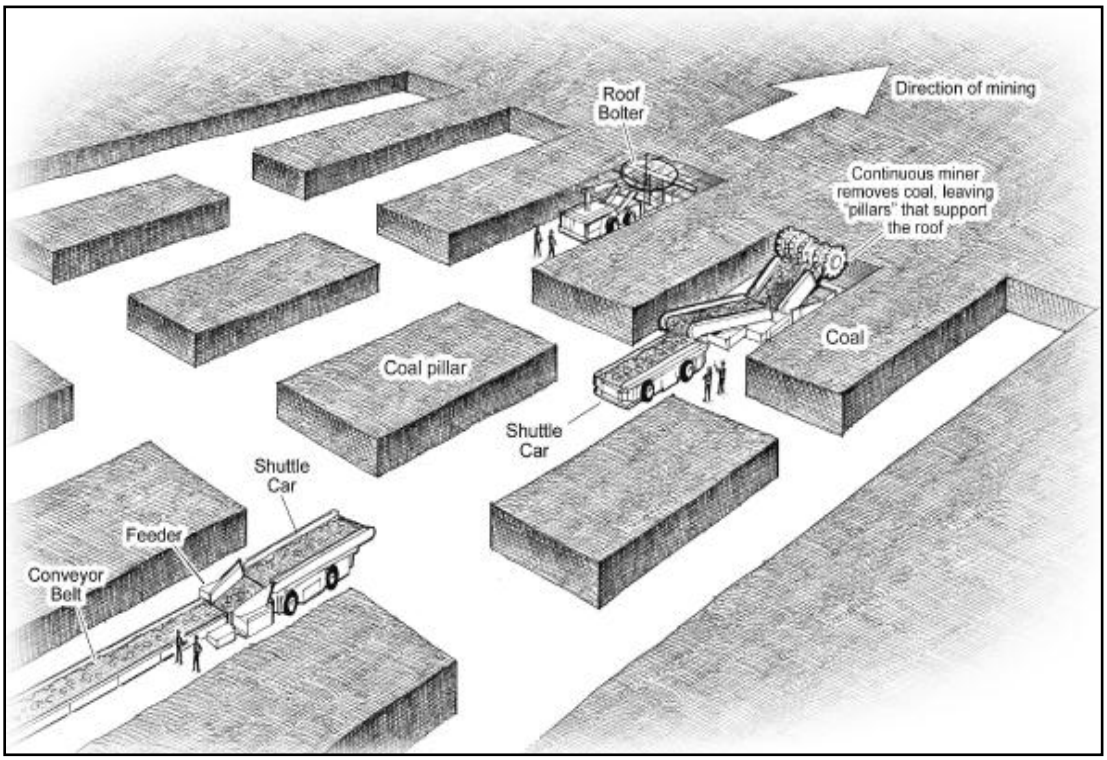

Figure 3-1: Bord and pillar Mining Method (www.interdisciplinaryenergystudy.org)

Surface subsidence in bord and pillar underground workings is generally prevented by ensuring that the pillars are correctly sized to support the mine's roof. However, due to the nature of high extraction mining, settlement of the surface is inevitable, except in certain areas where the presence of thick intrusive rocks and the depth of mining can combine to prevent subsidence.

3.1.3. Coal Seam Quality

The mineral deposit is a low-grade bituminous coal occurring in horizontal seams within the Vryheid Formation. The coal will be supplied to Sasol Synfuels in Secunda as feedstock in the manufacturing of petrochemical products.

3.1.4. Coal beneficiation

Coal is screened and crushed at the mine and transported along the existing conveyor belt system to the Sasol Coal Supply blending facility. No other beneficiation activities occur on site.

3.1.5. Water management

The Syferfontein Colliery is located on part of the DWS inter-basin transfer scheme from the Grootdraai Dam to the Rietfontein Dam. This scheme makes water from the Vaal River available to various power stations by pumping water over the catchment divide into the Olifants River Catchment.

The start of the scheme is Grootdraai Dam from where water is pumped to the Trichardtsfontein Dam. From there, water is allowed to gravitate via the Trichardtspruit down to Rietfontein Dam, where a second pump station pumps the water to the Kriel Power Station and via Kriel into the Eskom water network.

With the commencement of mining in the lowest lying valley of the Trichardtspruit, the water running into the spruit from the upstream catchment had to be diverted around the mine utilising a large upstream dam (Tweedraai Dam) and pumping system discharging the water to the Rietfontein Dam downstream of the mining activities.

A number of dams and canals were subsequently constructed to separate the clean and dirty water and manage the water in and around the mine.

Water storage at the mine is also achieved via the storing of water in underground compartments. As far as is practical, water at the Syferfontein Colliery is currently left underground and reuse maximised.

3.2. Describe any listed activities (in terms of the NEMA EIA regulations) which will be occurring within the proposed prospecting or mining operation.

Currently no listed activities are proposed to be triggered. If any listed activities are triggered according to the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) during the full EIA study, the necessary applications will be compiled in the terms of NEMA. However, all existing activities and infrastructure have already been authorised.

3.3. Specifically confirm that the community and identified interested and affected parties have been consulted and that they agree that the potential impacts identified include those identified by them.

The DSR for the EIA process was made available for public comment at the Trichardt Public Library, Evander Public Library, Kinross Public Library, as well as on the Digby Wells

Environmental website, under public documents (www.digbywells.com) from 12 August 2014 until 10 September 2014.

The FSR is available for public comment on the Digby Wells website. Making the document available will give I&APs a further opportunity to verify that their comments have been captured and responded to.

Further to the public comment of the DSR and FSR, the Draft and Final EIA/EMP Report will also be made available for public comment. Stakeholders will be notified of the opportunity to review these documents.

3.4. Provide a list and description of potential impacts on the cultural environment, if applicable.

The current cultural landscape is primarily agrarian comprising mainly maize and vegetable crop lands and grazing. Industrial and commercial nodes exist, particularly on Wildebeestfontein 122 IS Portion 14, whilst isolated parts of the landscape are reserved for public works such as the sewage treatment plant on Zondagsfontein 124 IS Portions 2 and 8. The landscape is gentle with low-lying hills interspersed with streams. Outcrops are generally not present.

During the construction phase of the Project, there will be no surface impacts as no infrastructure will be constructed on the proposed Project area.

3.5. Provide a list and description of potential impacts identified on the heritage environment, if applicable.

A description of the potential impacts identified on the heritage environment has been discussed in Section 2.3.

3.6. Provide a list and description of potential impacts identified on the socio-economic conditions of any person on the property and on any adjacent or non-adjacent property who may be affected by the proposed prospecting or mining operations.

3.6.1. Contribution to GDP

Whilst the Sasol Syferfontein Operation will have a finite life and therefore will not be an infinite sustainable economic activity for the region, it will create an economic ‘window of opportunity’, and financial resources generated through the operation will be harnessed towards the development of alternative forms of income generation in the area of the mine and the region.

3.6.2. Construction Phase

3.6.2.1. <u>Employment</u>

It is proposed that Syferfontein will be mined by current Sasol Syferfontein Colliery employees. No new jobs will be created, but rather a continuation of existing employment. This will remain a positive impact on unemployment in the district.

3.6.2.2. Social Infrastructure

The possible influx of construction workers seeking employment may place an additional burden on the social infrastructure of the Secunda area.

3.6.2.3. Staff Accommodation

During construction contract labour will be accommodated in private accommodation in Secunda, Trichardt, Evander, eMbalenhle and Bethal. Construction staff seeking employment may have a minor impact on accommodation in the Secunda area. The permanent workforce will consist of existing mine workers from the current Sasol Syferfontein Colliery Operations and will therefore have no additional impact on housing infrastructure in the Secunda area.

3.6.2.4. Road Safety

Construction workers will be transported to the proposed Project area daily and materials will be brought to the proposed Project area. The increase in traffic will have a very low negative impact on existing road users.

3.6.3. Operational Phase

3.6.3.1. Employment

Although mine workers will be redeployed within Sasol Mining to fill these positions, they can effectively be considered new positions since these workers would otherwise be unemployed.

3.6.3.2. Social Infrastructure

It is proposed that Sasol Syferfontein will be mined by the current Sasol Syferfontein Colliery employees. The social infrastructure of Secunda currently caters for these workers adequately. Consequently, the mine will have no impact on social infrastructure in Secunda.

3.6.3.3. Staff Accommodation

The permanent workforce will consists of existing mine workers from existing Sasol Syferfontein Colliery Operations and will therefore have no additional impact on housing infrastructure in the Secunda area.

3.6.3.4. Road Safety

Workers will be provided with a transport allowance and find their own transport to work. Most of this transport is likely to be by bus and taxi. The proposed Project area is accessible from most areas in the Secunda region via various public roads.

3.6.4. Decommissioning and Closure Phase

3.6.4.1. Loss of income

It is proposed that Sasol Syferfontein will be mined by current Sasol Syferfontein Colliery employees. The loss of these jobs will affect the individual households. Mine-related secondary employment could also suffer. It should however be stressed that the proposed

Project will last for approximately 30 years, bringing a sustainable income to individuals for a substantial period.

3.7. Provide a list of potential impacts (positive and negative) on: employment opportunities, community health, community proximity, and links to the Social and Labour Plan.

The potential impacts on employment opportunities, community health, community proximity, and the Social Labour Plan (SLP) identified during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases are indicated in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: Potential impacts the Socio-Economy during the Construction, Operational and Decommissioning Phase.

Activity	Description	Potential Impacts
Construction Phase		
Community Health and Community Proximity		
1. Construction activities	The proposed Project will attract people from outside the local area that are searching for work.	This may have a significant negative impact on the social environment. The infiltration of outsiders searching for work will likely cause the current HIV/AIDS rate to be compromised. A positive impact is that there will be a larger income base to support the local economy. The influx of people into the area - be it to work or search for work at the proposed mine - will likely place pressure on local municipal services such as sanitation and housing. The mine will not be providing accommodation for its staff, giving lower paid employees the option of informal settlement, even if given a living out allowance. The creation or expansion of informal settlements around the mine will negatively affect the environmental health of area.
Operational Phase		
Employment Opportunities		
2. Operation of the Mine and infrastructure	There will likely be fewer operational phase work opportunities, although they will be more long lasting than the	Given the large number of people throughout Mpumalanga Province who have no formal income and the levels of unemployment, expectations of employment at the proposed mine will

Activity	Description	Potential Impacts
	construction phase ones.	be high, particularly amongst those living around the proposed Project area. The establishment of the proposed mine will boost the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the local, regional and national economy, having both a direct and a multiplier effect at these scales. There will also be an additional contribution towards household incomes, which should improve the quality of life for household members. Sasol Mining's SLP will continue to be aligned with the GMLM's IDP and the LED plans.
Community Health and Community Proximity		
3. Operation of the Mine and infrastructure	The proposed Project will attract people from outside the local area that are searching for work.	This may have a significant negative impact on the social environment as the infiltration of outsiders searching for work will likely cause this low rate to be compromised. A positive impact is that there will be a larger income base to support the local economy.
Decommissioning Phase		
4. Decommissioning activities	Possible retrenchment	The decommissioning phase will see a loss of income for the individuals employed at the mine. This will in turn have a negative impact on their families. This refers to those employed directly by the mine and those employed through contractors. Those that are unable to find alternative employment may not be able to maintain the lifestyle they had while employed, for example servicing debts that they incurred through loans, paying for their children's' school fees and paying for municipal services at their homes. The inability to afford the upkeep of their families may lead to psychological depression which in turn may lead to alcohol and drug abuse, thus putting the ex-employees and

Activity	Description	Potential Impacts
		their families deeper into poverty. From a positive perspective, employees will have gained skills and qualifications that they can use to find employment elsewhere. With additional qualifications and work experience, they will be more employable than they were prior to having worked for the proposed mine.

3.8. Provide a list and description of potential impacts identified on the biophysical environment including but not limited to impacts on: flora, fauna, water resources, air, noise, soil etc.

3.8.1. Topography

3.8.1.1. Construction Phase

There will be no impacts during the construction phase of the Project.

3.8.1.2. Operational Phase

Subsidence may occur over approximately 50% of the mining area that will be mined by pillar extraction. However, subsidence impacts will be more prevalent on the edges of panels. Experience of subsidence in other areas around Secunda suggest that this degree of subsidence will cause moderate cracking (<50mm wide) on the edges of panels. Bord and pillar mining over the remaining area will probably have no impact.

3.8.1.3. Decommissioning and Closure Phase

Due to the relatively large areas that could be affected by the subsidence as a result of the high extraction, and the resultant “ponding” that may occur, the topography could potentially be altered.

3.8.2. Geology

3.8.2.1. Construction Phase

There will be no impacts during the construction phase of the Project.

3.8.2.2. Operational Phase

A percentage of the bord and pillar development will be stooped (high extraction mining). With stooping the impact on the geology includes both the extraction of the coal, as well as the impact on the overlying aquifer above the stooped areas with possible surface subsidence. The main catalyst for surface subsidence is the partial removal of pillars within the coal seam. As the coal pillars are extracted, progressive collapse of the roof leads to fracturing and collapse of the overlying rock strata into the void created by coal removal.

The extent of fracturing and collapse in the vertical dimension is a function of various parameters including the level of primitive stresses, the panel extraction width, competence of roof strata and coal seam thickness.

Bord and pillar mining will have an impact on the geology in the proposed Project area. Neither surface infrastructure nor agricultural activities will be affected above bord and pillar areas. Stooping will also have an impact on the geology.

3.8.2.3. Decommissioning and Closure Phase

No additional impacts on the geology are incurred as a result of the decommissioning or closure activities.

3.8.3. Soils

3.8.3.1. Construction Phase

There will be no impacts during the construction phase of the Project.

3.8.3.2. Operational Phase

Underground mining with pillar extraction results in subsidence which causes the following impacts:

- Surface cracks;
- Changes to topography and hydrology; and
- Changes to the geohydrological regime.

The significance of the impacts on the soils on the proposed Project area may be differentiated according to the two broad categories:

- Free draining red and yellow-brown soils (e.g. Hutton, Clovelly and Avalon Forms); and
- Black clayey soils (e.g. Willowbrook, Arcadia and Rensburg Forms).

Based on the findings and reports received on the geotechnical conditions and potential for collapse of the surface, and with the major part of the area returning soils that are susceptible to compaction and erosion, the operation will probably have an impact on soils in the proposed Project area.

3.8.3.3. Decommissioning and Closure Phase

On-going rehabilitation during the decommissioning and closure phase of the Project will probably have a moderate positive impact on soils in the long term. This is assuming that the impacts of subsidence and ponding have been engineered to be free draining and stand alone.

3.8.4. Land Capability

3.8.4.1. Construction Phase

There will be no impacts during the construction phase of the Project.

3.8.4.2. Operational Phase

Due to the relatively large areas that could possibly be affected by the collapse of the stooped out areas (high extraction), and the resultant “ponding” that may occur, the land capability of the mining area could potentially alter significantly, reducing the capability of the land to possible “wilderness” or “wetland” status.

3.8.4.3. Decommissioning and Closure Phase

Due to the relatively large areas that could be affected by the subsidence as a result of the high extraction, and the resultant “ponding” that may occur; the land capability could potentially be altered.

3.8.5. Land Use

3.8.5.1. Construction Phase

There will be no impacts during the construction phase of the Project.

3.8.5.2. Operational Phase

Land use of over the mining area will remain unchanged apart from areas affected by ponding.

3.8.5.3. Decommissioning and Closure Phase

There will be no impacts during the decommissioning phase of the Project.

3.8.6. Surface Water

3.8.6.1. Construction Phase

There will be no impacts during the construction phase of the Project.

3.8.6.2. Operational Phase

The will be no impacts during the operational phase of the Project.

3.8.6.3. Decommissioning and Closure Phase

The will be no impacts during the decommissioning phase of the Project.

3.8.7. Groundwater

3.8.7.1. Construction Phase

There will be no impact during the construction phase of the Project.

3.8.7.2. Operational Phase

3.8.7.2.1. Impact of mining on groundwater fluxes

During bord and pillar mining, significant influxes of groundwater to the underground mine will occur with the intersection of preferential groundwater flow zones, including dolerite dyke contact zones, faults or fissures.

With stooping, significant influxes of groundwater will occur if subsidence occurs. Groundwater contained in formations immediately above the pillar extraction panels will drain into the mine workings.

3.8.7.2.2. Impact on the surrounding groundwater users

Bord and pillar mining does not lead to a drop in groundwater levels in the shallow weathered zone aquifer, on condition that pillars remain structurally stable.

Stooping will however result in a localised drop in groundwater levels as pillars are removed. In pillar extraction panels declining in groundwater levels, within and around surface subsidence areas, will manifest as a cone of depression, stretching in all directions around areas of pillar extraction. The extent of this cone of depression is a function of the magnitude in the water level decline and subject to the hydraulic conductivity of the surrounding aquifer host rock. Physical and hydraulic aquifer boundaries will also influence the final delineation of such a cone of depression.

3.8.7.2.3. Impact of mine water make on the quality of surrounding groundwater

Groundwater draining into the underground mine workings will be of a good quality. The pH will be slightly neutral to alkaline due to the presence of bicarbonate species. However, once the groundwater reaches the mine, the material that it comes into contact with will influence its quality.

The following sequence of chemical reactions will occur:

- The groundwater seeping into the mine will generally be of good quality, except for suspended solids present. Inflowing water can be used for mining and excess water make can be pumped to dirty water dams or stored in underground compartments;
- The water present will be alkaline, but the Total Dissolved Solids content will increase due to the contact with the coal floor/pillars;
- Groundwater will continue to percolate through the roof downward to the saturated areas. This will lead to the mixing of initially alkaline to neutral groundwater, with relative stagnant, alkaline groundwater on the mined horizon; and
- Acidification of some local parts of the mine water around highly carbonaceous material is not excluded because of the long operational phase that leaves enough time for pyrite oxidation in the older parts of the mine.

3.8.7.3. Decommissioning and Closure Phase

In the underground sections, water will continue to accumulate, as water will no longer be used as part of the operational phase water management.

External groundwater users affected during the operational phase will continue to be affected and compensation measures will remain in place. The decommissioning activities themselves have no impact on the groundwater regime.

3.8.8. Air Quality

3.8.8.1. Construction Phase

There will be no impact during the construction phase of the Project.

3.8.8.2. Operational Phase

There will be no impacts during the operational phase of the Project.

3.8.8.3. Decommissioning and Closure Phase

There will be no impacts during the decommissioning phase of the Project.

3.8.9. Noise

3.8.9.1. Construction Phase

There will be no impacts during the construction phase of the Project.

3.8.9.2. Operational Phase

There will be no impacts during the operational phase of the Project.

3.8.9.3. Decommissioning and Closure Phase

There will be no impacts during the decommissioning phase of the Project.

3.8.10. Vegetation

3.8.10.1. Construction Phase

There will be no impacts during the construction phase of the Project. All shafts have been constructed to the underground workings, at the adjacent mining property.

3.8.10.2. Operational Phase

Due to the relatively large areas that could be affected by the subsidence as a result of the high extraction, and the resultant “ponding” that may occur, the land capability could potentially be altered significantly, with relatively large areas where permanent ponding or water logging might occur, reducing the capability of the land to “wilderness” or “wetland” status.

3.8.10.3. Decommissioning and Closure Phase

Once mining activities will have come to an end, the subsidence associated with the high extraction areas will have occurred and the extent and intensity of it will be known.

3.8.11. Animal Life

3.8.11.1. Construction Phase

There will be no impacts during the construction phase of the Project.

3.8.11.2. Operational Phase

The main impact of mining will be ponding, which could significantly reduce the area of grassland, but increase wetland habitats proportionately.

3.8.11.3. Decommissioning and Closure Phase

Once mining activities will have come to an end, the subsidence associated with the stooping areas will have occurred and the extent and intensity of it will be known.

3.8.12. Archaeological and Cultural Historical Sites

3.8.12.1. Construction Phase

There will be no impacts during the construction phase of the Project.

3.8.12.2. Operational Phase

Mining will occur by bord and pillar methods. Subsidence as a result of high extraction could possibly have an impact on the four graves located in the proposed Project area.

3.8.12.3. Decommissioning and Closure Phase

Post-closure potential risk of subsidence is still a possibility, if subsidence does occur, it will have a negative impact on the four graves located within the proposed Project area.

3.8.13. Sensitive Landscapes

3.8.13.1. Construction Phase

Sensitive landscapes in relation to the present Project are defined as wetlands. There will be no impacts during the construction phase of the Project.

3.8.13.2. Operational Phase

Mining will occur by bord and pillar methods. Subsidence will not affect wetlands as high extraction mining is not allowed underneath wetlands.

3.8.14. Visual Aspects

3.8.14.1. Construction Phase

There will be no impacts during the construction phase of the Project.

3.8.14.2. Operational Phase

There will be no impacts during the operational phase of the Project.

3.8.14.3. Decommissioning and Closure Phase

There will be no impacts during the decommissioning phase of the Project.

3.9. Provide a description of potential cumulative impacts that the proposed prospecting or mining operation may contribute to, considering other identified land uses which may have potential environmental linkages to the land concerned.

Cumulative effects are caused by the accumulation and interaction of multiple stresses affecting the parts and the functions of ecosystems. Of particular concern is the knowledge that ecological systems sometimes change abruptly and unexpectedly in response to apparently small incremental stresses. For purposes of this report, cumulative impacts have

been defined as "*the changes to the environment caused by an activity in combination with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable human activities*".

Coal mining is a common feature of the Upper Olifants Catchment. Concern has been expressed about the cumulative impact of mining on water resources and agriculture in particular. The current impact of human activity on agricultural, water and other resources has not been quantified or the information is not freely available from authorities to accurately quantify the additional impact of the mine.

During the EIA phase cumulative impacts will be assessed, by conducting various specialist studies, to determine how the proposed Project will contribute to the already existing and potential future environmental impacts occurring in the area. The proposed cumulative impacts could include the following: subsidence, groundwater, surface water and wetlands. A geographical area will be identified to access the cumulative impacts and various aspects will be considered within this geographical zone. A historical approach will be taken to assessing the aspects together with current and proposed activities with the use of available information to establish the possible occurring cumulative impact within the geographical zone. Related consequences of identified cumulative impacts will be determined through a cause and effect relationship approach.

4. Land use or development alternatives, alternative means of carrying out the proposed operation, and the consequences of not proceeding with the proposed prospecting or mining operation.

4.1. Provide a list of and describe any alternative land uses that exist on the property or on adjacent or non-adjacent properties that may be affected by the proposed prospecting or mining operation.

When considering the allocation of land for development and in deciding applications for planning permission affecting agricultural land, the agricultural implications must be considered together with the environmental, cultural and socio-economic aspects. In particular, prime quality land should normally be protected against permanent development or irreversible damage.

Consideration of land use alternatives is one of the cornerstones of community planning. Land use decisions must be evaluated in terms of sustainability, broadly defined as balancing environmental, economic and social equity concerns. The primary land use categories that encompass basic functions are residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, institutional, and agricultural uses. Land use is determined by a number of factors. These include climate, resources, population growth, economic activity and topography. When considering a new development for an area, it is required that other land use alternatives be considered to ensure that the development is justified and viable.

Agricultural and mining activities border the proposed Project area. The alternatives will be further investigated in the EIA phase. The land may also be used for additional agricultural purposes such as grazing. Mining will be by underground bord and pillar methods with high (pillar) extraction which could possibly result in variable surface subsidence. It should be

noted that should subsidence not occur, then other economic activities, such as farming, can co-exist with mining.

Subsistence crop production may have the following potential impacts on the proposed Project area:

- Introduction of pollutants from agriculture runoff (including sedimentation);
- Modification of riparian zones through agricultural encroachment, erosion and flooding of the riparian zones;
- Loss of grassveld habitat;
- Influx of alien invasive plants;
- Introduction of dissolved salts from agriculture; and
- Increased pressure on water resources resulting in a loss of habitat and reduced water flows.

Subsistence animal farming may have the following potential impacts on the proposed Project area:

- Introduction of pollutants from agriculture runoff (including sedimentation);
- Overgrazing and trampling;
- Loss of grassveld habitat;
- Loss of faunal species of special concern;
- Loss of flora species of special concern;
- Influx of alien invasive plants;
- River bank livestock impacts through trampling and erosion, as well as nutrient input; and
- Introduction of dissolved salts from agriculture.

Further investigation regarding the impacts of each of the alternative land use activities will be undertaken in the EIA phase.

4.2. Provide a list of and describe any land development identified by the community or interested and affected parties that are in progress and which may be affected by the proposed prospecting or mining operation.

A public meeting will take place on Wednesday, 27 August 2014 to obtain comments on the DSR. Comments raised at this meeting and during the comment period of the DSR has been added to the CRR, which is appended to the FSR. At this meeting and during the public comment of the DSR, I&APs were given the opportunity to verify that the environmental status has been adequately understood and described.

4.3. Provide a list of and describe any proposals made in the consultation process to adjust the operational plans of the mine to accommodate the needs of the community, landowners and interested and affected parties.

A public meeting took place on Wednesday, 27 August 2014 to obtain comments on the DSR. Comments raised at this meeting and during the review of the DSR has been added to the CRR which is appended to the FSR. At this meeting and during the public comment of the DSR, I&APs were given the opportunity to verify that the environmental status has been adequately understood and described.

4.4. Provide information in relation to the consequences of not proceeding with proposed prospecting or mining operation.

The product from the proposed Project will be used by Sasol for its production of chemicals. If this project does not occur, Sasol runs the risk of running out of coal. This could have a devastating impact on the fuel production in South Africa. According to the GMLM IDP (2011/2012), the municipality's Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) has identified economic development as one of the six priority areas aiming towards investment, job creation, business and tourism development and small, medium and micro enterprise development. Mining will achieve the local municipality's objective of investment and employment.

If the land is not used for mining, possible alternative land uses include agricultural activities. However, agriculture will not provide temporal economic growth compared to mining.

Further investigation regarding the impacts of each of the alternative land use activities will be undertaken in the EIA.

4.5. Provide a description of the most appropriate procedure to plan and develop the proposed prospecting or mining operation. The applicant must:

4.5.1. Provide information on its response to the findings of the consultation process and the possible option to adjust the prospecting or mining project proposal to avoid potential impacts identified in the consultation process.

The Draft Scoping Report (DSR) for the EIA process was made available from Tuesday, 12 August 2014 until Wednesday, 10 September 2014 for public comment at the Trichardt Public Library, Evander Public Library, and Kinross Public Library as well as on the Digby Wells Environmental website. The FSR is available for public comment on the Digby Wells website. Making the document available will give I&APs the opportunity to verify that their issues have been captured and responded to. Further to the public comment of the Scoping Report, the Draft and Final Environmental Impact Assessment Reports will also be made available for public comment. Stakeholders will be notified of the opportunity to comment on these documents.

A public meeting took place on Wednesday 27 August 2014 to obtain comments on the DSR. Comments raised at this meeting and during the review of the DSR have been added to the CRR which is appended to the FSR. A public meeting to review the Draft

Environmental Impact Assessment Report will also be undertaken and will assist in obtaining further comments.

4.5.2. Describe accordingly the most appropriate procedure to plan and develop the proposed prospecting or mining operation with due consideration of the issues raised in the consultation process.

At this stage as part of the in the consultation process no issues of concern have been raised by I&APs.

5. A description of the process of engagement of identified interested and affected parties, including their views and concerns.

5.1. Provide a description of the information provided to the community, landowners, and interested and affected parties to inform them in sufficient detail of what the proposed prospecting or mining operations will entail on the land, in order for them to assess what impact the prospecting will have on them or on the use of their land.

The following materials have been used to disseminate project information to stakeholders (see Table 1 3 for further details):

- Background Information Document (BID) (Appendix B): includes the location and a description of the proposed project, the project location, the legislative processes that will be followed, specialist studies to be conducted and the consultation and registration process including contact details of the responsible Public Participation person;
- Newspaper Advertisements (Appendix B): an advert was placed in two Local Newspapers, in English (Ridge Times and the Echo) on ***Friday, 28 February 2014***respectively. The advert included a brief project description, project location, information about the required legislation, the decision-making authority, details of the appointed independent environmental consultant, information about availability of the DSR for public comment;
- Site Notices: Site notices were put up at various places as indicated in Appendix B. The site notices contained a brief project description, project location, information about the required legislation, the decision-making authority, details of the appointed independent environmental consultant, information about availability of the DSR for public comment; and
- Letters with Comment and Registration Sheet: A letter was sent to stakeholders via post and email containing information about the proposed project, project location, applicable legislation and decision-making authority, information on availability of the

DSR. A Registration and Comment Sheet was also provided for stakeholders to use for formal registration as I&APs or to submit comments.

5.2. Provide a list of which of the identified communities, landowners, lawful occupiers, and other interested and affected parties were in fact consulted.

I&APs were notified of the MRA as per the attached database in Appendix B. All stakeholders on the database have been provided with information about the proposed project, including the environmental regulatory and PP process. In order to obtain comments from stakeholders, a Public Meeting will be held on Wednesday, 27 August 2014 where the DSR will be presented and opportunity for comments, concerns and suggestions provided. During this process Digby Wells will also be able to identify should there be a need for additional stakeholder consultation meetings to be conducted during the EIA phase of the MRA.

5.3. Provide a list of their views in regard to the existing cultural, socio-economic or biophysical environment, as the case may be.

I&APs views will be gathered during the scoping process. Their views are included in the CRR, which is appended to the FSR and submitted to the DMR as part of the final scoping document. Issues of concern, comments and suggestions will be addressed in the EIA phase of the Project.

5.4. Provide a list of their views raised on how their existing cultural, socio-economic or biophysical environment potentially will be impacted on by the proposed prospecting or mining operation.

I&APs comments and views are included in the CRR, which is attached to the FSR and submitted to the DMR. Comments and concerns will be addressed in the EIA/EMP. With availability of the DSR for public comment, all concerns and suggestions raised by stakeholders will be included in the CRR for consideration by the project team and the applicant. This CRR will be made available as part of the EIA Report which will also be made available for public comment, during which stakeholder meetings will be undertaken in order to obtain further views and comments.

5.5. Provide a list of any other concerns raised by the aforesaid parties.

All comments raised by stakeholders throughout the engagement process are captured in the CRR. Stakeholder comments will be closely considered and addressed, where applicable. Responses are provided to the comments raised by stakeholders and included in the CRR.

5.6. Provide the applicable minutes and records of the consultations.

A public meeting took place on Wednesday, 27 August 2014 to obtain comments on the DSR as well as numerous telephonic consultation sessions. Comments during this time and during the review of the DSR have been added to the CRR which is appended to the FSR and serves as proof of the consultation. Consultations took place as per Table 1-4 above.

5.7. Provide information with regard to any objections received.

No objections have been received thus far.

6. Describe the nature and extent of further investigations required in the environmental impact assessment report, including any specialist reports that may be required.

Prior to the Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Programme being submitted, several specialist investigations are required to take place. These investigations are necessary to complete the baseline studies and to assess fully the potential impacts that the mining activities may have on the surrounding environment. These studies involve specialists going out into the field to conduct research and investigations to determine the full state of the environment and potential impacts from the mining operation. Specialist reports have been compiled and information from each specialist report will be extracted and will contribute towards the compilation of a concise EIA/EMP.

6.1. Specialist Terms of Reference during EIA Phase

6.1.1. Air Quality Investigation

It is a requirement in terms of the National Environment Management: Air Quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004) (NEM:AQA) that for any activity with a potential to release air emissions to the environment, conduct an air quality impact assessment.

An Air Quality Impact Assessment and Dust Fallout Monitoring include the following:

- Determination of baseline ambient air quality with ambient air quality standards;
- Development of an air emission inventory taking into account minimum standards/criteria limits for certain point source emissions;
- Assessment of human health impacts / sensitive receptors based on the nature and extent of the atmospheric emissions;
- Assess the cumulative effects of the mine's additive contributions and align information with respect to the Highveld High Priority Area Air Quality Management Plan;
- Mitigation measures incorporating Best Practicable Environmental Option that would prevent, control, abate or mitigate pollution will be applied; and
- Commissioning of a dust fallout monitoring network and monitoring of dust fallout for a calendar year, accompanied by detailed quarterly reports.

The terms of the reference include:

- Baseline assessment;
- Emissions inventory;
- Assessment of human health impacts;

- Assess the cumulative effects of the mine's additive contributions information with respect to the Highveld Priority Area Air Quality Management Plan;
- Mitigation measures incorporating Best Practicable Environmental Option; and
- Set up a dust fallout monitoring network and monitor dust fallout for a calendar year accompanied by detailed quarterly reports.

6.1.2. Visual Assessment

A Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) is a specialist study performed to identify the visual impacts of the proposed Project on the surrounding landscape. Visual, scenic, and cultural components of the environment can be seen as a resource, much like any other resource, which has a value to individuals, to society and to the economy of the region (Oberholzer, 2005).

A qualitative and quantitative investigation will be conducted to determine the visual character of the area and the visual impacts that the new infrastructure will introduce. It involves assessing the visual impacts on the environment and includes addressing the following aspects:

- Visual Absorption Potential (ability of the landscape to accommodate the Project from a visual perspective);
- Identification of visual elements that would be effected and description/evaluation of specific visual impacts;
- Recommendations with reference to visual impact mitigation measures; and
- Provision of graphic representations of the above points.

A viewshed model will be developed utilising the DEM created during the Topography assessment. Infrastructures size, location, and height are utilised with the DEM to create a viewshed which determines where within the surrounding landscape the development will be visible.

Once the viewshed function has been performed the infrastructures visibility is assessed by the following criteria:

- Visual exposure;
- Visual sensitivity;
- Visual receptors;
- Visual absorption capacity (VAC); and
- Visual intrusion.

The above criteria, as well as the proposed impacts are rated and tabulated. Mitigation methods and recommendations are provided to minimise the visual impacts associated with the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning phases of the proposed development.

6.1.3. Topography Assessment

Topography is the study of the earth's surface and it includes both natural and man-made features. The Collins English Dictionary (2003) describes topography as:

- The study or detailed description of the surface features of a region (Earth Sciences / Physical Geography);
- The detailed mapping of the configuration of a region (Earth Sciences / Physical Geography);
- The landforms or surface configuration of a region (Earth Sciences / Physical Geography);
- The surveying of a region's surface features (Mathematics & Measurements / Surveying); and
- The study or description of any object.

To assess the topography of the area, ArcGIS 3D Extension will be used. A Digital Elevation Model (DEM) will be created using the ArcGIS 3D Analyst. The model will be created using 20 meter contours, spot heights and trig beacons. This resultant topographical model will be used to create slope and aspect models.

Recommendations will be given as to what materials need to be moved, and to where. This will aid in the final re-establishment and rehabilitation of the topography of the proposed Project area. By performing topographical remodelling, a desirable post-mining surface can be visualised which can be used as a tangible closure target. Additionally, efficiency with regard to minimising re-handling and movement of material can be enhanced.

6.1.4. Soil, Land Use and Land Capability Investigation

A soil survey report assessing the soil types, land use and land capabilities will be compiled to determine the baseline soil status.

A detailed survey of the soils occupying the three areas will be conducted during field visits. The proposed Project area will be traversed by vehicle and on foot. A hand soil auger will be used to survey the soil properties present and to obtain soil samples.

Land capability and land use will also be determined at soil survey positions. Survey positions will be recorded as waypoints using a handheld GPS. Other features such as existing open trenches and animal burrows will also be helpful to determine the soil depth. The topsoil (0-30 cm) and subsoil (30-60 cm) of dominant soils will be sampled. Samples will be analysed at a reputable soil laboratory for soil acidity, fertility, and textural indicators.

6.1.5. Flora and Fauna Survey

The Terms of Reference (ToR) will include field investigations and report compilation. The precise methodologies to be employed are elaborated on in the section below:

- Determine the vegetation communities and faunal habitats occurring within the proposed Project area and map;

- Determine the presence of any alien invasive flora species and recommend management plans;
- Determine the presence of any Species of Special Concern (SSC) including SA Red Data list, IUCN Red list, CITES species, protected trees, nationally protected species and provincially protected species of both plants and animals;
- Determine the ecological sensitivity of the proposed Project area and map;
- Determine the impacts of the proposed Project on the flora and fauna of the proposed Project area; and
- Recommend mitigation measures to reduce the expected impacts of the proposed Project on the flora and fauna of the proposed Project area.

6.1.6. Surface Water Assessment

The terms of reference are:

- The surface water assessment detailed in this report is based on the proposed terms of reference (ToR). The ToRs of the baseline study are detailed below.
- To undertake a desktop assessment of the surface water environment including the catchment characterisation, hydrological calculations of base flow, flood peaks (1:20, 1:50 and 1:100 over 24 hours) and hydrological baseline of the catchment;
- To undertake a desktop selection of strategic water quality monitoring sites up and downstream of the proposed Project site;
- To conduct a field survey and surface water quality sampling up and downstream of the site as well as on-site. The samples will be submitted a South African National Accreditation Standards (SANAS) accredited laboratory for chemical analysis;
- To conduct data capturing, interpretation and benchmarking against South African National Standard (SANS) 241: 2011 and any other in-stream Water Quality Objectives (WQO) to determine the baseline water quality;
- To undertake surface water quantity and quality impact assessment of the listed activities using a Digby Wells developed methodology;
- The identified impacts will be weighted and the mitigation measures required to decrease their significance will be developed and significance post-mitigation will be determine;
- To develop Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) indicating actions for implementation throughout the Life of Mine (LoM) and the responsible persons;
- To develop a surface water quality monitoring plan indicating monitoring sites, frequency of monitoring, the variables to be analysed and database management;
- To compile a salt and water balance report and recommend water treatment options; and

- A floodlines assessment will be undertaken in a separate study to indicate the 1:50 and 1:100 floodlines as well as the buffer zones (on which no activities may take place unless if exempted by the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) from some of the GN 704 regulations).

6.1.7. Wetlands Investigation

The current wetland assessment is designed to define wetland boundaries within the proposed Project area and to identify the ecological relevance of each assessed wetland area. This survey supports the following regulations and regulatory procedures:

- Section 19 of the National Water Act (Act 36, 1998) (NWA);
- Section 21 (c), (g) and (i) of the NWA;
- Section 21 of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989;
- Section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa(Act 108 of 1996) (environmental rights); and
- Section 5 of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 108 of 1998).

Mpumalanga does not currently have a conservation plan in place.

The aim of this study was to conduct an integrated ecological wetland assessment within the proposed Project area. To achieve this aim the following objectives were considered:

- A description and characterisation of the identified wetland areas;
- Determination of the wetland ecological integrity (WET-Health) of the units;
- The description of ecological services (WET-EcoServices) provided by the wetlands; and
- Provision of management and a mitigation measures for the identified impacts on wetlands on the proposed Project area.

6.1.8. Aquatic Environment Assessment

The River Health Programme (RHP) is the national monitoring programme used to monitor and assess the freshwater resources within South Africa. To determine the ecological integrity of the aquatic environment, individual biophysical attributes of the streams will be assessed. These biophysical attributes refer to the drivers and biological responses of an aquatic ecosystem. The selected drivers and biological responses for this study include:

6.1.8.1. <u>The Abiotic Driver Assessment</u>

- The assessment of physio-chemical variables of the water; and
- Habitat indices:
  - Index of Habitat Integrity (IHI); and
  - Invertebrate Habitat Assessment System (IHAS).

6.1.8.2. The Biotic Response Indicator Assessment

- Macro-invertebrate Response Assessment Index (MIRAI);
- Fish Response Assessment Index (FRAI); and
- Riparian Vegetation Assessment Index (VEGRAI).

The identified river FEPAs achieve biodiversity targets for river ecosystems and threatened/near-threatened fish species, and were identified in rivers that are currently in a good condition (WRC, 2011). These selected FEPAs should remain in a good condition to contribute to national biodiversity goals and support sustainable use of water resources. River FEPAs make reference to the entire sub-quaternary catchment, although FEPA status applies to the actual river reach within such a sub-quaternary catchment. The surrounding land and smaller stream network need to be managed in a way that maintains the good condition of the river reach (WRC, 2011). Recommendations have been proposed in light of the associated FEPAs for the respective mining operation and land uses.

6.1.9. Groundwater Investigation

This groundwater assessment will characterise the hydrogeological dynamics of the underlying aquifer systems. This will enable the authorities to gain an insight into the status of the integrated surface and groundwater environments and identify if the proposed Project will impact negatively on the system.

The following headings describe the groundwater study and methodologies recommended to complete the study.

6.1.9.1. Hydrocensus

A hydrocensus of the proposed Project area will be overseen by Digby Wells. During the hydrocensus important data pertaining to the current groundwater conditions and use will be collected. This will include localities of current groundwater abstraction points (boreholes, hand dug wells or springs), ownership, current usage volumes and types, equipment and groundwater levels. Hydrochemical samples will also be taken from selected boreholes. The data collected will serve as a reference point against historical and future groundwater conditions in the area.

The area covered will span a suitable radius from the proposed mining area and will take into account the sub-catchment boundaries in which mining and processing activities takes place.

6.1.9.2. Detailed Baseline Study

This phase comprises detailed investigations to a definitive level to enable accurate Project planning and to comply with regulatory requirements. All the previous work conducted is culminated into a decision tool used to plan the intrusive stage where more accurate characterisation of the hydrogeological system is conducted to outline and define the aquifer system/s in the area.

6.1.9.3. Geophysics

A ground geophysical survey is necessary to complement the study and to delineate weathered zones and identify possible linear structures that could act as preferred groundwater flow paths. Digby Wells propose to apply the magnetic and electromagnetic (EM34-3) geophysical techniques. This should not exceed three days field surveying. Interpretation and processing will then be conducted to finalise the drilling targets necessary for the study.

6.1.9.4. Drilling

The drilling programme will be performed using the rotary air percussion method with initial drilling performed at a diameter of 165 mm inner diameter (ID) and reamed or enlarged if high yielding boreholes are intercepted. The depth for characterisation boreholes will not exceed 60 m. The method of construction for the characterization boreholes is based on previous experience of drilling in similar lithologies, to similar depths.

6.1.9.5. Aquifer Testing

It is imperative that the most strategic and successful boreholes drilled during this investigation be aquifer tested to determine responses and to calculate the parameters presenting the aquifer hydro-dynamics underlying the investigation area. All boreholes will be calibration tested prior to conducting the constant discharge tests. It is anticipated that five boreholes will have to be aquifer tested and costs are calculated on 12 hour tests.

6.1.9.6. Chemical Analyses

Water quality samples will be collected following each aquifer test for chemical analysis and will be sent to a SANAS accredited laboratory.

6.1.9.7. Conceptual Model

This is a vital step in the process, and the development of a good conceptual model will ensure reasonable results. The conceptual model aims to describe the groundwater environment in terms of the following:

The groundwater system:

- Aquifers - these are rock units or open faults and fractures within rock units that are sufficiently permeable (effectively porous) to allow water flow;
- Interconnections between aquifers;
- Boundaries that result in the change or interruption of groundwater flow;
- Hydrostratigraphic units - these are formations, parts of formations, or a group of formations displaying similar hydrologic characteristics that allow for a grouping into aquifers and associated confining layers;
- The groundwater flow system;
- Precipitation, evapotranspiration;

- Runoff, groundwater head data which yields groundwater flow;
- Hydraulic parameters;
- Recharge and discharge areas, exchange of groundwater and surface water; and
- Geochemical data.

6.1.9.8. Numerical Modelling

The conceptual hydrogeological model will be encoded into a numerical model. It is proposed to utilise MODFLOW as modelling code and PM-WIN 8 will be used as data pre and post processor. This will allow future upgrading of the numerical model as MODFLOW is the most widely used modelling code.

A numerical model must be viewed as an asset that is maintained over the life of the Project and upgraded as required.

The model domain will extend to the closest groundwater boundaries not expected to be impacted by the mine. These could be groundwater divides (the same as surface water in the absence of dewatering) or groundwater controls.

The model will be calibrated to the latest water levels (steady state), as well as historic water level monitoring (transient). Once calibrated the model will be utilised to run the required scenario's to determine the likely impacts from the mine or later seepage; impacts from the previous opencast mining, as well as water resources well fields of the Project. The scenario modelling will cover all current and future Project plans, as well as a period over the next 50 years.

6.1.9.9. GIS Analyses and Draughting

The construction of diagrams and maps will be undertaken and updated throughout the investigation.

6.1.9.10. Hydrogeological Monitoring

Continued monitoring of the boreholes in the area will be recommended following the intrusive phase. This will involve the quarterly sampling of the boreholes.

6.1.10. Noise Investigation

The study will assess, via predictive noise modelling, the potential impact of the noise emissions from the proposed coal mining activities on the surrounding environment. The study will include baseline noise measurements and also provide recommendations in terms of the mitigation and monitoring measures.

To assess ambient noise levels, baseline noise monitoring will be conducted at various noise sensitive receptors surrounding the proposed mining Project.

All measurements will be taken in accordance with the guidelines of the SANS 10103:2008 "The measurement and rating of environmental noise with respect to annoyance and to speech communication". The measurements will be taken for a 24hr period, taking into account the daytime, as well as night time noise characteristics. According to the SANS

10103:2008 guidelines, daytime is between 06:00 and 22:00 and night time is between 22:00 and 06:00. Monitoring should be taken at a measurement of 1.5 m above ground level.

The baseline information will be included in an environmental noise impact assessment report, along with the quantification of the noise sources that will be produced by the proposed mining Project. The impacts of the proposed mining Project on the ambient noise levels of the area will be assessed by comparing the baseline information with the propagated noise levels from the proposed mining Project. The propagated noise levels will be calculated by using the SANS 10357:2004 guidelines, which entail 'The calculation of sound propagation by the Concawe method'. The report will also include recommended mitigation measures, as well as recommended action plans.

6.1.11. Heritage Assessment

The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) is a statutory organisation established under the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999, as the national administrative body responsible for the protection of South Africa's cultural heritage. To comply with Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) a Heritage Statement Report (HSR) in support of a Notification of Intent to Develop (NID) was compiled detailing the current cultural landscape and possible sources of risk to cultural heritage resources.

A HSR was compiled that should inform the NID. The HSR included sufficient information regarding existing and potential heritage resources that may occur in the Project location. The nature and extent of the development was also described in sufficient detail to enable the HRA to determine whether an impact assessment is required. If an impact assessment is required, the HSR should thus be considered the actual first phase of the HIA Phase.

The NID and HSR have therefore included the following activities:

- Project background;
- Details of properties on which the proposed Project will take place, including regional and site maps, footprints of proposed infrastructure;
- Landowner contact details and permission;
- Details of known and/or potential heritage resources located in the vicinity of the proposed Project area identified through:
  - Archival and database searches to determine relevant historical information of the proposed Project area;
  - Desktop GIS-based cartographic surveys to determine historical land use and to identify potential heritage resources that may be visible on maps, aerial and satellite imagery;
  - Review and collation of information contained in available heritage assessments that can contribute to understanding and defining the cultural landscape;

- Screening of the proposed Project area through brief physical surveys to establish whether actual heritage resources are located in the proposed Project area, as well as to evaluate the potential for heritage resources to occur;

- Predict and list potential or envisaged impacts on heritage resources;
- Preliminary Statement of Significance of existing or potential heritage resources; and
- Specialist motivation whether or not an HIA is required.

6.1.12. Social Impact Assessment

The socio-economic specialist study will provide input into the EMP by developing a framework for the practical implementation and monitoring of social mitigation measures identified during the impact assessment process.

Following on from the scoping investigations, the following steps will subsequently be taken to formulate a more defined set of socio-economic baseline data relative to the proposed Project:

- Conduct an investigative site visit to gain an understanding of the socio-economic conditions surrounding the proposed Project area, as well as an indication of the density and number of human settlements in the vicinity of the proposed Project;
- Conduct socio-economic investigations that entail focus group discussions and key informant interviews with relevant stakeholders, including directly and indirectly affected community members, land owners, land occupants, local authorities (both governmental and where appropriate, traditional authorities) and any other stakeholders that may be identified as being influenced by the development of the proposed Project; and
- The compilation of the socio-economic baseline will provide focus on the local environment, describing the institutional arrangements, land tenure, land use and settlement patterns, livelihoods and economic activities (such as agriculture and livestock farming), services and infrastructure, and the use of natural and cultural resources.

The socio-economic baseline will be used to define potential Project-related impacts and provide a detailed platform from which social monitoring can take place. The following will be undertaken through the assessment of impacts and compilation of the SIA report:

- Identify likely social changes associated with the proposed through assessment of the social baseline and the findings of the social surveys; and
- Assessment of identified socio-economic impacts expected to result from the proposed Project, taking into consideration the duration, extent, intensity and probability of impacts against the background of defined categories.

Recommendation of feasible and cost-effective management measures aimed at mitigating the significance of adverse impacts, and the enhancement of potential social benefits, through the development of a Social Management Plan (SMP).

B. IDENTIFICATION OF REPORT

The report on the results of consultation must, at the end of the report include a certificate of identification as follows:

Herewith I, the person whose name and identity number is stated below, confirm that I am the person authorised to act as representative of the applicant in terms of the resolution submitted with the application, and confirm that the above reports comprises the result of consultation as contemplated in Section16 (4) (b) or 27 (5) (b) of the act, as the case may be.	
Full name and surname	
Identity number	

Appendix A: Plans

Plan 1: Regional Setting

Plan 2: Local Setting

Plan 3: Land Tenure

Plan 4: Identified Heritage Resources

Plan 5: Regional Geology

Plan 6: Topography

Plan 7: Topographical slope model

Plan 8: Land Types

Plan 9: Mpumalanga C Plan

Plan 10: Protected Biodiversity Areas

Plan 11: Catchment Boundaries

Plan 12: Estimated Wetlands

Plan 13: Aquatic sensitivity plan

Appendix B: PPP Documentation

STAKEHOLDER DATABASE

Sasol Syferfontein- I&APs	
Name	**Company/Farm Name**
Authorities	
Mr ST Marebane Director: Environmental Impact Management	Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism
Ms Sindisiwe Mbuyane (Case Officer) Deputy Director: Environmental Impact Management	Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism
Mr Obed Baloyi Director: Environmental Impact Evaluation	National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)
Mr Lucas Mahlangu Control Environmental Officer: Systems Management	National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)
Mr Mark Gordon Deputy Director General : Chemicals and Waste	National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)
Ms Victoria Bota Environmental Coordinator	SA National Road Agency - Nothern Region
Mr Mike Yorke-Hart	SANRAL
Ms Millicent Solomons Director : EIE	National Department of Environmental Affairs - EIE

Ms Portia Khumalo ROC - Environmental	National Department of Agriculture
Ms Mashudu Mutengwe Assistant Director	Department of Mineral Resources
Ms P N Chuene Mineral Laws (Case officer)	Department of Mineral Resources
Mr. Stanford Macevele Deputy Director	Department of Water Affairs
Mr Godfrey Tshivhalavhala Heritage Officer	South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)
Mr. Mathew Mohlasedi HOD: Public Works, Roads and Transport	Department of Roads and Transport
Mr Eddie Nemukhe Project Manager	Department of Roads and Transport
Mr. Selby Hlatshwayo Acting Director	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
Mr.Frans Krige Land Use Adviser	Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency

Ms Neliswe Sithole Head of Department	Department of Agriculture, Rural Development & Land Administration
Mr David Mahlobo - HOD	Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs
Mr ES Nkosi Chief Director	Provincial Land Claims Commissioner
Local Authorities	
Dr Lenkwane Mathunyane Municipal Manager	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality
Clr Lindi Masina Mayor	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality
Mr Sabelo Vilakazi LED Manager	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality
Mr Themba Phungwayo IDP Manager	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality
Mr Nic van der Merwe Senior Town Planner	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality
Clr Ben Makola Ward 18 (Evander)	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality

Nicholas van Huyssteen Ward 17 (Evander)	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality
Clr Dan Nhlapo Ward 16 (Kinross)	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality
Cllr J Masango Ward Councillor Ward 1	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality
Mr Kamesh Rohan	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality
Mr Dan (TD) Hlanyane Environmental Manager	Gert Sibande District Municipality
Mr C A Habile Municipal Manager	Gert Sibande District Municipality
Ms Asanda Ngobe IDP Manager	Gert Sibande District Municipality
Mr Silas Nkonyane LED Manager	Gert Sibande District Municipality
Ms Sibongile Zikhalala HOD	Gert Sibande District Municipality

Clr William Motloung Mayor	Gert Sibande District Municipality
Mr Lungelo Zungu	
Labour Structures	
Mr Charles Antonio Secretary	Independent Municipal and Allied Trade Union (IMATU)
Mr Vusi Pilson Chairperson	South African Municipal Workers Union (SAMWU)
Environmental NGOs	
Mr Sagwata Manyike	South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)
Mr Mark Anderson	Birdlife South Africa
Mr Simon Gear Policy & Advocacy Manager	Birdlife South Africa
Dr Charmaine Uys Regional Conservation Manager Mpumalanga and Freestate	Birdlife South Africa
Dr Koos Pretorius	Federation of Sustainable Development; Highlands Organics; Wonderfontein Community Association

Ms Karryn Morrison	Endangered wildlife Trust (EWT)
Ms Marianna Niewoudt	Olifants River Forum
Lemson Betha Environmental Coordinator	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA)
Mr Adriaan Taljaard	Water Research Commission
Mr Angus Burns	World Wildlife Federation
Mr Thembani Mokhari Office Manager to the CEO's office	Working for Wetlands
Commerce & Industry	
Ms Goodness Ntuli Chief Advisor	Eskom Park (Eskom Holdings)
Ms Miriam Ngwezi Environmental Officer	Eskom Park (Eskom Holdings)
Ms Anna'mart Ott CEO	Chamber of Commerce

Ms Tshilidzi Masalesa Environmental Specialist	Transnet LTD
Mr Phillip De Klerk	Transnet
Libraries	
Trichardt Library	Ms Raffia Fareed
Evander Public Library	Ms Agnes Sepuru
Kinross Public Library	Ms Grace Motha
Powerline Directly Affected landowners/Farmers	
RIVERSDALE 119 IS Portion RE	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
SYFERFONTEIN 115 IS Portion 12	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
SYFERFONTEIN 115 IS Portion 10	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
TWEEDRAAI 139 IS Portion 14	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD

TWEEDRAAI 139 IS Portion 21	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
TWEEDRAAI 139 IS Portion 17	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
TWEEDRAAI 139 IS Portion 18	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
TWEEDRAAI 139 IS Portion 19	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
TWEEDRAAI 139 IS Portion 13	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
VANSCHALKWYKSRUST 118 IS Portion RE	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
VANSCHALKWYKSRUST 118 IS Portion 6	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS Portion 1	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS Portion 13	William Thomas John Charter

ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS Portion 26	William Thomas John Charter
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS Portion 6	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS Portion 3	William Thomas John Charter
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS Portion 7	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS Portion 16	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS Portion 8	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS Portion 9	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS Portion 11	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS Portion 10	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD

ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS Portion 31	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS Portion RE	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
Powerline Indirectly Affected Landowners/Farmers	
RIVERSDALE 119 IS Portion 8	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
RIVERSDALE 119 IS Portion 4	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
RIVERSDALE 119 IS Portion 6	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
VANSCHALKWYKSRUST 118 IS Portion 4	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
VANSCHALKWYKSRUST 118 IS Portion 5	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS Portion 18	William Thomas John Charter
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS Portion 17	Hendrik Marais

ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS Portion 33	Hendrik Marais
SYFERFONTEIN 115 IS Portion 7	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
SPANDOW 121 IS Portion RE	Huyzers Trust
SYFERFONTEIN 115 IS Portion 9	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
TWEEDRAAI 139 IS Portion 6	SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD
TWEEDRAAI 139 IS Portion 20	Nicol de Vos Vosstoffel (Pty) Ltd
Block 4 Directly Affected landowners/Farmers	
Wildebeestfontein 122 IS Portion 13	Anton Engelbrecht Anton Engelbrecht Boerdery (Pty) Ltd
Zondagsfontein 124 IS Portion 1,3 - 7,9 & 21	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
Zondagsfontein 124 IS Portion 10	Basil Plastzky Kinross Farms (Pty) Ltd

Rietfontein101 IS Portion 2	Dirk Kitching Anglo Operations Ltd
Rietfontein101 IS Portion REM	Dirk Kitching Anglo Operations Ltd
Wildebeestfontein 122 IS Portion11	Francois Viljoen JC van der Walt
Wildebeestfontein 122 IS Portion 14	George du Toit GOR Konstruksie CC
Wildebeestfontein 122 IS Portion 1	Gustaf Heymans & Mrs Melani Heyman Highveld Bargains & Deals CC
Wildebeestfontein 122 IS Portion 3	Gustaf Heymans & Mrs Melani Heyman Highveld Bargains & Deals CC
Vaalbank 96 IS Portion 2	Johan Barnard Highland Night Inc 59 (Pty) Ltd
Zondagskraal 125 IS Portion 2	Johan barnard Orambamba 25 (Pty) Ltd
Zondagsfontein 124 IS Portion 2	Lukas JB Potgieter

Zondagsfontein 124 IS Portion 8	Lukas JB Potgieter
Rietfontein 100 IS Portion 2	Nelius Greyling/ Farm Manager Frans Geyser
Rietfontein 100 IS Portion 12	Nelius Greyling
Rietfontein101 IS Portion 4	Nelius Greyling
Rietfontein101 IS Portion 5	Nelius Greyling
Rietfontein 100 IS Portion 6	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
Rietfontein 100 IS Portion 8	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
Rietfontein 100 IS Portion 14	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
Dieplaagte 123 IS Portion 7	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd

Dieplaagte 123 IS Portion 1	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
Langsloot 99 IS Portion 16	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
Langsloot 99 IS Portion 17	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
Rietfontein 100 IS Portion 4	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
Rietfontein 100 IS Portion 5	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
Rietfontein 100 IS Portion 9	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
Rietfontein 100 IS Portion 11	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
Rietfontein 100 IS Portion 13	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
Zondagsfontein 124 IS Portion 1	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd

Zondagsfontein 124 IS Portion 3	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
Zondagsfontein 124 IS Portion 4	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
Zondagsfontein 124 IS Portion 5	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
Zondagsfontein 124 IS Portion 6	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
Zondagsfontein 124 IS Portion 7	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
Zondagsfontein 124 IS Portion 9	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
Zondagsfontein 124 IS Portion 21	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
Zondagsfontein 124 IS Portion 12	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
Zondagsfontein 124 IS Portion 26	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd

Zondagskraal 125 IS Portion 24	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
Wildebeestfontein 122 IS Portion 6	Kosie van der Merwe PJ Rossouw
Riversdale 119 IS Portion 1	Piet-Nel de Vos Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd
Zwakfontein 120 IS Portion 23	Piet-Nel de Vos Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd
Rietfontein 100 IS Portion 7	Robert Schwartz
Rietfontein 100 IS Portion 10	Robert Schwartz
Rietfontein 100 IS Portion 15	Russel Pilay
Riversdale 119 IS Portion 13	Russel Pilay
Zondagskraal 125 IS Portion 15	Russel Pilay

Zwakfontein 120 IS Portion 34	Russel Pilay
Zondagsfontein 124 IS Portion 11	Ms Sabeth Nkosi/Ms Nomalizo Wetbooi Govan Mbeki Local Municipality Kinross
Zondagsfontein 124 IS Portion 29	Sabeth Nkosi Govan Mbeki Local Municipality Kinross
Wildebeestfontein 122 IS Portion 4	Thianne Volschenck Volschenk Familie Trust
Wildebeestfontein 122 IS Portion 7	Thianne Volschenck Volschenk Familie Trust
Wildebeestfontein 122 IS Portion 12	Thianne Volschenck Volschenk Familie Trust
Rietfontein 101 IS Portion 1	Dirk Kitching Anglo Operations Ltd
Rietfontein 101 IS Portion 5	Cornelius Johannes Greyling
Uitkyk 136 IS Portion 5	Portion does not exist

Windebeestfontein 122 IS Portion 5	TALJAARD JOHANNA GUSTAVUS
Wildebeestfontein 122 IS Portion 15	TALJAARD JACOBUS ABRAHAM
Windebeestfontein 122 IS RE	Portion does not exist
Windebeestfontein 122 IS Portion 19	Portion does not exist
Windebeestfontein 122 IS Portion 2	Phillip de Klerk Transnet
Windebeestfontein 122 IS Portion 20	Phlillip de Klerk Transnet
Windebeestfontein 122 IS Portion 8	Josiah Zungu Eskom
Zondagskraal 125 IS Portion 25	Portion does not exist
Zwakfontein 120 IS Portion 15	Piet-Nel de Vos Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd

Zwakfontein 120 IS Portion 35	Piet-Nel de Vos Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd
Block 4 Indirectly Affected landowners/Farmers	
AANGEWYS 81 IS Portion 22	Dirk Kitching Anglo Operations Ltd
AANGEWYS 81 IS Portion 28	Dirk Kitching Anglo Operations Ltd
AANGEWYS 81 IS Portion 26	Dirk Kitching Anglo Operations Ltd
AANGEWYS 81 IS Portion 23	Dirk Kitching Anglo Operations Ltd
BAKENLAAGTE 84 IS Portion RE	BAKENLAAGTE BOERDERY PTY LTD
BRAKFONTEIN 117 IS Portion 1	Dirk Kitching Anglo Operations Ltd
HOLFONTEIN 138 IS Portion 10	NU-VAC PTY LTD
HOLFONTEIN 138 IS Portion 9	HOLFONTEIN TRUST

HOLFONTEIN 138 IS Portion 4	HOLFONTEIN TRUST
HOLFONTEIN 138 IS Portion 2	Johan Barnard Orambamba 25 (Pty) Ltd
LANGSLOOT 99 IS Portion 4	Breytenbach Karen
LANGSLOOT 99 IS Portion 14	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
LANGSLOOT 99 IS Portion 13	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
Number Null 15 Portion 1	Dirk Kitching Anglo Operations Ltd
ONVERWACHT 97 IS Portion 5	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
ONVERWACHT 97 IS Portion 1	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
ONVERWACHT 97 IS Portion 2	Nicol de Vos Vosstoffel Pty Ltd

ONVERWACHT 97 IS Portion 4	Nicol de Vos Vosstoffel Pty Ltd
ONVERWACHT 97 IS Portion 3	Nicol de Vos Vosstoffel Pty Ltd
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS Portion 3	GREYLING CORNELIUS JOHANNES
RIVERSDALE 119 IS Portion 11	Piet-Nel de VosSasol Mining (Pty) Ltd
RIVERSDALE 119 IS Portion 2	Piet-Nel de VosSasol Mining (Pty) Ltd
SPANDOW 121 IS Portion 1	Nicol de Vos Vosstoffel Pty Ltd
SPANDOW 121 IS Portion RE	Nicol de Vos Vosstoffel Pty Ltd
TWEEDRAAI 139 IS Portion 11	Nicol de Vos Vosstoffel Pty Ltd
TWEEFONTEIN 13 IS Portion 81	Portion does not exist

UITKYK 136 IS Portion RE	Chivic Boerdery cc
UITKYK 136 IS Portion 1	Phillip de Klerk Transnet
UITKYK 136 IS Portion 4	Phillip de Klerk Transnet
UITKYK 136 IS Portion 3	Josiah Zungu Eskom
VAALBANK 96 IS Portion 1	Johan Barnard Highland Night INV 56 Pty Ltd
VAALBANK 96 IS Portion RE	RAZORBILL PROP 301 PTY LTD
VLAKLAAGTE 83 IS Portion 4	Josiah Zungu Eskom
VLAKLAAGTE 83 IS Portion 5	Josiah Zungu Eskom
VLAKLAAGTE 83 IS Portion 1	Josiah Zungu Eskom

VLAKLAAGTE 83 IS Portion 3	Josiah Zungu Eskom
WITBANK 80 IS Portion 23	H J Pieterse VLAKFONTEIN TWEEHONDERD PTY LTD
ZONDAGSKRAAL 125 IS Portion 8	Johan Barnard Orambamba 25 (Pty) Ltd
ZONDAGSKRAAL 125 IS Portion 7	Sabeth Nkosi Govan Mbeki Local Municipality Kinross
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS Portion 22	Du Rand Deonie Elizabeth (contactperson Nico)
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS Portion 24	Nicol de Vos Vosstoffel Pty Ltd
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS Portion 29	Mr Hennie Marais
Zwakfontein 120 IS Portion 25	Nicol de Vos Paulina Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS Portion 1	Piet-Nel de VosSasol Mining (Pty) Ltd

ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS Portion 12	Marais Hendrik
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS Portion 21	William Thomas John Charter
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS Portion 20	Marais Hendrik
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS Portion 19	Marais Hendrik
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 Portion 1	Mr G Hayman and Mrs Hayman
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS Portion 14	Mr Paul Andrews
ZONDAGSKRAAL 125 IS Portion 2	Mr J Barnard
ZONDAGSKRAAL 125 IS Portion 2	Mr W Green
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS Portion 3	Mr H Hanke and Mrs C Hanke

ZONDAGSKRAAL 124 Portion 41 or 43	Mr Buks Simmington
Client	
Sasol Mining	Mr J Duplessis
Sasol Mining	Mr Bheki Mndawe
Sasol Mining	Mrs Melon Solomon-Maans
Sasol Mining	Ms Caroline Shirendza
Sasol Mining	Dr Gail Nussey - Vos

LAND CLAIMS COMISSIONER NOTIFICATION

DIGBY WELLS
ENVIRONMENTAL

Project no.: SAS1744 26 February 2014

Ms Gift Mathonsi

Department of Rural Development and Land Reform

Land Claims Commission

Private Bag X11330

Nelspruit, 1200

LAND CLAIMS ENQUIRY: FOR SYFERFONTEIN BLOCK 4 MINE EXPANSION AND THE PROPOSED POWERLINE X, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

DEDET REFERENCE NO.: 17/2/3 GS-232

Dear Ms Mathonsi

The proposed project is situated in the Govan Mbeki Local Municipality (GMLM) in the Gert Sibande District (GSD) in the Mpumalanga Province. The Sasol Block 4 area's affected farm portions are located approximately 12 km north of the town of Secunda and approximately 11 km north-east from the town of Kinross within the south western Mpumalanga province.

Sasol will be applying for a Mining Right in terms of the Minerals and Petroleum Resource Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) to mine the number four lower coal seam in the Syferfontein Block 4 coal reserves and a Basic Assessment (BA) will be compiled in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) for a proposed powerline. The proposed mining project will also require an Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) in terms of the National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998 (NWA).

Sasol has appointed Digby Wells Environmental (Digby Wells) as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to complete the required environmental regulatory processes for the proposed project.

As part of the Application, Digby Wells would like to enquire if there are any land claims on the following farms, as outlined in table below:

Farm Name	Portion	Local Municipality	District Municipality
Directly Affected Landowners (Powerline)			
RIVERSDALE 119 IS	RE	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
SYFERFONTEIN 115 IS	12	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality

Farm Name	Portion	Local Municipality	District Municipality
SYFERFONTEIN 115 IS	10	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
TWEEDRAAI 139 IS	14	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
TWEEDRAAI 139 IS	17	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
TWEEDRAAI 139 IS	18	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
TWEEDRAAI 139 IS	19	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
TWEEDRAAI 139 IS	13	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
VANSCHALKWYKSRUST 118 IS	RE	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
VANSCHALKWYKSRUST 118 IS	6	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	1	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	13	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	26	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	6	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	3	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	7	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	16	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	8	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	9	Govan Mbeki Local	Gert Sibande District

Farm Name	Portion	Local Municipality	District Municipality
		Municipality	Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	11	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	10	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	31	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	RE	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
TWEEDRAAI 139 IS	16	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
Adjacent Landowners (Powerline)			
TWEEDRAAI 139 IS	21	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
TWEEDRAAI 139 IS	15	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
Directly Affected Landowners (Block 4)			
DIEPLAAGTE 123 IS	7	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
DIEPLAAGTE 123 IS	1	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
LANGSLOOT 99 IS	16	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
LANGSLOOT 99 IS	17	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	12	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	7	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	6	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	14	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality

Farm Name	Portion	Local Municipality	District Municipality
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	4	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	10	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	8	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	2	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	13	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	9	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	15	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	5	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
RIETFONTEIN 100 IS	11	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	4	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	5	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	RE	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	2	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS	1	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
RIVERSDALE 119 IS	13	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
RIVERSDALE 119 IS	1	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
UITKYK 136 IS	5	Govan Mbeki Local	Gert Sibande District

Farm Name	Portion	Local Municipality	District Municipality
		Municipality	Municipality
VAALBANK 96 IS	2	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	3	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	4	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	13	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	1	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	7	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	5	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	RE	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	14	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	11	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	12	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	6	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	15	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	19	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	2	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	20	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality

Farm Name	Portion	Local Municipality	District Municipality
WILDEBEESTFONTEIN 122 IS	8	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
WINKELHAAK 135 IS	RE	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	1	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	5	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	7	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	6	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	3	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	4	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	9	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	10	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	21	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	8	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	2	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	29	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	26	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZONDAGSFONTEIN 124 IS	12	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZONDAGSKRAAL 125 IS	2	Govan Mbeki Local	Gert Sibande District

Farm Name	Portion	Local Municipality	District Municipality
		Municipality	Municipality
ZONDAGSKRAAL 125 IS	15	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZONDAGSKRAAL 125 IS	25	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZONDAGSKRAAL 125 IS	24	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	15	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	34	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	23	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	35	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
Adjacent Landowners (Block 4)			
AANGEWYS 81 IS	22	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
AANGEWYS 81 IS	28	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
AANGEWYS 81 IS	26	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
AANGEWYS 81 IS	23	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
BAKENLAAGTE 84 IS	RE	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
BRAKFONTEIN 117 IS	1	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
HOLFONTEIN 138 IS	10	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
HOLFONTEIN 138 IS	9	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality

Farm Name	Portion	Local Municipality	District Municipality
HOLFONTEIN 138 IS	4	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
HOLFONTEIN 138 IS	2	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
LANGSLOOT 99 IS	4	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
LANGSLOOT 99 IS	14	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
LANGSLOOT 99 IS 13	13	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
Number Null 15	1	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ONVERWACHT 97 IS	5	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ONVERWACHT 97 IS	1	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ONVERWACHT 97 IS	2	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ONVERWACHT 97 IS 4	4	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ONVERWACHT 97 IS 3	3	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
RIETFONTEIN 101 IS 3	3	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
RIVERSDALE 119 IS	11	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
RIVERSDALE 119 IS	2	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
SPANDOW 121 IS	1	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
SPANDOW 121 IS	RE	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
TWEEDRAAI 139 IS	11	Govan Mbeki Local	Gert Sibande District

Farm Name	Portion	Local Municipality	District Municipality
		Municipality	Municipality
TWEEFONTEIN 13 IS	81	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
UITKYK 136 IS	R	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
UITKYK 136 IS	1	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
UITKYK 136 IS	4	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
UITKYK 136 IS	3	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
VAALBANK 96 IS	1	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
VAALBANK 96 IS	RE	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
VLAKLAAGTE 83 IS	4	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
VLAKLAAGTE 83 IS	5	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
VLAKLAAGTE 83 IS	1	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
VLAKLAAGTE 83 IS	3	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
WITBANK 80 IS	23	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZONDAGSKRAAL 125 IS	8	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZONDAGSKRAAL 125 IS	7	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	22	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	24	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality

Farm Name	Portion	Local Municipality	District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	29	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	25	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	1	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	12	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	21	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	20	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality
ZWAKFONTEIN 120 IS	19	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande District Municipality

Should you require additional information please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

Steve Horak

Stakeholder Engagement Office

Digby Wells Environmental

Tel: (011) 789 9495 or Fax: 086 583 5715

Email: steve.horak@digbywells.co.za

Postal Address: Private Bag X 10046, Randburg 2125

rural development
& land reform
Department:
Rural Development & Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSION: MPUMALANGA PROVINCE
30 SAMORA MACHELL DRIVE, RESTITUTION HOUSE, NELSPRUIT
PRIVATE BAG X 11330
NELSPRUIT, 1200
TEL : 013 756 6000
FAX : 013 752 3859

ENQUIRY: Ms DE Makhubu
OUR REF: Ms TY Ncamphalala

DIGBY WELLS ENVIRONMENTAL
FAX: 011 789 9498

ATTENTION: STEVE HORAK

RE: YOUR ENQUIRY: LAND RESTITUTION CLAIMS AGAINST THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT NO.22 OF 1994

DETAILS OF PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Property Description	Comments
Province of Mpumalanga Magisterial District: Property: • **RE of the farm Zwakfontein 120 IS** • **Portion 1 of farm Zwakfontein 120 IS** • **Portion 3 of the farm Zwakfontein 120 IS** • **Portion 6 of the farm Zwakfontein 120 IS** • **Portion 7 of the farm Zwakfontein 120 IS** • **Portion 8 of the farm Zwakfontein 120 IS** • **Portion 9 of the farm Zwakfontein 120 IS** • **Portion 10 of the farm Zwakfontein 120 IS** • **Portion 11 of the farm Zwakfontein 120 IS** • **Portion 12 of the farm Zwakfontein 120 IS** • **Portion 13 of the farm Zwakfontein 120 IS** • **Portion 15 of the farm Zwakfontein 120 IS** • **Portion 16 of the farm Zwakfontein 120 IS** • **Portion 19 of the farm Zwakfontein 120 IS** • **Portion 20 of the farm Zwakfontein 120 IS** • **Portion 21 of the farm Zwakfontein 120 IS** • **Portion 22 of the farm Zwakfontein 120 IS** • **Portion 23 of the farm Zwakfontein 120 IS** • **Portion 24 of the farm Zwakfontein 120 IS** • **Portion 25 of the farm Zwakfontein 120 IS** • **Portion 26 of the farm Zwakfontein 120 IS** • **Portion 29 of the farm Zwakfontein 120 IS** • **Portion 31 of the farm Zwakfontein 120 IS** • **Portion 34 of the farm Zwakfontein 120 IS** • **Portion 35 of the farm Zwakfontein 120 IS**	According to our Database, there is currently no registered land claim which was lodged against the property Zwakfontein 120 IS.

1. The above mentioned matter and your enquiry received on the 27 February 2014, refers.

2. **TAKE NOTICE that** land claims are lodged with the office of the Commission in accordance with the historical and or present property descriptions of the dispossessed properties and therefore may not match the current property description as described in your correspondence in respect of the above-mentioned properties.

3. However, if the historical description of any of the above property has changed since 1913, or you are aware of any other local or official name by which it was then described or currently known, kindly supply us with such information to enable us to search further.

4. **TAKE NOTICE FURTHER THAT** while the Regional Land Claims Commission: Mpumalanga has taken reasonable care to ensure the accuracy of the above-mentioned information, the Commission cannot be held accountable if, through the process of further on- going investigation, additional information may be found that contradicts paragraph 2 above.

Yours Faithfully

.....

PP **MR. LH MAPHUTHA**
ACTING: REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: MPUMALANGA
DATE: 04/03/2014

rural development
& land reform

Department:
Rural Development & Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSION: MPUMALANGA PROVINCE
30 SAMORA MACHELL DRIVE, RESTITUTION HOUSE, NELSPRUIT
PRIVATE BAG X 11330
NELSPRUIT, 1200
TEL : 013 756 6000
FAX : 013 752 3859

Enq: Mr. Ms DE Makhubu
Our Ref: TY Ncamphalala

DIGBY WELLS ENVIRONMENTAL

FAX: 011 789 9498

Attention: STEVE HORAK

LAND RESTITUTION IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT NO. 22 OF 1994

I refer to your enquiry, received on the 27 February 2014, refers.

Property Description	Comments	File number	Claim Status
Province: Mpumalanga **Local Municipality: Govan Mbeki** **Property:** ❖ Portion 1 of the farm Vlaklaagte 83 IS ❖ Portion 3 of the farm Vlaklaagte 83 IS ❖ Portion 4 of the farm Vlaklaagte 83 IS ❖ Portion 5 of the farm Vlaklaagte 83 IS	❖ According to our database there is currently a registered land claim which was lodged against the **farm Vlaklaagte 83 IS**	**KRP6573**	**Portion 2 & 5 – Settled** **Portion 1,3 & 4 - Gazetted**

It is not within the powers of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights to grant or withhold permission for the development or alienation in respect of land being claimed until such a claim has been gazetted, unless such development would constitute an obstruction to the achievement of the aims and objectives of the Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 of 1994. In such instances application can be made in the Land Claims Court in terms of Section 6(3) of the Restitution Act; this can be done at any stage after the claim has been lodged - even before the publishing of such a claim in terms of Section 11 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 of 1994.

While the Regional Land Claims Commission: Mpumalanga
has taken reasonable care to ensure the accuracy of the above-mentioned information, the Commission cannot be held accountable if, through the process of further investigation, additional information is found that contradicts this communication.

Kind regards

RP **MR. LH MAPHUTHA**
ACTING : REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: MPUMALANGA
DATE: 04/03/2014

rural development
& land reform
Department:
Rural Development & Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSION: MPUMALANGA PROVINCE
30 SAMORA MACHELL DRIVE, RESTITUTION HOUSE, NELSPRUIT
PRIVATE BAG X 11330
NELSPRUIT, 1200
TEL : 013 756 6000
FAX : 013 752 3859

ENQUIRY: Mr. MC Chauke
OUR REF: Ms TY Ncamphalala

DIGBY WELLS ENVIRONMENTAL
FAX: 011 789 9498

ATTENTION: STEVE HORAK

RE: YOUR ENQUIRY: LAND RESTITUTION CLAIMS AGAINST THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT NO.22 OF 1994

DETAILS OF PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Property Description	Comments
Province of Mpumalanga Magisterial District: Property: • **Remainder of the farm Uitkyk 136 IS** • **Portion 1 of the farm Uitkyk 136 IS** • **Portion 3 of the farm Uitkyk 136 IS** • **Portion 4 of the farm Uitkyk 136 IS** • **Portion 5 of the farm Uitkyk 136 IS**	According to our Database, there is currently no registered land claim which was lodged against the property Uitkyk 136 IS.

1. The above mentioned matter and your enquiry received on the 27 February 2014, refers.

2. **TAKE NOTICE that** land claims are lodged with the office of the Commission in accordance with the historical and or present property descriptions of the dispossessed properties and therefore may not match the current property description as described in your correspondence in respect of the above-mentioned properties.

3. However, if the historical description of any of the above property has changed since 1913, or you are aware of any other local or official name by which it was then described or currently known, kindly supply us with such information to enable us to search further.

4. **TAKE NOTICE FURTHER THAT** while the Regional Land Claims Commission: Mpumalanga has taken reasonable care to ensure the accuracy of the above-mentioned information, the Commission cannot be held accountable if, through the process of further on- going investigation, additional information may be found that contradicts paragraph 2 above.

Yours Faithfully

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MR. LH MAPHUTHA
ACTING: REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: MPUMALANGA
DATE: 2014/03/03

rural development
& land reform
Department:
Rural Development & Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSION: MPUMALANGA PROVINCE
30 SAMORA MACHELL DRIVE, RESTITUTION HOUSE, NELSPRUIT
PRIVATE BAG X 11330
NELSPRUIT, 1200
TEL : 013 756 6000
FAX : 013 752 3859

ENQUIRY: Mr. MC Chauke
OUR REF: Ms TY Ncamphalala

DIGBY WELLS ENVIRONMENTAL
FAX: 011 789 9498

ATTENTION: STEVE HORAK

RE: YOUR ENQUIRY: LAND RESTITUTION CLAIMS AGAINST THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT NO.22 OF 1994

DETAILS OF PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Property Description	Comments
Province of Mpumalanga Magisterial District: Property: • **Portion 1 of the farm Brakfontein 117 IS**	According to our Database, there is currently no registered land claim which was lodged against the property Brakfontein 117 IS

1. The above mentioned matter and your enquiry received on the 27 February 2014, refers.

2. **TAKE NOTICE that** land claims are lodged with the office of the Commission in accordance with the historical and or present property descriptions of the dispossessed properties and therefore may not match the current property description as described in your correspondence in respect of the above-mentioned properties.

3. However, if the historical description of any of the above property has changed since 1913, or you are aware of any other local or official name by which it was then described or currently known, kindly supply us with such information to enable us to search further.

4. **TAKE NOTICE FURTHER THAT** while the Regional Land Claims Commission: Mpumalanga has taken reasonable care to ensure the accuracy of the above-mentioned information, the Commission cannot be held accountable if, through the process of further on- going investigation, additional information may be found that contradicts paragraph 2 above.

Yours Faithfully

.....

MR. LH MAPHUTHA
ACTING: REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: MPUMALANGA
DATE: 2014/08/05

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT, ANNOUNCEMENT LETTER, REGISTRATION AND COMMENT SHEET

Project No.: SAS1744 *25 February* 2014

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY PROCESSES FOR PROPOSED SYFERFONTEIN BLOCK 4 MINE EXPANSION AND THE PROPOSED POWERLINE, MPULALANGA PROVINCE

DEDET REFERENCE NO.: 17/2/3 GS-232

Dear Stakeholder

Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd (Sasol Mining) is planning to extend the existing Syferfontein Mine into the adjacent Block 4 reserves towards the north-west of the current Syferfontein Mine. As part of this expansion project Sasol Mining proposes to undertake the construction of a powerline which will fall within the existing Syferfontein Colliery Mining Right Area. Sasol will be applying for a Mining Right in terms of the Minerals and Petroleum Resource Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) to mine the number four lower coal seam in the Syferfontein Block 4 coal reserves and a Basic Assessment (BA) will be compiled in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) for the proposed powerline. The proposed mining project will also require an Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) in terms of the National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998 (NWA).

Sasol has appointed Digby Wells Environmental (Digby Wells) as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to complete the required environmental regulatory processes for the proposed project.

Project description

It is proposed to that the underground bord-and-pillar mining method will be used. Sasol Mining will also use a method for high extraction, known as the Nevid Mining Method, which ensures that there will be minimal disturbances above ground. The Tweedraai reserves are the entry point to the Block 4 reserves and currently forms part of the Syferfontein Mining Reserve area. The Block 4 and Tweedraai reserves will be accessed by means of an adit in the highwall of the existing Syferfontein mine. Existing infrastructure located on the existing Syferfontein Tweedraai mining area will be used to serve the Syferfontein Block 4 mining area.

Power is currently supplied to the mine via two 132 kilovolts (kV) powerlines from the Quintus substation. Power is transferred via 22 kV powerlines from the main mine substation along the east and west banks of the old open cast pits to the adits' substations, where power is further stepped down to 11 kV for the mining operations. To support the Block 4 expansion Project, Sasol Mining is proposing to construct a 132kV power line over open cast rehabilitated land within the existing Syferfontein mining area.

Public Participation

In order to facilitate your participation, you are encouraged to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and submit any comments, questions or suggestions that you may have to Digby Wells Environmental on fax number: 086 583 5715; email: steve.horak@digbywells.com or vanessa.viljoen@digbywells.com or postal address: Private Bag X10046, Randburg, 2125. You are also welcome to contact us telephonically on (011) 789-9495. The Background Information Document (BID) will also be available on the Digby Wells website: www.digbywells.com (under Public Documents).

How to comment on the BID

You are welcome to comment on the BID by addressing your comments, concerns or suggestions to Digby Wells through one of the communication media below:

- By completing the registration and comment sheet attached to the BID and submitting it to the Stakeholder Engagement Office;
- By writing letter or using another form of written submission; or
- By email, fax or telephone to the Stakeholder Engagement Office.

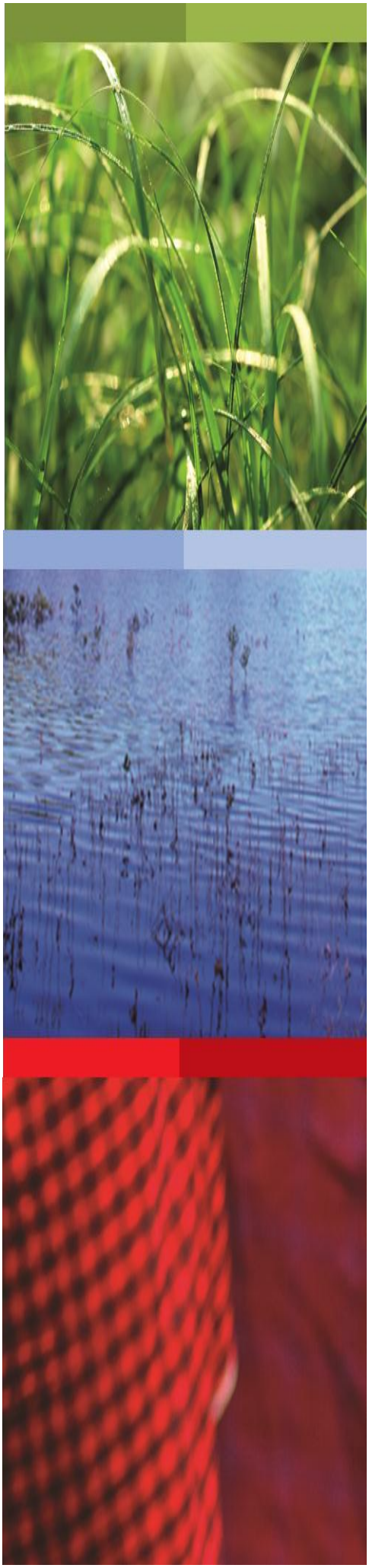
Yours sincerely

Steve Horak

Stakeholder Engagement Office

Enclosed

- *Background Information Document*
- *Comment and Registration Sheet*



DIGBY WELLS
ENVIRONMENTAL

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

Environmental Regulatory Processes for Sasol Syferfontein Block 4 Mine Expansion and Proposed Powerline

February 2014

Project Number:
SAS1744

Prepared for:
Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd

For any project related information, please contact:

Digby Wells Environmental – Stakeholder Engagement Office

Steve Horak or Vanessa Viljoen
Tel: (011) 789 9495 or Fax: 086 583 5715
Email: steve.horak@digbywells.com or vanessa.viljoen @digbywells.com
Website: www.digbywells.com (Public Documents)

DEDET REFERNENCE NO.: 17/2/3 GS-232:

Digby Wells and Associates (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd
(Subsidiary of Digby Wells & Associates (Pty) Ltd). Co. Reg. No. 2010/008577/07. Fern Isle, Section 10, 359 Pretoria Ave Randburg Private Bag X10046, Randburg, 2125, South Africa
Tel: +27 11 789 9495, Fax: +27 11 789 9498, info@digbywells.com, www.digbywells.com

Directors: A Sing*, AR Wilke, LF Koeslag, PD Tanner (British)*, AJ Reynolds (Chairman) (British)*, J Leaver*, GE Trusler (C.E.O)
*Non-Executive

1 PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd (Sasol Mining) proposes to extend the existing Syferfontein Mine into the adjacent Block 4 reserves towards the north-west of the current Syferfontein Mine. As part of this proposed expansion project Sasol Mining also needs to construct a powerline which will fall within the existing Syferfontein Colliery Mining Right Area.

This Background Information Document (BID) has been developed in order to:

- Share information about the proposed project;
- Present the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process to be undertaken according to South African legislation;
- Provide more detail about the Public Participation process which will be followed; and
- Explain which specialist studies will be carried out as part of the EIA.

1.1 Appointed Environmental Assessment Practitioners

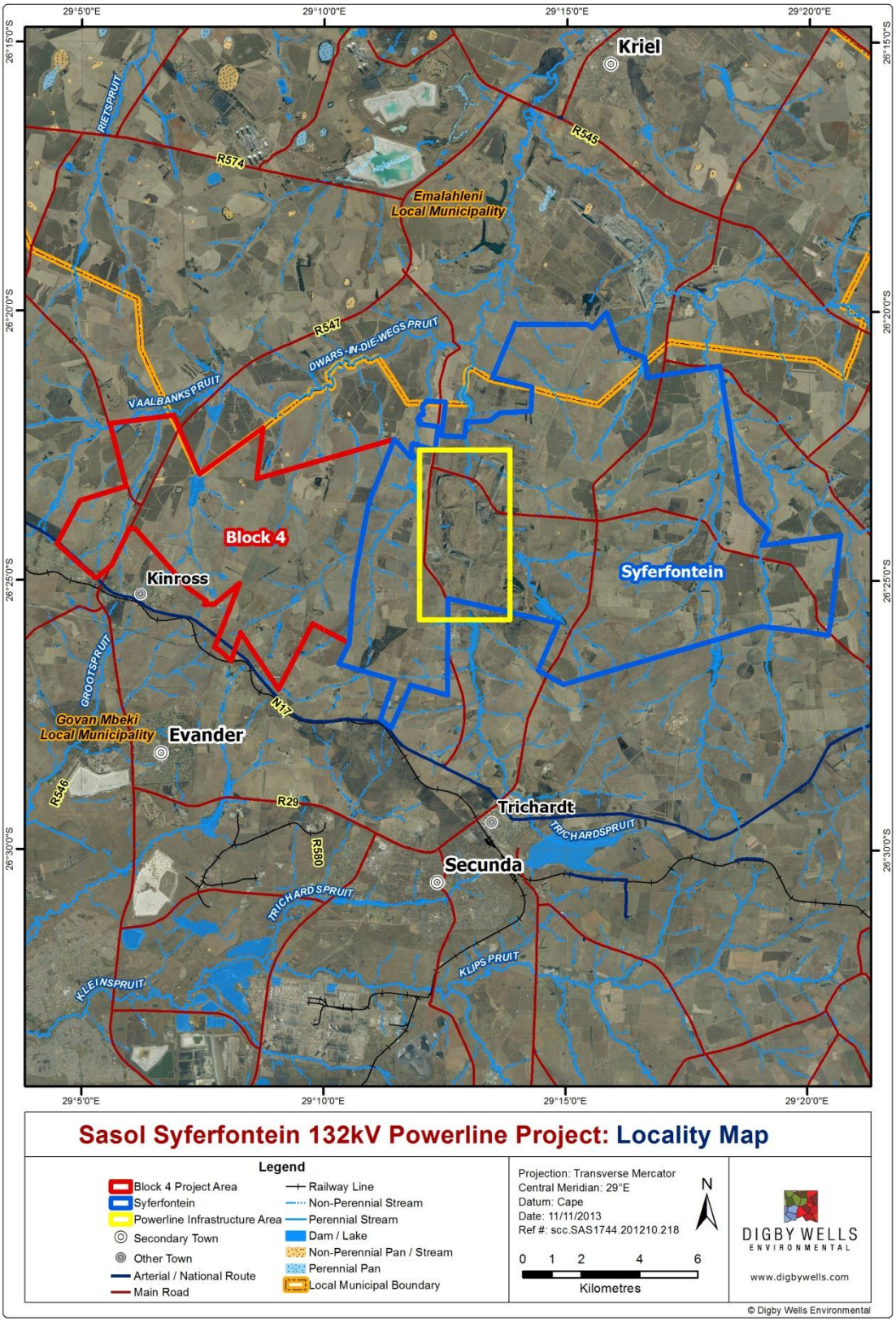
It is important to investigate potential impacts the proposed project might have on the environment and people. Sasol Mining appointed Digby Wells Environmental (Digby Wells) as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to complete the required environmental components for the proposed project.

2 BACKGROUND

The Syferfontein Colliery was established in 1989 with the purpose of co-supplying coal to Sasol Synfuels in Secunda. Sasol Mining has devised a sustainable strategy to keep the Secunda Synfuels operational for the next forty years and beyond. In an effort to realise this strategy Sasol Mining is in a process to replace all the current collieries. As part of this strategy, Sasol Mining plans to expand their Sasol Syferfontein colliery by applying for a Mining Right in terms of the Minerals and Petroleum Resource Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) to mine the number four lower coal seam in the Syferfontein Block 4 coal reserves.

2.1 Syferfontein Locality Setting

The proposed project is situated in the Govan Mbeki Local Municipality (GMLM) in the Gert Sibande District (GSD) in the Mpumalanga Province. The Sasol Block 4 area's affected farm portions are located approximately 12 km north of the town of Secunda and approximately 11 km north-east from the town of Kinross within the south western Mpumalanga province (see Plan 1).



Plan 1: Syferfontein Local Setting

3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In order to optimise their reserve utilisation and coal supply to Sasol Synfuels, Sasol Mining is proposing to expand their operations into the Block 4 coal reserves. It is planned to mine the above mentioned reserve using the underground bord-and-pillar mining method. In addition to this, Sasol Mining will use a method for high extraction, known as the Nevid Mining Method. This method ensures that there will be minimal disturbances above ground. The Tweedraai reserves are the entry point to the Block 4 reserves and currently forms part of the Syferfontein Mining Reserve area. The Block 4 and Tweedraai reserves will be accessed by means of an adit in the highwall of the existing Syferfontein mine (known as the Tweedraai area). Existing infrastructure located on the existing Syferfontein Tweedraai mining area will be used to serve the Sasol Syferfontein Block 4 mining area.

For the proposed expansion project, more power is needed. Currently, power is supplied to the mine via two 132 kilovolts (kV) powerlines from the Quintus substation. From the main mine substation, power is transferred via 22 kV powerlines along the east and west banks of the old open cast pits to the adits' substations, where power is further stepped down to 11 kV for the mining operations. To support the Block 4 expansion Project, Sasol Mining is proposing to construct a 132kV powerline over open cast rehabilitated land within the existing Syferfontein mining area which stretches across the farms Tweedraai139 IS, Zwakfontein 120 IS and Van Schalkwyksrust 118 IS. Existing tar and dirt roads will be used to gain access during the construction and operational phase (for maintenance of the powerline servitude).

4 ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESSES

4.1 Legislation

For the proposed project the following authorisation processes need to be completed in order to adhere to the required legislation:

- Sasol Mining will be applying for a Mining Right in terms of the Minerals and Petroleum Resource Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA). The Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) is the decision making authority for the Mining Right application.
- For the construction of the 132kV powerline a Basic Assessment (BA) will be compiled in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no. 107 of 1998) (NEMA). The construction of the powerline is a Listed Activity in terms of Government Notice R. 544, 18 June 2010, Activity 10, which refers to "the construction of facilities or infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity –outside urban areas or industrial complexes with a capacity of more than 33kV but less than 275 kV". The Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (DEDET) is the decision-making authority for the BA.

- The Syferfontein Block 4 expansion area will require an Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) in terms of the National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998 (NWA). Department of Water Affairs (DWA) is the decision making authority. The Following water uses will be applied for:
  - S21.(a): taking water from a water resource;
  - S21.(c): impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse;
  - S21.(i): altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse; and
  - S21.(j): removing, discharging or disposing of water found underground if it is necessary for the efficient continuation of an activity or for the safety of people.

4.2 Specialist Studies

Specialist studies will be conducted for the proposed project to identify potential impacts on the environment and people. Results of these studies will be shared with stakeholders for their comment. The various specialist studies that will be conducted include the following:

- Geohydrological
- Soils
- Surface water
- Wetlands
- Noise
- Archaeology
- Fauna and Flora
- Social baseline
- Visual and Topography
- Aquatics

4.3 Public Participation

Stakeholders affected by or who are interested in the proposed project are invited to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) in order to become involved in the Public Participation (PP) process for the project . The following aniticipated upcoming dates are important to note for the PP process going forward:

- Availability of BA Report (NEMA) for public comment: March 2014
- Availability of the Scoping Report (MPRDA) for public comment: March 2014
- Stakeholder meetings to be held during the public comment period for the BA and Scoping Reports: April 2014

Registered I&APs will be informed about availability of reports and scheduled stakeholder meetings via their preferred means of communication (SMS, email, post or fax). Contributions from stakeholders will assist in informed decision-making for authorities and provides information to be considered by the project team and specialists conducting studies. All comments can be submitted using the contct details which appear on the cover page or as part of the Comment and Registration Sheet attached to this BID.

DIGBY WELLS
ENVIRONMENTAL

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY PROCESSES FOR PROPOSED SYFERFONTEIN BLOCK 4 MINE EXPANSION AND THE PROPOSED POWERLINE, MPULALANGA PROVINCE

DEDET REFERENCE NO: 17/2/3 GS-232

REGISTATION AND COMMENT SHEET

February 2014

*Please provide comments for **Sasol Syferfontein Expansion** project using the contact details below:*

Return this comment sheet to **Steve Horak** or **Vanessa Viljoen** of Digby Wells Environmental: **Fax Number:** 086 583 5715 or **email:** steve.horak@digbywells.com / vanessa.viljoen@digbywells.com or visit www.digbywells.com **Postal Address:** Private Bag X10046, Randburg, 2125

Please formally register me as an interested and affected party (I&AP) and provide further information and notifications during the EIA process			**Yes**	**No**
I would like to receive my notifications by:	**Email**	**Post**	**Fax**	

Comments:

Please fill in your contact details below for the project database:

Title and Name:			
Organisation:			
Telephone:		**Fax:**	
Cellphone:		**Email:**	
Postal Address:			

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Hotazel, Northern Cape

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Mamatwan Mine

Ref: 764740

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Please forward your CV (max 3 pages) to ManganeseRecruitment@bhpbilliton.com

Applications close 7 March 2014.

BHP Billiton has an overriding commitment to safety and environmental responsibility.

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Male or female

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Control valve experience an advantage.
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Reg. No. 2003/021628/07

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- **Valve Fitters (SEC003)**
- **Electrical Maintenance Operators (SEC004)**
- **Instrument Maintenance Operators (SEC005)**
- **Riggers Cat 5 or red seal (SEC006)**
- **Data Clerks with SAP experience (SEC007)**
- **Planners (SEC008)**
- **Code 14 Drivers with PDP (SEC009)**
- **Mechanical Fitters Cat 5 (SEC010)**
- **Mechanical Fitters Cat 4 (SEC011)**
- **Mechanical Operators Cat 2 (SEC012)**
- **Rigger Supervisors (SEC013)**
- **Mechanical Supervisors (SEC014)**
- **Code 14 Drivers with HAZCHEM**

All of the above must have the following
- **Must have min 3 years Experience**
- **Please send full CV, Trade Test Certificates, Competency & ID documentation**

Please forward CV with the (relative reference) on to:
Email: secunda.ipsco@gmail.com
Fax: 086 586 3908

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Contact Details: 017 631 3081
E-mail : admin@tipty.co.za

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Westvaal Group, a dynamic motor dealership group in North West, Free state, Mpumalanga & Limpopo as well as Gauteng, requires a suitable candidate for the position of New and Used vehicle sales consultant situated in **Secunda.**

Duties / Responsibilities:
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- Apply marketing strategies to maximize sales opportunities;
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- Establish and manage Customer enthusiasm ensuring excellent customer service levels at all times and therefore a high Customer Satisfaction Index; and;
- Ensure compliance with various accounting /other regulations and guidelines

Requirements:
- Relevant Marketing qualification & 2 years relevant experience;
- Management and self-driven abilities coupled with integrity will ensure further suitability.
- Application of Policies & Procedures, Business Operations, Marketing, Brand / product Knowledge, Financial analysis and Selling and Teamwork;
- Application of Policies & Procedures, computer literate.

Salary: **Market Related Salary.**
Benefits: **Performance Incentive, Company Vehicle, Medical Aid & Provident Fund.**

E-mail a short CV to: secunda@westvaal.co.za

If you have not been contacted within one week of the closing date, please consider your application as unsuccessful. **Closing date: 28th February 2014**

CHEVROLET OPEL ISUZU GM

Westvaal Holdings (Pty) Limited Registration No. 1999/010570/07

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY PROCESSES FOR PROPOSED SYFERFONTEIN BLOCK 4 MINE EXPANSION AND THE PROPOSED POWERLINE, MPULALANGA PROVINCE

DEDET REFERENCE NO.: 17/2/3 GS-232

Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd (Sasol Mining) is planning to extend the existing Syferfontein Mine into the adjacent Block 4 reserves towards the north-west of the current Syferfontein Mine. As part of this expansion project Sasol Mining proposes to undertake the construction of a 132kV powerline which stretches across the farms Tweedraai 139 IS, Zwakfontein 120 IS and Van Schalkwyksrust 118 IS in the Syferfontein Colliery Mining Right Area. Sasol Mining will be applying for a Mining Right in terms of the Minerals and Petroleum Resource Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) to mine the number 4 lower coal seam in the Syferfontein Block 4 coal reserves. A Basic Assessment (BA) will be compiled in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA) for the proposed powerline. The competent authorities are the Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (DEDET) for the BA and for the Mining Right the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR). The proposed project will also require an Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) in terms of the National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998 (NWA) from the Department of Water Affairs (DWA).

Project description

It is proposed to that the underground bord-and-pillar mining method will be used. Sasol Mining will also use a method for high extraction, known as the Nevid Mining Method, which ensures that there will be minimal disturbances above ground. The Tweedraai reserves are the entry point to the Block 4 reserves and currently forms part of the Syferfontein Mining Reserve area. The Block 4 and Tweedraai reserves will be accessed by means of an adit in the highwall of the existing Syferfontein mine. Existing infrastructure located on the existing Syferfontein Tweedraai mining area will be used to serve the Syferfontein Block 4 mining area.

Power is currently supplied to the mine via two 132 kilovolts (kV) powerlines from the Quintus substation. Power is transferred via 22 kV powerlines from the main mine substation along the east and west banks of the old open cast pits to the adits' substations, where power is further stepped down to 11 kV for the mining operations. To support the Block 4 expansion Project, Sasol Mining is proposing to construct a 132kV power line over open cast rehabilitated land within the existing Syferfontein mining area.

The Proposed Project is situated in the Govan Mbeki Local Municipality (GMLM) in the Gert Sibande District (GSD) in the Mpumalanga Province. The Sasol Block 4 area's affected farm portions are located approximately 12 km north of the town of Secunda and approximately 11 km north-east from the town of Kinross within south western Mpumalanga.

It is important to investigate potential impacts the proposed project might have on the environment and people. Sasol Mining appointed Digby Wells Environmental (Digby Wells) as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to complete the required environmental components for the proposed project.

REGISTRATION AS AN INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY

Should you wish to be registered as an Interested and Affected Party, obtain additional information or comment on the proposed project, please use the contact details below:

DIGBY WELLS ENVIRONMENTAL

Digby Wells Environmental
Steve Horak or Vanessa Viljoen
Tel: 011 789 9495, Fax: 086 583 5715
steve.horak@digbywells.com or vanessa.viljoen@digbywells.com
Postal Address: Private Bag X 10046, Randburg, 2125

Project No.: SAS1744 8433

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R6600-00

Evander
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R8800-00

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One bathroom and
One carport
R4950-00

Two bedroom flat
For 1 April
R6050-00

Contact Sonja
072 436 6820
Or
Elize
076 578 7806
Office
017 631 1104/5

FIND IT IN THE CLASSIFIEDS

0535 OFFICES & SHOPS

KANTORE TE HUUR
In Secunda besigheidsarea. 173 vk meter. Ontvangsarea, 3 kantore, kombuis en badkamer. Beskikbaar 1 April 2014. Kontak Elize Harmse, Els Louw & Rasool Ing. **017 634 7788**

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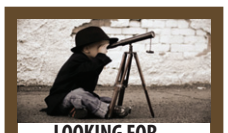

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SUDOR COAL (PTY) LTD;
NOTICE: INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES;
NEMA BASIC ASSESSMENT PHASE

Sudor Coal (Pty) Ltd. (Reg. No.: 2003/010082/07) has applied for the authorisation of listed activities and an Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) in terms of sections 24 and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act (Act no. 107 of 1998) read together with Government Notice No. R544 and R546 and in terms of section 40 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998), respectively, which comprise a coal mining operation namely Kalabasfontein Colliery. The proposed mining operation will consist of underground mining activities. Underground mining will make use of the bord and pillar mining technique. The mining operation will result in the construction of an adit area, overburden stockpiles, pollution control facilities and associated infrastructure. The run off mine coal will be processed at the crushing and screening plant to be constructed on site. The above will also require construction of access roads and haul roads. These activities will occur on **the Remaining Extent of Portion 9 of the farm Kalabasfontein 232 IS, Gert Sibande district, Mpumalanga.** The application was accepted by the Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development. Environment and Tourism (MDEDET), with the following reference number: **17/2/3 GS-218.** The application for an IWUL was submitted to the Department of Water Affairs, Mpumalanga Regional Office (Bronkhorstspruit)

Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Ltd has been appointed as the independent environmental consultant to compile the Basic Assessment Report in terms of section 22 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations published in Government Notice No. R543.

The Draft Basic Assessment Report will be available at the Bethal Library from 28 February 2014 for public perusal.
Comments regarding the proposed activities must be submitted in writing, under reference number 17/2/3 GS-218, on or before 31 March 2014 to:

Consultant:
GEOVICON ENVIRONMENTAL (Pty) Ltd
P. O. Box 4050
Middelburg
1050

Tel.: 013 243 0542
Fax.: 086 632 4936
E-mail: geovicon@iafrica.com
Cell.: 082 359 5604
Contact person: Riana Bate

SUDOR COAL (PTY) LTD;
KENNISGEWING: BELANGHEBBENDE EN GEAFFEKTEERDE PARTYE;
NOBW BASIESE BERAMINGS FASE

Sudor Coal (Pty) Ltd. (Reg. Nr.:2003/010082/07) het aansoek gedoen vir die magtiging van genoteerde aktiwiteite asook 'n Geïntegreerde Water Verbruik Lisensie (GWVL) in terme van artikel 24 en 24D van die Nasionale Omgewings Bestuurswet (Wet nr. 107 van 1998) gelees tesame met Staatskoerant Kennisgewing Nr. R544 and R546 en in terme van artikel 40 van die Nasionale Waterwet (NWW), 1998 (Wet 36 van 1998), wat die ontwikkeling van 'n steenkoolmyn genaamd Kalabasfontein Steenkoolmyn insluit. Die voorgestelde mynbou bedrywighede sal bestaan uit ondergrondse mynbou aktiwiteite. Ondergrondse mynbou aktiwiteite sal gebruik maakvan die gang en pilaar mynbou metode. Die mynbou bedrywighede sluit die kronstruksie van 'n toegang skag, deklaag hope, besoedeling beheer fasiliteite en ander geassosieerde infrastruktuur in. 'n Vergruis en skeiding aanleg sal opgerig word om die steenkool produk te prosesseer. Toegang en vervoer paai sal gemaak word om die infrastruktuur te bedien. Hierdie aktiwiteite sal plaasvind op die **Resterende Gedeelte van gedeelte 9 van die plaas Kalabasfontein 232 IS, Gert Sibande distrik, Mpumalanga**. Die aansoek is aanvaar deur die Mpumalanga Departement van Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling, Omgewing en Toerisme (MDEOOT) met verwysingsnommer: 17/2/3 GS-218. Die aansoek vir die GWVL is ingehandig by die Departement van Waterwese, Mpumalanga Distrik Kantoor (Bronkhorstspruit).

Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Ltd is aangestel as die onafhanklike omgewings konsultant wat die Konsep Basiese Beramings Verslag gaan saamstel, in terme van artikel 22 van die Omgewings Impak Beramings Regulasies gepubliseer in Staatskoerant Kennisgewing Nr. R543.

Die Konsep Basiese Beramings Verslag sal beskikbaar wees in die Bethal Biblioteek vanaf 28 Februarie 2014 vir publieke ondersoek.
Kommentaar rakende die voorgenome aktiwiteite moet skriftelik gerig word, voor of op 31 Maart 2014, met verwysingsnommer 17/2/3 GS-218, aan:

Konsultant:
GEOVICON ENVIRONMENTAL (Pty) Ltd
Posbus 4050
Middelburg
1050

Tel.: 013 243 0542
Faks.: 086 632 4936
E-pos: geovicon@iafrica.com
Sel no.: 082 359 5604
Kontakpersoon: Riana Bate

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY PROCESSES FOR PROPOSED SYFERFONTEIN BLOCK 4 MINE EXPANSION AND THE PROPOSED POWERLINE, MPULALANGA PROVINCE
DEDET REFERENCE NO.: 17/2/3 GS-232

Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd (Sasol Mining) is planning to extend the existing Syferfontein Mine into the adjacent Block 4 reserves towards the north-west of the current Syferfontein Mine. As part of this expansion project Sasol Mining proposes to undertake the construction of a 132kV powerline which stretches across the farms Tweedraai 139 IS, Zwakfontein 120 IS and Van Schalkwyksrust 118 IS in the Syferfontein Colliery Mining Right Area. Sasol Mining will be applying for a Mining Right in terms of the Minerals and Petroleum Resource Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) to mine the number 4 lower coal seam in the Syferfontein Block 4 coal reserves. A Basic Assessment (BA) will be compiled in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA) for the proposed powerline. The competent authorities are the Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (DEDET) for the BA and for the Mining Right the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR). The proposed project will also require an Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) in terms of the National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998 (NWA) from the Department of Water Affairs (DWA).

Project description

It is proposed to that the underground bord-and-pillar mining method will be used. Sasol Mining will also use a method for high extraction, known as the Nevid Mining Method, which ensures that there will be minimal disturbances above ground. The Tweedraai reserves are the entry point to the Block 4 reserves and currently forms part of the Syferfontein Mining Reserve area. The Block 4 and Tweedraai reserves will be accessed by means of an adit in the highwall of the existing Syferfontein mine. Existing infrastructure located on the existing Syferfontein Tweedraai mining area will be used to serve the Syferfontein Block 4 mining area.

Power is currently supplied to the mine via two 132 kilovolts (kV) powerlines from the Quintus substation. Power is transferred via 22 kV powerlines from the main mine substation along the east and west banks of the old open cast pits to the adits' substations, where power is further stepped down to 11 kV for the mining operations. To support the Block 4 expansion Project, Sasol Mining is proposing to construct a 132kV power line over open cast rehabilitated land within the existing Syferfontein mining area.

The Proposed Project is situated in the Govan Mbeki Local Municipality (GMLM) in the Gert Sibande District (GSD) in the Mpumalanga Province. The Sasol Block 4 area's affected farm portions are located approximately 12 km north of the town of Secunda and approximately 11 km north-east from the town of Kinross within south western Mpumalanga.

It is important to investigate potential impacts the proposed project might have on the environment and people. Sasol Mining appointed Digby Wells Environmental (Digby Wells) as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to complete the required environmental components for the proposed project.

REGISTRATION AS AN INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY

Should you wish to be registered as an Interested and Affected Party, obtain additional information or comment on the proposed project, please use the contact details below:

DIGBY WELLS ENVIRONMENTAL

Digby Wells Environmental
Steve Horak or Vanessa Viljoen
Tel: 011 789 9495, Fax: 086 583 5715
steve.horak@digbywells.com or vanessa.viljoen@digbywells.com
Postal Address: Private Bag X 10046, Randburg, 2125

Project No.: SAS1744 8433

SITE NOTICE REPORT AND SITE NOTICE MAPS

DIGBY WELLS
ENVIRONMENTAL

SASOL MINING (PTY) LTD

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY PROCESSES FOR THE PROPOSED SYFERFONTEIN BLOCK 4 MINE EXPANSION AND THE PROPOSED POWERLINE, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

DEDET Ref Number: 17/2/3 GS-232

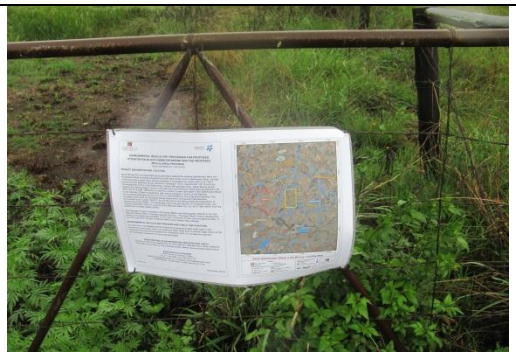
SITE NOTICES

SITE NOTICES PLACED AT THE FOLLOWING VENUES/PLACES:

Where site notice was placed (Organisation and/or address)	Coordinates	Date	Photo
Trichardt Public Library Bekker Street, Trichardt BIDs (10 English) and Comment Sheets (10 English) were placed in the above mentioned library. 1 English site notice was put up.	-26.48971693 29.22656480	Friday, 28 February 2014	
Evander Public Library 13 Lisbon street BIDs (10 English) and Comment Sheets (10 English) were placed in the above mentioned library. 1 English site notice was put up.	-26.47357363 29.10982660	Friday, 28 February 2014	

Where site notice was placed (Organisation and/or address)	Coordinates	Date	Photo
Kinross Public Library 27 Rasool Malek street, Kinross, 2270 BIDs (10 English) and Comment Sheets (10 English) were placed in the above mentioned library. 1 English site notice was put up.	-26.42174522 29.09682903	Friday, 28 February 2014	
Block 4 Along the N17 1 English site notice was put up	-26.37687380 29.15055938	Friday, 28 February 2014	
Block 4 Inside Block 4 1 English site notice was put up	-26.39322178 29.10177662	Friday, 28 February 2014	
Block 4 Inside Block 4 1 English site notice was put up	-26.41934456 29.13937549	Friday, 28 February 2014	

Where site notice was placed (Organisation and/or address)	Coordinates	Date	Photo
Block 4 Along the boundary line 1 English site notice was put up	-26.42388672 29.13062805	Friday, 28 February 2014	
Block 4 Inside block 4 1 English site notice was put up	-26.38746886 29.16758755	Friday, 28 February 2014	
Block 4 Inside Block 4 1 English site notice was put up	-26.40954008 29.15746816	Friday, 28 February 2014	
Block 4 Along the boundary line 1 English site notice was put up	-26.44361746 29.15513749	Friday, 28 February 2014	

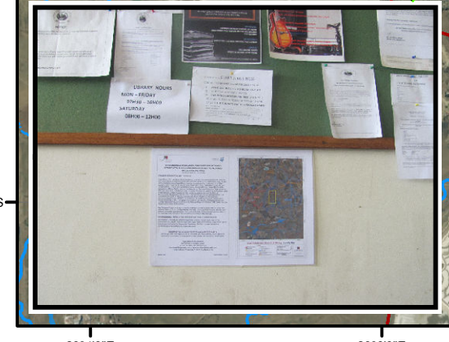
Where site notice was placed (Organisation and/or address)	Coordinates	Date	Photo
Powerline Along the boundary line of Syferfontein Powerline 1 English site notice was put up.	-26.42569184 29.20927696	Tuesday, 04 March 2014	
Powerline Syferfontein Mine Powerline 1 English site notice was put up.	-26.40944034 29.20433532	Tuesday, 04 March 2014	
Powerline Inside Syferfontein Powerline boundary 1 English site notice was put up.	-26.38148845 29.20359101	Tuesday, 04 March 2014	
Powerline Along the boundary line of Syferfontein Powerline 1 English site notice was put up.	-26.39674033 29.23063112	Tuesday, 04 March 2014	

Plan 2

Sasol Syferfontein Block 4 UG Mining

Site Notices

-- Block 4 --



Block 4 - 1
Block 4 - 2
Block 4
Block 4 - 4
Block 4 - 5
Block 4 - 6
Kinros
Kinross
Evander
Evander
Trichardt
Trichardt
Secunda
R547
N17
DWARS-
EIN DAM
LBANKSPRUIT
GROOTSPRUIT
EVAND
TRICHARDTSFONTEIN DAM
29°4'0"E
29°6'0"E
29°8'0"E
29°10'0"E
29°12'0"E
29°14'0"E
26°22'0"S
26°24'0"S
26°26'0"S
26°28'0"S
26°30'0"S

Legend

- Project Area Block 4
- Syferfontein
- Site Notice Points
- Secondary Town
- Other Town
- Arterial / National Route
- Main Road
- Railway Line
- Non-Perennial Stream
- Perennial Stream
- Dam / Lake
- Non-Perennial Pan / Stream
- Perennial Pan

sasol reaching new frontiers

DIGBY WELLS ENVIRONMENTAL

www.digbywells.com

Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: Cape
Central Meridian: 29°E

Ref #: mpl.SAS1744.201403.042
Revision Number: 1
Date: 07/03/2014

N

0 1 2 4

Kilometres

1:70 000

Plan 2

Sasol Syferfontein Block 4 UG Mining

Site Notices

-- Powerline --

RIETFONTEIN DAM

Powerline.3

Powerline.4

Powerline.2

Powerline.1

Block 4

Syferfontein

29°10'30"E 29°12'0"E 29°13'30"E 29°15'0"E

26°22'30"S 26°24'0"S 26°25'30"S 26°27'0"S

Legend

- Project Area Block 4
- Syferfontein
- Powerline Infrastructure Area
- Site Notice Points
- Arterial / National Route
- Main Road
- Railway Line
- Non-Perennial Stream
- Perennial Stream
- Dam / Lake
- Non-Perennial Pan / Stream
- Perennial Pan

sasol reaching new frontiers

DIGBY WELLS ENVIRONMENTAL

www.digbywells.com

Projection: Transverse Mercator	Ref #: mpl.SAS1744.201403.042
Datum: Cape	Revision Number: 1
Central Meridian: 29°E	Date: 07/03/2014

N

0 0.5 1 2

Kilometres

1:40 000

LETTER TO ANNOUNCE THE AVAILABILITY OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT

Reference no.: SAS1744 Monday, 17 March 2014

Dear Stakeholder

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY PROCESSES FOR PROPOSED SYFERFONTEIN BLOCK 4 MINE EXPANSION AND PROPOSED POWERLINE, MPULALANGA PROVINCE

Digby Wells Environmental (Digby Wells) on-behalf of Sasol Mining hereby gives notice to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) of the:

- ***Draft Scoping Report (DSR) for public comment; and***
- ***Invitation to a Public Meeting to be held on Tuesday, 15 April 2014***

Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd (Sasol Mining) is planning to extend the existing Syferfontein Mine into the adjacent Block 4 reserves towards the north-west of the current Syferfontein Mine. As part of this expansion project Sasol Mining proposes to undertake the construction of a powerline which will fall within the existing Syferfontein Colliery Mining Right Area. Sasol will be applying for a Mining Right in terms of the Minerals and Petroleum Resource Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) to mine the number four lower coal seam in the Syferfontein Block 4 coal reserve area. The proposed mining project will also require an Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) in terms of the National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998 (NWA).

As part of the processes, the following document will be made available for public comment:

- Draft Scoping Report (DSR) in terms of the MPRDA for public comment from **Monday, 24 March 2014 to Thursday, 24 April 2014.**

You are welcome to review the report and provide comments, which will be considered in the preparation of the Final Report. The Report will be available at the following places:

Person	Location	Contact
Printed Copies		
Ms Raffia Fareed	Trichardt Library	(017) 638 1313
Ms Agnes Sepuru	Evander Public Library	(017) 620 6318
Ms Grace Motha	Kinross Public Library	(017) 687 0717
Electronic Copies		
Vanessa Viljoen	www.digbywells.com	(011) 789 9495
	Phone and request a CD copy	

Comments on the Reports can be submitted in any of the following ways:

- Completing a comment sheet;
- Writing a letter, or producing additional written submissions; or
- Sending an email or phoning the Stakeholder Engagement office.

Invitation to a Public Meeting

A Meeting will be held to discuss the Draft Scoping Report. The details are as follows. Kindly confirm your attendance by no later than Wednesday, 2 April 2014.

Date	Time	Meeting	Venue
Tuesday, 15 April 2014	15:00 – 17:00	Public Meeting	Multilink Conference Venue (4 Grey Street, Trichardt)

Please complete and return the attached comment sheet to Digby Wells to indicate your interest in receiving further information regarding the Environmental Authorisation processes. You are also welcome to contact us on Tel: 011 789 9495, Fax: 086 583 5715, Postal: Private Bag X10046, Randburg, 2125, Email: steve.horak@digbywells.com or vanessa.viljoen@digbywells.com. Your input and feedback are highly valued.

Yours sincerely

Steve Horak

Stakeholder Engagement Office

Enclosed

- *Comment Sheet*
- *Map to Multilink Conference Venue*

DIGBY WELLS
ENVIRONMENTAL

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY PROCESSES FOR PROPOSED SYFERFONTEIN BLOCK 4 MINE EXPANSION AND THE PROPOSED POWERLINE, MPULALANGA PROVINCE

COMMENT SHEET

March 2014

Please provide comments by using the contact details below:

Return this comment sheet to **Steve Horak** or **Vanessa Viljoen** of Digby Wells Environmental: **Fax:** 0865835715 or **email:** steve.horak@digbywells.com, vanessa.viljoen@digbywells.com or visit www.digbywells.com **Postal Address:** Private Bag X10046, Randburg, 2125

Comments:

I would like to receive a CD copy of Draft Scoping Report (DSR)	**Yes**	**No**
I will Attend the Public meeting on Tuesday, 15 April 2014 at (Multilink Conference Venue, 4 Grey Street, Trichardt) from 15:00 – 17:00	**Yes**	**No**

Please fill in your contact details below for the project database:

Title and Name:			
Organisation:			
Telephone:		**Fax:**	
Cellphone:		**Email:**	
Postal Address:			

Reference no.: SAS1744

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT POSTPONEMENT LETTER

DIGBY WELLS
ENVIRONMENTAL

Project no.: SAS1744 20 March 2014

Dear Stakeholder

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY PROCESSES FOR THE PROPOSED SYFERFONTEIN BLOCK 4 MINE EXPANSION AND PROPOSED POWERLINE PROJECT, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

- ***Postponement of availability of the Scoping Report for public comment; and***
- ***Postponement of the Public Meeting to be held on Tuesday, 15 April 2014.***

Due to a delay in the Mining Right Application process, availability of the Scoping Report and associated public comment period as previously announced has been postponed until further notice. The public meeting which would have taken place on 15 April 2014 has also been postponed as a result Digby Wells will inform I&APs of the new dates for the public comment period and public meeting in due course.

You are welcome to contact the Stakeholder Engagement Office on Tel: 011 789 9495, Fax: 086 583 5715, Postal: Private Bag X10046, Randburg, 2125, Email: steve.horak@digbywells.com or vanessa.viljoen@digbywells.com should you require further information.

Yours sincerely

Steve Horak

Stakeholder Engagement Office

LETTER TO ANNOUNCE THE AVAILABILITY OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT SECOND ROUND

Project reference no.: SAS1744 Tuesday, 5 August 2014

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY PROCESS FOR PROPOSED SYFERFONTEIN BLOCK IV MINE EXPANSION AND PROPOSED POWERLINE, MPULALANGA PROVINCE

DMR reference: MP 30/5/1/2/2/10096 MR

Dear Stakeholder,

A letter dated 20 March 2014 informed stakeholders that there would be a postponement in the availability of the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) and of the associated Public Meeting (please see the attached letter). Digby Wells Environmental (Digby Wells) on-behalf of Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd (Sasol Mining) hereby gives notice to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that the following:

- ***Draft Scoping Report (DSR) is now available for public comment; and***
- ***A Public Meeting is to be held on Wednesday, 27 August 2014.***

Sasol Mining is planning to extend the existing Syferfontein Mine into the adjacent Block 4 reserves towards the north-west of the current Syferfontein Mine. As part of this expansion project Sasol Mining was proposing to undertake the construction of a powerline which would have fallen within the existing Syferfontein Colliery Mining Right Area. This powerline is no longer needed as the existing powerline will be sufficient to provide power to the proposed expansion project. Sasol Mining has applied to the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) for a Mining Right on 26 June 2014 in terms of the Minerals and Petroleum Resource Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) for the mining of number four lower coal seam in the Syferfontein Block IV coal reserve area. The proposed mining project will also require an Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) to the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) in terms of the National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998 (NWA).

As part of the processes, the Scoping Report will be made available for public comment from **Tuesday, 12 August to Wednesday, 10 September 2014.**

You are welcome to review the report and provide comments, which will be considered in the preparation of the Final Report. The Report will be available at the following places:

Person	Location	Contact
Printed Copies		
Ms Raffia Fareed	Trichardt Library	(017) 638 1313
Ms Agnes Sepuru	Evander Public Library	(017) 620 6318
Ms Grace Motha	Kinross Public Library	(017) 687 0717
Electronic Copies		
Vanessa Viljoen	www.digbywells.com (under Public Documents)	(011) 789 9495
	Phone and request a CD copy	

Comments on the Reports can be submitted in any of the following ways

- Completing a comment sheet;
- Writing a letter, or producing additional written submissions;
- Providing comments at the Public Meeting; or
- Sending an email or phoning the Stakeholder Engagement office.

Invitation to a Public Meeting

A Meeting will be held to discuss the Scoping Report. The details are as follows. Kindly confirm your attendance by no later than **Tuesday, 19 August 2014**.

Date	Time	Meeting	Venue
Wednesday, 27 August 2014	15:00 – 17:00	Public Meeting	Multilink Conference Venue (4 Grey Street, Trichardt)

Please complete and return the attached comment sheet to Digby Wells to indicate your interest in receiving further information regarding the Environmental Authorisation processes. You are also welcome to contact us on Tel: 011 789 9495, Fax: 086 583 5715, Postal: Private Bag X10046, Randburg, 2125, Email: steve.horak@digbywells.com or vanessa.viljoen@digbywells.com. Your input and feedback are highly valued.

Yours sincerely

Steve Horak

Stakeholder Engagement Office

Enclosed

- *Digby Wells letter dated 20 March 2014*
- *Comment Sheet*
- *Map to Multilink Conference Venue*

DIGBY WELLS
ENVIRONMENTAL

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY PROCESSFOR PROPOSED SYFERFONTEIN BLOCK 4 MINE EXPANSION AND THE PROPOSED POWERLINE, MPULALANGA PROVINCE

DMR REFERENCE: MP 30/5/1/2/2/10096 MR

COMMENT SHEET

August 2014

*Please provide comments for **Sasol Syferfontein Expansion** project using the contact details below:*

Return this comment sheet to **Steve Horak** or **Vanessa Viljoen** of Digby Wells Environmental: **Fax Number:** 086 583 5715 or **email:** steve.horak@digbywells.com / vanessa.viljoen@digbywells.com or visit www.digbywells.com **Postal Address:** Private Bag X10046, Randburg, 2125

Please formally register me as an interested and affected party (I&AP) and provide further information and notifications during the EIA process.			**Yes**	**No**
I would like to receive my notifications by:	**Email**	**Post**	**Fax**	

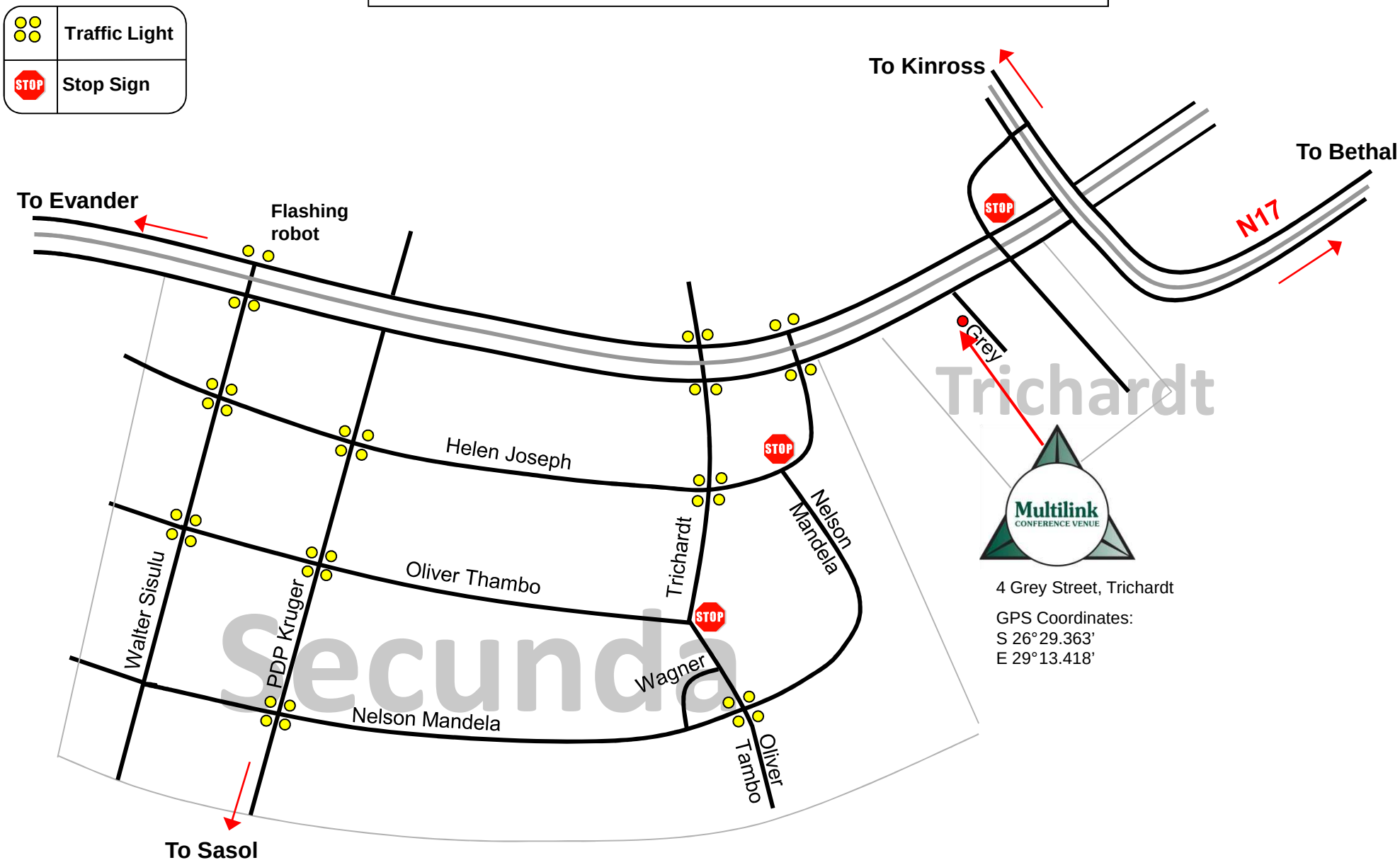
Comments:

I would like to receive a CD copy of Draft Scoping Report (DSR)	**Yes**	**No**
I will attend the Public meeting on **Wednesday, 27 August 2014** at Multilink Conference Venue (4 Grey Street, Trichardt) from 15:00 – 17:00	**Yes**	**No**

Please fill in your contact details below for the project database:

Title and Name:			
Organisation:			
Telephone:		**Fax:**	
Cellphone:		**Email:**	
Postal Address:			

Map to Multilink Conference Venue



4 Grey Street, Trichardt

GPS Coordinates:
S 26°29.363'
E 29°13.418'

LETTER TO ANNOUNCE THE AVAILABILITY OF THE FINAL SCOPING REPORT

Digby Wells project reference no.: SAS1744 Wednesday, 17 September 2014

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED SYFERFONTEIN BLOCK IV MINE EXPANSION, MPULALANGA PROVINCE

DMR reference: MP 30/5/1/2/2/10096 MR

Dear Stakeholder,

Digby Wells Environmental (Digby Wells) on-behalf of Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd (Sasol Mining) hereby gives notice to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that the following:

- **The Final Scoping Report (FSR) is now available for public comment**

Sasol Mining is planning to extend the existing Syferfontein Mine into the adjacent Block 4 reserves towards the north-west of the current Syferfontein Mine. Sasol Mining has applied to the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) for a Mining Right on 26 June 2014 in terms of the Minerals and Petroleum Resource Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) for the mining of number four lower coal seam in the Syferfontein Block IV coal reserve area. The proposed mining project will also require an Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) to the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) in terms of the National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998 (NWA).

As part of the processes, the Final Scoping Report will be made available for public comment from **Wednesday, 17 September to Wednesday, 8 October 2014.**

You are welcome to review the report and provide comments, which will be considered in the preparation of the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report. The Report will be available at the following places:

Person	Location	Contact
Electronic Copies		
Vanessa Viljoen	www.digbywells.com (under Public Documents)	(011) 789 9495
	Phone and request a CD copy	

Comments on the Reports can be submitted in any of the following ways

- Completing a comment sheet;
- Writing a letter, or producing additional written submissions;
- Providing comments at the Public Meeting; or
- Sending an email or phoning the Stakeholder Engagement office.

Please complete and return the attached comment sheet to Digby Wells before the Wednesday 8 of October 2014 to indicate your interest in receiving further information regarding the Environmental Authorisation processes. You are also welcome to contact us on Tel: 011 789 9495, Fax: 086 583 5715, Postal: Private Bag X10046, Randburg, 2125, Email: steve.horak@digbywells.com or vanessa.viljoen@digbywells.com. Your input and feedback are highly valued.

Yours sincerely

Steve Horak

Stakeholder Engagement Office

Enclosed

- *Comment Sheet*

DIGBY WELLS
ENVIRONMENTAL

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED SYFERFONTEIN BLOCK 4 MINE EXPANSION, MPULALANGA PROVINCE

DMR REFERENCE: MP 30/5/1/2/2/10096 MR

COMMENT SHEET

September 2014

*Please provide comments for **Sasol Syferfontein Block 4 Expansion** project using the contact details below:*

Return this comment sheet to **Steve Horak** or **Vanessa Viljoen** of Digby Wells Environmental: **Fax Number:** 086 583 5715 or **email:** steve.horak@digbywells.com / vanessa.viljoen@digbywells.com or visit www.digbywells.com **Postal Address:** Private Bag X10046, Randburg, 2125

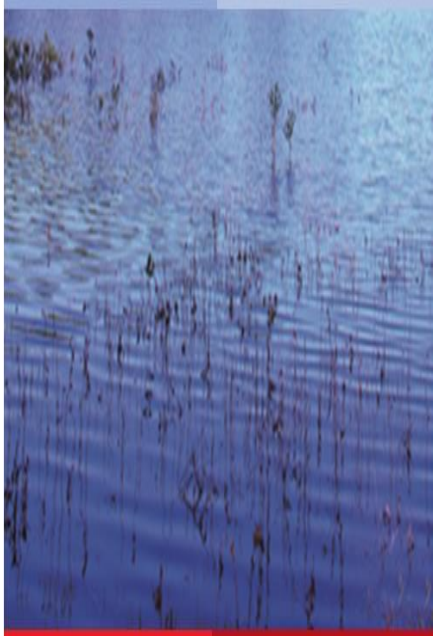
Please formally register me as an interested and affected party (I&AP) and provide further information and notifications during the EIA process.			**Yes**	**No**
I would like to receive my notifications by:	**Email**	**Post**	**Fax**	

Comments:

Please fill in your contact details below for the project database:

Title and Name:			
Organisation:			
Telephone:		**Fax:**	
Cellphone:		**Email:**	
Postal Address:			

Reference no.: SAS1744



DIGBY WELLS
ENVIRONMENTAL

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY PROCESSES FOR THE PROPOSED SYFERFONTEIN BLOCK 4 MINE EXPANSION PROJECT, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

COMMENT AND RESPONSE REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2014

SAS1744

Prepared for the Final Scoping Report

Table of Contents

COMMENT AND RESPONSE REPORT

COMMENT RAISED	CONTRIBUTOR	ORGANISATION/ COMMUNITY	DATE	METHOD	RESPONSE
1. AIR QUALITY					
Under specialist studies air quality studies was left out. Prefer to be included.	Dan Hlanyane	Gert Sibande District Municipality	26 February 2014	Written Comment	An Air Quality Study is being undertaken as part of the EIA and will be presented as part of the EIA report.
2. SURFACE AND GROUND WATER					
The development will be affecting the perennial stream, since the will be development will be crossing streams.	Dan Hlanyane	Gert Sibande District Municipality	26 February 2014	Written Comment	A Surface Water Study will be undertaken and be presented as part of the EIA report.
What will happen to my borehole if it dries up due to mining, and who is responsible?	Nico		27 August 2014	Public Meeting - Multilink Conference Venue	Sasol makes the commitment to replace any borehole water that might be lost and at the same quality.
I would like to bring the following under your attention: Boreholes on the farm. Are you going to supply us with water if you are pumping cement into the water veins under ground	J G Taljaard	Owner of the farm Wildebeesfontein	14 September 2014	Written Comment	Sasol will replace any water which might be lost due to mining.
We already had a few incidents with the boreholes and nobody wanted to help us with this problem.	J G Taljaard	Owner of the farm Wildebeesfontein	14 September 2014	Written Comment	Sasol will replace any water which might be lost due to mining.
Indicated that he is concerned about his ground water, he has a strong borehole that if this is affected this would influence his farming activities wants the assurance from Sasol that they will not impact his borehole	Robert Schwartz	Rietfontein 100 IS Portion 7	28 August 2014	Telephonic Consultation	Sasol will replace any water which might be lost due to mining.
3. HEALTH					
The development is close to the Kinross community, therefore it will results to health implications (dust, noise and blasting).	Dan Hlanyane	Gert Sibande District Municipality	26 February 2014	Written Comment	A Social Impact Assessment will form part of the EIA and will assess potential impacts the proposed operation will have on nearby communities.

COMMENT RAISED	CONTRIBUTOR	ORGANISATION/ COMMUNITY	DATE	METHOD	RESPONSE
4. BLASTING					
The development may results in cracking of houses, due to the proximity of the boundary and the methodology of the mine (using the underground board and pillar mining method).	Dan Hlanyane	Gert Sibande District Municipality	26 February 2014	Written Comment	Mining will not occur beneath any housing development. The EIA will determine potential impacts associated with the proposed mining project
Any damages on houses and the outside buildings. If they are cracking because of the mining activities under ground. These houses are there since 1904 (Nineteen hundred and four)	J G Taljaard	Owner of the farm Wildebeesfontein	14 September 2014	Written Comment	Sasol will repair any houses which have been damaged due to mining activities.
5. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT					
Land use application is required for the Mining (Mining and quarrying) and Power line (Utility).	Kamesh Rohan	Govan Mbeki Municipality	3 March 2014	Written Comment	The powerline will be constructed on an existing mining right area. Sasol is in the process of applying for the mining right and all applicable rights associated with this mining right application will be included.
Bird Life South Africa only registers for and comments on applications that fall within or adjacent to Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs), or for very large projects that could have a significant impact on birds. As this project does not meet these criteria, we hereby decline your invitation to register and comment during the EIA process. However, should your avifaunal specialists have any concerns or queries, please encourage them to contact us. More information on IBAs can be sourced at	Simon Gear	Birdlife South Africa	25 March 2014	Written Comment	Thank you for the comment, as the mine is an underground mine we do not foresee any impacts on birds.

COMMENT RAISED	CONTRIBUTOR	ORGANISATION/ COMMUNITY	DATE	METHOD	RESPONSE
http://www.birdlife.org.za/conservation/iba/iba-directory and I have attached our guideline for accessing avian data for EIA reports.					
There are many graves on the farm of former workers, which we cannot say where they are living now.	J G Taljaard	Owner of the farm Windebeestfontein 122 IS Portion 5	14 September 2014	Written Comment	As the mine will be an underground mine we do not foresee any impacts on graves.
Sinkholes. Where you are mining are you going to pay for those damages that occur as a result of underground mining of the farm	J G Taljaard	Owner of the farm Windebeestfontein 122 IS Portion 5	14 September 2014	Written Comment	Sasol will repair any damage to structures which occur as a result of mining.
6. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION					
The location of this project is outside of our programme focal area and we thus have no local standing with regard to this application. Kindly remove us from the mailing list for this particular project. We do advise that you contact EWT and BLSA in the event that they have an interest in this application.	Angus Burns	Manager WWF-SA Grasslands Progremme	25 February 2014	Written Comment	Thank you for your comment. WWF-SA has been removed from the database as requested. EWT and Birdlife SA are both on the stakeholder database.
The municipality has just developed a new spatial development framework (in February) which I think is an important document to take note of. The specific area and locality falls within a zone called “the zone of urban Influence” and is important that we just if need be take note of this. The document is on the website. The documentation that has been seen from you up until now has not taken this into cognizance.	Nick Van Der Merwe	Goven Mbeki Municipality Department of Planning and Development	27 August 2014	Public Meeting - Multilink Conference Venue	Our social report is still to be written up, but thank you for your comment; we will ensure that it is taken into consideration during the assessment.
Can you perhaps clarify that we are now in the scoping phase and there will be another	Bheki Mdawe	Sasol	27 August 2014	Public Meeting - Multilink	Correct. Once the comments on the Draft Scoping Report have been finalsed a Final

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round of reports available to the public to make comments.				Conference Venue	Scoping Report will be compiled and will be submitted to the authorities for a decision of whether the project can proceed into the EIA phase. From there specialist studies will be written up forming part of the Draft EIA Report (DEIAR) which is submitted into the public domain for a period of 30 days where people have a further opportunity to comment on these documents before the Final EIA Report (FEIAR) is submitted to the authorities for decision.
Between Kinross and Trichardts there is a rural community. Is this community inside or outside the project area?	Nick Van Der Merwe	Goven Mbeki Municipality Department of Planning and Development	27 August 2014	Public Meeting - Multilink Conference Venue	This falls outside of the project area.
Please give me feedback on all my issues raised.	J G Taljaard	Owner of the farm Windebeestfontein 122 IS Portion 5	14 September 2014	Written Comment	Feedback is provided in the CRR.
7. MINING RIGHTS					
Wanted to know about how the process worked whether the mineral rights will be bought from the farmer.	Anton Engelbrecht "	Anton Engelbrecht Boerdery (Pty) Ltd Wildebeestfontein 122 IS Portion 13	28 August 2014	Telephonic Consultation	The mineral rights belong to the state and Sasol has the prospecting rights for the properties and Sasol has now applied for the mining rights. Before 2009 the rights belonged to the land owner but now they belong to the state.
Wanted an explanation of how the mining right would be secured.	Basil Plastzky	Kinross Farms (Pty) Ltd Zondagsfontein 124 IS Portion 10	28 August 2014	Telephonic Consultation	The mineral rights belong to the state and Sasol has the prospecting rights for the properties and Sasol has now applied for the mining rights.
8. NO OBJECTION TO THE PROJECT					
Indicated that he would have no objection to the mining proceeding as he only owns 100ha.	Basil Plastzky	Kinross Farms (Pty) Ltd Zondagsfontein 124 IS Portion 10	28 August 2014	Telephonic Consultation	Thank you for the comment the comment is noted.
Indicated that he had no objection to the mining and he was aware that Sasol wanted	Lukas JB Potgieter	Zondagsfontein 124 IS Portion 2	28 August 2014	Telephonic Consultation	Thank you for the comment the comment is noted.

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to start development in this area.					
Indicated that he wants nothing to do with Sasol as he tried to get onto the vendor list and was refused. He objects to the fact that Sasol now want to speak to him. Indicated that Digby Wells should tell Sasol that he does not want to speak to them.	Kosie van der Merwe	Wildebeestfontein 122 IS Portion 6	28 August 2014	Telephonic Consultation	The information has been provided to Sasol.
Understands that mining will not take place on his properties and at this stage has no objections to the project.	Thianne Volschenck Volschenk Familie Trust"	Wildebeestfontein 122 IS Portion 4	28 August 2014	Telephonic Consultation	It will need to be confirmed that there will be no mining on his property.
Is aware that it will be an underground mine and therefore does not have a problem with the proposed mining.	Taljaard Jacobus Abraham	Wildebeestfontein 122 IS Portion 15	28 August 2014	Telephonic Consultation	Thank you for the comment the comment is noted.