



mineral resources

Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

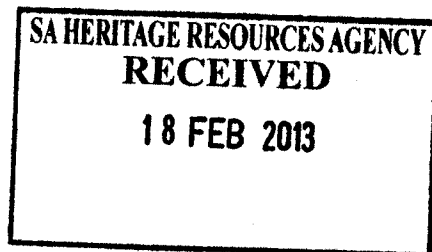
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Ref: NCS 30/5/1/1/3/2/1(10695)PR

14 February 2013

REGISTERED MAIL

The Director
Department of Water Affairs
Private Bag x5912
UPINGTON
8800



CONSULTATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 40 OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (ACT 28 OF 2002) FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN IN RESPECT OF THE REMAINDER OF THE FARM BITTER PUTS NO 110 ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT: NAMAQUALAND

APPLICANT: STARCROW 125 CC

Attached herewith, please find a copy of the Environmental Management Plan received from the above-mentioned applicant, for your comments.

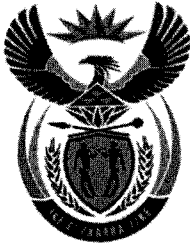
It would be appreciated if you could forward any written comments or requirements your department may have in the case in hand to this office on or before **30 April 2013**.

Consultation in this regard has also been initiated with other relevant State departments.

Your co-operation will be appreciated.

Yours faithfully

**REGIONAL MANAGER: MINERAL REGULATION
NORTHERN CAPE REGION**



mineral resources

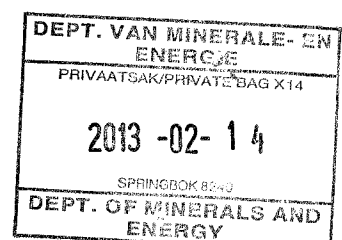
Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NAME OF APPLICANT: Starcrow 125 CC

REFERENCE NUMBER: NC30/5/1/1/2/10695PR

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

**SUBMITTED
IN TERMS OF SECTION 39 AND OF REGULATION
52 OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM
RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002,
(ACT NO. 28 OF 2002) (the Act)**



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

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

Status of the cultural environment that may be affected

The Namaqualand copper and diamond mines and their associated infrastructure and cultural landscape reflect the beginnings of the mining industry in South Africa in all the myriad ways in which that industry influenced and continues to influence society through the movement and housing of people, the development of transport and other infrastructure and industries and in the development of technological and scientific endeavour.

It also reflects the very close links between the development of the Southern African mining industry and mining technology pioneered in Britain, particularly in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, and the landscapes and social structures that went with them.

In its socio-cultural aspects, the Namaqualand copper mines saw the development of the first company towns of the industrial era in South Africa and the movement of people from various parts of the Cape Colony to Namaqualand to provide labour and to serve the trade that developed here. As importantly, the development of the copper mines was undertaken using British technology developed on the mines of Cornwall and West Devon and in fact the development of the mines around O'okiep contributed significantly to the demise of copper mining in south-west of England, with the resulting transfer not only of technology and skills, but also of numbers of Cornishmen to Namaqualand and other parts of the world. There is and remains a strong historical connection between these two great former copper producing regions of the world. As such it is anticipated that the Namaqualand Copper Mining Landscape will be nominated as an extension of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site along with similar sites that share the same connection in Mexico, Australia, Brazil and India.

Any form of mining or prospecting will therefore be a continuation of the socio-cultural aspects of the area.

Status of any heritage environment that may be affected

No heritage resources such as built structures over 60 years old, sites of cultural significance associated with oral histories, burial grounds and graves of victims of conflict, and cultural landscapes or viewsapes are present on the prospecting area applied for. The area is already disturbed by historic mining activities and any sites of cultural significance will already be disturbed or destroyed.

Status of any current land uses and the socio-economic environment that may be directly affected

Approximately 90% of the region is used for livestock grazing and production, with the remainder comprising of mining and urban development. Urban development is not a major feature of the landscape, and is not expected to increase much in the coming years.

Prospecting will only be a temporary land use where after land use will revert back to the pre-mining land use grazing. Productivity of the land with regard to land use is very low and prospecting will have no impact on the productivity of the area.

Most of the Northern Cape is defined as vacant or unspecified land use (Refer Map 1).

Status of any infrastructure that may be affected

No infrastructure will be affected. Existing roads and tracks will be used and in the case of new tracks be developed it will be addressed at final closure and rehabilitation. All new tracks will be developed in consultation with the landowner.

Status of the biophysical environment that may be affected

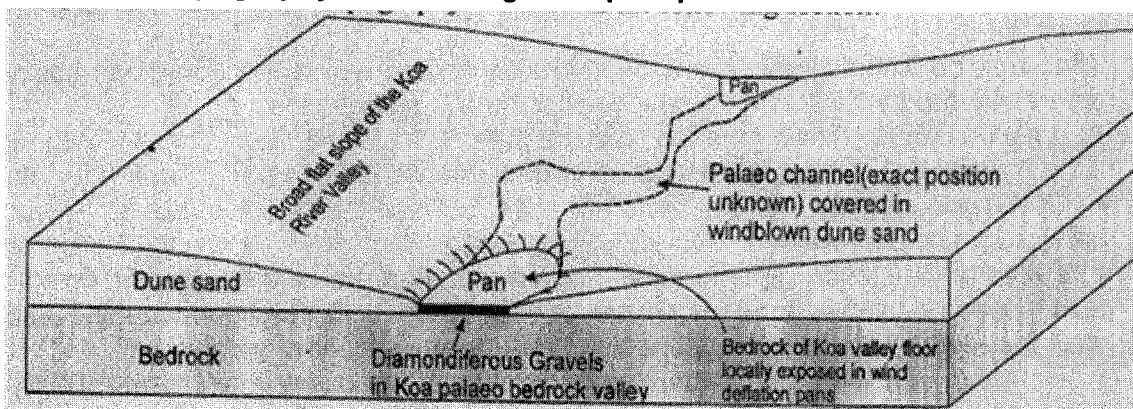
Topography

Namaqualand is a unique and diverse environment – owing in large part to the presence of four distinct biogeographically regions within its boundaries. The Orange River valley lies to the north and is characterized by very dry desert conditions. In the west the area is composed of coastal plains – which transition into granite hills that straddle the escarpment, before transforming into low lying Bushmanland plains to the East of Springbok.

The site is located within an area known as the Koa River Valley. The topography of the area is dominated by this very broad almost flat valley. The almost flat valley slopes exhibit inland dune-like topography. Altitude ranges mostly from 800-1 200 m (Refer Map 2). In very dry periods, the grassland vegetation dies off and the dunes in fact become mobile. The palaeo channel forms the pans of present (in the case of Bosluis Pan and Bitterputs se Pan) and the aim of prospecting is to determine the path these palaeo channels followed towards the pans downstream/upstream.

In general however, the topography is shown in diagram 1.

Diagram 1 Topography surrounding Bitterputs pan



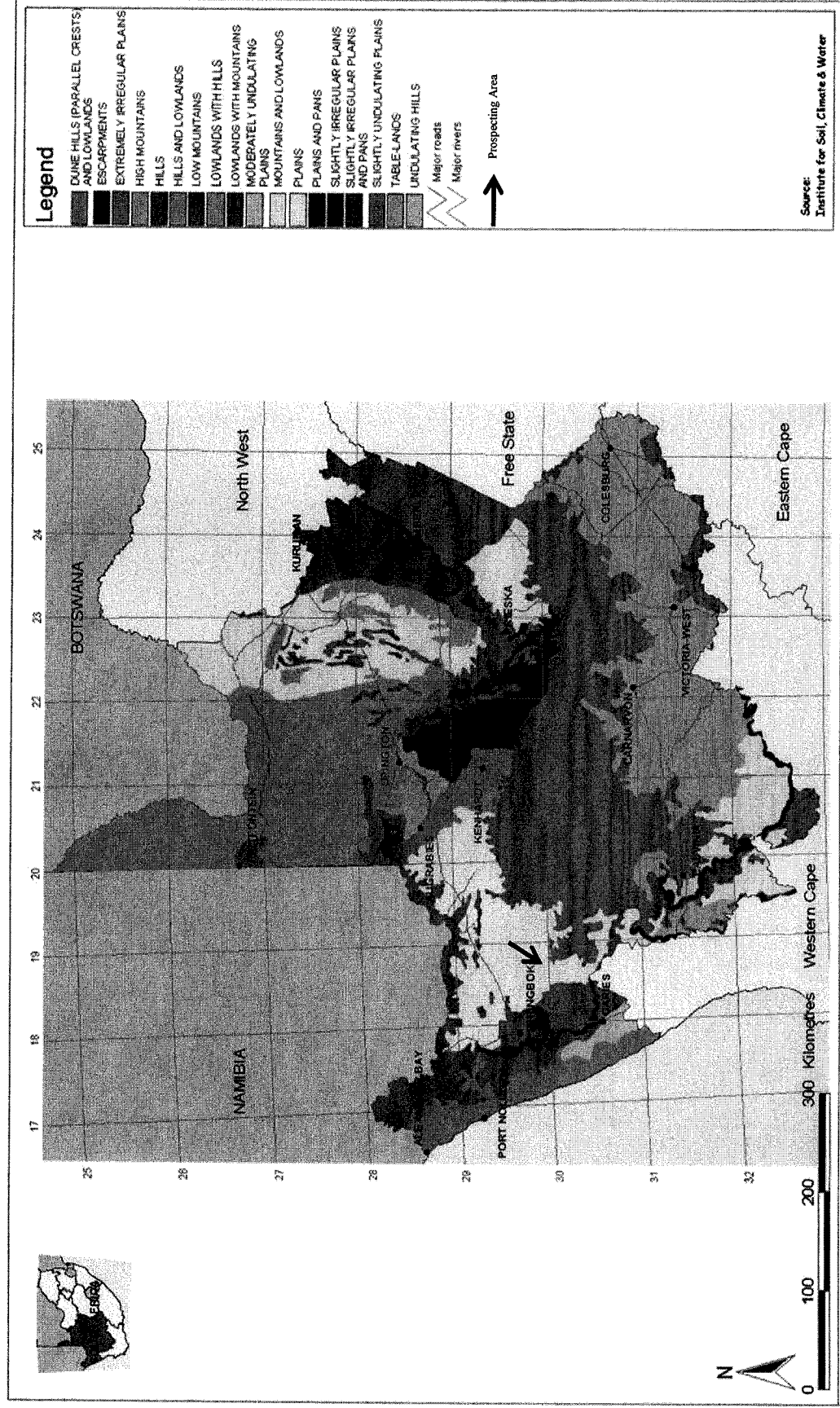
Soil

The dunes surrounding the pan consist of shallow to deep windblown red to light orange sands. The topsoil consists of the same material as the subsoil but is differentiated by the humus content of the soil. The upper 15cm will be regarded and treated as topsoil.

The geology underlying the biome is varied, as the distribution of this biome is determined primarily by rainfall. The rain falls in summer, and varies between 100 and 520mm per year. This also determines the predominant soil type - over 80% of the area is covered by a lime-rich, weakly developed soil over rock. Although less than 5% of rain reaches the rivers, the high erodibility of soils poses a major problem where overgrazing occurs.

Detailed soil information is not available for broad areas of the country. As a surrogate, landtype data was used to provide a general description of soils in the study area (landtypes are areas with largely uniform soils, topography and climate). There is a single main land type in the study area, the Fc land type (Land Type Survey Staff, 1987).

Map 2: Terrain Morphological units of the Northern Cape



Surface Water

The area receives an average (but vary variable) annual rainfall of less than 100mm per year with most of the precipitation occurring during the summer months. Evaporation rates far exceed precipitation.

The prospecting area includes the Bitterputs pan but no drainage channels occur within the prospecting area and there is no dendritic system which could be disturbed.

Surface water only accumulates in the pan after exceptional good rains and given the variability of semi-arid rainfall, the calculation of the mean annual runoff (MAR) would be of no use. The MAR is in any event very low given the low rainfall occurring mainly in the summer months, high evaporation rates, and shallow grade of the slope toward the pan and the permeability of the soils

The surface water quality (when available) is suitable for animal consumption but not for potable water and will be the only water used for processing of gravels if needed.

Groundwater

The average water level measured at 'rest' in the region is about 80m depending on the season. Groundwater is extremely salty and unfit for human consumption.

The following information regarding the groundwater in the area has been obtained from the DWAF Hydrogeological map series (Sheet Springbok 2916 dated 2001) as follows (with comment in brackets):

- Groundwater Zone A: No abstraction without permit (none required as processing will be off site at Bosluis Pan Mine)
- Aquifer type: Intergranular and fractured.
- Yield: 0.1 to 0.5 (median) l/s
- Quality:

Conductivity: >1000mS/m (and much higher in the pan floor)

N03 and N02 (as N) >10mg/l and F>1,5mg/l (and much higher in the pan floor)

Air Quality

The wind rose for Uprising is considered representative of the wind regime in the area. The implications on proposed prospecting activities of this wind regime are as follows:

Prevailing wind direction is from the southwest and is especially strong in summer.

Winter winds have much less speed and generally blow from the north.

Infrequent berg winds blow during the winter months. These winds are hot and dry and carry regionally generated dust.

Existing dust sources in the area:

Vehicle generated dust on surfaced roads

Limited surrounding diamond mining generated dust (especially during topsoil /overburden removal / replacement).

Impacts arising from the proposed operation with regard to dust generation (and the proposed attenuation measures) are as follows:

During the digging of the prospecting trenches, dust will be generated during topsoil removal, overburden removal, gravel removal, transport of the gravel along the un-surfaced roadway, replacement of overburden and replacement of the topsoil.

These impacts are however so small as to be considered insignificant especially against the background of the small scale and isolation of the proposed prospecting.

Dust must however be minimised in terms of employee health and masks must be available at all times and the applicants must comply with the prescriptions of the Mine Health & Safety Act.

Description of potential impacts identified on: employment opportunities, community health, and community proximity

The prospecting operation itself will not create many employment opportunities but if economic viable ore bodies are discovered the spinoffs due to the larger mining operation will contribute to employment and skills development.

Description of potential impacts identified on the biophysical environment

Refer paragraph 2.2.

- 1.3 Confirmation that the description of the environment has been compiled with the participation of the community, the landowner and interested and affected parties,

The scoping report was made available to the landowners and all other interested parties for comment. All comments received were addressed in this EMPR.

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

Refer maps 1, 2 and 3 above and map 4 and 5 below

2 REGULATION 52 (2) (b): Assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed prospecting or mining operation on the environment, socio-economic conditions and cultural heritage.

- 2.1 Description of the proposed prospecting operation.

- 2.1.1 Plan of the main activities with dimensions

Map 4 show the main land uses on the proposed prospecting area and as can be seen more than 99% of the area is zoned as agricultural or unspecified land use.

With regard to the proposed prospecting activities no additional infrastructure including roads will be constructed that needs to be indicated on the plan.

The following factors have an important bearing on the nature of the planned prospecting:

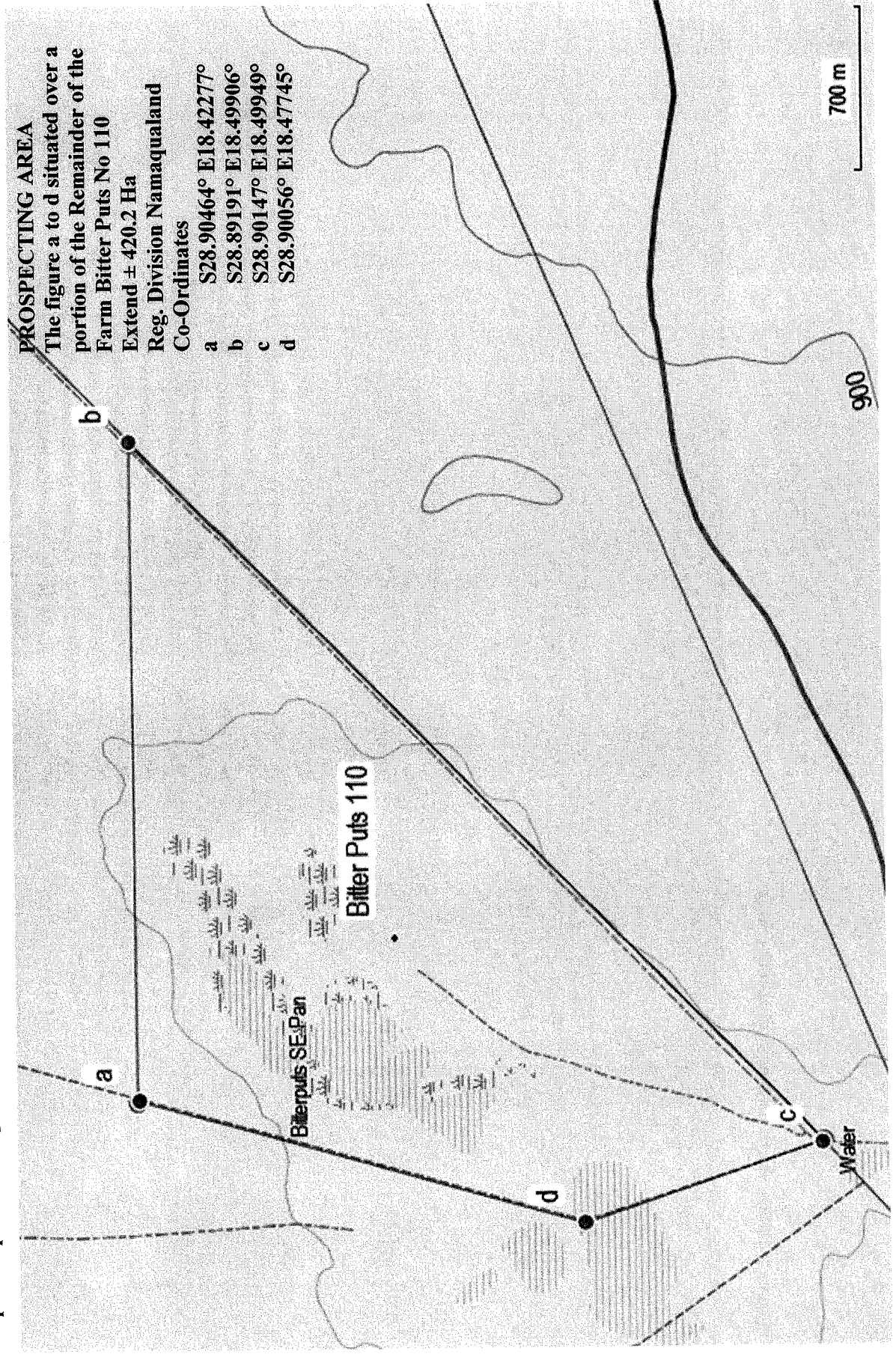
- The pan floor is subject to periodic inundation. Recent times have been very wet and working within the pan is difficult.
- The pan is surrounded by a thin layer ($\pm 1-2\text{m}$ deep) of sand which is inundated under severely wet conditions.
- The aerial photo shows an east west foliation in the exposed basement granites in the northern edge of the pan. This indicates that the palaeo river flow was in a south north direction.
- Deeper overburden is located east and west of the northern extension of the pan floor.

The above factors result in invasive prospecting consisting of 2 phases:

The first is the prospecting of the shallower overburden by means of prospecting trenches across the surmised palaeo river flow direction to determine the extent of the channel extending northwards from Bitterputs se Pan.

Once the direction of the gravels (and grade) has been determined then a bulk sample programme will be conducted to do a Diamond Ore Characterization (DOC) study for metallurgical purposes and to allow the sufficient recovery of diamonds for evaluation and foot printing purposes.

Map 5: Properties to be prospected



2.1.2 Description of construction, operational, and decommissioning phases

Construction phase

Several existing tracks exist on the site and these will be used whenever possible. The Farmer's access road will be utilized in most cases, so no envisaged ground disturbance is planned or foreseen.

If prospecting proceeds to the stage of bulk sampling the existing infrastructure at the adjacent Bosluis Mine will be used.

Operational phase

NON-INVASIVE ACTIVITIES:

PHASE 1 Desktop study

Literature Study

In order to direct the exploration programme in an efficient manner, there will be a review of all information and data gathered by previous exploration in the surrounding area. A desktop study will also be undertaken of the diamond potential of the area. A site investigation of the target areas will be undertaken to identify infrastructure and determine any potential problems that may need to be addressed.

Imagery Analysis

Aerial photographs and satellite images will be studied to ascertain additional target areas for possible gravel deposits. The aerial photographs will also be used to structurally and geologically map the area.

Geological Mapping

Any anomalous features identified from the air will be mapped in detail. The various rock types and their contacts will also be mapped.

Geophysical Survey

A 5 line kilometre magnetic survey may be undertaken using a proton-5-magnetometer. This study will result in identifying potential cross-cutting dykes where diamonds could be trapped.

Geological mapping and grab sampling will also be carried out to narrow down the area for prospecting trenches. This will result in defining target areas for trenching and reduce the total number of trenches to be excavated.

The model for mineralisation in the area of interest is that of diamondiferous paleo channels and traps. Samples recovered from prospecting pits in the general area have shown good prospects to host economic diamond deposits.

It was further concluded by previous operators that potential exists to discover new paleo channels and traps in the area. The company's exploration programs are aimed at (i) discovering previously unknown paleo channels and traps (ii) evaluating the economic potential of potential gravel deposits.

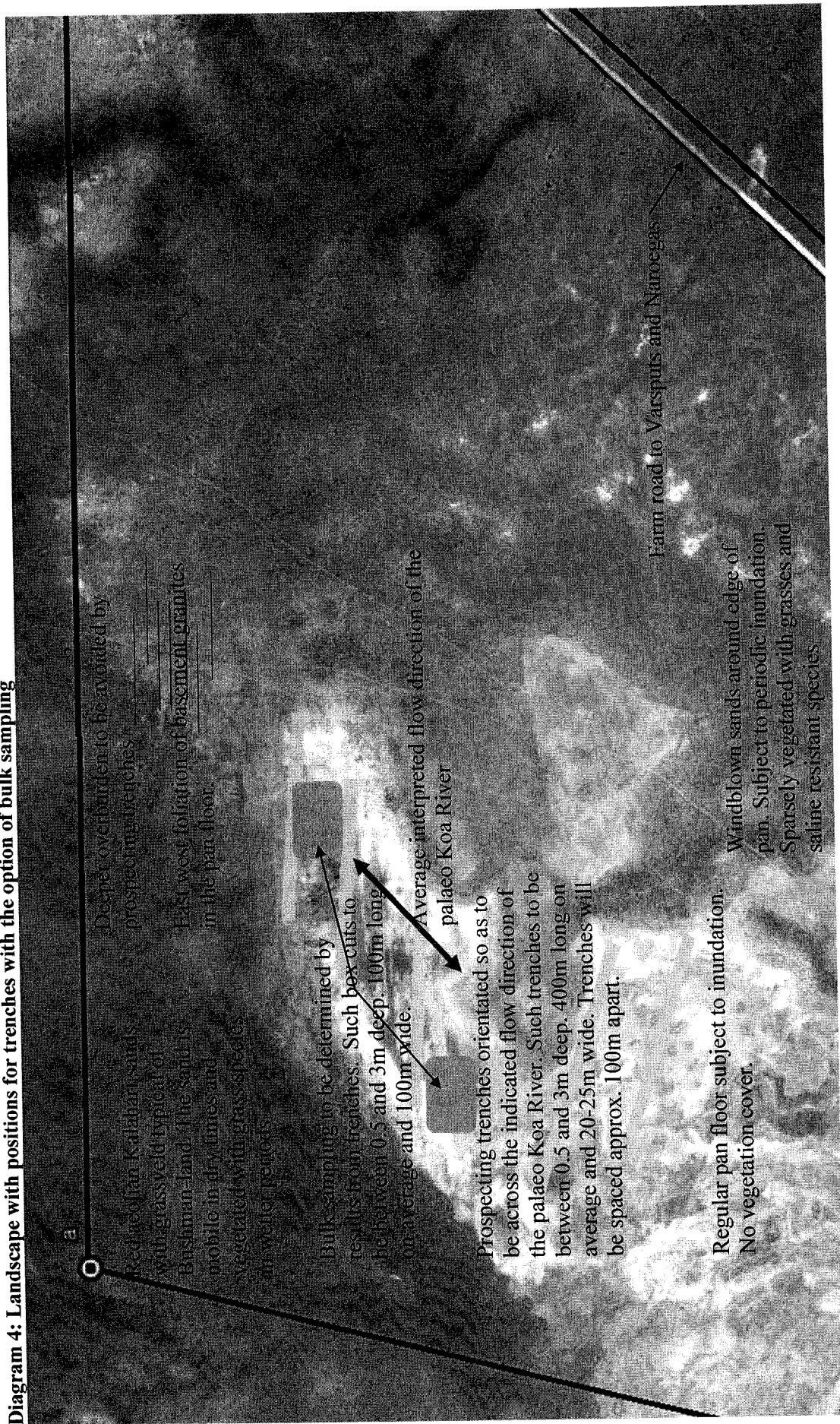
INVASIVE ACTIVITIES:

PHASE 2 Prospecting Trenches

The prospecting trenching programme will consist of approximately 6 trenches to the north of the pan (Refer figure 4). The trenches will be developed in an area of very shallow overburden (approximately 1 -2m deep) above the 300-400mm thick gravels. The trenches will be developed to 400m long x 20-25m wide at 100m intervals. Assuming an average overburden depth of 1.5m, then each trench will require the handling of some 12 000m³ overburden and topsoil.

Such trench development is to occur as shown in diagram 3 below:

Diagram 4: Landscape with positions for trenches with the option of bulk sampling



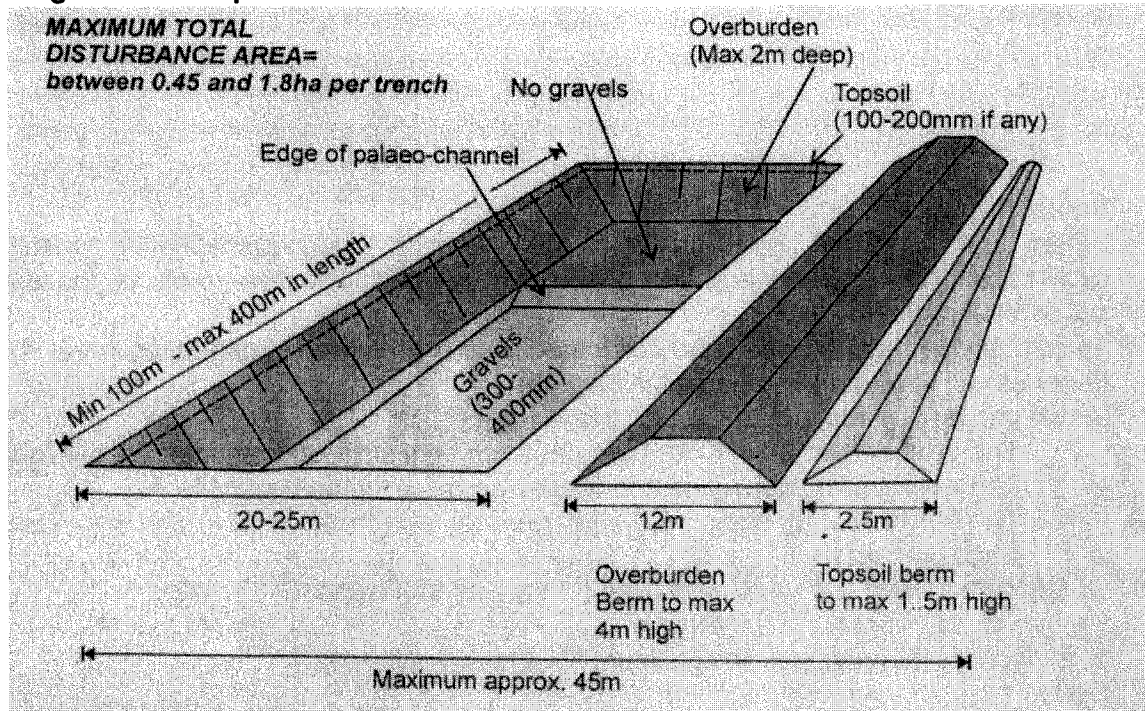
Phase	Activity	Skill(s) required	Timeframe	Outcome	Timeframe for outcome	What technical expert will sign off on the outcome?
1	Non-invasive Literature Study Imagery Analysis Geological Mapping	Geologist Project Manager	Month 1-12	Maps, plan & report on previous work	Month 12	Geologist
2	Invasive Prospecting Scout Prospecting <small>Trenches</small> Bulk sampling Box cut	Project Manager	Month 13-24	Trench logs, Map & Report	Month 30	Project manager
3		Geologist Mining engineer	Month 25-48	Diamond Ore Characterization (DOC) study for metallurgical purposes and to allow the sufficient recovery of diamonds for evaluation and foot printing purposes.	Month 50	Geologist Mining engineer
4	Final analysis, quality control, database update and first stage of resource estimation	Geologist Economist	Month 49-54	Feasibility study and decision making if results prove negative then decommissioning and closure if results prove positive then continue with bulk sampling	Month 54	Project Manager
5	Application for mining right or decommissioning and closure	Project Manager	Month 55-60	Mining right or Closure certificate	Month 60	Project Manager

the result that drivers develop new tracks next to the affected tracks thereby exacerbating the damage.

Access requirements will generally be catered for by narrow tracks (with no topsoil removal).

Prospecting trenches will be developed. Each measuring a maximum of 400m in length and on average 20m wide. The topsoil and overburden will be temporarily stockpiled to the side of the trench for later backfill during the rehabilitation of the site yielding a disturbance area footprint of between 0.45ha (for 100m long trench) and 1.8ha for 400m trench as shown in the diagram 5 below:

Diagram 5: Footprint of trench



Topography

The impact of prospecting trenches on topography will be twofold:

- The trench itself will excavated to a maximum depth of 1m over a maximum length of 400m (but more probably 100m) to an average width of between 20-25m (22m used in all calculations)
- The overburden will dumped in a heap to 4m high across a width of 12m as shown in the diagram above.

Duration of impact Life of phase 2 and 3

Probability of impact Definite

Significance of impact Insignificant, increases as cumulative impact of 6 trenches considered.

It must be noted that the overburden will bulk by 26% when backfilling. As such, a mound will remain after backfilling of the pit. Such mound will eventually settle without interference. The amount of gravel removed to the plant will have a negligible impact on the eventual topography as shown in the diagram 6 below:

Land Capability

The land is classified as wilderness area with subordinate grazing. This classification is more restrictive than pure grazing classification. In any event, the carrying capacity of the veld is between 8-10ha / small stock unit, but the aim of the rehabilitation programme is to restore the veld to its wilderness rating.

If we assume the worst-case scenario, in which all 6 trenches are developed to 400m in length to search for the palaeo channels, then a total of 10.8 ha (1.8ha/trench x 6 trenches) will be temporarily lost as a wilderness area (and as grazing). The impact on grazing can be quantified: prospecting will result in the temporary loss of grazing for 2- 3 small stock units.

Duration of impact	Phase 2 and 3
Probability of impact	Definite
Significance of impact	Insignificant and temporary per site but increases when the cumulative impact is considered (until full rehabilitation of all sites has taken place).

Natural Vegetation

If we assume the worst-case scenario, in which all 6 trenches are developed to 400m in length to search for the palaeo channels, then a total of 10.8 ha (1.8ha/trench x 6 trenches) of natural vegetation will be temporarily disturbed when topsoil (and its vegetation content) is removed to the topsoil berm.

Duration of impact	Phase 2 and 3
Probability of impact	Definite
Significance of impact	Insignificant when considered separately but increases when the cumulative impact is considered - but still insignificant.

Animal Life

The animal life around the affected area will be chased away by the presence of such activities. There is a vast expanse of similar habitat type around every proposed activity area and it is unlikely that any impact on animal life will occur from the proposed activities. Should any impact occur it would be insignificant.

Duration of impact	Life of operation.
Probability of impact	Probably
Significance of impact	Insignificant

Surface Water

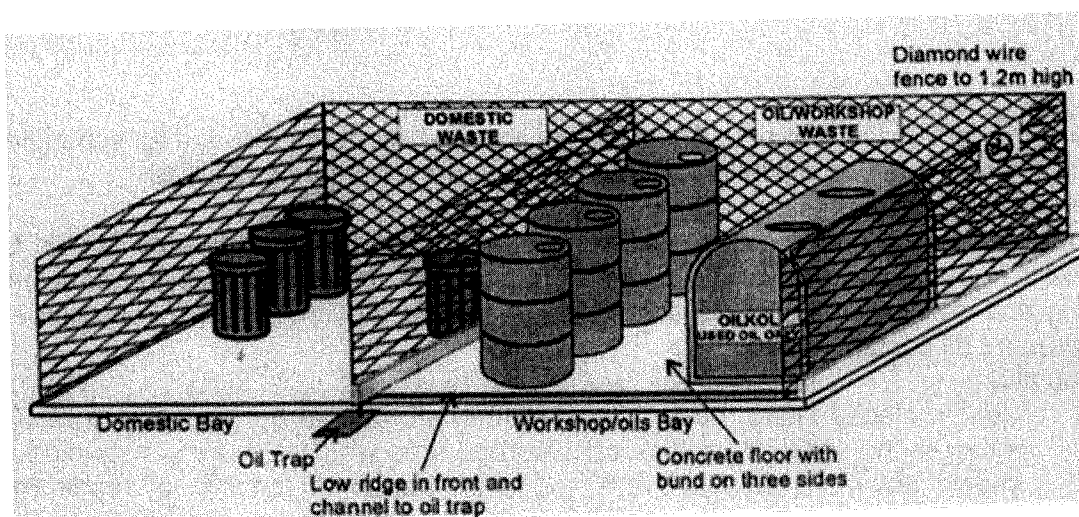
No impact on natural surface water quality or quantity will occur through the proposed prospecting trenching. However the potential exists for fuel/oil spillage onto the surface of the soil. The potential impact of such an occurrence will be limited by the implementation of the measures as proposed above.

Duration of impact	Life of mine
Probability of impact	Possibly
Significance of impact	Insignificant

Ground Water

It is unlikely that groundwater will be encountered in the shallow prospecting trenches, however should it be encountered the impact would be negligible given the small size of the pit and that up to 70% of the gravels will be returned to the hole (through infield screening) before backfilling with the overburden

Duration of impact	Phase 2 and 3
Probability of impact	Unlikely
Significance of impact	Insignificant

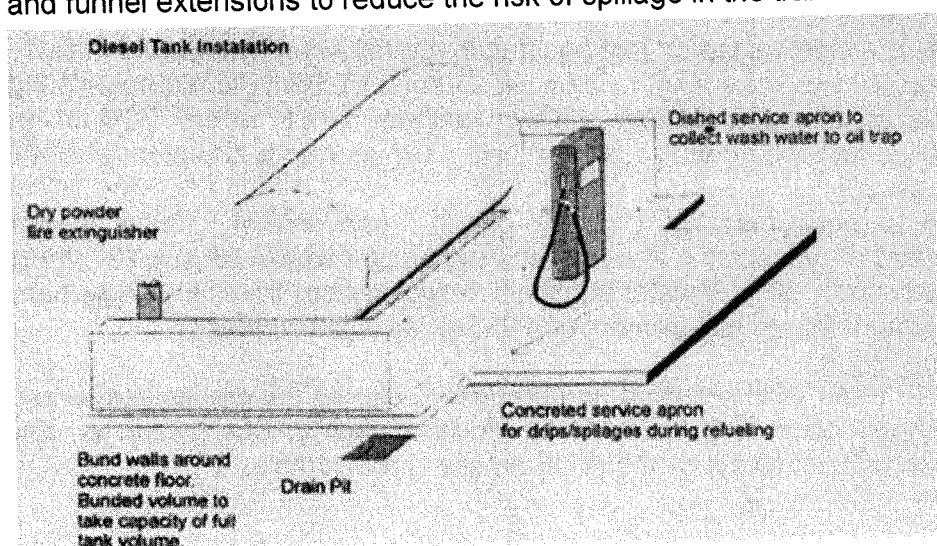


Oil/Fuel Leak Management:

Fuel receipt, storage and dispensing:

In the management of fuel supply, receipt, storage and use, the following procedures will be followed, cautions taken and facilities built to properly manage this operational sector:

- The fuel delivery bowser driver will be cautioned to adhere to safe driving
- speeds and drive cautiously on the 10km of gravel roads from the main tanks at the Bosluis Mine to the Bitterputs se Pan prospecting site.
- The fuel tank at the Bosluis mine must be developed according to the following design guidelines:
 - ✓ Construction of a bund wall capable of holding the full capacity of the tanks within it as per the diagram below.
 - ✓ Construction of a concreted floor.
 - ✓ Construction of a concreted service apron sufficiently large to catch fuel spills during receipt and supply of fuel.
 - ✓ Such apron to be dished concrete to lead rain-water or wash-water to drain pit (sump) for collection of oily-run-off and suitable decontamination disposal thereof as shown hereafter.
- During dispensing of fuel to other facilities (plant and other tanks) or field vehicles via tanker, the dispensing vehicle is to be fitted with suitable pumps and funnel extensions to reduce the risk of spillage in the transfer of fuels.



Mineral Processing

No mineral processing will take place on site, except for the infield screening of the prospecting pit gravels. Such infield screening at the trenches will result in the requirement for the trucking of only 30% of the gravels at the Bosluis prospecting plant. That 30% equates to maximum of 115m³trench (as described above) that will require processing at the existing plant located at Bosluis mine. At a conservative SG of 1.85tonnecs/m³ each prospecting trench will require the transport of 213 tonnes of material to the plant. So in total, assuming 6 trenches, approximately 690m³ (i.e. 115m³ trench x 6 trenches) gravel will be transported to the Bosluis plant for processing.

Plant residue consists of the following material:

- Coarse tailings (-40mm + 1.5mm): Approximately 85% of the material sent through the plant will be discarded as coarse tailings (i.e. 585m³). This will be added to the existing coarse tailings backfill of the old workings at the Bosluis mine. It will make an insignificant contribution to the existing proposed backfilling of the pit.
- Fine tailings: Approximately 15% of the run of plant will be disposed of also as backfill of one of the existing excavations at Bosluis Mine.
- Concentrate: Amounts to less than 1% of material passing through the plant. It will also be dumped as backfill in the existing excavation at Bosluis Mine.

2.2.2 Potential cumulative impacts

The only identified land use is small stock grazing and due to the temporarily nature of change in land use and small scale of the operation prospecting will not have any impact and the land will revert back to its former use grazing with no impact on production.

2.2.3 Potential impact on heritage resources

The area has very little potential to contain any heritage resources as it has been extensively mined in the past but should any fossils be discovered or unearthed in the process of prospecting, the prospecting right holder will contact a South African Museum or University which employs palaeontologists so that the necessary palaeontological salvage operations can take place. No other heritage resources such as built structures over 60 years old, sites of cultural significance associated with oral histories, burial grounds and graves, graves of victims of conflict, and cultural landscapes or views are present on the mining area.

2.2.4 Potential impacts on communities, individuals or competing land uses in close proximity

The only identified land use is small stock grazing and due to the temporarily nature of change in land use and small scale of the operation prospecting will not have any impact and the land will revert back to its former use grazing with no impact on production. The area is farmland that is not close to any settlement therefore no land development projects are in progress.

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

All proposals received during the consultation process have been addressed in this EMP.

and allowing natural re-vegetation. The topsoil must also be replaced over the disturbed overburden stockpiling area.

Land Capability

The impact on the wilderness / grazing land capability of the affected areas will in all cases be rehabilitated mitigated when the procedures as described above have been implemented.

Natural Vegetation

The vegetation must be removed along with the topsoil removed from the trench and overburden dump footprint to be placed in the topsoil berm. Such berm may not measure higher than 1.5m in an attempt to preserve a viable seed/bulb bank.

After backfilling of the trench with overburden, the stockpiled topsoil is replaced over the excavation & dump footprint (with its resident seed bank) and allowed to re-vegetate naturally. No unnecessary access into the surrounding veld is to be permitted.

Tracks

No vegetation will be removed to develop tracks as experience (by other prospectors) has shown that by not removing existing vegetation from area disturbed by traffic, the impact is that the vegetation is merely flattened and that such vegetation recovers quickly.

Vehicles must use the same tracks and no haphazard turning in virgin veld is to be permitted.

Animal Life

The animal life around the affected area will be chased away by the presence of such activities. There is a vast expanse of similar habitat type around every proposed activity area and it is unlikely that any impact on animal life will occur from the proposed activities.

Surface Water

No impact on natural surface water quality or quantity will occur through the proposed trenching. However the potential exists for fuel/oil spillage onto the surface of the soil. The potential impact of such an occurrence will be limited by the implementation of the measures as proposed above.

Ground Water

It is possible (though improbable) that bulk sampling will reveal some groundwater, in that such prospecting trenches will/may take place in the palaeo-channels. The impact will be negligible given the small size of the trench and that up to 70% of the gravels will be returned to the hole before backfilling with the overburden.

Processing Water

Maximum water requirements will be in the order of 4-4.5kl per day. Water will be recycled in the fine tailings dam/dump in the existing excavation.

Air Quality

The dust impact is so minor as to not warrant any particular measures. However, employees must be supplied with masks (from a mine health and safety point of view).

Noise

Noise will not result in any impact any land user or use during the prospecting pit development given the isolation of the sites. Provide employees with HPD's.

Rehabilitation at the prospecting trenches will consist of backfilling of the trench, top soiling of pit and levelling of the site Assume 1

Backfill of overburden	8000 m ³ @ R 6.00 /m ³	R48 000.00
Spread topsoil	4000 m ² @ R 2.00 / m ²	R 8 000.00
SUB-TOTAL		R56 000.00

Roads and tracks

All tracks to be ripped with 2 groped scarifier

Ripped 3km 9000 m ² @ R0.15 /m ²	R 1 350.00
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SUB-TOTAL	R 1 350.00
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GRAND TOTAL	R57 350.00
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Final rehabilitation

All equipment and other items used during the prospecting period must be removed from the site. Waste material of any description, including receptacles, scrap, rubble and tyres, must be removed entirely from the mining area and disposed of at a recognised landfill facility. It will not be buried or burned on the site.

Extent:	1Ha
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Duration of rehabilitation:	1 day
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Equipment required:

Manual labor @ R500.00/day for clean-up	R 500.00
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Cost of rehabilitation:	R 500.00
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The applicant is willing to escalate the total estimated amount of R 57 850.00 that is needed for rehabilitation to R60000.00 that is more than is needed for the rehabilitation of damage caused by the operation, both at sudden closure during the normal operation of the project or at final, planned closure.

4.4 Undertaking to provide financial provision

Financial provision required under Regulation 54 for the amount of R 60 000.00 will be furnish to DME. The quantum will be updated again within a year or at a shorter interval if there is any deviation from the prospecting work program.

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

5.1 List of identified impacts requiring monitoring programmes.

None of the impacts identified required specific monitoring programs but inspections and monitoring shall be carried out on both the implementation of the program and the impact on the natural and cultural environment. Visual inspections on erosion and physical pollution shall be carried out on a regular basis together with fixed point photography.

5.2 Functional requirements for monitoring programmes

Every aspect of the operation must be checked against the prescriptions given in this document and if find that certain aspects are not addressed or impacts on the environment are not mitigated properly, the identified inadequacies will be rectified immediately.

Regular monitoring of all the environmental management measures and components shall be carried out to ensure that the provisions of this program are adhered to.

7 REGULATION 52 (2) (g): Record of the public participation and the results thereof.

7.1 Identification of interested and affected parties.

7.1.1 Name the community or communities identified, or explain why no such community was identified.

No community identified as the property is privately owned farm land without any lands claim registered on the property.

7.1.2 Specifically state whether or not the Community is also the landowner.

No community identified as the property is privately owned farm land without any lands claim registered on the property.

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

No, the property is privately owned farm land.

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

No land claim is registered against the property.

7.1.5 Name the Traditional Authority identified

No Traditional Authority only local municipality

7.1.6 List the landowners identified by the applicant.

Refer to consultation template attached as appendix 1

7.1.7 List the lawful occupiers of the land concerned.

Refer to consultation template attached as appendix 1

7.1.8 Explain whether or not other persons' socio-economic conditions will be directly affected by the proposed prospecting or operation

The only other land use in the area is small stock grazing and due to the small extends of the operation there will be no impact on productivity. Prospecting will mainly consist of non-invasive activities with limited drilling, and the only impact on the socio-economic conditions will be positive through limited job creation.

7.1.9 Submit evidence that the landowner or lawful occupier of the land in question, and any other interested and affected parties were notified.

The landowners are deemed the only affected party and consultation has taken place by means of registered letters and/or personal communication. Letters to this regard is attached as Appendix 2

7.2 The details of the engagement process.

7.2.1 Description of the information provided to the community, landowners, and interested and affected parties.

A copy of the PWP and the scoping report (consultation template) was supplied and or explained to them.

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

No views or comment received

7.2.3 List of views raised by consulted parties on how their existing cultural, socio-economic or biophysical environment potentially will be impacted on by the proposed prospecting or mining operation

The only views or comments received were with regard to access routes and water use as well as disturbance to grazing land.

important) and the role of mining personnel in terms of environmental management and compliance.

The induction course will compose of the following steps:

- The first step will include background discussion of the environment concept: of what it comprises and how we interact with it.
- The second step will be a description of the components and phases of the specific mining operation.
- The third step will be a general account of how the mining operation and its associated activities can affect the environment, giving rise to what we call Environmental Impacts.
- The fourth and most important step will be a discussion of what staff can do in order to help prevent the negative environmental impacts from degrading our environment. This is known as Environmental Impact Management.

9 SECTION 39 (4) (a) (iii) of the Act: Capacity to rehabilitate and manage negative impacts on the environment.

9.1 The annual amount required to manage and rehabilitate the environment. Refer to section 4 that covers regulation 52 (2) (d) that handles with financial provision.

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

This amount was provided for in the cost estimate for the implementation of the PWP and proof of access to the necessary funds were supplied with the prospecting work program.

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

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

Full Names and Surname	Johannes Christiaan Kotze
Identity Number	6306055184084

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