



mineral resources

Department:

Mineral Resources

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SCOPING REPORT

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

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

NAME OF APPLICANT: The 2005 and 2007 Retrenchees Kimberley Mine Trust

TEL NO: 084 208 9088 (Roelien)

CEL NO: 083 434 7209 (Louis Modise)

FAX NO: 086 5107120

POSTAL ADDRESS: PO Box 110823; Hadisonpark; 8306

PHYSICAL ADDRESS: 4 Mullin Street; Hadisonpark; Kimberley; 8306

FILE REFERENCE NUMBER SAMRAD: (NC) 30/5/1/2/2/10108 MR

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

OBJECTIVE OF THE SCOPING PROCESS

The objective of the scoping report is to, through a consultative process—

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

PART A
SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

2) Contact Person and Correspondence Address

a) Details of:-

i) Details of the EAP who prepared the report:

Name of the Practitioner:	ROELIEN OOSTHUIZEN
Tel No.:	084 208 9088
Fax No.:	086 510 7120
E-mail address:	roosthuizen950@gmail.com
Physical Address:	4 Millin Street, Hadisonpark 8301
Postal Address:	P.O. Box 110823, Hadisonpark 8306

ii) Appointed by:

THE 2005 AND 2007 RETRENCHES-KIMBERLEY MINES TRUST

iii) Expertise of the EAP

(1) The qualifications of the EAP

Masters in Environmental Management (UFS)
B-Comm in Human and Industrial- Psychology (NWU)
(with evidence attached as **Appendix 1**)

(2) Summary of the EAP's past experience

(In carrying out the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure)

Relevant past experiences in carrying out the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures include Environmental Impact Assessments, Environmental Management Plans/Programmes/ Reports, Performance assessments, Rehabilitation progress assessments, Environmental Liability assessments, Environmental compliance monitoring, Scoping Reports, etc.

See attached CV.

(with evidence attached as **Appendix 2**)

b) Description of the property

Farm Name:	Farm No.: Erf 5024
	Farm Name: Erf
	Portion: Remaining Extent
	Magisterial District: Kimberley
	Province: Northern Cape
	Title Deed No.: T176/1941
	Farm No.: Erf 4812
	Farm Name: Erf
	Portion: Remaining Extent
	Magisterial District: Kimberley
	Province: Northern Cape
	Title Deed No.: T176/1941
	Farm No.: Erf 4815
	Farm Name: Erf
	Portion: 0
	Magisterial District: Kimberley
	Province: Northern Cape
	Title Deed No.: T127/1960
	Farm No.: Erf 4811
	Farm Name: Erf
	Portion: Erf
	Magisterial District: Kimberley
	Province: Northern Cape
	Title Deed No.: G6/1923
Application area (Ha):	232.7688 ha (two hundred and thirty two comma seven six eight eight hectares)
Magisterial district:	Kimberley
Distance and direction from nearest town:	The Colville Tailings Deposit (CTD) is located to the north of Kimberley. The CTD is situated directly north of the Florianville neighbourhood, Northern Cape, South Africa.
21 digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion:	C03700010000502400000 C03700010000481200000 C03700010000481500000 C03700010000481100000
Description of the overall activity	Mining Right Application

c) **Locality map**

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

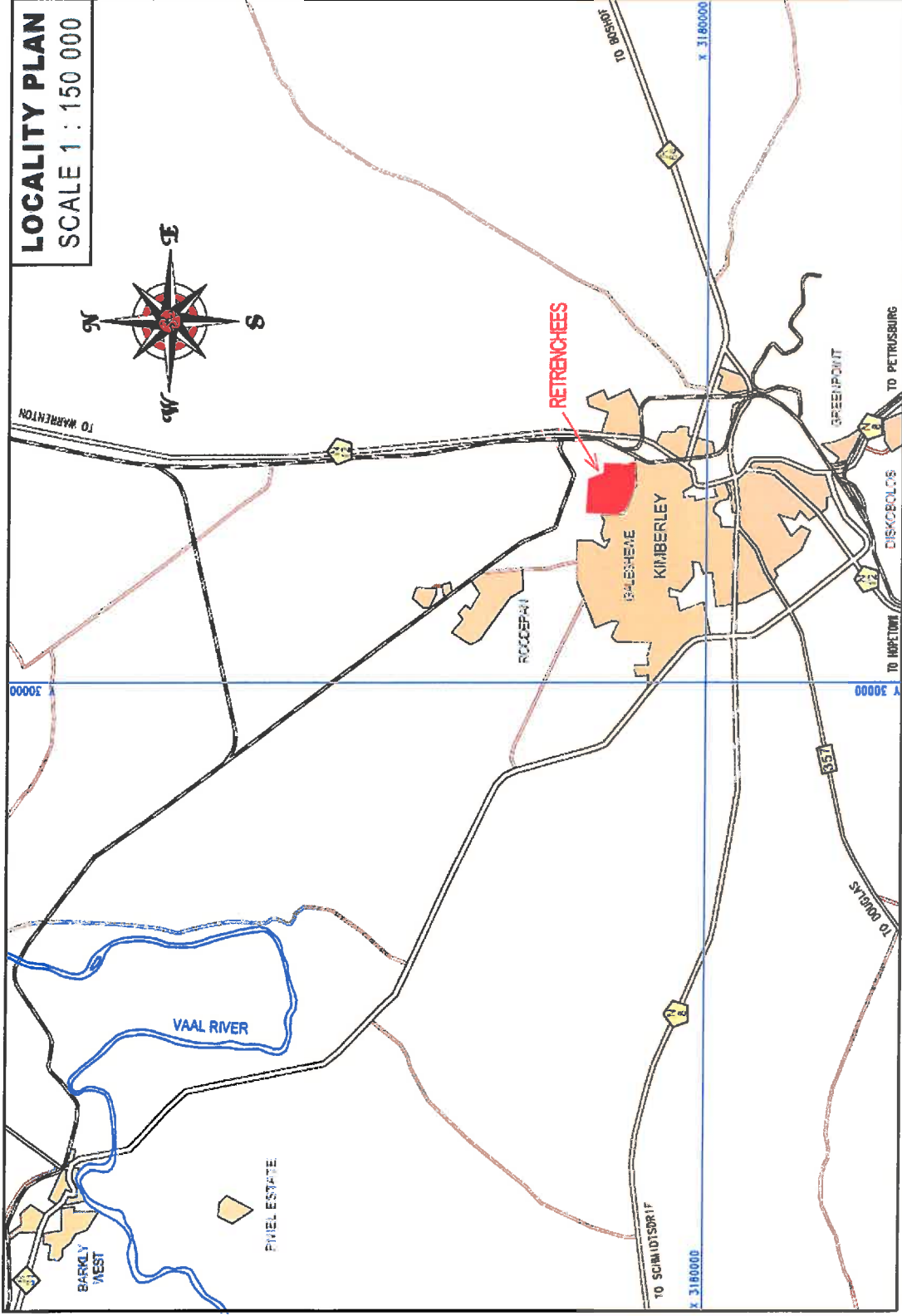


Figure 1: Image – indicating location of mining site north of Kimberley

d) Description of the scope of the proposed overall activity

i) Listed and specified activities

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

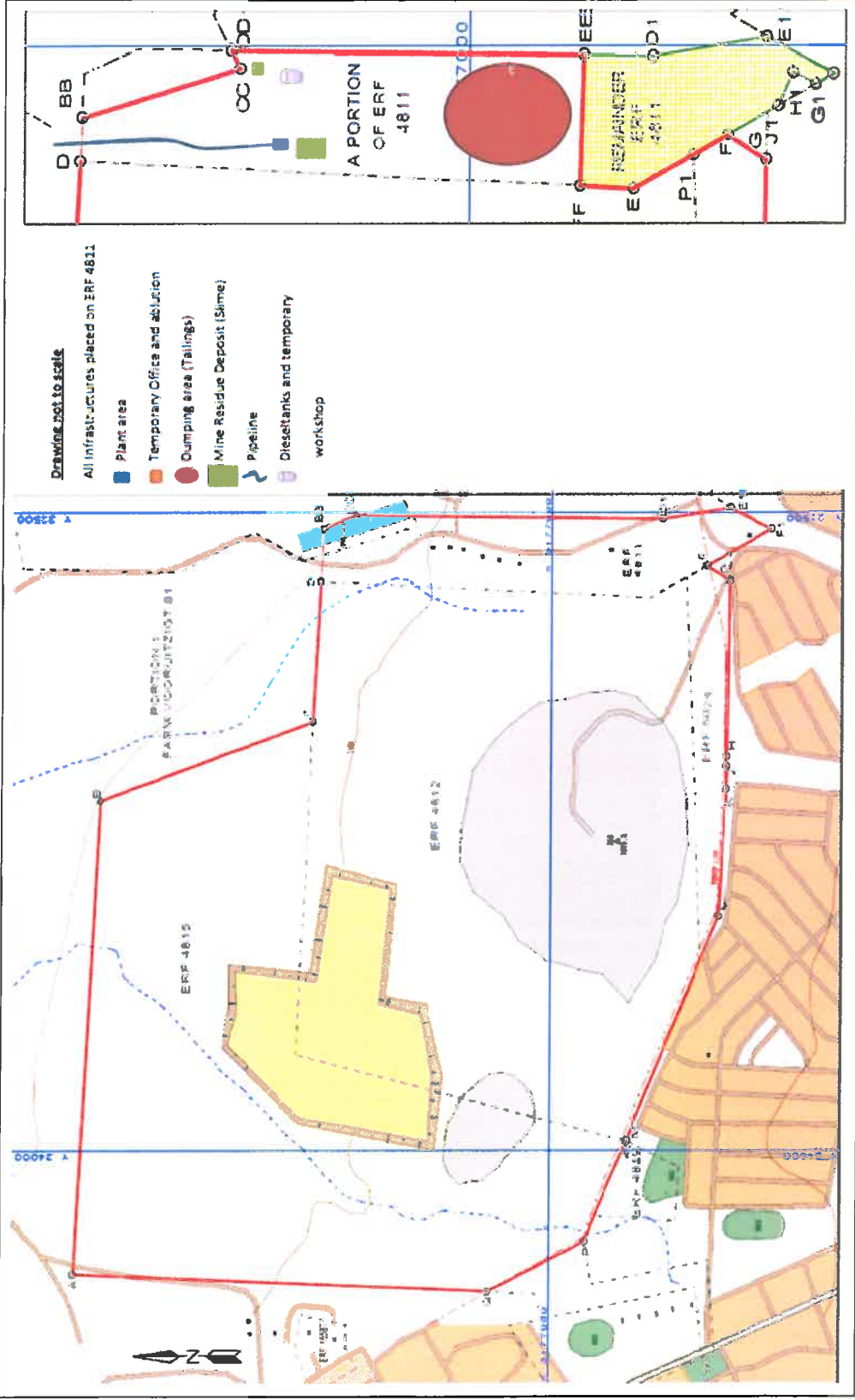


Figure 2: A map of the area indicating the overall location and extent of listed activities and main infrastructure on the mining site not to scale

Table 1: Listed and Specified Activities

NAME OF ACTIVITY (All activities including activities not listed) (e.g. Excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, loading, hauling and transport, water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc....etc....etc....)	Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m²	LISTED ACTIVITY Mark with an X where applicable or affected	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE (GNR 544, GNR 545 or GNR 546)/NOT LISTED
Activity 17 of the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 ("NEMA") Listing Notice 2 Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a mining right as contemplated in section 22 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002 ("MPRDA"), including associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to the extraction of a mineral resource, including activities for which an exemption has been issued in terms of section 106 of the MPRDA.	232.7688ha on Erf 4811, 4815, 4812, 5024 ("Collville Area"). In terms of the agreement concluded between De Beers Consolidated Mines Proprietary Limited ("DBCM") and The 2005 and 2007 Retrenches – Kimberley Mines Trust (the "Retrenches" or about 22 July 2016 (the "Agreement") the CTD on Erf 4815, 4812, 5024 must be cleared within five years. Erf 4811 will be used for all processing and dumping operations.	X	GNR 984
Activity 21 of NEMA Listing Notice 2 Any activity including the operation of that activity associated with the primary processing of a mineral resource including winning, reduction, extraction, classifying, concentrating, crushing, screening and washing but excluding the smelting, beneficiation, refining, calcining or gasification of the mineral resource in which case activity 6 in this Notice applies.	[12.7418ha] on Erf 4811. Erf 4811 will be used for all processing and dumping operations.	X	GNR 984
Activity 24(ii) of NEMA Listing Notice 1 The development of haul roads 15m wide with no reserve	±20 000m ² on the Colville Area.	X	GNR983
Activity 56(ii) of NEMA Listing Notice 1 The continuous lengthening (and rehabilitation) of haul roads 15m wide with no reserve	±20 000m ² on the Colville Area.	X	GNR983
Activity 15 of NEMA Listing Notice 2	A total of 40 hectares will be physically disturbed	X	GNR984

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The clearance of an area of more than 20 ha of indigenous vegetation	were the CTD will be removed from Erf 4815, 4812, 5024 and re-processed and dumped on Erf 4811. (In terms of the Agreement Erf 4815, 4812, 5024 must be cleared within five years. Erf 4811 will be used for all processing and dumping operations.)		
Activity 14 of NEMA Listing Notice 1 The development of infrastructure for the storage and handling of dangerous goods (fuel) in containers with a combined capacity of 80m ³ or more but not exceeding 500m ³ .	±80m ³ on Erf 4811.	X	GNR 983
Activity 6 of Listing Notice 2 The development of or changes to facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity which requires a permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution or effluent.	On Erf 4811. Extent to be confirmed . This is required for the Return Water Dam.	X	GNR984
Activity 9 of Category A under the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008	The disposal of inert waste to Erf 4811 in excess of 25 tons but not exceeding 25 000 tons, excluding the disposal of such waste for the purposes of levelling and building which has been authorised by or under other legislation.		GNR 633
Activity 15 of Category A under the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008 The continuous establishment and reclamation of temporary stockpiles resulting from activities which require a mining right.	±500m ² [12.7418ha] on Erf 4811.		GNR 633
OTHER ACTIVITIES (Associated infrastructure not considered to be listed activities) Temporary Workshop Facilities Storage Facilities Concrete Bund walls and diesel Depots Ablution Facilities Topsoil Stockpiles Overburden Stockpiles	±300m ² ±3000m ² ±250m ² ±25m ² ±500m ² ±500m ²		NOT LISTED

ii) Description of the activities to be undertaken

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

The tailings will be loaded with an excavator on to dump trucks for conveyance to the Processing Plant. At the Processing Plant the run of mine tailings will be fed onto a grizzly for screening out oversize material. The tailings will be processed through a screening and crushing section for delivery to a 75 tph DMS plant. Concentrate from the DMS plant will be processed through an X-Ray/Sortex plant to extract the diamonds. (In terms of the Agreement the Erf 4815, Erf 4812, Erf 5024 must be cleared within five years. Erf 4811 will be used for all processing and dumping operations.)

There will be 31 employees including the security personnel.

According to the Resource Statement done by De Beers there is a total of 878 040 tons of tailings available for treatment at an average grade of 8.6 carats/100 tons.

Rate of Production	187 000 tons per year and 17 000 tons per month
Est. payable reserve ration	100%
Efficiency factor	95%

This Calculates to an operation of 5 years at the same production rate every month.

e) Policy and Legislative Context

Table 2: *Applicable legislation and guidelines used to compile the report*

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report (a description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is proposed including an identification of all legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning frameworks and instruments that are applicable to this activity and are to be considered in the assessment process.)	Reference where applied
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983) and Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section 5: Implementation of control measures for alien and invasive plant species; - Section 6: Control measures. - Regulation GN R1048, published on 25 May 1984, in terms of CARA
Constitution of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section 24: Environmental right - Section 25: Rights in Property - Section 27: Water and sanitation right
Environment Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989) and Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sections 21, 22, 25, 26 and 28: EIA Regulations, including listed activities. - Section 28A: Exemptions.
Fencing Act (Act 31 of 1963)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section 17: States that any person erecting a boundary fence may clean any bush along the line of the fence up to 1.5m on each side thereof and remove any tree standing in the immediate line of the fence. However, this provision must be read in conjunction with the environmental legal provisions relevant to protection of flora.
Hazardous Substances Act (Act 15 of 1973) and Regulations read together with NEMA and NEMWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition, classification, use, operation, modification, disposal or dumping of hazardous substances.
Intergovernmental Relations Act (Act 13 of 2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This Act establishes a framework for the National, Provincial and Local Governments to promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations.
Mine, Health and Safety Act (Act 29 of 1996) and Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entire Act.
Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002) and Regulations as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entire Act. - Regulations GN R527
National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) and Regulations as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section 2: Strategic environmental management principles, goals and objectives. - Section 24: Foundation for Environmental Management frameworks.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section 24N: - Section 24O: - Section 28: The developer has a general duty to care for the environment and to institute such measures to demonstrate such care. - Regulations GN R547, published on 18 June 2010 in terms of NEMA (Environmental Management Framework Regulations) - Regulations GN R982 to R985, published on 4 December 2014 in terms of NEMA (Listed Activities) - Regulations GN R993, published on 8 December 2014 in terms of NEMA (Appeal) - Regulations GN R994, published on 8 December 2014 in terms of NEMA (exemption) - Regulations GN R205, published on 12 March 2015 in terms of NEMA (National appeal Amendment Regulations) - Regulations GN R1147, published on 20 November 2015 in terms of NEMA (Financial Provision)
<p>National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section 32: Control of dust - Section 34: Control of noise - Section 35: Control of offensive odours - Regulation GN R551, published on 12 June 2015 (amended Categories 1 to 5 of GN 983) in terms of NEM:AQA (Atmospheric emission which have a significant detrimental effect on the environment) - Regulation GN R283, published on 2 April 2015 in terms of NEM:AQA (National Atmospheric Emissions Reporting Regulations) (Group C-Mines)
<p>National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section 52 of The National Environmental Management Act: Biodiversity Act (NEMBA) (Act 10 of 2004) states that the MEC/Minister is to list ecosystems that are threatened and in need of protection. - Section 53 states that the Minister may identify any process or activity in such a listed ecosystem as a threatening process. - A list of threatened and protected species has been published in terms of Section 56(1) GG 29657 GNR 151 and GNR 152, Threatened or Protected Species Regulations.

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	<p>Commencement of Threatened or Protected Species Regulations 2007 : 1 June 2007 GNR 150/GG 29657/23-02-2007</p> <p>Publication of lists of critically endangered, vulnerable and protected species GNR 151/GG 29657/23-02-2007 *</p> <p>Threatened or Protected Species Regulations GNR 152/GG 296547/23-02-2007 *</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sections 65 – 69: These sections deal with restricted activities involving alien species; restricted activities involving certain alien species totally prohibited; and duty of care relating to alien species. - Sections 71 and 73: These sections deal with restricted activities involving listed invasive species and duty of care relating to listed invasive species. - Regulation GN R151, published on 23 February 2007 (List fo Critically Endangered, Vulnerable and Protected Species, 2007) in terms of NEM: BA - Regulation GN R152, published on 23 February 2007 (TOPS) in terms of NEM:BA - Regulations GN R507 to 509 of 2013 and GN 599 of 2014 in terms of NEM:BA (Alien Species) - Chapter 2 lists all protected areas.
<p>The National Environmental Management Act: Protected Areas Act (NEMPAA) (Act 57 of 2003) provides for the protection of ecologically viable areas that are representative of South Africa's natural biodiversity and its landscapes and seascapes.</p> <p>National Environmental Management: Waste Management Act (Act 59 of 2008)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chapter 4: Waste management activities - Regulations GN R634 published on 23 August 2013 in terms of NEM:WA (Waste Classification and Management Regulations) - Regulations GN R921 published on 29 November 2013 in terms of NEM:WA (Categories A to C – Listed activities) - National Norms and Standards for the Remediation of contaminated Land and Soil Quality published on 2 May 2014 in terms of NEM:WA (Contaminated land regulations)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulations GN R634 published on 23 August 2013 in terms of NEM: WA (Waste Classification and Management Regulations) - Regulations GN R632 published on 24 July 2015 in terms of NEM: WA (Planning and Management of Mineral Residue Deposits and Mineral Residue Stockpiles) - Regulations GN R633 published on 24 July 2015 in terms of NEM: WA (Amendments to the waste management activities list published under GN921)
National Forest Act (Act 84 of 1998) and Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section 15: No person may cut, disturb, damage, destroy or remove any protected tree; or collect, remove, transport, export, purchase, sell, donate or in any other manner acquire or dispose of any protected tree, except under a licence granted by the Minister.
National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section 34: 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. - Section 35: No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site. - Section 36: No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority destroy, damage, alter, exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority. - Section 38: This section provides for HIA which are not already covered under the ECA. Where they are covered under the ECA the provincial heritage resources authorities must be notified of a proposed project and must be consulted during HIA process.
National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998) and regulations as amended, <i>inter alia</i> Government Notice No. 704 of 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation GN R548 published on 2 June 2000 in terms of NHRA - Section 4: Use of water and licensing. - Section 19: Prevention and remedying the effects of pollution. - Section 20: Control of emergency incidents. - Section 21: Water uses <p>In terms of Section 21 a licence is required for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) taking water from a water resource; (b) storing water;

	<p>(f) Waste discharge related water use; (g) disposing of waste in a manner which may detrimentally impact on a water resource;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation GN R704, published on 4 June 1999 in terms of the National Water Act (Use of water for mining and related activities) - Regulation GN R1352, published on 12 November 1999 in terms of the National Water Act (Water use to be registered) - Regulation GN R139, published on 24 February 2012 in terms of the National Water Act (Safety of Dams) - Regulation GN R398, published on 26 March 2004 in terms of the National Water Act (Section 21 (j)) - Regulation GN R399, published on 26 March 2004 in terms of the National Water Act (Section 21 (a) and (b)) - Regulation GN R1198, published on 18 December 2009 in terms of the National Water Act (Section 21 (c) and (i) – rehabilitation of wetlands) - Regulations GN R1199, published on 18 December 2009 in terms of the National Water Act (Section 21 (c) and (i)) - Regulations GN R665, published on 6 September 2013 in terms of the National Water Act (Amended GN 398 and 399 – Section 21 (e), (f), (h), (g), (i))
Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ord 19 of 1974)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 6: Nature reserves, miscellaneous conservation measures, protection of wild animals other than fish, protection of Flora.
Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act (Act 9 of 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Addresses protected species in the Northern Cape and the permit application process related thereto.
Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act 85 of 1993) and Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section 8: General duties of employers to their employees. - Section 9: General duties of employers and self-employed persons to persons other than their employees.
Road Traffic Act (Act 93 of 1997) and Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entire Act.
Water Services Amendment Act (Act 30 of 2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It serves to provide the right to basic water and sanitation to the citizens of South Africa (giving effect to section 27 of the Constitution).
National Land Transport Act, (Act 5 of 1998)	
Northern Cape Planning and Development Act (Act 7 of 1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To control planning and development
Spatial Planning and Land Use Management (Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To provide a framework for spatial planning and land use management in the Republic; - To specify the relationship between the spatial planning and the land use

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	management, amongst others
	- Regulations GN R239 published on 23 March 2015 in terms of SPLUMA
Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act, 70 of 1970 and regulations	- Regulations GN R373 published on 9 March 1979 in terms of Subdivision of Agricultural Land
Basic Conditions of Employment Act (Act 3 of 1997)) as amended	- To regulate employment aspects
Community Development (Act 3 of 1966)	- To promote community development
Development Facilitation (Act 67 of 1995) and regulations	- To provide for planning and development
Development Facilitation (GN24, PG329, 24/07/1998)	- Regulations re Northern Cape LDO's
Development Facilitation (GNR1, GG20775, 07/01/2000)	- Regulations re application rules S26, S46, S59
Development Facilitation (GN732, GG14765, 30/04/2004)	- Determines amount, see S7(b)(ii)
Land Survey Act (Act 8 of 1997)) and regulations, more specifically GN R1130	- To control land surveying, beacons etc. and the like;
National Veld and Forest Fire Act (Act 101 of 1998)) and regulations, more specifically GN R1775	- Agriculture, land survey S10
	- To regulate law on veld and forest fires (Draft regulations s21)
Municipal Ordinance, 20/1974	- To control pollution, sewers etc.
Municipal Ordinance, PN955, 29/08/1975	- Nature conservation Regulations
Cape Land Use Planning Ordinance, 15/85	- To control land use planning
Cape Land Use Planning Ordinance, PN1050, 05/12/1988	- Land use planning Regulations

The land currently can be classified as wilderness area as the total area was left un-rehabilitated with dumps, heaps and small excavations evident all over the entire application area. Currently a lot of illegal mining activities of small scale miners are taking place. There was also building rubble and domestic waste dumped in places.

Currently vegetation cover is sparse with bare areas open on the tailings on most of the area. Grass cover area scattered with mostly pioneer species evident. Trees are scattered all over the disturbed area. No endangered trees like *Acacia erioloba* were identified or noticed.

g) Period for which the environmental authorisation is required

5 years.

h) Description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred site

NB!! – This section is not about the impact assessment itself; It is about the determination of the specific site layout having taken into consideration (1) the comparison of the originally proposed site plan, the comparison of that plan with the plan of environmental features and current land uses, the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and the consideration of alternatives to the initially proposed site layout as a result.

- The Colville Dump is an existing historical mine that is known from the 1930's to the surrounding community and the State. The mining site with specific reference to the tailings deposit area needs urgent rehabilitation and is an area that lends itself to criminal activities and illegal dumping.
- The reclamation of the Colville Dump should be seen as a positive move whereby a pollution source will be removed, the impact on land use and land capability been mitigated.
- Although the Colville Dump reclamation project is going to take 5 years to complete. This could only be from a socio-economic point of view a positive development with the regard to impacts on adjacent farms and value of farms. The geology has already been destroyed as part of the historically opencast and underground mining operations. The result of processing of the original ore material was the generation of tailings deposit that are being found on the mining site.
- During the next 5 years the existing tailings deposit are going to be totally reclaimed up to the original soil footprint surface and the tailings material loaded and hauled to an Processing Facility. The whole reclamation project should be seen as a rehabilitation exercise that will mean that the tailings deposit footprint areas are being rehabilitated and a big pollution source is being removed from the Kimberley area.
- The un-rehabilitated site will have the chance to be rehabilitated and to be ready for a beneficial use to the surrounding Community.

i) Details of the development footprint alternatives considered

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

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

The registered description of the land to which the mining right application relates:

Farm Name	Title Deed	In Extent
Erf 4811, Erf 4815, Remainder of Erf 4812 and a Portion of Erf 5024 in the Administrative District of Kimberley.	G6/1923 T127/1960 T176/1941	232.7688ha

The property on which the Mining Right was granted is determined by the geological location of the mineral resource. Therefore, there are no alternatives for the location of the activity, except for not proceeding with the operation. This will however cause the underutilisation of a national economic resource.

The area is accessible via good roads from different directions.

Infrastructure in the area is very well developed with good road and rail networks, electricity grid and water. Experienced labour is available in the area as is an extensive network of secondary industries geared towards small and large-scale diamond mining. Water for Processing Plant will be a crucial element that needs to be secured towards the successful operating of the project. It must however be noted that the water supply to the activities will be sourced from the nearby Kamfersdam free of charge from the Sol Plaatjie Municipality. The only cost will be the pumping cost. (In terms of the Agreement Erf 4815, Erf 4812, Erf 5024 must be cleared within five years. Erf 4811 will be used for all processing and dumping operations that has been secured from the Municipality.)

Alternatives considered:-

As the Mining Right of De Beers had been granted over the said area, it would not be viable to consider an alternative site for the Retrenches. Alternatives for land are thus not available, as the mining right application can not be considered over another area.

Therefore there are no alternatives to the area.

(a) The type of activity to be undertaken:

Opencast Mining activities reclamation for Diamonds in Kimberlite tailings.

Alternatives considered:-

The only alternative land use is for the extension of the municipal housing areas; however the applicant's main economic activity is mining and for this reason does not favour any other alternative land use.

Further, since a mining right has been granted over the area, the option of amending the mining area or the type of activity is neither available nor considerable.

(b) The design or layout of the activity:

The site infrastructure will need to be strategically placed by incorporating mining project demands and environmental sensitivities identified during the Environmental Impact Assessment process. Thus, the site layout will primarily be based on proximity to the nearby neighbourhood, access roads, proximity to the areas earmarked for mining as well as limited additional impact on the environmental (non-perennial drainage lines and wind direction), heritage resources and discussions with the home owners closest.

The following infrastructure will be established and will be associated with the mining operation:

- Processing Plant : 2 X 16 feet
- Ablution Facilities: In terms of sewage the decision was made to use chemical toilets which can be serviced regularly by the service provider.
- Clean & Dirty water system: Berms
It is anticipated that the operation will establish stormwater control berms and trenches to separate clean and dirty water on the mine site.
- Fuel Storage facility (Concrete Bund walls and Diesel tanks):
It is anticipated that the operation will utilize 2 x 23 000 litre diesel tanks. These tanks must be placed in bund walls, with a capacity of 1.5 times the volume of the diesel tanks. A concrete floor must be established where the re-fuelling will take place.
- Mining Area (Colville dump): Opencast mining to reclaim kimberlite tailings dumps.
- Processing plant:
- Roads (both access and haulage road on the mine site):
Although it is recommended that the operation utilize existing roads as far as possible, it is anticipated that the mining operation will create an additional 2 - 4 km of roads, with a width of 20 meters. The width of the road is based on an operating width of the haul trucks of 5 meters. Best practice and the guideline from the DMR is to allow for 4 x Operating width of haul truck, in this case 20

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meters wide roads. The current access road is deemed adequate for a service road into the mine.

- Salvage yard (Storage and laydown area).
- Security Gate and guard house at access control point.
- Product Stockpile area.
- Waste disposal site
The operation will establish a dedicated, fenced waste disposal site with a concrete floor and bund wall. The following types of waste will be disposed of in this area:
 - Small amounts of low level hazardous waste in suitable receptacles;
 - Domestic waste;
 - Industrial waste.
- Temporary Workshop Facilities and Wash bay.
- Water distribution Pipeline.
- Water tank :
It is anticipated that the operation will establish 1 x 10 000 litre water tanks with purifiers for potable water.

Alternatives considered:-

Alternatives for fuel storage include surface storage, underground storage and the storage of fuel in mobile tanks with a metal bund wall. Underground storage has an adverse negative pollution potential, because it is not easy to monitor leakages. Remediation measures are also not as effective as compared to surface storage tanks. Mobile tanks are a viable option for infield screening activities, but the best viable long term option is the instalment of fuel tanks within a concrete bund wall. The final location of the fuel storage tanks will be determined based on proximity to site operations.

In terms of water use alternatives; the operation is not located near any perennial rivers but are within Kimberley and can make use of Municipal alternatives as the best water source for the operation. Plastic pipelines are considered to be the best long term option for transferring water, due to their temporary nature which causes minimum environmental disturbances.

Therefore, a pipeline route will be designed based on the principle of minimum impacts to the environment.

In terms of power generation the options available was for ESKOM power, Municipal power or generators. All of the electricity needs for the operations will be generated

by a diesel generator and there would therefore be no additional pressure on the Eskom Electricity Grid.

In terms of sewage the decision was made to use chemical toilets which can be serviced regularly by the service provider.

(c) The technology to be used in the activity:

- Technique

The tailings will be loaded with an excavator on to dump trucks for conveyance to the Processing Plant. At the Processing Plant the run of mine tailings will be fed onto a grizzly for screening out oversize material.

- Technology

The tailings will be processed through a screening and crushing section for delivery to a 75 tph DMS plant. Concentrate from the DMS plant will be processed through an X-Ray/Sortex plant to extract the diamonds. (In terms of the Agreement the Erf 4815, Erf 4812, Erf 5024 must be cleared within five years. Erf 4811 will be used for all processing and dumping operations.)

Alternatives considered:-

The planned mining activities include the re-processing of kimberlitic tailings. The operation is also associated with processing techniques that make use of modern technologies. These are the most economic viable method currently being used by the diamond fraternity. There is no other feasible, alternative mining method for the mining and extraction of diamonds in tailings.

(d) The operational aspects of the activity:

The tailings will be loaded with an excavator on to dump trucks for conveyance to the Processing Plant. At the Processing Plant the run of mine tailings will be fed onto a grizzly for screening out oversize material. The tailings will be processed through a screening and crushing section for delivery to a 75 tph DMS plant. Concentrate from the DMS plant will be processed through an X-Ray/Sortex plant to extract the diamonds. (In terms of the Agreement the Erf 4815, Erf 4812, Erf 5024 must be cleared within five years. Erf 4811 will be used for all processing and dumping operations. The expected lifespan of the mine is 5 years.

Mining activities will primarily make use of existing roads created by previous mining activities, but additional roads will most likely be created. A crushing and screening plant will also be erected on site.

Alternatives considered:-

The conventional opencast load-haul-mining method has been proven to be the most economic viable method currently being used by the diamond fraternity. There is no other feasible, alternative mining method for the mining and extraction of diamonds in Kimberlite.

(e) The option of not implementing the activity:

Potential land use includes grazing, housing development and mining. The majority of the area is classified to have low potential for grazing land and no suitability for crop yield. Therefore, mining activities are believed to be the most economically beneficial option for the area. Whether the diamond mining operation continues or not, the other (illegal) mining operations will most likely persist.

The Retrenchees Mining project aims to uplift the Trust and all the persons that must benefit out of the Trust and who have been retrenched by De Beers in 2005 and 2007. If the operation does not continue it would hold back any potential employment for the region and the families who are likely to benefit from the positive employment opportunities. Simultaneously, it may have a stagnant effect on the economy of South Africa and the diamond industry as a whole. Substantial tax benefits to the State and Local Government will also be inhibited.

Mining forms an integrated part of the social and economical growth of South Africa and more specifically the Northern Cape Province.

Socio-Economy

The operation will make provision for 31 job opportunities. This will be lost if the project does not proceed. Substantial tax benefits to the State and Local Government will also be lost.

Biodiversity

The majority of the relevant area is covered by old tailings deposits with no vegetation and very little natural vegetation remaining on the periphery of the stockpiles. The remaining minority of the property that is situated northern side of the application area remained natural veld to some extent.

The vegetation cover of the area is pure grassveld, comprising of Kalahari Thornveld invaded by karoo veldt types.

Currently vegetation cover is sparse with bare areas open on the tailings on most of the area. Grass cover area scattered with mostly pioneer species evident. Trees are scattered all over the disturbed area of which most of them will be classified as alien species according to CARA regulations. No endangered trees like *Acacia erioloba* were identified or noticed.

The mobility and in many cases the adaptability of many bird species has meant that they more than any other vertebrate group have taken advantage of many of the changes we have brought about in the environment.

As this site was severely disturbed for the past 30 years and the fact that this area is adjacent to a residential area has caused that all wildlife has probably immigrated to adjacent undisturbed.

Heritage and Cultural Resources

The Colville Dump is an existing historical mine that is known from the 1930's to the surrounding community and the State. The mine consists of various mine infrastructures that is in a poor state and is a definite pollution source. The mining site with specific reference to the tailings deposit area needs urgent rehabilitation.

The reclamation of the TD facility should be seen as a positive move whereby a pollution source will be removed, the impact on land use and land capability been mitigated.

Although the TD reclamation project is going to take 5 years to complete. This could be from a socio-economic point of view a positive development with regard to impacts on adjacent farms and value of farms.

Should any other heritage features and/or objects be located or observed, a heritage specialist will be contacted immediately. Observed or located heritage features and/or objects may not be disturbed or removed in any way until such time that a heritage specialist has been able to make an assessment as to the significance of the site (or material) in question. If the mining operation is approved, the heritage resources if any other had been encountered will be protected through the demarcation of no-go zones and fencing off.

ii) Details of the Public Participation Process Followed

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

- Notification letters were sent to all interested and/or affected parties on the 26th September 2016. Attached to each of these letters was a Background Information Document (BID), containing information relating to proposed project.
- A newspaper advert was placed in the DFA (Diamond Fields Advertiser) local newspaper on the 27th September 2016.
- A notice board was placed at the entrance to the site.
- Notices was also placed at all the small spaza shops in the area.
- Flyers was put in all the fences and post boxes at the houses surrounding the application area.

Proof of notification and consultation is attached as Appendix A. The consultation process is still in process.

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Description of the consultation process:-

- Advertisement in the DFA of 27 September 2016 as requested by the DMR in order to invite any comments. See copy attached as Annexure H.
- Public meeting to be held during November 2016.
- De Beers (DBCM) is the current landowner of these projects. De Beers Consolidated Mines applied with a Section 102 to exclude the area from their Mining Right and the Retrenches applied for a Mining Right on the area.
- Comments or replies received will be handled individually.

A public meeting will be held after the first draft of the Environmental Impact Assessment has been compiled.

Table 1: Steps taken to notify the interested and affected parties

<p>Steps taken to notify interested and affected parties (Describe the process to be undertaken to consult interested and affected parties including public meetings and one on one consultation. NB the affected parties must be specifically consulted regardless of whether or not they attended public meetings. Photographs of notice and copies of advertisements and notices notifying potential interested and affected parties of the proposed application are attached as Appendix 5.</p>	<p>PROVIDE DESCRIPTION HERE The landowner and the neighbours will be informed personally and consulted by the applicant and this will be confirmed in writing. A notice will put up at the gate of the farm and entrance to the proposed Mining Area. A consultation letter will be sent to the local Municipality. An advert will be published in the local newspaper for comments and a public meeting will be held.</p>
<p>Information that was provided to Interested and Affected Parties.</p>	<p>A registered letter was sent to all identified parties on 26 September 2016 with a comment registration form and a background document. All the listed compulsory information was covered in the background document.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site plan. ○ List of activities to be authorised. ○ Scale and extent of activities to be authorised. ○ Typical impacts of activities to be authorised (e.g. surface disturbance, dust, noise, drainage, fly rock, etc.). ○ The duration of the activity. ○ Sufficient detail of the intended operation to enable them to assess with impact the activities will have on them or on the use of their land. <p>Other, specify: contact details for the mine and the consultant was also given.</p>
<p>Information to be requested from Interested and Affected Parties was covered with a comment form in which the interested or affected party had to identify themselves and in which they had space to list any concerns, comments or objections.</p>	<p>Compulsory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To provide information on how they consider that the proposed activities will impact on them on their socio-economic conditions. ○ To provide written responses stating their suggestions to mitigate the anticipated impacts of each activity. ○ To provide information on current land uses and their location within the area under consideration. ○ To provide information on the location of environmental features on site to make proposals as to how and to what standard

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	<p>the impacts on site can be remedied, requested to make written proposals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o To mitigate the potential impacts on their socio-economic conditions to make proposals as to how the potential impacts on their infrastructure can be managed, avoided or remedied. <p>Other, Specify.</p>
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Summary of issues raised by I&APs

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

Table 2: Consultation with I&APs

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted		Date Comments Received	Issues Raised	EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant	Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated
AFFECTED PARTIES					
Landowner/s	X				
Sol Plaatje Municipality P.O. Box 5030 Kimberley 8300	X		No comments – consultation still in process.	N/A	N/A
Lawful occupier/s of the land					
There are no lawful occupiers.			The owners have given written consent to the applicant.	N/A	N/A
Landowners or lawful occupiers on adjacent properties	X				
Florianville Community	X		No comments – consultation still in process.	N/A	N/A
Municipal Councillor	X				
Municipality	X				
Sol Plaatje Municipality P.O. Box 5030 Kimberley 8300	X		No comments – consultation still in process.	N/A	N/A
Organs of State (Responsible for infrastructure that may be affected Roads Department, Eskom, Telkom, DWS)					
SANRAL P.O. Box 415 Pretoria 0001	X		No comments – consultation still in process.	N/A	N/A
Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries Directorate: Forestry Management P.O. Box 2782 Upington 8800	X		No comments – consultation still in process.	N/A	N/A
Dept. of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development Private Bag X5108 Kimberley 8300	X		No comments – consultation still in process.	N/A	N/A
ESKOM Holdings SOC Limited Northern Cape Operating Unit: Land Development P.O. Box 606 Kimberley 8300	X	04 October 2016	Encroaching onto the servitude area. Impact on the HV lines and safety	The comments were acknowledged	(b) Description of Current Lan Use. -Existing Structures
Department of Water & Sanitation	X		No comments –	N/A	N/A

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Private Bag X6101 Kimberley 8300			consultation still in process.		
National Dept. of Public Works P.O. Box 1931 Kimberley 8300	X		No comments – consultation still in process.	N/A	N/A
SAHRA P.O. Box 4637 Cape Town 8000	X		No comments – consultation still in process.	N/A	N/A
National Dept. of Public Works Private Bag X5002 Kimberley 8300	X		No comments – consultation still in process.	N/A	N/A
Communities					
Florianville Community	X		No comments – consultation still in process.	N/A	N/A
Dept. Land Affairs					
No land claim					
Traditional Leaders					
No Traditional Leaders					
Dept. Environmental Affairs					
Dept. of Environment & Nature Conservation Private Bag X6102 Kimberley 8300	X		No comments – consultation still in process.	N/A	N/A
Other Competent Authorities affected					
OTHER AFFECTED PARTIES					
INTERESTED PARTIES					
De Beers Kimberley Mines P.O. Box 155 Kimberley 8300	X		No comments – consultation still in process.	N/A	N/A

iv) The Environmental attributes associated with the development footprint alternatives (The environmental attributed described must include socio-economic, social, heritage, cultural, geographical, physical and biological aspects)

(1) Baseline Environment

(a) Type of environment affected by the proposed activity

(its current geographical, physical, biological, socio-economic, and cultural character)

(1) GEOLOGY:

As this area was disturbed before and the deposit is man made it can be described as follows:-

It is a coarse residue kimberlite tailings deposit containing a high proportion of processed kimberlite from the historical underground mining at Kimberley Mine. This Colville Tailings Deposit represents the residue from the re-treatment of the older Colville washing plant

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tailings. It is viewed as a single global deposit and no attempt has been made to subdivide this Colville Tailings Deposit into zones.

The geology has already been destroyed as part of the historically opencast and mining operations. The result of processing of the original ore material was the generation of tailings deposit that are being found on the mining site.

During the next 5 years the existing tailings deposit are going to be totally reclaimed up to the original soil footprint surface and the slimes material loaded and hauled to an existing plant. The whole Tailings Dump reclamation project should be seen as a rehabilitation exercise that will mean that the Tailings Dump footprint areas are being rehabilitated and a big pollution source is being.

Planned, systematic and thorough mechanical reclamation of the mineral resource should take place. As reclamation progresses it should be indicated on a plan. All processing will take place on ERF 4811.

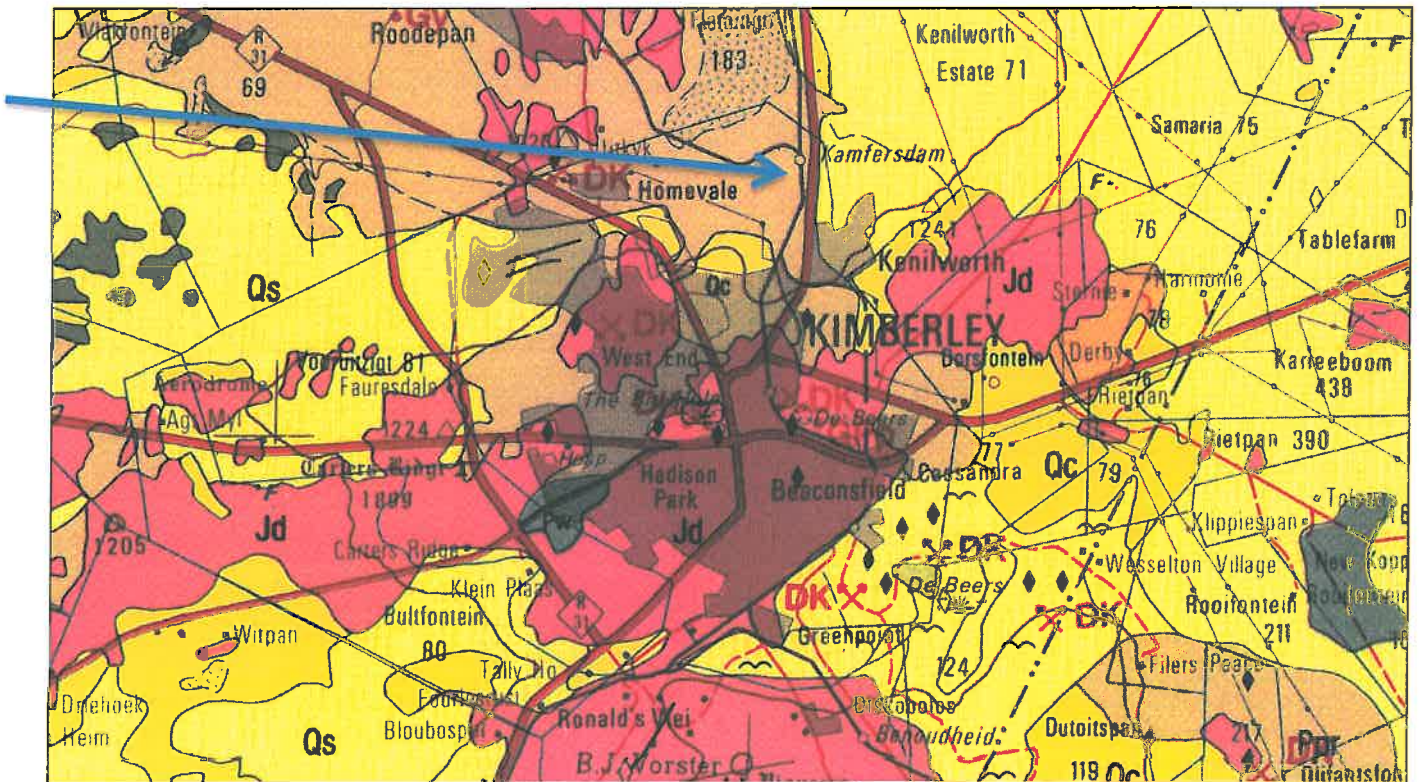


Figure 4: Extraction of Geological Map

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(2) CLIMATE:

Regional Climate:-

The Northern Cape is classified as a semi-desert and is known to have summer rains with high temperatures in the Summer (as high as 38°C to 40°C) and cold Winters (temperatures ranging from -4°C to -6°C). The sun shines approximately 80% during Summer and approximately 70% during the Winter.

Average Annual Rainfall:-

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Ave rainfall (mm)	77	69	67	40	17	6	5	10	19	38	55	60	463
Ave rain days/month	6.5	5.7	6.2	4	1.6	0.9	0.8	1	1.6	3.5	5.2	5.9	43

Rainfall Intensity:-

Most of the rainfalls occur during thunderstorms in the Summer months as well as during cloud bursts where maximum rainfalls were measured of up to 112.5mm at a downpour of approximately 60 minutes.

Average Maximum and Minimum Temperatures:

The average maximum temperature measured during the Summer is 30.9°C and the minimum during the Winter months is 3.4°C.

Average Monthly Wind Direction and Speed:-

The prevailing wind direction in the area is mainly from the north to north-westerly with the strongest winds from the west-southwest to north-northwest that occurs between August and December. October and November month are common for high wind speeds of up to 4.85 metres per second.

Average Monthly Evaporation:-

It is estimated that the average annual evaporation rate is approximately 2365mm which indicates the dry climate conditions in this area.

Presence of Extreme Climatic Conditions:-

Hail: October to March
 Frost: May to September
 Strong Winds: Occasional strong winds occur but not often
 Droughts: Normal for a dessert area – approximately 6 out of 10 years

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(3) TOPOGRAPHY:

The area is at an average elevation of 1100m above mean sea level and has a very gentle sloping topography towards the north. The slope however is almost un-noticeable on site. The slope is towards the sewage works situated just outside the north eastern boundary of the application area.

The mechanical reclamation of the Colville Dump facility up to the original soil footprint surface. This means that if all the tailings material is being removed, the site could be returned to its original topographical form and level.

Other than limited topsoil, in direct vicinity of the access roads, contractor office site, storage sites that are temporary storage until such topsoil stockpiles are being used during rehabilitation.

Access to all active mining areas should be controlled. The necessary warning signs should be put in place. All Colville Dump reclamation activities should be restricted to the fenced-off area.

(4) SOILS:

Soil Types

Soil Unit A & C

Soil on this unit is covered with redistributed kimberlite tailings. Several tailings dumps were used to be processed, from the tailings were deposited over the entire area A & C. Due to high silt content, low water capacity, low organic content and low pH, these tailings cannot sustain vegetation and large areas of bare tailings is visible. Due to the absence of vegetation and mentioned geochemical properties of the tailings, wind and water erosion is posing a risk to the environment.

Soil Unit B

The Area B is the only area that is in an undisturbed state with no evidence of tailings or mining activities. Towards the lower laying areas the Rensburg soil form was observed which sustain vegetation with no signs of erosion. Towards the mining area Hutton and Bainsvlei soil form were identified. These soils are not very deep but still sustain vegetation with no signs of erosion.

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Erosion

Due to (i) the relative low clay content of the soils; (ii) high infiltration rates; (iii) moderate to flat slopes; and (iv) armor effect of rock outcrops, risk of water erosion on soils unit B of the study area is low. The medium erosion hazard exists for soil units A & C due to low infiltration and drainage rates of these tailings and bare patches with no vegetation. Wind erosion risk is generally regarded as low for all soil units, but can occur on the tailings deposit.

(5) LAND CAPABILITY AND LAND USE:

Existing loss of land capability to support any other use of the property due to the Kimberlite tailings that had been stockpiled on the property since the 1930's.

The area (occupied by the existing Tailings Deposit) (141 ha) where the reclamation operations will focus, is and had been alienated for any other form of land use. No other activity is currently possible other than mining.

Once the tailings (TD) are being totally reclaimed and the footprint areas properly being rehabilitated, some vegetation cover will be established. This will allow for some beneficial use of the property after some time.

(6) NATURAL FAUNA:

The mobility and in many case the adaptability of many bird species has meant that they more than any other vertebrate group have taken advantage of many of the changes we have brought about in the environment.

As this site was severely disturbed for the past 30 years and the fact that this area is adjacent to a residential area has caused that all wildlife has probably immigrated to adjacent undisturbed land.

(7) NATURAL VEGETATION:

According to Acocks (1988), the vegetation cover of the area is pure grassveld, comprising of Kalahari Thornveld invaded by Karoo veldt types.

Currently vegetation cover is sparse with bare areas open on the tailings on most of the area. Grass cover area scattered with mostly pioneer species evident. Trees are scattered all over the disturbed

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area. No endangered trees like *Acacia erioloba* were identified or noticed.

Species likely to occur on the undisturbed areas:

<i>Pentzia globosa</i>	<i>Eragrostis bicolor</i>
<i>Pentzia incana</i>	<i>Leucas capensis</i>
<i>Rosenia humilis</i>	<i>Enneapogon desvauxii</i>
<i>Plinthus karooicus</i>	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
<i>Salsoa glabrescens</i>	<i>Aristida congesta</i>
<i>Stipagrostis obtusa</i>	<i>Aristida diffusa</i>

Current State of the Environment

The legacy of the diamond mines is particularly visible on the relevant property and adjacent areas with various tailings dumps, waste rock stock piles, and various exotic tree species noticed on site. The majority of the relevant area is covered by old tailings deposits with no vegetation and very little natural vegetation remaining on the periphery of the stockpiles. The remaining minority of the property that is situated on the northern side of the application area remained natural veld to some extent.

The negative impact of the historical mining activities and the legacy thereof with the sterilizing of the area by tailings, which impact is severe on the natural environment and evident in this area. No suitable ameliorative actions were taken to prevent pollution of the area as no Acts had in that time forced Mining Companies to do rehabilitation.

(8) SURFACE WATER

The Colville Dump area falls within the Lower Vaal water management area which is located in the quaternary catchment region C91E, Lower Vaal Catchment of the DWS. The Vaal River lies further to the north and the Modder River further south of the study area.

Kimberley Mines forms part of a local endoreic area adjacent and to the north of the Modder River system. This local endoreic area stretches ±25km west to Kimberley to ±30km east of Kimberley and a north-south width of 7 – 10km. Due to its flat topography about zero runoff from this local drainage region contributes to the Modder River running ±10km south of the site.

No other watercourses or drainage lines are present in the study area. No natural watercourses traverse the Kimberley Mines mining area, and thus it was necessary for a number of storm water furrows/channels to be constructed in the past to allow interception of runoff thereby allowing drainage of the region and containment of

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water for re-use. These furrows traverse the study area and discharge towards several local pans or dams. Two of these storm water furrows running through the application area.

The Kamfersdam is situated 1.2km north of the application area and will all drainage drain towards this area.

(9) GROUND WATER:

The Colville dumps is an existing historical mine that is known from the 1930's to the surrounding community and the State. The mine consists of various kimberlite tailings dumps that is in a poor state.

The reclamation of the Colville Tailings Dump facility should be seen as a positive move, the impact on land use and land capability been mitigated.

Although the Colville Tailings Dump reclamation project is going to take 5 years to complete. This could only be from a socio-economic impact point of view a positive development with the regard to impacts on adjacent farms and value of farms.

(10) AIR QUALITY AND NOISE:

Air

Currently there are big areas of the tailing deposit that is bare with no vegetation on which particles can be blown by wind. Dust can thus be currently a nuisance to the residential area.

The mining area where the loading of tailings will take place will at this stage not be closer than 100m to the houses, with additional permission.

No other sources of particulate or gaseous emissions other than the dust generated from tailings and gravel roads are expected to have an influence on the background air quality status of this region. The main sources of dust emission contributions will be wind-blown dust from vehicles travelling on gravel roads and the mining (excavating) of tailings facilities. From the wind-blown dust sources, the tailings dumps will be the main source of emissions and mitigation concerns. Wind-blown dust typically impacts down-wind from the direction where the highest velocity winds occur.

The trucks involved in the transport would potentially be an insignificant source of re-suspension of soil on the gravel roads and the

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vehicle entrained dust will be bounded near the road where it is generated from. Regardless fall-out dust buckets will be placed strategic points along the gravel road. These buckets would be used to assess the dust fall-out from the trucks travelling along the gravel roads (source) and mitigation strategies would be implemented if guideline values for the dust fall-out monitoring programme require so.

No impact of tailings dust is anticipated beyond the 500 meter guideline and therefore most fall-out dust buckets for managing and mitigating fall-out dust would be placed 500 meters from the tailings facility in the predominant wind directions. Extensive dust monitoring would be done at selected sites with potential significant environmental and health impacts and mitigation of mining methods and activities pertaining to tailings source would be managed accordingly.

A complain register for surrounding home owners and the community will be kept on site and the management of dust would be guided by these additionally comments of public.

Noise

Noise will be generated during the mechanically tailings reclamation operation (excavating, stockpiling and loading and transportation). Noise will be a nuisance factor.

The Colville Tailings Dump reclamation operation is located on an existing mining site, known as the Colville mine, but had not been in operation for a long time. Recently only illegal activities have taken place.

Residential area is located on the southern boundary (100m away). The impact would be of more importance regarding the direct worker environment that should adhere to the requirements in terms of the Mine Health and Safety Act. Loading will take place during day time hours.

Noise is normally encountered during the normal operation hours at the processing plant. Processing plant noise and mine vehicles are limited between 7am and 5pm every day during the week. Noise levels are monitored on the mining area and where necessary, protective equipment is used in certain areas where machinery is used.

(11) VISUAL ASPECTS:

The Colville Tailings Dump reclamation operation will be visible from the Florianville residential area and industrial area of Kimberley.

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The mechanical tailing reclamation operation will take 5 years to complete. After 5 years no tailings deposit will be visible anymore. The Colville Tailings Dump footprint areas will be rehabilitated and will blend in with the surrounding landscape.

(12) TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL EROSION AND ASSOCIATED DEGRADATION OF ECOSYSTEMS:

Due to an already disturbed ecosystem and bare ground the spreading of exotics can follow. Surface areas possible disturbed is only restricted to the existing mining area. The majority of the surface area is already disturbed by existing mining activities (opencast pits, tailings deposits, waste rock dumps, access roads, etc.)

The plains of the site are fairly flat and sandy substrate is deep. Therefore, the risk of erosion in natural areas is expected to be very low. The areas around the core mining site are more likely to generate significant amounts of runoff during rainfall events. Disturbance created during additional construction or renovations of infrastructure could potentially leave the site vulnerable to soil erosion due to additional loss of plant cover. Soil erosion is therefore considered a likely impact around these areas.

(13) BROAD-SCALE ECOLOGICAL PROCESSES:

Transformation of intact habitat on a cumulative basis could contribute to the fragmentation of the landscape and could potentially disrupt the connectivity of the landscape for fauna and flora and impair their ability to respond to environmental fluctuations.

(14) SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE REGION:

(a) Population Density, Growth and Location:-

According to the 2011 Census, the population of Kimberley was 96,977, while the townships Galeshewe and Roodepan had populations of 107,920 and 20,263 respectively. This gives the urban area a total population of 225,160. Of this population, 63.1% identified themselves as “Black African”, 26.8% as “Coloured”, 8.0% as “White” and 1.2% as “Indian or Asian”. 43.2% of the population spoke Afrikaans as their first language, 35.8% spoke Setswana, 8.7% spoke English, 6.0% spoke isiXhosa and 2.7% spoke Sesotho.

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Kimberley is the capital of the Northern Cape Province. It is located approximately 110km east of the confluence of the Vaal and Orange Rivers. The city has considerable historical significance due to its diamond mining past.

The Sol Plaatjie Local Municipality comprises of a large urban node in the form of Kimberley, and villages and farms. Kimberley is the administrative centre of the municipality. The economic activities consist of retailers, industries as well as mining and farming.

The SPLM accommodates approximately 247 000 people and is also a major contributor to the economy of the Province accounting for 28.9% and 82.1% of provincial and District GDP in 2009 respectively, Sol Plaatjie LM certainly is encumbered with ensuring that the Province as a whole reaches its accelerated growth objectives.

Table 3: Sol Plaatjie Municipality: Population by Population Group

Persons	2001	1996	Change over 5 years		Annual ave % change	% Composition 2001
			Number	percent		
African	109,714	105,838	3,876	4%	0.7%	54%
Coloured	63,918	63,655	263	0%	0.1%	32%
Indian	1,612	1,809	-197	-11%	-2.3%	1%
White	26,220	29,587	-3,367	-11%	-2.4%	13%
Total Population	201,484	204,263	-2,799	-1%	-0.3%	100%

Gender	People	Percentage
Female	49 550	51.09%
Male	47 427	48.91%

Population Group	People	Percentage
Black African	40 218	41.47%
Coloured	35 590	36.70%
White	17 841	18.40%
Indian or Asian	2 226	2.30%
Other	1 102	1.14%

First Language	People	Percentage
Afrikaans	52 161	55.48%
Setswana	17 621	18.74%
English	14 626	15.56%

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isiXhosa	4 328	4.60%
Sesotho	2 174	2.31%
isiZulu	901	0.96%
Other	836	0.89%
isiNdebele	418	0.44%
Sign Language	301	0.32%
Sepedi	275	0.29%
Tshivenda	175	0.19%
Xitsonga	153	0.16%
SiSwati	57	0.06%
Not Applicable	2 952	

(b) Major Economic Activities and Sources of Employment:-

The population of Sol Plaatjie shows a declining trend – in common with the Northern Cape Province as a whole. One third of the employed citizens in Sol Plaatjie work for the public sector. The number of economically active people barely grew between 1996 and 2001. However, the number of people with employment decreased, with the result that the rate of unemployment increased markedly, from 34% to 42%.

Persons	2001	1996	2001	1996	Change over 5 years	
			Percent	Percent	Number	Percent
Employed	46,412	51,643	58.5%	65.7%	-5,231	-10%
Unemployed	32,928	26,979	41.5%	34.3%	5,949	22%
Total Labour Force	79,340	78,622	100.0%	100.0%	718	1%
Not Economically Active	54,218	49,889			4,329	9%
Population 15 – 65	133,558	128,511			5,047	4%
Total Population	201,484	204,263			-2,799	-1%

In the past, the local economy of Sol Plaatjie was heavily dependent on the De Beers Diamond Mines in and near SPM. In addition, the military maintained large bases of men and equipment in and around the region. However, since the major mines, have downscaled and closed over the last 15 years and the military establishments have shrunk since 1994, the local economy has changed without diversifying. The public sector is the single largest source of employment, as the city is home to the regional and head offices of three spheres of government. The figure below illustrates that in 2001 the majority of the population were employed in the service sector.

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Diagram 1: Employment pattern in Sol Plaatjie, 2001 Census Data



Other major employment areas are retail distribution and services. Tourism is a useful contributor to the economy, but it is not large enough to be defined as a driver of the economy in its own right. Employment in the manufacturing sector has experienced slow decline between 2000 and 2003.

Since the manufacturing sector is slowly losing the limited critical mass that it had, it no longer provides a viable economic sector for SPM on which to focus over the longer term within the ambit of a city development strategy. With regard to other economic sectors, the following picture emerges:

- Mining is in closure mode within the city;
- Construction depends on government decisions;
- Retail is a driver of the local economy as the trading centre for the region;
- Tourism is a supporter of economic growth, but will rely on improved human capital;
- Transport depends on major state infrastructural investment in road and rail upgrading.

Table 4: Positive and negative forces in the economy

	Positive	Negative
Main Forces	Drivers of the economy Government (Provincial, District & Local) Retail and service economy for the city and the region	Underminers of the economy Decline of the mining and manufacturing sectors Growing strength of Mangaung as the principal urban centre in the region
Important Supplements	Boosters The Diamond Hub Project The Urban Renewal Projects	Obstacles / Barriers Deteriorating state of the N12
	Complementers Tourism and tourism	Caps Capacity of the SPM as an

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	development Blue Train Appropriate improvers of the retail and recreation environment	institution to drive the strategic agenda Poor state of maintenance on municipal services Infrastructure supporting economic activity Loss of municipal tax revenue through decline of CBD
	Supporters De Beers “Big Hole” redevelopment – conference centre, hotel, museum Education institutions	Diversions Decentralised shopping malls
	Sustainers The N23 in its present poor state	
	Defenders Social grants	
Alternatives	Rescuers The new prison and mental facility Regional health facilities The N12 upgraded The military Relocation of a national department to Sol Plaatjie	

(c) Estimated Unemployment:-

The education level of persons in the area where only 10% have post-matric and 90% matric or less with an unemployment rate of 33% which is mainly in the category of persons with matric or less, a need exist for innovative ways to diversify the economy. The main job creating sectors are the primary and secondary sectors which employ the most unskilled workers.

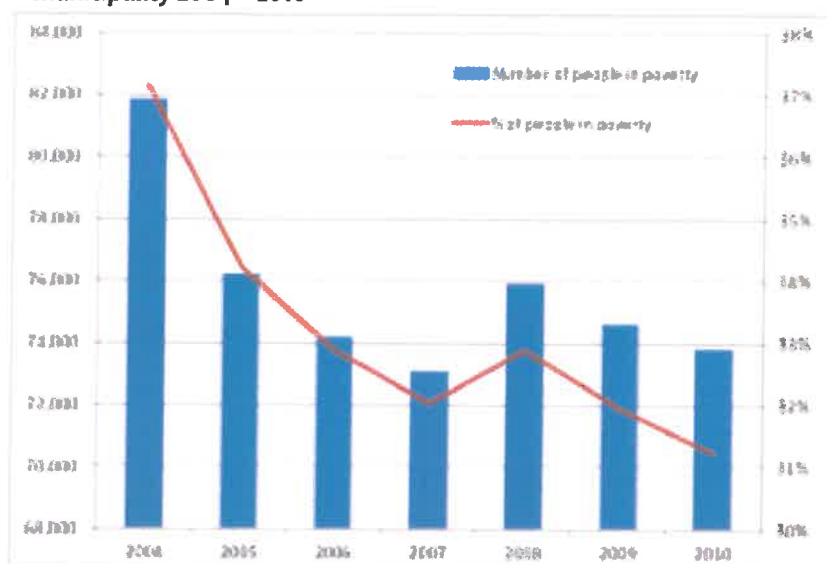
Table 5: Labour Market and Education Statistics 2011 compared to 2001

Labour Market				Education (aged 20+)					
Unemployment Rate (official)		Youth Unemployment Rate (official) 15 – 34 years		No Schooling		Matric		Higher Education	
2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
4,3%	31,9%	51,5%	41,7%	11,3%	7,1%	21,9%	29,2%	8,7%	10,4%

Linked to the unemployment rate the chart below indicates the people living in poverty in the Sol Plaatjie Municipality.

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Chart 1: Number and percentage of people living in poverty, Sol Plaatjie Local Municipality 2004 – 2010



According to the chart above the number of people living in poverty decreased dramatically to 31,2%. This is well below the national average of 39,9% as well as the provincial and district averages of 43,4% and 39,1% respectively. The NDP's target is to reduce the number of people living in poverty to 39% by 2030.

(d) Housing Demand and Availability:-

Table 6: Access to Household Services (higher level) 2011 compared to 2001

Level of Service	2001 %	2011 %
Piped water inside dwelling	51,2	61,9
Flush toilet connected to sewer	83,4	82,8
Electricity for lighting	82,4	84,9
Weekly refuse removal	90,8	84,3

SPM was able to provide more households with a higher standard of service in terms of water and electricity during the period 2001 to 2011 which was however not the case with sanitation and refuse removal. In the case of sanitation the main reason is that until 2009/10 SPM's bulk sewer treatment works ran out of capacity which led to a moratorium on development as new development – also housing development – could not be connected to the sewer network. The capacity problems have since been resolved and the moratorium has been lifted and enough capacity has been created for the next 20 years. Refuse removal also lagged behind mainly due to the increase of informal settlements – which is not accessible to deliver a waste removal service. This is still the case today.

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The infrastructure diamond below depicts the four household infrastructure measures on a single diamond shaped chart. The larger the diamond, the better serviced the area is in terms of refuse removal, electricity, water and sanitation access. The dotted blue line shows the national average as a means of comparison, the light dotted blue line is the provincial comparison, whilst the green line shows the SPM's measure. The dotted blue line falls inside the green line indicating that SPM is performing better than the national and provincial average.

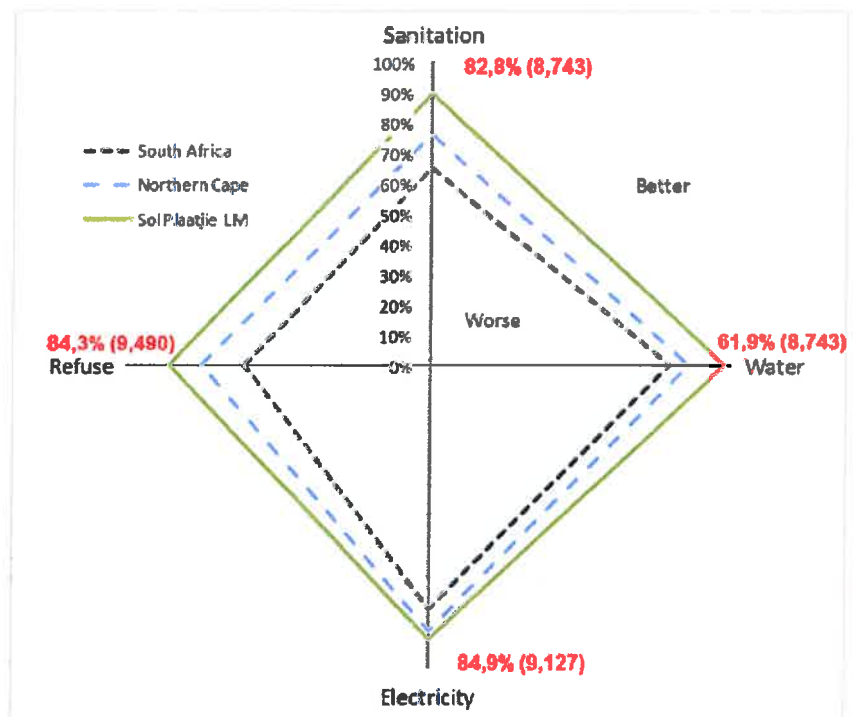


Figure 5: SPM Infrastructure Diamond: Basic Services: 2011

Although SPM does well in providing services to its communities the tables below indicate the backlogs and needs that still exist in terms of service delivery.

The table below indicate the number of informal settlements in SPM as well as the stage of development in each informal settlement.

Table 7: No. and Status of Informal Settlements

Description	No. of Areas	H/H
Planning not commenced	9	5 172
Planning in process	11	2 167
Planning completed – await registration	5	1 526

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Install services	2	996
Housing	1	3 500
TOTAL	28	13 361

Table 10 below indicates the present backlogs/need for basic household services according to Census 2011, the provision of services since the 2012/2013 financial year as well as the planned provision for the financial year 2014/2015. It also include the growth of informal households since the 2011 Census and the survey done through the NUSP process.

Table 8: Basic Household Services Backlog and Need 2011

Service	Backlog Census 2011	Provision up to 30 Jun 2014	2014/2015 Targets	TOTAL	Balance	PLUS Growth 2011 to 2013
New Houses (subsidised)	7 846	1 293	375	1 668	6 178	11 693
New Erven Planned and Surveyed	7 846	1 163	1 272	2 435	5 411	10 927
Houses connected to water	8 743	2 521	892	3 413	5 330	10 846
Houses connected to sanitation	9 343	3 552	892	4 444	4 899	10 415
Houses connected to electricity	9 127	2 335	214	2 549	6 578	12 094
Houses provided with waste removal	9 490	2 000	600	2 600	6 890	12 406
Roads Rehabilitation/ Paving	297km	25,7km	2,5km	31,7km	265,3km	-

(e) Social Infrastructure:-

The city of Kimberley have formal instructure such as schools, university, hospitals, sport- and recreation facilities and shops.

(f) Water Supply:-

Water is available to almost 50% of the population in the Northern Cape in the form of water piped to their dwelling. The next most used source of water supply is piped water on-site or in yards, which is available to around 33% of the population.

Surface water from the Riet-, Vaal- and Orange River is the major source of water in the region, although some smaller communities are totally dependent on groundwater for supply.

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(15) SENSITIVE LANDSCAPES:

“Sensitive Environments” that have statutory protection are the following:-

1. Limited development areas (Section 23 of the Environmental Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989).
2. Protected natural environments and national heritage sites.
3. National, provincial, municipal and private nature reserves.
4. Conservation areas and sites of conservation significance.
5. National monuments and gardens of remembrance.
6. Archaeological and palaeontological sites.
7. Graves and burial sites.
8. Lake areas, offshore islands and the admiralty reserve.
9. Estuaries, lagoons, wetlands and lakes.
10. Streams and river channels and their banks.
11. Dunes and beaches.
12. Caves and sites of geological significance.
13. Battle and burial sites.
14. Habitat and/or breeding sites of Red Data Book species.
15. Areas or sites of outstanding natural beauty.
16. Areas or sites of special scientific interest.
17. Areas or sites of special social, cultural or historical interest.
18. Declared national heritage sites.
19. Mountain catchment areas.
20. Areas with eco-tourism potential.

The relevant specialists will be appointed to assess whether there are any sensitive landscapes within the application area.

(b) Description of the Current Land Use

(1) Land Use before Mining:

The Colville Tailing is an existing historical mine that is known from the 1930's to the surrounding community and the State. The area (occupied by the existing Tailings Deposit) (141 ha) where the reclamation operations will focus, is and had not been alienated for any other form of land use. No other activity is currently possible other than mining.

(2) Evidence of Disturbance:-

Surface areas possibly disturbed is only restricted to the existing mining area. The majority of the surface area is already disturbed by existing mining activities (opencast pits, tailings deposits, waste rock dumps, access roads, etc.). The surface drainage as such is already disturbed as the result of previous mining activities (opencast mining and the resultant tailings deposit facility and rock dumps, etc.).

(3) Existing Structures:-

The Colville Tailings Deposit area is an existing mine are with existing mine infrastructure such as tailings deposits, tailings dumps, open excavations, access roads, Eskom power line, etc. All 100m safety borders from infrastructure will be kept.

(c) Description of Specific Environmental Features and Infrastructure on Site

The infrastructure on site comprehensively discussed in section d(ii) as part of the mining methodology discussion, as well as in section g as part of the mine footprint description. Furthermore, a comprehensive description of the environment was presented in section (i) as part of the baseline report.

(d) **Environmental and current land use map**
(Show all environmental, and current land use features)

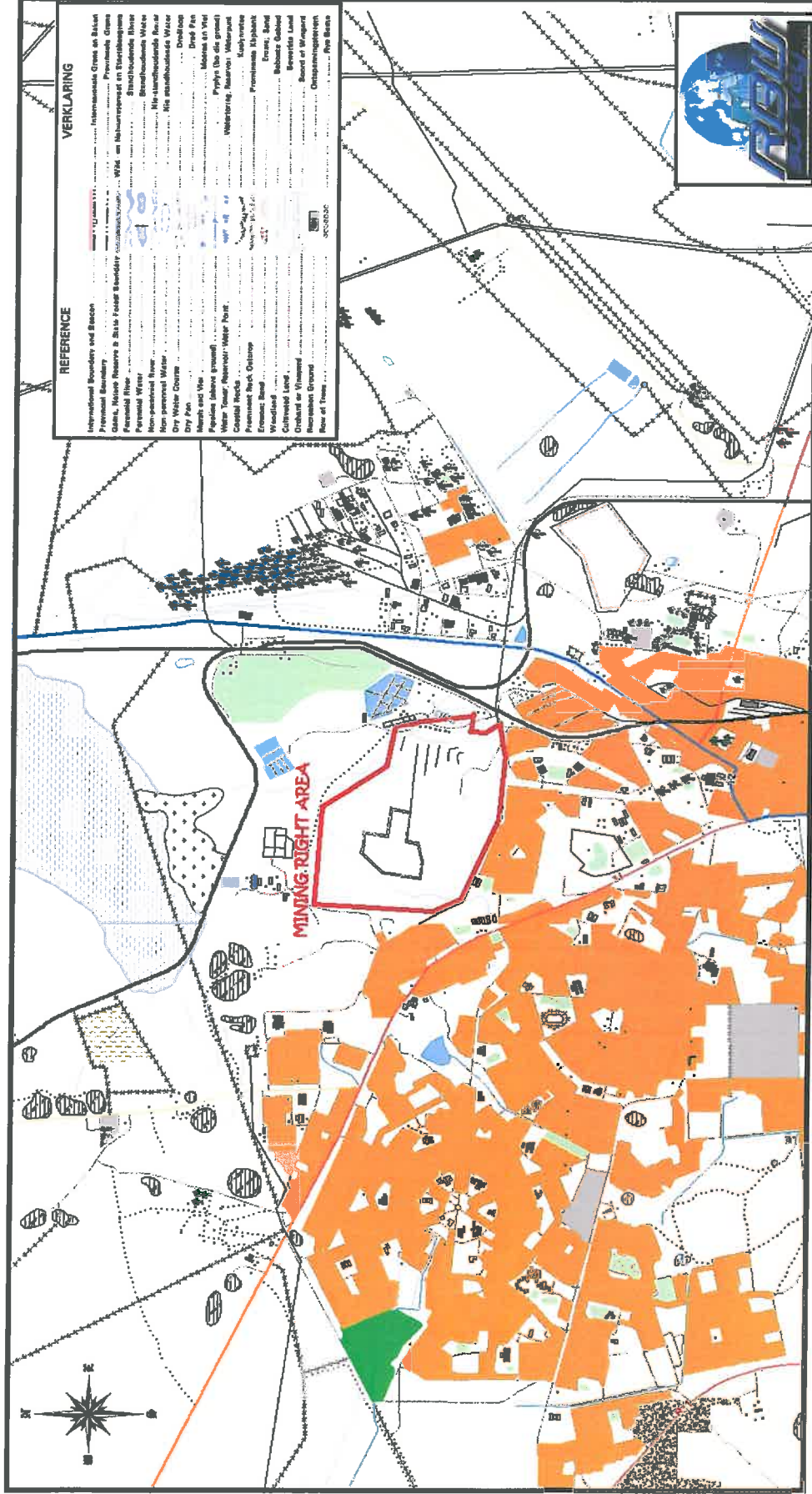


Figure 6: Environmental and current land use map

v) Impacts identified

(Provide a list of the potential impacts identified of the activities described in the initial site layout that will be undertaken, as informed by both the typical known impacts of such activities, and as informed by the consultations with affected parties together with the significance, probability and duration of the impacts.)

Nature of Impact	Significance	Probability	Duration
Sterilisation of mineral resources.	Very low	Highly unlikely	Decommissioning
Changes to surface topography due to topsoil removal, tailings reclamation, placement of infrastructure and development of residue deposits.	Low to medium	Certain	Permanent Post-closure
Soil erosion by water and wind on disturbed and exposed soils; potential for dust production and soil microbial degradation; potential contamination of soils due to spillages.	Low	Possible	Long Term Life of operation
Loss of land capability through topsoil removal, disturbances and loss of soil fertility.	Very low	Possible	Short term
Loss of land use due to poor placement of surface infrastructure and ineffective rehabilitation.	Very low	Possible	Short term
Pollution of underground water sources.	Low	Possible	Long Term Residual
Deterioration of water resources through Tailings reclamation.	Low	Possible	Long Term Residual
Deterioration in water quality through spillages and runoff from sites.	Medium	Possible	Long Term Life of operation
The clearance of vegetation; potential loss of floral species with conservation value; potential loss of ecosystem function.	Low to medium	Certain	Long Term Life of operation
Proliferation of alien invasive plants species.	Low to medium	Possible	Long Term Residual
Displacement of faunal species.	Low	Possible	Long Term Life of operation
The loss, damage and fragmentation of floral and faunal habitats; potential loss of ecosystem function.	Medium to high	Certain	Long Term Residual
Sources of atmospheric emission associated with the mining operation are likely to include fugitive dust from materials handling operations, wind erosion of stockpiles and vehicle entrainment of road dust.	Minimal	Certain	Life of Operation Decommissioning
Increase in continuous noise levels; the disruption of current ambient noise levels; and the disruption of sensitive receptors by means of	Low to medium	Certain	Long Term Life of Operation

increased noise and vibration.			
Visual impact of the mine infrastructure, Tailings dump, slimes dams and stockpile; visibility of dust.	Medium	Certain	Life of Operation Decommissioning
Potential negative impacts on traffic safety and deterioration of the existing road networks.	Medium	Possible	Life of Operation Decommissioning
The deterioration of sites of cultural and heritage importance.	Low	Possible	Life of Operation
Loss of agricultural potential; influx of workers to the area increases health risks and loitering (resulting in lack of security and safety); negative impact of employment loss during site closure.	Low and Low to medium	Certain	Short-term and Closure
Loss of trust and a good standing relationship with the IAPs.	Low to medium	Possible	Life of Operation Decommissioning
Positive socio-economic impacts during operation, upliftment of previously disadvantaged communities.	Medium to high	Certain	Life of Operation Decommissioning to residual

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

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

The limits were defined in relation to the Mining Characteristics. Those for probability, significance and duration are subjective, based on rule of thumb and experience. The significance of the impacts is defined as follows:

The assessment of the impacts has been conducted according to a synthesis of criteria required by the integrated environmental management procedure.

Nature of impact

This is an appraisal of the type of effect the activity would have on the affected environmental component. Its description should include what is being affected, and how.

Extent

The physical and spatial size of the impact. This is classified as follows:

- **Local**
The impacted area extends only as far as the activity, e.g. a footprint.
- **Site**
The impact could affect the whole, or a measurable portion of the property.
- **Regional**
The impact could affect the area including the neighbouring farms, transport routes and the adjoining towns.

Duration

The lifetime of the impact which is measured in the context of the lifetime of the proposed phase (i.e. construction or operation).

- **Short term**
The impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural process in a short time period.
- **Medium term**
The impact will last up to the end of the mining period, where after it will be entirely negated.
- **Long term (Residual)**
The impact will continue or last for the entire operational life of the mine, but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter.
- **Permanent**
The only class of impact, which will be non-transitory. Mitigation either by man or natural process will not occur in such a way or in such a time span that the impact can be considered transient.

Intensity

This describes how destructive, or benign, the impact is. Does it destroy the impacted environment, alter its functioning, or slightly alter it. These are rated as:

- **Low**
This alters the affected environment in such a way that the natural processes or functions are not affected.
- **Medium**
The affected environment is altered, but function and process continue, albeit in a modified way.
- **High**
Function or process of the affected environment is disturbed to the extent where it temporarily or permanently ceases.

This will be a relative evaluation within the context of all the activities and the other impacts within the framework of the project.

Probability

This describes the likelihood of the impacts actually occurring. The impact may occur for any length of time during the life cycle of the activity, and not at any given time. The classes are rated as follows:

- **Improbable**
The possibility of the impact occurring is very low, due either to the circumstances, design or experience.
- **Probable**
There is a possibility that the impact will occur to the extent that provisions must be made therefore.
- **Highly probable**
It is most likely that the impacts will occur at some or other stage of the development.
- **Definite**
The impact will take place regardless of any preventative plans, and mitigation measures or contingency plans will have to be implemented to contain the impact.

Determination of significance

Significance is determined through a synthesis of impact characteristics. Significance is an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required. The classes are rated as follows:

- **No significance**
The impact is not likely to be substantial and does not require any mitigatory action.
- **Low**
The impact is of little importance, but may require limited mitigation.
- **Medium**
The impact is of importance and therefore considered to have a negative impact. Mitigation is required to reduce the negative impacts to acceptable levels.
- **High**
The impact is of great importance. Failure to mitigate, with the objective to reduce the impact to acceptable levels, could render the entire development option or entire project proposal unacceptable. Mitigation is therefore essential.

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

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

During construction and operation of the mine, there is a possibility of sterilisation of the mineral reserves and resources due to improper placement of infrastructure. The infrastructure and slimes dam will alter the topography by adding features to the landscape. Topsoil removal and Tailings reclamation will unearth the natural topography. The construction of infrastructure and various facilities in the mining area can also result in loss of soil due to erosion. Vegetation where present will be stripped in preparation for placement of infrastructure and loading, and therefore the areas will be bare and susceptible to erosion. The topsoil that is stripped and piled on surrounding areas can be eroded by wind and rain. The soil will be carried away during runoff. The declared areas will be rehabilitated, but full restoration of soil might only occur over a number of years, subsequent to the re-establishment of vegetation. Furthermore, improper stockpiling and soil compaction can result in soil sterilisation. Leaching can also occur, resulting in the loss of nutrients.

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

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

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

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

While general clearing of the area and mining activities destroy natural vegetation, invasive plants can increase due to their opportunistic nature in disturbed areas. If invasive plant establish in disturbed areas, it may cause an impact beyond the boundaries of the mining site. These alien invasive species are thus a threat to surrounding natural vegetation and can result in the decrease of biodiversity and ecological value of the area. Therefore, if alien invasive species are not controlled and managed, their propagation into new areas could have a high impact on the surrounding natural vegetation in the long term. With proper mitigation, the impacts can be substantially reduced.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Geology and Mineral Resource

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

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

Topography

Level of risk: Low

Mitigation measures

- ❖ Pick up all tailings material up to natural ground level.
- ❖ Do controlled dumping at the new tailings dump facility.
- ❖ Employ effective rehabilitation strategies to restore surface topography of tailings dumps and plant site.
- ❖ Stabilise the mine residue deposits.
- ❖ All temporary infrastructures will be demolished during closure.

Soil Erosion

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

- ❖ At no point may plant cover be removed within the no-development zones.
- ❖ All attempts must be made to avoid exposure of dispersive soils.
- ❖ Re-establishment of plant cover on disturbed areas must take place as soon as possible, once activities in the area have ceased.
- ❖ Ground exposure should be minimised in terms of the surface area and duration, wherever possible.

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- ❖ The mining operation must co-ordinate different activities in order to optimise the utilisation of the tailings reclamation operations and thereby prevent repeated and unnecessary dumping.
- ❖ The run-off from the exposed ground should be controlled with the careful placement of flow retarding barriers.
- ❖ The soil that is excavated during construction should be stock-piled in layers and protected by berms to prevent erosion.
- ❖ All stockpiles must be kept as small as possible, with gentle slopes (18 degrees) in order to avoid excessive erosional induced losses.
- ❖ Excavated and stockpiled soil material are to be stored and bermed on the higher laying areas of the footprint area and not in any storm water run-off channels or any other areas where it is likely to cause erosion, or where water would naturally accumulate.
- ❖ Stockpiles susceptible to wind erosion are to be covered during windy periods.
- ❖ Audits must be carried out at regular intervals to identify areas where erosion is occurring.
- ❖ Appropriate remedial action, including the rehabilitation of the eroded areas, must occur.
- ❖ Rehabilitation of the erosion channels and gullies.
- ❖ The mining operation should avoid steep slopes.
- ❖ Dust suppression must take place, without compromising the water balance of the area.
- ❖ Linear infrastructure such as roads and pipelines will be inspected at least monthly to check that the associated water management infrastructure is effective in controlling erosion.

Soil Pollution

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

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

Land Capability and Land Use

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

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

Groundwater

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

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

Surface Water

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

- ❖ Sufficient care must be taken when handling hazardous materials to prevent pollution.
- ❖ Under no circumstances may ablutions occur outside the provided facilities.
- ❖ If servicing and washing of the vehicles occur on site, there must be specific areas constructed for these activities, which must have concrete foundations, bunding as well as oil traps to contain any spillages.
- ❖ A walled concrete platform, dedicated store with adequate flooring or bermed area and ventilation must be used to accommodate chemicals such as fuels, oils, paints, herbicide and insecticides.
- ❖ Oil residue shall be treated with oil absorbent and this material removed to an approved waste site.
- ❖ Spill kits must be easily accessible and workers must undergo induction regarding the use thereof.
- ❖ At all times care should be taken not to contaminate surface water resources.

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- ❖ Store all litter carefully to prevent it from washing away or blown into any of the drainage channels or Kamfersdam within the area.
- ❖ Provide bins for staff at appropriate locations, particularly where food is consumed.
- ❖ The mining site should be cleared daily and litter removed.
- ❖ Conduct ongoing staff awareness programmes in order to reinforce the need to avoid littering, which contributes to surface water pollution.

Indigenous Flora

Level of risk: Low to medium

Mitigation measures

- ❖ Minimise the footprint of transformation.
- ❖ Encourage proper rehabilitation of mined areas.
- ❖ Encourage the growth of natural plant species.
- ❖ Ensure measures for the adherence to the speed limit.
- ❖ Footprint areas of the mining activities must be scanned for Red Listed and protected plant species prior to mining.
- ❖ It is recommended that these plants are identified and marked prior to mining.
- ❖ These plants should, where possible, be incorporated into the design layout and left in situ.
- ❖ However, if threatened of destruction by mining, these plants should be removed (with the relevant permits from DAFF and DENC) and relocated if possible.
- ❖ A management plan should be implemented to ensure proper establishment of ex situ individuals, and should include a monitoring programme for at least two years after re-establishment in order to ensure successful translocation.
- ❖ All those working on site must be educated about the conservation importance of the fauna and flora occurring on site.

All Invasive Plants

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

- ❖ Minimise the footprint of transformation.
- ❖ Encourage proper rehabilitation of mined areas.
- ❖ Encourage the growth of natural plant species.
- ❖ Mechanical methods (hand-pulling) of control to be implemented extensively.
- ❖ Annual follow-up operations to be implemented.

Fauna

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

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

Habitat

Level of risk: Low

Mitigation measures

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

Air Quality

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

- ❖ Vegetation must be removed when soil stripping is required only. These areas should be limited to include those areas required for mining only, hereby reducing the surface area exposed to wind erosion. Adequate demarcation of these areas should be undertaken.

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- ❖ Control options pertaining to topsoil removal, loading and dumping are generally limited to wet suppression.
- ❖ Where it is logistically possible, control methods for gravel roads should be utilised to reduce the re-suspension of particulates. Feasible methods include wet suppression, avoidance of unnecessary traffic, speed control and avoidance of track-on of material onto paved and treated roads.
- ❖ The length of time where tailing reclamation areas are exposed should be restricted. Mining should not be delayed after vegetation has been cleared and topsoil removed where possible.
- ❖ Dust suppression methods should, where logistically possible, must be implemented at all areas that may/are exposed for long periods of time.
- ❖ For all mining activities management should undertake to implement health measures in terms of personal dust exposure, for all its employees.

Noise and Vibration

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

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

Visual Impacts

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

- ❖ Infrastructure should be placed to optimise the natural screening capacity of the vegetation.
- ❖ Where practical, protect existing vegetation clumps during in order to facilitate screening during the mining operation.

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- ❖ Remove rubble and other building rubbish off site as soon as possible or place it in a container in order to keep the mining site free from additional unsightly elements.
- ❖ Dust suppression procedures should be implemented especially on windy days during earth works.
- ❖ Rehabilitation should aim to establish a diverse and self-sustaining surface cover that is visually and ecologically representative of naturally occurring vegetation species.
- ❖ Implement a management plan for the post-mining site in order to control the invasion of alien vegetation and to manage erosion, until the site is fully rehabilitated.

Traffic and Road Safety

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

- ❖ Implement measures that ensure the adherence to traffic rules.

Heritage Resources

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

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

Socio-Economic

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

- ❖ The mine must ensure that false expectations are not created regarding job creation.
- ❖ Jobs must be allocated as advertised and in so far as is possible to local inhabitants.

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- ❖ Contractors and employees should not be permitted to wander outside the mining area.
- ❖ Uncontrolled settlement of contractors and workers outside of the site will be prevented.
- ❖ The expectations of what benefits can accrue to the community must be managed from the initiation of the project.
- ❖ Commitments as set out in the SLP must be attained.

Interested and Affected Parties

Level of risk: Very low

Mitigation measures

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

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

(Provide a final site layout plan as informed by the process of consultation with interested and affected parties)

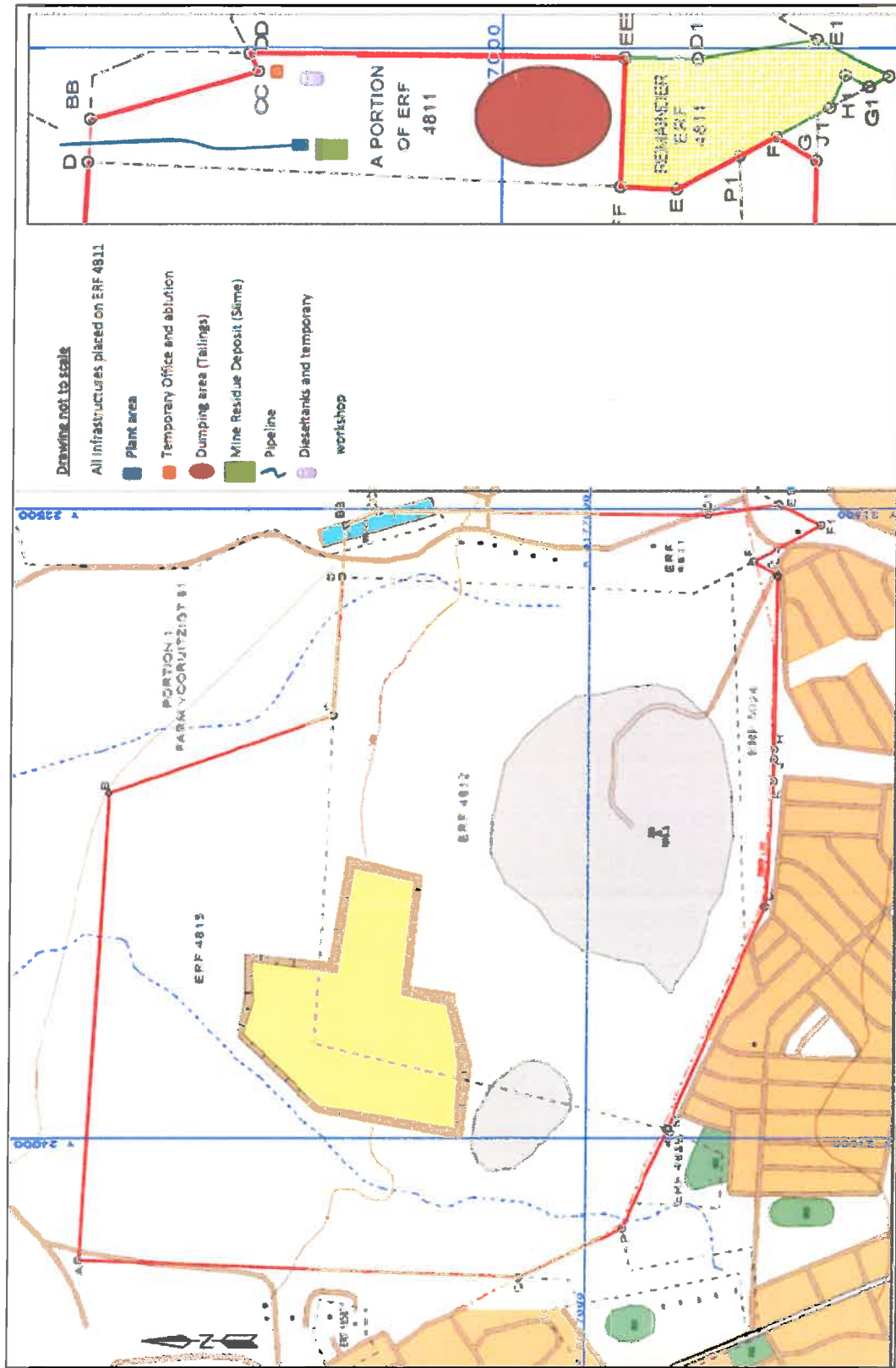


Figure 7: Final site layout plan

x) Motivation where no alternative sites were considered

No alternative location for the proposed mining operation was considered, as the tailings resources has been deposited in this area due to historical mining activities during the 1930's. There is therefore no other alternative with regard to the overall operation footprint.

xi) Statement motivating the preferred site.

(Provide a statement motivating the final site layout that is proposed)

Not applicable. There is no alternative development location for the site as this is the area with the mineable resource (Colville Kimberlite tailing dump).

i) Plan of study for the Environmental Impact Assessment Process**i) Description of alternatives to be considered including the option of not going ahead with the activity**

- Land use development alternatives:
 - The site layout may vary, depending on the operational requirements. However the final design and layout of the infrastructure have been planned and decided upon by the engineering company appointed by the mine and in consultation with the Mining Right Holder on the grounds of reserves, and placement of infrastructure based on hauling distance, environmental features such as wind direction, heritage findings, protected species, and stormwater management on the mine.
- No-go option:
 - The following positive impacts will be lost if the proposed mining project is not developed:
 - o TAX and VAT obligations to SARS as well as Royalties;
 - o CAPEX spent locally and regionally;
 - o Employment opportunities;
 - o Payroll income;
 - o Operating expenditure and maintenance (OPEX);
 - o Revenue.

Mining activities are believed to be the most economically beneficial option for the area. Whether the diamond mining operation continues or not, the other (illegal) mining operations will most likely persist.

The Retrenchees Mining project aims to uplift the Trust and all the persons that must benefit out of the Trust and who have been retrenched by De Beers in 2005 and 2007. If the operation does not continue it would hold back any potential employment for the region and the families who are likely to benefit from the positive employment opportunities. Simultaneously, it may

have a stagnant effect on the economy of South Africa and the diamond industry as a whole. Substantial tax benefits to the State and Local Government will also be inhibited.

Mining forms an integrated part of the social and economical growth of South Africa and more specifically the Northern Cape Province.

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

(The EAP must undertake to assess the aspects affected by each individual mining activity whether listed or not, including activities such as blasting, Loading, hauling and transport, and mining activities such as Excavations, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control berms, roads, pipelines, powerlines, conveyers, etc..etc...)

1. The clearing of vegetation for:
 - Access roads and haul roads
 - Surface infrastructure
 - Product Stockpile area
 - Waste disposal site (domestic and industrial waste)
2. The stripping and stockpiling of topsoil.
3. Load and Haul Operation for the reclamation of Kimberlite Tailings.
 - Loading, hauling.
4. Altering the characteristics of surface water features.
5. The development of temporary stockpiles:
 - Topsoil storage area;
 - Tailings Dump;
 - Mine Residue Stockpile for tailing slime.
6. The rehabilitation of footprint areas where the tailings have been loaded.
7. The construction of Processing plant.
8. Loading, hauling and transporting of ROM, product and material
9. Water holding facilities, pipeline and stormwater control:
 - Clean & Dirty water system: Stormwaterdam / Water storage facility;
 - A Run-off water canal;
 - Water distribution Pipeline;
 - Water tank.
10. Fuel storage and refuelling bays;
 - Fuel Storage facility (Diesel tanks);
 - Concrete bund walls and diesel depots.

11. Supporting infrastructure:

- Temporary Offices;
- Office Parking Bay;
- Temporary Workshop and Wash bay;
- Salvage yard (Storage and laydown area);
- Ablution facilities/ Sewage facilities X2 : WKL BioBloo Mobile Container Plants;
- Generators;
- Security Gate and guard house at access control point;
- Pipelines transporting water;

(ii) Description of aspects to be assessed by specialists:

None, as this is an old disturbed area that was captured in the De Beers Consolidated Mine's initial Mining Right – all studies had been conducted with the De Beers application. No need for specialist studies.

(iii) Proposed method of assessing the environmental aspects including the proposed method of assessing alternatives:

The receiving environment will be determined using a combination of on-site observations, spatial information, project description, site layout and previous studies currently available to the EAP. Based on the EAPs knowledge and experience, the receiving environment will include geological features, topography, land use, archaeological and historical sites, surface water, groundwater, terrestrial ecology, air quality, noise, etc.

The identification of potential impacts of the mining activity will be based on the legal requirements; the nature of the proposed activity; the nature of the receiving environment; and issues raised during the public participation process. Considering the factors listed above and based on the EAPs knowledge and experience, environmental impacts that could potentially result from the mining activities include impacts on air quality, noise, fauna, flora, ground water, terrestrial ecology, heritage resources, socio-economy, aquatic environments, visuals, storm water and erosion.

The consideration of alternatives is a critical component of the EIA process, where an appropriate range of alternatives require consideration whilst achieving the desired objective of the proposed project. In order to ensure that the proposed project enables sustainable mining, a number of feasible options will be explored. The various alternatives in terms of land use, project infrastructure, mining method and proceeding without the mining operation will be assessed in terms of logistical practicality, environmental acceptability and economic feasibility. Alternatives for the locality of the mining operation will however not form part of this consideration, as the location of the mining site is determined by the geological location of the mineral resource.

(iv) The proposed method of assessing duration significance:

The lifetime of the impact will be measured in the context of the lifetime of the proposed phase or activity.

Weight	Duration of Impact	Explanation of Duration
1	Very Short	Less than 1 year
2	Short	1 to 5 years
3	Medium	6 to 15 years
4	Long term (Life of project)	16 to 50 years
5	Very Long term	Longer than 50 years
6	Permanent	Permanent

- **Short term**
The impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural process in a short time period.
- **Medium term**
The impact will last up to the end of the mining period, where after it will be entirely negated.
- **Long term**
The impact will continue or last for the entire operational life of the mine, but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter.
- **Permanent**
The only class of impact, which will be non-transitory. Mitigation either by man or natural process will not occur in such a way or in such a time span that the impact can be considered transient.

(v) The stages at which the Competent Authority will be consulted:

Consultation with the Competent Authority will take place throughout the application process, however more specifically; consultation will take place before submission of the Scoping Report and again before submission of the EIA/EMPR Report.

(vi) Particulars of the public participation process with regard to the Impact Assessment process that will be conducted:**1. Steps to be taken to notify interested and affected parties:**

(These steps must include the steps that will be taken to ensure consultation with the affected parties identified in (h)(ii) herein.)

The consultation process as described by NEMA for Environmental Authorisation was followed and is still in process. The following steps were already taken:

- Notification letters were sent to all interested and/or affected parties on the 26th September 2016. Attached to each of these letters was a Background Information Document (BID), containing information relating to proposed project.
- A newspaper advert was placed in the DFA (Diamond Fields Advertiser) local newspaper on the 27th September 2016.
- A notice board was placed at the entrance to the site.
- Notices were also placed at all the small spaza shops in the area.
- Flyers were put in all the fences and post boxes at the houses surrounding the application area.

Proof of notification and consultation is attached as Appendix A. The consultation process is still in process.

Description of the consultation process:-

- Advertisement in the DFA of 27 September 2016 as requested by the DMR in order to invite any comments. See copy attached as Annexure H.
- Public meeting to be held during November 2016.
- De Beers (DBCM) is the current landowner of these projects. De Beers Consolidated Mines applied with a Section 102 to exclude the area from their Mining Right and the Retrenches applied for a Mining Right on the area.
- Comments or replies received will be handled individually.

A public meeting will be held after the first draft of the Environmental Impact Assessment has been compiled.

2. Details of the engagement process to be followed:

(Describe the process to be undertaken to consult interested and affected parties including public meetings and one on one consultation. NB the affected parties must be specifically consulted regardless of whether or not they attended public meetings and record of such consultation will be required in the EIA at a later stage.)

The following procedures will be followed:

- Public meetings will be held with registered IAPs at suitable venues and on appropriate dates, depending on the feedback received during the consultation process.
- An IAP register will be compiled and regular and ongoing follow-up sessions will be held with the IAPs to monitor those issues raised during the IAP process and that are deemed to be affected by the mining operation.
- BID documents will be sent to all registered IAPs and other documentation (Scoping, EMP and EMPR) will be made available in public libraries.
- Records will be kept of the complaints and the mitigation measures implemented.

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

(Information to be provided must include the initial site plan and sufficient detail of the intended operation and the typical impacts of each activity, to enable them to assess what impact the activities will have on them or on the use of their land.)

The following information will be provided to IAPs:

- The site plan;
- List of activities to be authorised;
- Scale and extent of activities to be authorised;
- Typical impacts of activities to be authorised;
- The duration of the activity.

The following information will be requested from the IAPs:

- To provide information on how they consider that the proposed activities will impact on them or their socio-economic conditions;
- To provide written responses stating their suggestions to mitigate the anticipated impacts of each activity;
- To provide information on current land uses and their location within the area under consideration;

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- To provide information on the location of environmental features on site to make proposals as to how and to what standard the impacts on site can be remedied. They will be requested to make written proposals;
- To mitigate the potential impacts on their socio economic conditions to make proposals as to how the potential impacts on their infrastructure can be managed, avoided or remedied).

(vii) Description of the tasks that will be undertaken during the environmental impact assessment process:

Determining environmental attributes

The receiving environment will be determined using a combination of on-site observations, spatial information, project description, site layout and previous studies currently available to the EAP. Based on the EAPs knowledge and experience, the receiving environment will include geological features, topography, land use, archaeological and historical sites, surface water, groundwater, terrestrial ecology, air quality, noise, etc.

Identification of impacts and risks

The identification of potential impacts of the mining activity will be based on the legal requirements; the nature of the proposed activity; the nature of the receiving environment; and issues raised during the public participation process.

Considering the factors listed above and based on the EAPs knowledge and experience, environmental impacts that could potentially result from the mining activities include impacts on air quality, noise, fauna, flora, ground water, surface water, terrestrial ecology, heritage resources, socio-economy, aquatic environments, visuals, stormwater and erosion.

Consideration of alternatives

The consideration of alternatives is a critical component of the EIA process, where an appropriate range of alternatives require consideration whilst achieving the desired objective of the mining project. In order to ensure that the proposed project enables sustainable mining, a number of feasible options will be explored. The various alternatives in terms of land use, project infrastructure, mining method and proceeding without the mining operation will be assessed in terms of logistical practicality, environmental acceptability and economic feasibility.

Alternatives for the locality of the mining operation will however not form part of this consideration, as the location of the mining site is determined by the geological location of the mineral resource.

Process to assess and rank impacts

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

Table 9: Explanation of PROBABILITY of impact occurrence

Weight	Probability of Impact Occurrence	Explanation of Probability
1	Very Low	<20% sure of particular fact or likelihood of impact occurring
2	Low	20 – 39% sure of particular fact or

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		likelihood of impact occurring
3	Moderate	40 – 59% sure of particular fact or likelihood of impact occurring
4	High	60 – 79% sure of particular fact or likelihood of impact occurring
5	Very High	80 – 99% sure of particular fact or likelihood of impact occurring
6	Definite	100% sure of particular fact or likelihood of impact occurring

Table 10: Explanation of EXTENT of impact

Weight	Extent of Impact	Explanation of Extent
1	Site Specific	Direct and Indirect impacts limited to site of impact only
2	Surrounding Area	Direct and Indirect impacts affecting environmental elements within 2 km of site
3	Local Municipality	Direct and Indirect impacts affecting environmental elements within the Postmasburg area
4	Regional/District	Direct and Indirect impacts affecting environmental elements within District (ZF-Mgcawu District)
5	Provincial	Direct and Indirect impacts affecting environmental elements in the Northern Cape Province

Table 11: Explanation of DURATION of impact

Weight	Duration of Impact	Explanation of Duration
1	Very Short	Less than 1 year
2	Short	1 to 5 years
3	Medium	6 to 15 years
4	Long term (Life of project)	16 to 50 years
5	Very Long term	Longer than 50 years
6	Permanent	Permanent

Table 12: Explanation of SEVERITY of the impact

Weight	Impact Severity	Explanation of Severity
1	No Impact	There will be no impact at all – not even a very low impact on the system or any of its parts.
2	Very Low	Impact would be negligible. In the cast of negative impacts, almost no mitigation and/or remedial activity would be needed, and any minor steps which might be needed would be easy, cheap and simple. In the case of positive impacts alternative means would almost all likely to be better, if one or a number of ways, then this means of achieving the benefit.
3	Low	Impact would be of a low order and with little real effect. In the case of negative impacts, mitigation and/or remedial activity would be either easily achieved or little would be required or both. In the case of positive impacts alternative means for achieving this benefit would be easier, cheaper, more effective, less time-consuming, or some combination of these.
4	Moderately Severe	Impact would be real but not substantial within the bounds of those which could occur. In the case of negative impacts, mitigation and/or remedial activity would be both feasible and fairly easily possible. In the case of positive impacts other means other means of covering these benefits would be about equal in cost and effort.

5	High Severance	Impacts of substantial order. In the case of negative impacts, mitigation and/or remedial activity would be feasible but difficult, expensive, time consuming or some combination of these. In the case of positive impacts other means of achieving this benefit would be feasible, but these would be more difficult, expensive, time-consuming or some combination of these.
6	Very High Severity	Of the highest order possible within the bounds of impacts which could occur, in the case of negative impacts, there would be no possible mitigation and/or remedial activity to offset the impact at the spatial or time scale for which was predicted. In the case of positive impacts there is no real alternative to achieving the benefit.

Methodology used in determining and ranking the nature, severity, consequences, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks

The criteria used to assess the significance of the impacts are shown in the table below. The limits were defined in relation to mining characteristics. Those for probability, intensity/severity and significance are subjective, based on rule-of-thumb and experience. Natural and existing mitigation measures were considered. These natural mitigation measures were defined as natural conditions, conditions inherent in the project design and existing management measures, which alleviate impacts. The significance of the impacts was calculated by using the following formula:

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

For the impact assessment, the different project activities and associated infrastructure were identified and considered in order to identify and analyse the various possible impacts.

Table 13

SIGNIFICANCE				
Colour Code	Significance rating	Rating	Negative Impact	Positive Impact
	Very low	3 - 16	Acceptable/Not serious	Marginally Positive
	Low	17 - 22	Acceptable/Not serious	Marginally Positive
	Medium-Low	23 - 33	Acceptable/Not desirable	Moderately Positive
	Medium	34 - 48	Generally undesirable	Beneficial
	Medium-High	49 - 56	Generally unacceptable	Important
	High	57 - 70	Not Acceptable	Important
	Very High	90 - 102	Totally unacceptable	Critically Important

Significance of impacts is defined as follows:

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

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

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

Medium - impact would be real but not substantial within the bounds of those which could occur. Mitigation and/or remedial activity would be feasible and possible.

Medium High- Impact would be real but could be substantial within the bounds of those which could occur. Mitigation and/or remedial activity would be both feasible and possible but may be difficult and or costly.

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

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

(viii) Measures to avoid, reverse, mitigate, or manage identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored:

ACTIVITY Whether listed or not listed (e.g. excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, loading, hauling and transport, water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc...etc...etc...)	POTENTIAL IMPACT (e.g. dust, noise, drainage, surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, groundwater contamination, air pollution etc...etc...)	MITIGATION TYPE modify, remedy, control or stop (e.g. noise control measures, stormwater control, dust control, rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc...etc...) (e.g. modify through alternative method. Control through management and monitoring through rehabilitation.)	POTENTIAL FOR RESIDUAL RISK
Ablution facilities Chemical toilets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil contamination • Groundwater contamination • Odours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of chemical toilets on regular basis. • Removal of containers upon closure. 	Very low
Clean & Dirty water system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface disturbance • Groundwater contamination • Soil contamination • Surface water contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of berms and trenches. • Oil traps used in relevant areas. • Drip trays used. • Immediately clean hydrocarbon spill. 	Low
Diesel tanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater contamination • Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of diesel tanks and bund walls. • Oil traps. • Groundwater quality monitoring. 	Medium

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> natural habitat of fauna • Soil contamination • Surface disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drip tray at re-fuelling point. • Immediately clean hydrocarbon spill. 	
Reclamation of Kimberlite tailings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust • Possible Groundwater contamination • Noise • Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna • Soil contamination • Surface disturbance • Surface water contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access control • Dust control and monitoring • Groundwater quality monitoring • Noise control and monitoring • Continuous rehabilitation • Stormwater run-off control • Immediately clean hydrocarbon spill • Drip trays • Erosion control 	Medium
Generators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater contamination • Noise • Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna • Soil contamination • Surface disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access control • Maintenance of generator and bund walls • Noise control and monitoring • Oil traps • Groundwater quality monitoring • Immediately clean hydrocarbon spill 	Medium
Office – Pre-fabricated office blocks on concrete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna • Soil contamination • Surface disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately clean hydrocarbon spill • Rip disturbed areas to allow re-growth of vegetation cover 	Very low
Parking bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust • Groundwater contamination • Noise • Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna • Surface disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust control and monitoring • Noise control and monitoring • Drip trays • Stormwater run-off control. • Immediately clean hydrocarbon spills • Rip disturbed areas to allow re-growth of vegetation cover 	Low
Processing plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust • Noise • Groundwater 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access control • Maintenance of processing plant 	Medium

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> contamination • Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna • Soil contamination • Surface disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust control and monitoring • Groundwater quality and level monitoring • Noise control and monitoring • Drip trays • Stormwater run-off control. • Immediately clean hydrocarbon spills • Rip disturbed areas to allow re-growth of vegetation cover 	
Water distribution Pipeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface disturbance • Possible Groundwater contamination • Soil contamination • Surface water contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of pipes. 	Low
Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust • Possible Groundwater contamination • Noise • Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna • Surface disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of roads • Dust control and monitoring • Noise control and monitoring • Speed limits • Stormwater run-off control. • Erosion control • Immediately clean hydrocarbon spills • Rip disturbed areas to allow re-growth of vegetation cover 	Low
Salvage yard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible Groundwater contamination • Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna • Soil contamination • Surface disturbance • Surface water contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access control • Maintenance of fence. • Stormwater run-off control • Immediately clean hydrocarbon spill 	Low
Security Gate and guard house at access control point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust • Groundwater contamination • Noise • Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access control • Maintenance of boom gates and container. • Dust control and monitoring • Noise control and monitoring 	Low

**[SCOPING REPORT – THE 2005 AND 2007
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> natural habitat of fauna • Surface disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately clean hydrocarbon spill • Rip disturbed areas to allow re-growth of vegetation cover 	
Stockpile area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust • Possible Groundwater contamination • Noise • Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna • Surface disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust control and monitoring • Noise control and monitoring • Drip trays • Stormwater run-off control. • Immediately clean hydrocarbon spills • Rip disturbed areas to allow re-growth of vegetation cover 	Low
Tailings stockpile area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust • Noise • Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna • Surface disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust control and monitoring • Noise control and monitoring • Drip trays • Stormwater run-off control. • Immediately clean hydrocarbon spills • Rip disturbed areas to allow re-growth of vegetation cover 	Low
Topsoil storage area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust • Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna • Soil disturbance • Surface disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust control and monitoring • Stormwater run-off control. • Continuous rehabilitation • Rip disturbed areas to allow re-growth of vegetation cover • Backfilling of topsoil during rehabilitation 	Low
Waste disposal site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater contamination • Surface water contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage of waste within receptacles • Storage of hazardous waste on concrete floor with bund wall • Removal of waste on regular intervals. 	Low
Mine Residue Deposit – Slimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust • Possible Groundwater contamination • Noise • Removal and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust control and monitoring • Groundwater quality monitoring • Noise control and 	Low

**[SCOPING REPORT – THE 2005 AND 2007
RETRENCHES KIMBERLEY MINE TRUST]**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna • Surface disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> monitoring • Stormwater run-off control. • Rip disturbed areas to allow re-growth of vegetation cover 	
Washbay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible Groundwater contamination Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna • Soil contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater quality and level monitoring • Concrete floor with oil/water separator • Stormwater run-off control • Immediately clean hydrocarbon spills 	Low
Water tank: It is anticipated that the operation will establish 1 x 10 000 litre water tanks with purifiers for potable water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal water and usage • Surface disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor water quality and quantity • Maintenance of tanks (check for leaks). 	Low

(ix) Other information required by the Competent Authority:

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

a. Impact on the socio-economic conditions of any directly affected person:

(Provide the results of investigation, assessment and evaluation of the impact of the mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond prospecting on any directly affected person including the landowner, lawful occupier, or, where applicable, potential beneficiaries of any land restitution claim, attach the investigation report as Appendix '7' and confirm that the applicable mitigation is reflected in 2.5.3, 2.11.6 and 2.12 herein.)

The socio-economic conditions of the local community could be affected in two ways:

- Negative impacts to the welfare of the residents and workers through general nuisance, dust generation, damages to properties and any associated potential safety risks.
- Positive impacts through job creation and local business opportunities.
- The consultation with interested and affected parties is on-going and any issues, concerns or comments will be considered and included in the EIA report and control measures will be presented in the EMP report.

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

(Provide the results of investigation, assessment and evaluation of the impact of the mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond prospecting on any national estate referred to in Section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999) with the exception of the national estate contemplated in Section 3(2)(i)(vi) and (vii) of that Act, attach the investigation report as Appendix '8' and confirm that the applicable mitigation is reflected in 2.5.3, 2.11.6 and 2.12 herein.)

No evidence could as yet be found of any such sites and/or objects on the TD reclamation site itself.

**[SCOPING REPORT – THE 2005 AND 2007
RETRENCHES KIMBERLEY MINE TRUST]**

Should any heritage features and/or objects be located or observed, a heritage specialist will be contacted immediately. Observed or located heritage features and/or objects may not be disturbed or removed in any way until such time that a heritage specialist has been able to make an assessment as to the significance of the site (or material) in question. This is true for graves and cemeteries as well.

(x) Other matters required in terms of Sections 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act:

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

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

The mining operation will provide ±31 jobs and will also add to the increased economic activity and the area surrounding the farm.

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

(xi) Undertaking regarding correctness of information:

I, RH Oosthuizen, ID number 7004180037082, herewith undertake that the information provided in the foregoing report is correct, and that the comments and inputs from stakeholders and Interested and Affected Parties has been correctly recorded in the report.



Signature of EAP

Date: 13 October 2016

(xii) Undertaking regarding level of agreement:

I, RH Oosthuizen, ID number 7004180037082, herewith undertake that the information provided in the foregoing report is correct, and that the level of agreement with Interested and Affected Parties and stakeholders has been correctly recorded and reported herein.



Signature of EAP

Date: 13 October 2016

- END -

APPENDIX 1**CURRICULUM VITAE – RH OOSTHUIZEN****PERSONAL DETAILS**

FULL NAMES AND SURNAME : Roelina Henriëtte Oosthuizen

DATE OF BIRTH : 18 April 1970

I.D. NO : 700418 0037 08 2

MARITAL STATUS : Married

CITIZENSHIP : Republic of South Africa

RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS : Farm Oberon
Kimberley

POSTAL ADDRESS : P.O. Box 110823
Hadisonpark
Kimberley
8306

E-MAIL ADDRESS : roosthuizen950@gmail .com

CEL NO : 084 208 9088

DRIVER'S LICENCE : EB

LANGUAGES : Afrikaans (home language)
English

QUALIFICATIONS

2000 UNIVERSITY OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE
Qualification: Master in Environmental Management.

1991 NORTH WEST UNIVERSITY
Qualification: B – Comm: Industrial psychology.

1988 BRITSHIGH SCHOOL (BRITS)
Qualification: Matric

COURSES and Conferences ATTENDED

I have attended various mining and environmental conferences and seminars to stay abreast with the latest changes in legislation, legal compliance and policy positions in the sector.

August 1994	Junior Managers (Public Service Training Institute)
November 1994	Mineral Laws Administration (Public Service Training Institute)
October 1997	Mineral Laws Administration & Environmental Management (University of Pretoria)
July 2002	Project Management for Environmental Systems (University of the Orange Free State)
August 2004	Environmental and Sustainability in Mining Minerals and Energy Education and Training Institute (MEETI)
September 2005	Converting Old Order Rights to New Order Rights in Mining (International Quality & Productivity Centre Johannesburg)
November 2006	Mine waste disposal and Achievement of Mine Closure
February 2007	Introduction to ArcGis 1
April 2010	Mining Law Update Conference (IIR BV South Africa)
November 2010	Social Labour Plans for Mining Workshop (Melrose Training)
August 2011	Mineral Resources Compliance and Reporting (ITC)
May 2012	Enviro Mining Conference 2012 (Sustainability and Rehabilitation) (Spectacular Training Conferences)
August 2012	Mineral Resources Compliance and Reporting 4 th Annual (ITC)
March 2013	1st Enviro Mining-Ensuring Environmental Compliance and reporting
March 2014	4 th Annual Enviro Mining Conference

CAREER HISTORY***Wadala Mining and Consulting (Pty) Ltd:***

ADDRESS : Farm Oberon
Kimberley
8301

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT : 01 August 2013 - Part time

POSITION HELD : Mineral Law Administration and Environmental
Manager

Diacor Closed Corporation:

ADDRESS : 6 Mullin Street
Hadisonpark
Kimberley
8306

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT : 01 October 2013 – Present and part time consultancy
work

POSITION HELD : Mineral Law Administration and Environmental
Manager

Mentor Trading and Investments 52 (Pty) Ltd:

ADDRESS : 2 Kekewich Drive
Monridge Office Park no 6
Monument Heights
Kimberley
8301

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT : 01 October 2012 – 01 October 2013

POSITION HELD : Mineral Law Administration and Environmental
Manager

Rockwell Diamonds Inc:

ADDRESS : PO Box 251
BARKLY-WES

**[SCOPING REPORT – THE 2005 AND 2007
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8375

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT : 01 March 2005 – 30 September 2012

POSITION HELD : **Mineral Law Administration and Environmental
Manager**

MAIN JOB FUNCTIONS

- Collect analyse and interpret information regarding the measurement of impacts of mining operations on the environment, the rehabilitation of land surfaces.
- The prevention, control and combating of pollution.
- Co-ordinate, investigate, audit and resolve environmental problems in conjunction with the Department of Water and Sanitation, Department of Agriculture and the provincial Department of Tourism, Environment and Conservation.
- Address complaints and inquiries received from the public and mining industry.
- Consult with relevant authorities and interested and affected people regarding the approval of Environmental Management Programmes.
- Ensuring that rehabilitation standards are applied.
- Ensuring that the requirements stated in Environmental Management Programme Reports are adhered to.
- Evaluate Mining Rights and Prospecting Right applications and recommend site-specific conditions according to legislative requirements.
- Constant liaison with the public, the mining industry and other government authorities on Environmental matters, legislation and agreements.
- Calculate and verify financial provision for outstanding rehabilitation.

DEPT OF MINERALS & ENERGY:

ADDRESS : 43 Chapel Street
Standard Bank Building
KIMBERLEY

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT : 01 April 1997 to 01 March 2005

POSITION HELD : **Senior Environmentalist - Assistant Director
Environment**

MAIN JOB FUNCTIONS

- :
- Collect analyse and interpret information regarding the measurement of impacts of mining operations on the environment, the rehabilitation of land surfaces.

**[SCOPING REPORT – THE 2005 AND 2007
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- The prevention, control and combating of pollution.
- Co-ordinate and prioritise the rehabilitation of derelict and ownerless mines.
- Co-ordinate, investigate, audit and resolve environmental problems in conjunction with the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, Department of Agriculture and the provincial Department of Tourism, Environment and Conservation.
- Address complaints and inquiries received from the public and mining industry.
- Consult with relevant authorities and interested and affected people regarding the approval of Environmental Management Programmes.
- Ensuring that rehabilitation standards are applied.
- Ensuring that the requirements stated in Environmental Management Programme Reports are adhered to.
- Conduct inspections and recommendations on mines that apply for closure.
- Evaluate mining licences and prospecting applications and recommend site-specific conditions according to legislative requirements.
- Constant liaison with the public, the mining industry and other government authorities on environmental matters, legislation and agreements.
- Influence new development processes through participation in the EMPR and EIA processes and give guidance through education and awareness programmes.
- Calculate and verify financial provision for outstanding rehabilitation.

DEPT. OF MINERALS AND ENERGY:

POSITION HELD : Assistant Mineral Laws Officer – Senior Mineral Laws Officer

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT : 01 November 1993 – March 1997

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON LAND ALLOCATION

POSITION HELD : Assistant Administrative Officer

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT : 10 February 1992 – October 1993

Experience Projects Completed

I am a dedicated professional Mineral Law Administration and Environmental Manager with 23 years extensive experience in the managing and mitigating of specifically mining related impacts. I started my career in 1993 in the Department of Minerals and Energy where I have done Environmental inspections with site visits on all mines in the Northern Cape. I have done Environmental Audits on operational and closed mining sites in collaboration with other Departments. I have also specifically looked at pollution control measures on mining sites and the effectiveness of these measures. I have evaluated submitted EIA /EMP documents and have worked closely with all other Departments and stakeholders to make sure that all environmental aspects have been dealt with adequately in submitted documents. I left the Department for the Private Sector in 2005. I have since worked for a Canadian Group of Companies in the Private Sector, started a consultancy where I provide various mining companies with professional advice and guidance on Mineral Law and Environmental Issues. I have also represented the South African Diamond Producers Organisation (SADPO) on the Environmental Policy Committee (EPC) at the Chamber of Mines between 2005 and 2011.

2005

Environmental Management Plan with an application for a Prospecting Right for diamonds on Portion 9 and 14 of the farm Lanyon Vale 376, Hay in terms of Section 16(4) and Regulation 52 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002)

**EMPlan was approved in August 2007 with the Prospecting Right
Client: HC van Wyk Diamonds Ltd**

Environmental Management Plan with an application for a Prospecting Right for diamonds on Remainder of Portion 18 (a portion of Portion 10) of the farm Lanyon Vale 376, Hay in terms of Section 16(4) and Regulation 52 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002)

**EMPlan was approved in August 2007 with the Prospecting Right
Client: HC van Wyk Diamonds Ltd**

Environmental Management Plan with an application for a Prospecting Right for diamonds on Remainder of Portion 1, Portion 2 (a Portion of Portion 1), Portion 3 and Portion 5 of the farm Zweet Fontein nr 76 and Remainder of Portion 1 and portion 3 of the farm Blaaubosch Drift nr 78, Herbert in terms of Section 16(4) and Regulation 52 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002)

**EMPlan was approved in August 2007 with the Prospecting Right
Client: HC van Wyk Diamonds Ltd**

2006

Environmental Management Plan with an application for a Prospecting Right for Tin in Kakamas South Settlement, Kakamas in terms of Section 16(4) and Regulation 52 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002)

EMPlan was approved in June 2011 with the Prospecting Right

Client: Douglas Mining and Exploration (Pty) Ltd

2007

Environmental Management Plan with an application for a Prospecting Right for diamonds on the Remaining Extent, Portion 1 and Portion 2 of Diamond Valley 29, Hopetown in terms of Section 16(4) and Regulation 52 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002)

EMPlan was approved in April 2008 with the Prospecting Right

Client: HC van Wyk Diamonds Ltd

2008

Environmental Management Plan with an application for a Prospecting Right for diamonds on Portion 12, 13, 16, 24 & 25 Saxendrift 20 in terms of Section 16(4) and Regulation 52 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002)

EMPlan was approved in June 2008 with the Prospecting Right

Client : HC van Wyk Diamonds Ltd

Environmental Management Plan with an application for a Prospecting Right for diamonds on Erf 1 Windsorton, Barkly-Wes in terms of Section 16(4) and Regulation 52 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002)

EMPlan was approved in February 2009 with the Prospecting Right

Client: HC van Wyk Diamonds Ltd

2009

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME SUBMITTED FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A MINING RIGHT CONVERSION IN TERMS OF SECTION 39 & OF REGULATION 50 & 51 OF THE MPRDA, 2002 (ACT NO. 28 OF 2002) for Wouterspan Mine (The Farm Lanyon Vale 376, Hay)

EIA/EMP approved on 25/01/2010

Client: HC van Wyk Diamonds Ltd

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME SUBMITTED FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A MINING RIGHT CONVERSION IN TERMS OF SECTION 39 & OF REGULATION 50 & 51 OF THE MPRDA, 2002 (ACT NO. 28 OF 2002) for GW Ziegler on Remainder, Remainder of portion 1 (Amantia) and portion 2 (a portion of portion 1) of the farm Rietputs no. 15 and portion 1 (Spenceskop) of the farm Waterval no.14 in the district of Kimberley

EIA/EMP approved with conversion of the Mining Right

Client: GW Ziegler

2010

Basic Assessment Application

Application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2006

PROPOSED EXTENTION OF A ROOF OVER AN EXCISTING DECK WITH TWO WOOD PILLARS BY MEANS OF THE EXCAVATING OF 0.5m X 0.5m X 1m X 2 (½m²) OF SOIL WITHIN 100M OF THE HIGH WATER MARK OF THE SEA

Falls within general notes under activities that requires basic assessment

Positive Record of Decision (ROD) Granted.

Client: Dr. Petrus van der Walt Vermeulen

REVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME SUBMITTED FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A MINING RIGHT CONVERSIONS IN TERMS OF SECTION 39 & OF REGULATION 50 & 51 OF THE MPRDA, 2002 (ACT NO. 28 OF 2002) for HC VAN WYK DIAMONDS LTD (204 MRC) ON REMAINING EXTENT OF HOLPAN 161, BARKLY-WES AND KLIPDAM DIAMOND MINING CO (003MRC) ON REMAINING EXTENT OF KLIPDAM 157, BARKLY-WES

Client: HC van Wyk Diamonds Ltd and Klipdam Diamond Mining Company Ltd

2011

APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE REGARDING PROTECTED TREES [SECTION 15(1) OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS ACT, 1998, AS AMENDED] on PORTION 1 (PAARDE PAN) OF THE FARM ANNEX SAXES DRIFT 21, HOPETOWN, NORTHERN CAPE for 14 Shephards tree (Boscia albitunca)

Licence issued on 24 September 2011

Client : Saxendrift Mine Pty Ltd

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME SUBMITTED FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A MINING RIGHT CONVERSION IN TERMS OF SECTION 39 & OF REGULATION 50 & 51 OF THE MPRDA, 2002 (ACT NO. 28 OF 2002) on Portion 2 of the farm Good Hope 286, Barkly-Wes

EIA/EMP approved February 2013 by the Regional Manager

Client: Diacor CC

APPLICATION FOR CLOSURE CERTIFICATE [in terms of sections 43(3) of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No 28 of 2002)] AND A CLOSURE PLAN FOR MINING ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY HC VAN WYK DIAMONDS LTD ON THE REMAINING EXTENT OF PORTION 1 (WILLOWBANK), PORTION 2 (A PORTION OF PORTION 1) (WILLOWBANK), PORTION 3 (A PORTION OF PORTION 1) (WILLOWBANK) OF KHOSOPSKRAAL 227 AND PORTION 5 (ROSCOMMON) AND PORTION 2 (BORDON) OF HARRISDALE 226 AND FARM 362, BARKLY-WES CLOSURE WAS GRANTED IN JULY 2010

Client: HC VAN WYK DIAMONDS LTD

2012

APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE REGARDING PROTECTED TREES [SECTION 15(1) OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS ACT, 1998, AS AMENDED] on PORTION 1 OF THE FARM BRAKFORTEIN 276, HOPETOWN NORTHERN CAPE for 4Shephards tree (Boscia albitunca)

Licence NCU 2831112 issued in November 2012

Client: Jasper Mining Pty Ltd

2013

APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE REGARDING PROTECTED TREES [SECTION 15(1) OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS ACT, 1998, AS AMENDED] ON REMAINDER OF THE FARM NIEWEJAARSKRAAL NO 40, PRIESKA, NORTHERN CAPE. 30 SHEPPHARD'S TREES

Licence NCU 4290214 issued in February 2014

Client: Saxendrift Mine (Pty) Ltd (Niewejaarskraal Mine)

AMENDMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME SUBMITTED FOR A SECTION 11 APPLICATION OF A MINING RIGHT CONVERSION IN TERMS OF SECTION 39 & OF REGULATION 50 & 51 OF THE MPRDA, 2002 (ACT NO. 28 OF 2002) on The Farm Riets Drift no. 18, district

Client: Bo-Karoo Diamond Mining (Pty) Ltd to be ceded to Bondeo 140 CC.

2014

Application for a Water Users Licence Application in terms of Section 27 of the National Water Act no 36 of 1998 on the Farm Engelde Wilgeboomfontein 22, Prieska

Application still under review

Client: Thunderflex 78 (Pty) Ltd

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME SUBMITTED FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A MINING RIGHT CONVERSION IN TERMS OF SECTION 39 & OF REGULATION 50 & 51 OF THE MPRDA, 2002 (ACT NO. 28 OF 2002) on Portion 1 of the farm Brakfontein 276 district of Hopetown

EIA/EMP approved April 2015 by the Regional Manager

Client: Jasper Mining (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Management Plan with an application for a Prospecting Right for diamonds on REMAINING EXTENT OF THE FARM MARKSDRIFT 3, HOPETOWN in terms of Section 16(4) and Regulation 52 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002) EMPlan was approved in April 2015 with the Prospecting Right

Client: BONDEO 140 CC

2015

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME SUBMITTED FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT IN TERMS OF SECTION 39 & OF REGULATION 50 & 51 OF THE MPRDA, 2002 (ACT NO. 28 OF 2002) on Portion 1 of the farm Speculatie 217 district of Boshof

EIA/EMP has been accepted by the Regional Manager Free State Region

Client: Thaba Thafita Diamond Prospecting CC

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME SUBMITTED FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT IN TERMS OF SECTION 39 & OF REGULATION 50 & 51 OF THE MPRDA, 2002 (ACT NO. 28 OF 2002) on a Portion of Erf 1318, Galeshewe, and a Portion of the Remainder Erf 5336, Kimberley

EIA/EMP still under review by the Regional Manager Northern Cape Region

Client: Mystic Pearl 157 (Pty) Ltd

2016

**ANNUAL REHABILITATION PLAN for Associated Manganese Mines of South Africa Ltd
Glosam Prospecting Area
February 2016**

REFERENCES

WG (Bill) Bartholomew
PO Box 10034
OUDTSHOORN
6620
Tel: +27(0)44 272 3054
Mobile: +27(0)84 466 4411
Fax: +27(0)86 608 8411
email: bartholomew@telkomsa.net

Glenn Norton
Group Technical Manager: Rockwell Diamonds Inc.
Mobile : +27(0)836305357
Email : glenn@rockwelldiamonds.com

Hennie van Wyk
Member : Diacor CC
Mobile: +27(0)828201879
Email : hennie@goodhopereserve.co.za

gys hoon

gys@elgroup.co.za
082 806 3451
t. +27(0)51 444 4760
f. +27(0)86 697 6137
Suite 158 • Private Bag 701 • BRANDHOFF 9324
21 Dromedaris Street • Dan Pienaar • BLOEMFONTEIN 9301



Name of the Practitioner: Dr Elizabeth (Betsie) Milne
Tel No.: 082 992 1261
Fax No.: N/A (No fax)
E-mail address: betsiemilne@gmail.com



The End

DIE UNIVERSITEIT
VAN DIE ORANJE-
VRYSTAAT



THE UNIVERSITY
OF THE ORANGE
FREE STATE

HIERMEE WORD VERKLAAR DAT DIE GRAAD THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE DEGREE

Magister in Omgewingsbestuur
Master in Environmental Management

TOEGEKEN IS AAN
HAS BEEN CONFERRED UPON

ROELINA HENRIËTTE OOSTHUIZEN

NADAT AAN DIE STATUTE EN REGULASIES VAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STATUTES AND
DIE UNIVERSITEIT VOLDOEN IS. AS BEWYS REGULATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY. AS
DAARVAN PLAAS ONS ONS ONDERSKEIE WITNESS OUR RESPECTIVE SIGNA-
HANDTEKENINGE EN DIE SEËL VAN DIE TURES AND THE SEAL OF THE
UNIVERSITEIT HIERONDER. UNIVERSITY BELOW.



A-J. Boothe

.....
VISEKANSIELIER/VICE-CHANCELLOR

G. N. van Wyk

.....
DEKAAN/DEAN

[Signature]

.....
REGISTRATEUR/REGISTRAR

BL OEFMONTAIN
2007 09 16

October 12, 2016

**[SCOPING REPORT – THE 2005 AND 2007
RETRENCHES KIMBERLEY MINE TRUST]**

Wadala Mining and Consulting (PTY) Ltd
P O BOX 110823
Hadisonpark
Kimberley
8306

Date:
04 October 2016

Enquiries: Nomzamo Mdunyelwa
Tel +27 51 831 5481
Our ref: Invest004/10/2016

To whom it may concern

RE: COMMENTS IN RESPECT OF PROPOSED MINING RIGHTS ON ERF 4811, ERF 4815, REMAINDER OF ERF 4812 AND A PORTION OF ERF 5024 IN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF KIMBERLEY, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE.

This notice affects the existing Eskom Distribution's power lines, Kimberley/Homestead 2 132kV Overhead Line which traverses the proposed mining area. The approximate positions of these services are indicated on the attached locality Map.

Eskom Distribution will raise no objection to the proposed Mining operations on the above mentioned properties provided Eskom's rights and services are acknowledged and respected at all times.

There is a 15.5 m building and tree restriction on either side of the 132 kV power lines which must be adhered to in all future developments and or construction. Eskom's rights are protected by Wayleave Agreements and Servitudes. The approximate positions of these services are indicated on the attached sketches.

Further to the above the following conditions must be adhered to and **accepted in writing** before any development and or construction:

A.1 Access and egress

Eskom shall at all times retain unobstructed access to and egress from its servitudes and services.

A.2 Approvals

A.2.1 Eskom's consent doesn't relieve the applicant from obtaining the necessary statutory, land owner or municipal approvals.

A.2.2 The applicant will adhere to all relevant environmental legislation. Any cost incurred by Eskom as a result of non-compliance will be charged to the applicant.

A.3 Eskom Cables

Eskom's underground cables affected must be placed in sleeves encased in concrete across the width of the servitude, at the applicant's expense. Materials to be used and relevant dimensions shall be determined as required.

A.4 Dimensions

No construction or excavation work shall be executed within 11 metres from any Eskom power line structure, and/or within 11 metres from any stay wire.

A.5 Earthing

All work within Eskom's servitude areas shall comply with the relevant Eskom standards in force at the time.

A.6 Expenditure

If Eskom has to incur any expenditure in order to comply with statutory clearances or other regulations as a result of the applicant's activities or because of the presence of his equipment or installation within the servitude or wayleave area, the applicant shall pay such costs to Eskom on demand.

A.7 Ground level variations

Changes in ground level may not infringe statutory ground to conductor clearances or statutory visibility clearances. After any changes in ground level, the surface shall be rehabilitated and stabilised so as to prevent erosion. The measures taken shall be to Eskom's requirements.

A.8 Indemnity

Eskom shall not be liable for the death of or injury to any person or for the loss of or damage to any property whether as a result of the encroachment or of the use of the servitude area by the applicant, his/her agent, contractors, employees, successors in title, and assigns. The applicant indemnifies Eskom against loss, claims or damages including claims pertaining to consequential damages by third parties and whether as a result of damage to or interruption of or interference with Eskom's services or apparatus or otherwise. Eskom will not be held responsible for damage to the applicant's equipment. The applicant's attention is drawn to the *Electricity Act, 1987, (Act 41 of 1987, as amended in 1994)*, Section 27(3), which stipulates that the applicant can be fined and/or imprisoned as a result of damage to Eskom's apparatus.

A.9 Machinery

No mechanical equipment, including mechanical excavators or high lifting machinery, shall be used in the vicinity of Eskom's apparatus and/or services, without prior written permission having been granted by Eskom. If such permission is granted the applicant must give at least seven working days prior notice of the commencement of work. The Eskom's authorised area representative for the Barkly West Technical Service Area: **Kobus Klaaste 053 830 5467/082 371 8153, email address: KlaastJA@eskom.co.za**. This allows time for arrangements to be made for supervision and/or precautionary instructions to be issued.

A.10 Permission to do work

A.10.1 No work shall commence unless Eskom has received the applicant's written acceptance of the conditions specified in the letter of consent and/or permit.

A.10.2 Eskom's rights and duties in the servitude shall be accepted as having prior right at all times and shall not be obstructed or interfered with.

Note: Where an electrical outage is required, at least fourteen work days is required to arrange same.

A.11 Remedial action

Under no circumstances shall rubble, earth or other material be dumped within the servitude or Way Leave restriction area. The applicant shall maintain the area concerned to Eskom's satisfaction. The applicant shall be liable to Eskom for the cost of any remedial action which has to be carried out by Eskom.

A.12 Safety

A.12.1 The clearances between Eskom's live electrical equipment and the proposed construction work shall be observed as stipulated by *Regulation 15 of the Electrical Machinery Regulations of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993)*.

A.12.2 Equipment shall be regarded electrically live and therefore dangerous at all times.

A. 12.3 In spite of the restrictions stipulated by Regulation 15 of the Electrical Machinery Regulations of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993), as additional safety precaution, Eskom will not approve the erection of Houses, or structures occupied or frequented by human beings under the power lines and only after consideration of all alternatives, within the servitude area.

A. 12.4 Eskom may stipulate any additional requirements to illuminate any possible exposure to Customers or Public to coming into contact or be exposed to any dangers of Eskom plant.

A. 12.5 It is required of the applicant to familiarize him/herself with all safety hazards related to Electrical plant.

B.1 Blasting, opencast mining and undermining

B.1.1 A specific document of permission in respect of the blasting or mining activity as issued by the Inspector of Mines must be submitted to Eskom before commencement of operations. [refer to the Minerals Act, 1991 (Act 50 of 1991) Regulation 9.33.5 – Permission to fire more than one shot hole at a time within 500m from surface structures]

B.1.2 Blasting in close proximity to Eskom's overhead power lines or substations is prohibited unless the following precautions are met [refer to the Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996 (Act 29 of 1996) Regulation 17.6(a) - 100m and above

- a blasting plan submitted with the document of permission referred to in B.1.1 above,
- a Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) to be kept below 75 mm/s, for lines and 50 mm/s for buildings,
- a seismic control device is set up to record the readings, ensure fly rock and air blast control by means of adequate matting, in the interest of air blast control, only single shot blasting shall be allowed.
- Permission for blasting will be strictly as stipulated in the Blasting Design by the Blasting Consultants and blasting should be done away from the power lines.

B.1.3 The applicant will be held liable for damage to Eskom's towers or substation equipment, as a result of blasting activities.

B.1.4 Costs incurred by Eskom to comply with statutory requirements in terms of an applicant's (or his contractors) works, equipment or plant in the servitude area, shall be paid to Eskom on demand.

B.1.5 Eskom may charge the applicant appropriately for time on site during blasting operations.

B.1.6 Eskom reserves the right to withdraw its consent if the blasting process becomes hazardous and likely to result in power interruptions.

B.1.7 If and whenever the applicant apply and if permission for the blasting process is granted the applicant must give at least fourteen work days prior notice of the commencement of blasting to The Eskom's authorised area representative for the Barkly West Technical Service Area: **Kobus Klaaste 053 830 5467/082 371 8153, email address: KlaastJA@eskom.co.za**. This allows time for arrangements to be made for supervision of and/or precautionary instructions to be issued in terms of the blasting operation.

B.1.8 General Conditions

B.1.8.1 Firing near the power lines should be along a free face, facing away from the power lines, as the Mine has suggested.

B.1.8.2 The Mine should prepare a proper analysis of the rock structure and any geological anomalies prior to blasting.

B.1.8.3 The "safe distance of 25m" from Eskom pylons should be indicated on the blasting plan. Existing geological faults, decomposed zones and fractured rock structures could have destabilising effects on founding material as a result of the firing, especially when developing an open face next foundations and below founding level. These conditions should be taken into account when deciding on the method and plan of blasting near the Eskom power line pylons.

B.1.8.4 Eskom retains the right to appoint any specialist at any time on behalf of the Mine, to inspect Eskom structures for deformation.

B.1.8.5 The mining depth near Eskom pylons should carefully be controlled for stability and adjustments being made when so instructed by Eskom.

B.1.8.6 Upon receiving the letter of consent from the inspector of the mine to blast below 100m, the applicant must present to Eskom Technical Evaluation Forum L3 the blasting philosophy for final approval.

Should the applicant or his contractor damage any of Eskom services during commencement of any work whatsoever, then Eskom's 24 hour Contact Centre Tel: 08600 37566 must be dialled immediately to report the incident.

Any relocation of Eskom's services, due to this undermining, will be for the account of the Applicant. The Applicant will also be responsible for granting Eskom an alternative route for the power line. The Eskom Customer Contact Centre at **08600 37566** must be contacted in connection with any line deviation and costs.

We thank you and hope you will find the above in order.

Yours faithfully



NC Mdunyelwa
FOR LAND DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

Northern Cape Operating Unit
Land Development
4 George Street. P.O.Box 606
Kimberley 8301
Tell: 053 830 5841
Eskom Holdings SOC Limited Reg No 2002/015527/06

Wadala Mining and Consulting Pty)Ltd
Mr. W Oosthuizen
PO Box 110823
Hadisonpark
Kimberley
8306
woosthuizen950@gmail.com

Applicant: The 2005 and 2007 Retrenchees Kimberley Mines Trust

Reference Number: NC30/5/1/2/2/10108MR

REGISTRATION AND COMMENT ON THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A MINING RIGHT

Property under application:

Portion of Erf 4811(Remaining Extent)

Erf 4815

Erf 4812 (Remaining Extent)

Erf 5024 (Remaining Extent), District of Kimberley in the Northern Cape Province

Name and Surname NOMZAMO MIDUNYELWA

Preferred contact details: 053 836 5841

mdunyenc@eskom.co.za

Representing/ Organisation ESKOM DISTRIBUTION

Disclose Interest – business, personal, financial or other interest w.r.t application:

Business - Eskom has high voltage distribution lines traversing the properties.

Issues of concern/ Commentary Encroaching into the servitude

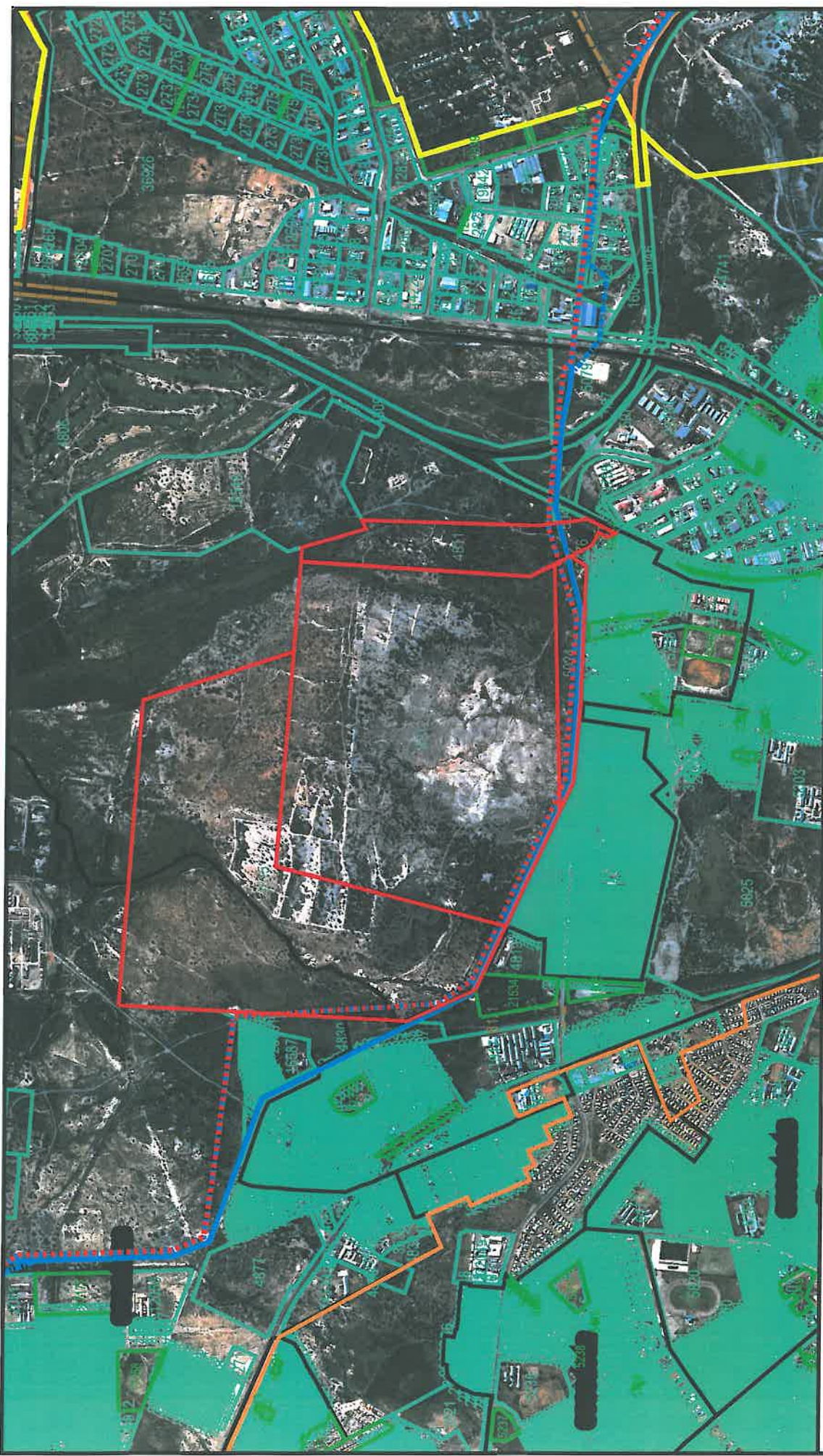
area

Impact on the HV lines and safety.

N. Oosthuizen
Signature

04/10/2016
Dated

Wadala Mining and Consulting (Pty) Ltd



Scale: 1:19109

Title:

Subtitle:

Produced by: mdunyenc on 2016-10-10
 Eskom is not responsible for any errors in the information displayed on this map.

Legend

- █ Estimated Cable Conductor/Pole HV - commissioned 132.0 [M] Conductor
- █ Estimated Cable Conductor/Pole HV - commissioned 276.0 [M] Conductor
- █ Estimated Cable Conductor/Pole HV - commissioned 400.0 [M] Conductor
- █ Estimated Cable Conductor/Pole HV - commissioned 66.00 [M] Conductor
- █ Estimated Cable Conductor/Pole HV - commissioned 78.0 [M] Conductor
- █ Estimated Cable Conductor/Pole HV - designed 132.0 [M] Conductor
- █ Estimated Cable Conductor/Pole HV - surveyed 132.0 [M] Conductor
- Estimated Connection Point HV - surveyed Clamp
- █ Original Firm Area
- █ Mafikeng District Area
- █ Municipality/Local Municipality
- █ Municipality/Local Municipality
- █ Province Area
- █ Registration Division Area
- █ Township / Allocation Area Area
- █ Ward Area
- █ Est. Area
- █ Farm Portion Area
- █ Business Area Customer Network Capex
- █ Business Area Distribution Operating Unit
- █ Business Area Distribution Sector
- █ Business Area Distribution Zone

569 To Let Homes

HOUSE TO LET
Roydene:
 4 Bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, study, livingroom, dining-room, TV-room, swimmingpool, dubble garage.
R13 000 pm
Rhodesdene:
 3 Bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, livingroom, kitchen, carport and parking.
RB 000 pm
073-341-8680

LOWER HERLEAF:
 3 bedr house + extras. R8 500 pm + dep. W and elec excl. Immed avail.
 Tel 079-527-5948 or 076-742-2027 or 073-212-3738.

SQUAREHILL PARK:
 3 bed, lounge, dining, kitchen, 1 bathroom, bic in all rooms. Carpport, huge backyard.
 To rent with option to buy.
R5 000pm + dep
 Tel 083-305-6363 / 053-874-1318

Staff Vacancies

613 Drivers
 Position available for a **CODE 8 DRIVER**
 Please fax CV's to 086-615-6409

630 Work Wanted (Unemployed)
DOMESTIC work wanted. Please phone Yvonne at 083-318-4797.

640 Security
SECURITY wanted: Sober habits. Working hours: 19:00 to 07:00. No chancers. Phone 076-433-1317.

To advertise a position call 053 832 6261

workplace

Seeff
 Tel: (053) 832-1636
Hadison Park R2 380 000 — 3 Bedr, 2 bathr, open-plan kitchen lounge, braai, D/G.
Ashburnham R12 000 000 exd — Business Premises - warehouses, parking, offices.
Magersfontein R2 250 000 — 5 Bedr, 3 bathr, kitchen, lounge, braai, D/G.
Ritchie R860 000 — Vacant Plot - 5.35 ha.
Belgravia R1 600 000 — 3 Bedr, 2 bathr, kitchen, lounge, carport.
Roydene R1 750 000 — 3 Bedr, 2 bathr, open-plan kitchen, lounge, braai, D/G.
Hillcrest R1 800 000 — 4 Bedr, 2 bathr, kitchen, lounge, D/G, pool, garden.
Roydene R2 996 000 — 5 Bedr, 3 bathr, lounge, kitchen, D/G, pool.
MYRA NOF 5 PRINCIPAL 082-497-0079 **WILLIE NOF 4 084-513-2208** **RYAN NOF 4 072-324-8563**

HOMES @ KIMBERLEY
 "YOUR PARTNER IN PROPERTY"
 E-mail: info@homesatkimberley.co.za • www.homesatkimberley.co.za
TE HUUR TYL WEG R9 000 PM
 Kommeriaal goed geleë toekoms.
HILLCREST R1 100 000 NUUT IN DIE MARK
 Ruim familiehuis in gesogde area, met oplan leefareas en kombuis. Mooi tuin met besproeiing, Wendyhuis, wstel en dubbel afkak. Skakel vandag.
BARKLY WEST R1 695 000 GUEST-HOUSE
 Investment opportunity with business rights. Selling as going concern. Furnished. Also 3 self-catering flats, ample parking and space to further develop. Make fast call today.
TE HUUR HEWELSIG R3 700 PM
 1 Stok woonstel met perseer-ns. Beskikbaar - 1 Nov 2016.
BELGRAVIA R2 835 000 REDUCED
 Architecturally designed by owner, d/storoy with oplan living areas. Modern kitchen with granite tops. Double carport. A must to view.
FARM R6 600 000 BARKLY WEST
 Situated 20 km from Kimberley on 2 1/2 ha land, ideal for cash crops, small farming. Underground water flows from the Vaal River into this plot. Includes 4 bedroom family home with spacious entertainment area. Call today to view.
FARM R12 240 000 BOSHOF ROAD
 Situated 12 km from Kimberley. Size of 1 202 ha, ideally suited for game or live stock farming. Ample water, dams and game feeding. Call today to view.

Classifieds Service Guide

Service Guide

- 601 Building Material**
JOP BRICKS: Vir sement stene. Skakel 082-773-5192
- 602 Building Services**
SKYWORX 2015 (Pty) Ltd CONSTRUCTION:
 • Additions and alterations
 • Complete renovations
 • New buildings
 • Waterproofing (torch-on)
 • General Maintenance:
 • Painting done under auspices of Plascon / Dulux
 Tel: (053) 833-9000; (053) 842-0003; (053) 842-0054
 E-mail: admin@skyworx2015.co.za
- 605 Carpets/Curtains/Upholstery**
A1 deep cleaning. Tel: 082-055-8859.
- D & C CARPETS CLEANERS**
 Carpets, lounge sofas.
 073-214-9378
- JJ's CARPETS - Cleaners**
 083-424-5121
- 607 Cleaning Services**
A1 HYGIENICALLY CLEAN ROSS CARPETS
 Steamcleaning
 • High quality chemicals
 • Free vacuum/perfume
 • Personal supervision
 083-261-6469
- 614 Garden Services**
BOOM SQUAD
 Cheapest tree felling/stump removal. Patrick 078-199-0069.
TREE CUTTING
 Stump digging and rubble removal. Affordable price. Ritchie 071-999-1710.
- 615 General Services**
APPLIANCE REPAIRS
 fridges, regas, wash machines, stoves etc.
076-061-0861
D&J REMOVALS
 Vuillis, bourommel.
 083-449-1449 of 083-487-1062
- 617 Hiring Services**
KIMBERLEY TOILET HIRE
TEL: (053) 861-5200
- 621 Pest Control**
 Cleaning of ceiling dust and Pest Control.
 Tel: (053) 831-5434 or 082-585-6999
- 617 Hiring Services**
INOCK CONSTRUCTION
 Building, repairs, renovations, paving, steel works, tiling, painting, plumbing, farm fencing, Rubble removal.
 Call 073-826-8847
- 622 Plumbing**
2 mile Plumbing & Construction
Plumbing Construction & Renovation
076-040-3654
- 624 Removals & Storage**
ENGLE TRANSPORT
 Removals, self storage, document storage. (053) 832-6877
MEUNELVENOER
 Tel 079-372-2621
- 621 Pest Control**
 PLACING A CLASSIFIED AD HAS NEVER BEEN EASIER!
Please call: 053 832 6261
- 617 Hiring Services**
BLACK TRAILERS
 "Making your load lighter"
 Rental, Manufacture and Sales
 2 Aster Road (Kemo Hotel), Squarehill Park, Tel: (053) 871-2114

Legals & Tenders

Public Notices

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT
 Reference No: NC30/5/1/12/11830PR
 Notice is hereby given in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002 as amended ("MPRDA"), the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998 as amended ("NEMA") with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2014 ("EIA Regulations, (Chapter 6) as well as the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No 59 of 2008) and the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) where applicable.
NAME OF APPLICANT
 Messina Diamonds (Pty) Ltd
BACKGROUND
 Department of Mineral Resources has accepted an application for a Prospecting Right to prospect for Diamonds, (general, alluvial and kimberlite) on approximately 2529,4042 hectares of the Remaining extent of Farm 84 and a Portion of Farm 393, situated within the administrative district of Barkly West in the Northern Cape Province.
PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION
 The farm is situated approximately 100 kilometres north-west of Kimberley, 33 km North West of Windsorton close to the R370 and R371 crossing, approximately 6 km west of the Spitskop dam. The prospecting activities will involve geological surface mapping, geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys and drilling.
ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS
 A Basic Assessment Report will be submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources in line with the National Environmental Management Act, 1998.
 This process will also involve transparent stakeholder engagement in line with Chapter 6 of the Environmental Impact Regulations, 2014, and provide an opportunity for the public to provide inputs on the reports pursuant to the approval of the Prospecting Right.
REGISTRATION PROCESS
 Interested and affected parties are required to register on the database within 30 days from publication of this notice as follows:
Contact person: Mr WJ Oosthuizen
E-mail: woosthuizen950@gmail.com
Tel: 082-870-8973
Postal: PO Box 110823, Hadison Park, Kimberley, 8306
Registered stakeholders will be contacted for further engagement on this process.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A MINING RIGHT
 Reference NO: NC30/5/1/2/10108MR
 Notice is hereby given in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002 as amended ("MPRDA"), the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998 as amended ("NEMA") with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2014 ("EIA Regulations, Chapter 6) as well as the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No 59 of 2008) and the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) where applicable.
NAME OF APPLICANT
 The 2005 and 2007 Retrenchees Kimberley Mines Trust.
BACKGROUND
 Department of Mineral Resources has accepted an application for a Mining Right to mine for Diamonds (kimberlite) on approximately 232,7688 hectares of a Portion of: Erf 4811 (Remaining Extent) Erf 4815 Erf 4812 (Remaining Extent) Erf 5024 (Remaining Extent), situated within the administrative district of Kimberley in the Northern Cape Province.
PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION
 The Colville Tailings Deposit (CTD) is located to the north of Kimberley. The CTD is situated directly north of the Florienville neighbourhood. The focus will be to mechanically remove the tailings material by means of an excavator and front-end loader, loading onto 40 t trucks and transporting the material (mineral resource) to a Dense Media Separator plant facility (DIMS).
ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS
 The Environmental Impact Assessment and the Environmental Management Programme must be submitted in line with the National Environmental Management Act, 1998.
 This process will also involve transparent stakeholder engagement in line with Chapter 6 of the Environmental Impact Regulations, 2014, and provide an opportunity for the public to provide inputs on the environmental reports pursuant to the approval of the Mining Right.
REGISTRATION PROCESS
 Interested and affected parties are required to register on the database within 30 days from publication of this notice as follows:
Contact Person: Mr WJ Oosthuizen
E-mail: woosthuizen950@gmail.com
Tel: 082-870-9973
Postal: PO Box 110823, Hadison Park, Kimberley, 8306
Registered stakeholders will be contacted for further engagement on this process.

For all your Legal Advertisements Contact us on Tel: 053 832 6261

Legals & Tenders

WHICH 7 LIVES WOULD YOU SAVE? BECOME AN ORGAN DONOR AND #SAVE7
 1 ORGAN DONOR CAN SAVE 7 LIVES.
GO TO: WWW.SAVE7.CO.ZA TO FIND OUT HOW.

SPUR FOUNDATION

List of REGISTERED LETTERS Lys van GEREGISTREERDE BRIEWE

(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)



Post Office

Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor

Name and address of sender: Wanda Minnes &
 Naam en adres van afsender: CONSULTING, P.O. Box 110823, HADISON PARK
8300

Enquiries/Navrae
Sharecall
number/nommer
0860 111 502
www.postoffice.co.za

No	Name and address of addressee Naam en adres van geadreerde	Insured amount Versekerde bedrag	Insurance fee Versekeringsgeld	Postage Posgeld	Service fee Diensgeld	Affix Track and Trace customer copy Plak Volg-en-Spoor-Kliëntafskrif	
1	Dist. Dept. of Public works PB x5002, Kkly 8300					REGISTERED LETTER (with a domestic insurance option) RC 137 558 784 ZA A BOOK COPY	
2	SAHRA, P.O. Box 4637, Cape Town 8000					REGISTERED LETTER (with a domestic insurance option) RC 137 558 798 ZA A BOOK COPY	
3	Transnet, P.O. Box 72501, Pulview 2122					REGISTERED LETTER (with a domestic insurance option) RC 137 558 767 ZA A BOOK COPY	
4	SAMORA, P.O. Box 415, Pretoria.					REGISTERED LETTER (with a domestic insurance option) RC 137 558 775 ZA A BOOK COPY	
5	Dept. of Env. & Nature Conserv. PB x6102, Kkly 8300					REGISTERED LETTER (with a domestic insurance option) RC 137 558 740 ZA A BOOK COPY	
6	Dept. of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries, P.O. Box 2782, Upington 8800					REGISTERED LETTER (with a domestic insurance option) RC 137 558 753 ZA A BOOK COPY	
7	Dept. of Agriculture, Land Rel. & Rural Dev PB 5016, Kkly 8300					REGISTERED LETTER (with a domestic insurance option) RC 137 558 722 ZA A BOOK COPY	
8	ESKOM Holdings Soc Ltd, P.O. Box 606, Kkly 8300					REGISTERED LETTER (with a domestic insurance option) RC 137 558 736 ZA A BOOK COPY	
9	Dept. of water & Sanitation, NC, PB x6101, Kkly 8300					REGISTERED LETTER (with a domestic insurance option) RC 137 558 705 ZA A BOOK COPY	
10	Dist. Dept. of Public works, Kkly Reg. Ofc, P.O. Box 1131, Kkly 8300					REGISTERED LETTER (with a domestic insurance option) RC 137 558 719 ZA A BOOK COPY	
Number of letters posted Getal briewe gepos		Total Totaal		R	R	R	R

Signature of client
Handtekening van kliënt.....

Signature of accepting officer
Handtekening van aanneembeampte.....

The value of the contents of these letters is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Compensation is limited to R100.00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof.
Optional insurance of up to R200.00 is available and applies to domestic registered letters only.

Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie briewe is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir 'n brief wat sonder voorbehoud ontvang word nie. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100.00. Geen vergoeding is sonder dokumentêre bewys betaalbaar nie. Opsionele versekering van tot R2 000.00 is beskikbaar en is slegs binnelandse geregistreerde briewe van toepassing.

Date stamp

HADISON PARK
2016-09-26
2
8300
Datum

List of REGISTERED LETTERS
Lys van GEREGISTREERDE BRIEWE
(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)



Post Office

Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor

Name and address of sender:
 Naam en adres van afsender: WADIPA MINING & CONSULTING, P.O. Box 110823, ADISON PARK 8306

Enquiries/Navrae
 Sharecall
 number/nommer
0860 111 502
 www.postoffice.co.za

No	Name and address of addressee Naam en adres van geadreseeerde	Insured amount Versekerde bedrag	Insurance fee Versekeringsgeld	Postage Posgeld	Service fee Diensgeld	Affix Track and Trace customer copy Plak Volg-en-Spoor-Kliëntafskrif
1	Sol Plaatje Municipality P.O. Box 5030, Khy 8300					REGISTERED LETTER (with a domestic insurance option) RC 137 558 682 ZA A BOOK COPY
2	Da Beers Pkby mines, P.O. Box 155, Khy 8300					REGISTERED LETTER (with a domestic insurance option) RC 137 558 696 ZA A BOOK COPY
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

Number of letters posted
 Getal briewe gepos 2 Total
 Totaal R R R R

Signature of client
 Handtekening van kliënt.....

Signature of accepting officer
 Handtekening van aanneembare.....

The value of the contents of these letters is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Compensation is limited to R100.00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof.
 Optional insurance of up to R200.00 is available and applies to domestic registered letters only.

Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie briewe is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir 'n brief wat sonder voorbehoud ontvang word nie. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100.00. Geen vergoeding is sonder dokumentêre bewys betaalbaar nie. Opsionele versekering van tot R2 000.00 is beskikbaar en is slegs binnelandse geregistreeerde briewe van toepassing.





WADALA MINING AND CONSULTING (PTY) LTD

2005/041175/07



PO Box/Posbus 110823

Hadisonpark

Kimbeley

8306

E-mail [woosthuizen950@gmail.com/](mailto:woosthuizen950@gmail.com)

roosthuizen950@gmail.com

Cell nr: 082 870 9973/084 208 9088

Fax no: 086 510 7120

24 September 2016

De Beers Kimberley Mines
PO Box 155
Kimberley
8300

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10108MR**

Dear Stakeholder / Interested and Affected Party

NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A DIAMONDS (KIMBERLITE)

FARM	OWNERSHIP	TITLE DEED
Portion of Erf 4811(Remaining Extent)	Sol Plaatje Municipality.	G6/1923
Erf 4815	De Beers Consolidated Mines (Pty) Ltd	T127/1960, T176/1941
Erf 4812 (Remaining Extent)		
Erf 5024 (Remaining Extent), Kimberley		
TOTAL AREA		232,7688 ha

We hereby inform you that The 2005 and 2007 Retrenchees Kimberley Mines Trust("The applicant") has submitted an application for a Mining Right for Diamonds (kimberlite) in respect of the above mentioned farm situated in the Magisterial District of Kimberley, Northern Cape Province.

The application was submitted to the Regional Manager, Department of Mineral Resources ("DMR") situated at 65 Phakamile Mabija Street, Kimberley, 8301 with contact number 053-807 1700.

The mentioned application was accepted on 31 August 2016 and an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Programme will be submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources within the specified timeframes.

The Public Participation Process is undertaken to ensure compliance with regard to the requirements in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002 as amended -"MPRDA") the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998 as amended -"NEMA") with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2014 ("EIA Regulations –Chapter 6") as well as the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) and the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) where applicable.

We invite you to register and to comment on the Background Information Document relating to the proposed project which is attached hereto for your information. We further attach a comment form for your convenience to be completed which also serves as a registration form as an interested and affected party for this project.

Should we not receive your comments and registration within 30 days from the date of this letter, it will be accepted that you have no comments or concerns to be included as part of the Environmental Management Programme and documentation under this application.

Only registered persons will be contacted for future engagements with regard to this project and registration and comments should be submitted as follows:

- a) Written submissions to **Mr. W Oosthuizen**:
Wadala Mining and Consulting (Pty) Ltd
PO Box 110823
Hadisonpark
Kimberley
8306
Contact Nr. 082 870 9973

- a) Email addressed to **Mr. W Oosthuizen** : woosthuizen950@gmail.com

If you are aware of any other parties who may be interested or affected by this project, please feel free to pass this information onto them or alternatively, provide us with their contact details.

You will be invited to a Public Participation Meeting that will be taking place in the near future, where more information can be obtained on the project and you will also be informed of the method and venue where the relevant Environmental Report/s can be viewed or accessed for comments, should you register.

We look forward to receiving your valued comments.

Yours faithfully



Ms. R.H. Oosthuizen
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)
Wadala Mining and Consulting (Pty) Ltd



WADALA MINING AND CONSULTING (PTY) LTD

2005/041175/07



PO Box/Posbus 110823
Hadisonpark
Kimbeley
8306

E-mail woosthuizen950@gmail.com/
roosthuizen950@gmail.com
Cell nr: 082 870 9973/084 208 9088
Fax no: 086 510 7120

24 September 2016

Sol Plaatje Municipality
The City Manager
PO Box 5030
Kimberley
8301

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10108MR**

Dear Stakeholder / Interested and Affected Party

NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A DIAMONDS (KIMBERLITE)

FARM	OWNERSHIP	TITLE DEED
Portion of Erf 4811(Remaining Extent) Erf 4815 Erf 4812 (Remaining Extent) Erf 5024 (Remaining Extent), Kimberley	Sol Plaatje Municipality. De Beers Consolidated Mines (Pty) Ltd	G6/1923 T127/1960, T176/1941
TOTAL AREA		232,7688 ha

We hereby inform you that The 2005 and 2007 Retrenchees Kimberley Mines Trust("The applicant") has submitted an application for a Mining Right for Diamonds (kimberlite) in respect of the above mentioned farm situated in the Magisterial District of Kimberley, Northern Cape Province.

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PO Box 110823
Hadisonpark
Kimberley
8306
Contact Nr. 082 870 9973

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Yours faithfully



Ms. R.H. Oosthuizen
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)
Wadala Mining and Consulting (Pty) Ltd



WADALA MINING AND CONSULTING (PTY) LTD

2005/041175/07



PO Box/Posbus 110823
Hadisonpark
Kimbeley
8306

E-mail woosthuizen950@gmail.com/
roosthuizen950@gmail.com

Cell nr: 082 870 9973/084 208 9088

Fax no: 086 510 7120

24 September 2016

National Department of Public Works: Kimberley Regional Office
PO Box 1931
Kimberley
8300

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10108MR**

Dear Stakeholder / Interested and Affected Party

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2005/041175/07



PO Box/Posbus 110823
Hadisonpark
Kimbeley
8306

E-mail woosthuizen950@gmail.com/
roosthuizen950@gmail.com

Cell nr: 082 870 9973/084 208 9088

Fax no: 086 510 7120

24 September 2016

Department of Water and Sanitation
Northern Cape
Private Bag X 6101
Kimberley
8300

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10108MR**

Dear Stakeholder / Interested and Affected Party

NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A DIAMONDS (KIMBERLITE)

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2005/041175/07



PO Box/Posbus 110823
Hadisonpark
Kimbeley
8306

E-mail woosthuizen950@gmail.com/
roosthuizen950@gmail.com

Cell nr: 082 870 9973/084 208 9088

Fax no: 086 510 7120

24 September 2016

ESKOM Holdings SOC Limited
Northern Cape Operating Unit: Land Development
PO Box 606
Kimberley
8300

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10108MR**

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NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A DIAMONDS (KIMBERLITE)

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PO Box/Posbus 110823
Hadisonpark
Kimbeley
8306

E-mail woosthuizen950@gmail.com/
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Cell nr: 082 870 9973/084 208 9088
Fax no: 086 510 7120

24 September 2016

Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
Private Bag X 5018
Kimberley
8300

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10108MR**

Dear Stakeholder / Interested and Affected Party

NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A DIAMONDS (KIMBERLITE)

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Fax no: 086 510 7120

24 September 2016

Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Directorate: Forestry Management
PO Box 2782
Upington
8800

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10108MR**

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Cell nr: 082 870 9973/084 208 9088

Fax no: 086 510 7120

24 September 2016

Department of Environment and Nature Conservation
Private Bag X6102
Kimberley
8300

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10108MR**

Dear Stakeholder / Interested and Affected Party

NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A DIAMONDS (KIMBERLITE)

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24 September 2016

SANRAL
PO Box 415
Pretoria
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Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10108MR**

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24 September 2016

Transnet
PO Box 72501
Parkview
2122

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10108MR**

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Contact Nr. 082 870 9973

- a) Email addressed to : woosthuizen950@gmail.com

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We look forward to receiving your valued comments.

Yours faithfully



Ms. R.H. Oosthuizen
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)
Wadala Mining and Consulting (Pty) Ltd



WADALA MINING AND CONSULTING (PTY) LTD

2005/041175/07



PO Box/Posbus 110823
Hadisonpark
Kimbeley
8306

E-mail woosthuizen950@gmail.com/
roosthuizen950@gmail.com

Cell nr: 082 870 9973/084 208 9088

Fax no: 086 510 7120

24 September 2016

South African Heritage Resources Agency
PO Box 4637
Cape Town
8000

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10108MR**

Dear Stakeholder / Interested and Affected Party

NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A DIAMONDS (KIMBERLITE)

FARM	OWNERSHIP	TITLE DEED
Portion of Erf 4811(Remaining Extent) Erf 4815 Erf 4812 (Remaining Extent) Erf 5024 (Remaining Extent), Kimberley	Sol Plaatje Municipality. De Beers Consolidated Mines (Pty) Ltd	G6/1923 T127/1960, T176/1941
TOTAL AREA		232,7688 ha

We hereby inform you that The 2005 and 2007 Retrenchees Kimberley Mines Trust("The applicant") has submitted an application for a Mining Right for Diamonds (kimberlite) in respect of the above mentioned farm situated in the Magisterial District of Kimberley, Northern Cape Province.

The application was submitted to the Regional Manager, Department of Mineral Resources ("DMR") situated at 65 Phakamile Mabija Street, Kimberley, 8301 with contact number 053-807 1700.

The mentioned application was accepted on 31 August 2016 and a Environmental Scoping Report as well as the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and Environmental

Management Programme will be submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources within the specified timeframes.

The Public Participation Process is undertaken to ensure compliance with regard to the requirements in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002 as amended -"MPRDA") the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998 as amended -"NEMA") with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2014 ("EIA Regulations –Chapter 6") as well as the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) and the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) where applicable.

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WADALA MINING AND CONSULTING (PTY) LTD

2005/041175/07



PO Box/Posbus 110823
Hadisonpark
Kimbeley
8306

E-mail woosthuizen950@gmail.com/
roosthuizen950@gmail.com

Cell nr: 082 870 9973/084 208 9088

Fax no: 086 510 7120

24 September 2016

Department of Mineral Resources
Private Bag X6093
Kimberley
8300

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10108MR**

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2005/041175/07



PO Box/Posbus 110823
Hadisonpark
Kimbeley
8306

E-mail [woosthuizen950@gmail.com/](mailto:woosthuizen950@gmail.com)
roosthuizen950@gmail.com

Cell nr: 082 870 9973/084 208 9088

Fax no: 086 510 7120

24 September 2016

National Department of Public Works
Private Bag X5002
Kimberley
8300

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10108MR**

Dear Stakeholder / Interested and Affected Party

NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A DIAMONDS (KIMBERLITE)

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**THE 2005 AND 2007 RETRENCHEES-
KIMBERLEY MINES TRUST**

Background Information Document

Public participation process

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR A MINING RIGHT
FOR DIAMONDS (IN KIMBERLITES) IN TERMS OF THE
MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES
DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (ACT 28 OF 2002), THE
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998
(ACT 107 OF 1998); THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS 2014; THE NATIONAL
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: WASTE ACT, 2008
(ACT NO. 59 OF 2008) AND THE NATIONAL WATER ACT
1998, (ACT 36 OF 1998).**

NC30/5/1/2/2/10108MR

**ERF 4811, ERF 4815, REMAINDER OF ERF 4812 AND A PORTION OF ERF 5024
IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT OF KIMBERLEY, NORTHERN CAPE**

*Compiled by Ms. R.H. Oosthuizen
Wadala Mining and Consulting (Pty) Ltd*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

We must inform you that the 2005 and 2007 Retrenchees-Kimberley Mines Trust (“The applicant”) has applied for a Mining Right on Erf 4811, Erf 4815, Remainder of Erf 4812 and a Portion of Erf 5024 in the Administrative District of Kimberley, Northern Cape Province (232,7688ha).

The application was submitted to the Regional Manager, Department of Mineral Resources (“DMR”) situated at 65 Phakamile Mabija Street, Kimberley, 8301 with contact number 053 – 80 71700. The mentioned application was accepted on 31 August 2016 and the prescribed Scoping Report must be submitted on or before 14 October 2016.

2. PURPOSE OF THE BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

The purpose of this document is:

- To notify potential stakeholders of the application for a Mining Right for diamonds (in kimberlites) which was submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) with Reference NC30/5/1/2/2/10108MR
- Provide background information regarding the proposed Mining Right application for the 2005 and 2007 Retrenchees-Kimberley Mines Trust.
- Invite potential stakeholders to register themselves as interested and affected parties and to raise issues of importance, share their input, comments and or concerns which will be incorporated into the Environmental Management Programme.
- To inform the Affected and Interested Parties of the requirements in terms of all Governing Legislation applicable to this process.

The 2005 and 2007 Retrenchees-Kimberley Mines Trust seeks to gather comments, suggestions, issues and concerns from all stakeholders.

3. A BRIEF OVERVIEW

The 2005 and 2007 Retrenchees-Kimberley Mines Trust (“The applicant”) has applied for a Mining Right on the above mentioned Erwen situated in the Magisterial District of Kimberley, Northern Cape Province to mine for diamonds (in kimberlites).

The Colville Tailings Deposit (CTD) is located to the north of Kimberley. The CTD is situated directly north of the Florianville neighbourhood, Northern Cape, South Africa.

3.1 Proposed activity description

The focus will be to mechanically remove the tailings material by means of an excavator and front-end loader, loading it onto 40 t trucks and transporting the material (mineral resource) to a Dense Media Separator plant facility (DMS).

The tailings deposit will be excavated (opencast method) with an excavator up to the original soil level, stockpiled next to an open area and loaded onto the trucks by a front end loader. The trucks will transport the tailings via an existing road, which will be upgraded to the required safety standard. No provincial roads will be used. Only the old tailings deposit will be mined and no in situ reserve will be excavated.

At the processing plant the run of mine tailings will be fed onto a grizzly for the screening out oversize material. The tailings will be processed through a screening and crushing section for delivery to a 75 tph DMS recovery plant and associated equipment. In terms of the commercial agreement the Erven (Erf 4815, Erf 4812, Erf 5024) must be cleared within five years. Erf 4811 will be used for all processing and dumping operations with an agreement entered into with the Municipality.)

3.2 Rehabilitation

The Colville dump is an existing historical kimberlite mine dump that is known from the 1930's to the surrounding community and the different organs of State. The mining site with specific reference to the tailings deposit area needs urgent rehabilitation.

The reclamation of the Tailings Dump facility should be seen as a positive move whereby the impact on land use and land capability would be mitigated, although the Tailings Dump reclamation project is going to take 5 years to complete. From a socio-economic point of view this could only be a positive development with the regard to impacts on adjacent properties and the value thereof as the dumps will be removed from the immediate adjacent residential area.

Rehabilitation of the Tailings Dump will be done concurrently as material is transported to the processing site. Access road rehabilitation will be carried out when all material had been removed at the end of the reclamation activity. Rehabilitated sites will be monitored after reclamation has been completed to ensure vegetation growth re-occurs.

On completion of the mining operation, the various surfaces, including the access road, will finally be rehabilitated as follows:

- Any compacted area will be ripped to a depth of 300mm,
- Where possible, the topsoil or growth medium will be returned and landscaped.
- All equipment and other items used during the operational period will be removed from the site.

Rehabilitation of the secured storage areas

Upon the completion of the mining operation, the above areas will be cleared of any remaining contaminated soil which will be placed in acceptable containers and removed with any other industrial waste to a recognized disposing facility by an approved waste removal company.

All buildings, structures or objects in the secured storage areas shall be dealt with in accordance with regulation 44 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002.

The surface will be ripped or ploughed to a depth of at least 300 mm, where possible, and any available topsoil, previously stored adjacent the site, distributed evenly to its original depth over the entire area. The area will then be fertilized if necessary (based on a soil analysis).

The site will be seeded with a vegetation seed mix adapted to reflect the local indigenous flora if necessary.

Any other disturbed areas will be rehabilitated as described under the relevant activities.

Submission of information

Reports on rehabilitation and monitoring will be submitted annually to the Department of Mineral Resources - Kimberley, as described in the NEMA regulations published 20 November 2015, Appendix 3.

Maintenance (Aftercare)

Maintenance after closure will mainly concern the regular inspection and monitoring and/or completion of the re-vegetation programme.

The aim of this Environmental Management Programme is for rehabilitation to be stable and self-sufficient so that the least possible aftercare is required.

The aim with the closure of the mine will be to create an acceptable post-mine environment and land-use.

After-effects following closure

- **Acid mine drainage**
No potential for bad quality leachate or acid mine drainage development exist after mine closure.
- **Long term impact on ground water.**
No after effect on the groundwater yield or quality is expected especially if the actions which will be contained in the Environmental Management Programme is implemented
- **Long-term stability of rehabilitated land**
One of the main aims of any rehabilitated ground will be to obtain a self-sustaining and stable environment as an end result.



Figure1. Erf 4811, Erf 4815, Remainder of Erf 4812 and a Portion of Erf 5024 in the Administrative District of Kimberley locality indicated in red

3.3 Foreseen Environmental Impacts

3.3.1 Geology

Source of the impact

Mechanical reclamation operation of the tailings material (mineral resource) that will be removed in totality to a plant facility (PF).

Description of the impact

The geology has already been destroyed as part of the historically opencast and underground mining operations. The result of processing of the original ore material was the generation of tailings deposit that are being found on the mining site.

During the next 5 years the existing tailings deposit are going to be reclaimed in its entirety up to the original soil footprint and surface level and the tailings material will be loaded and hauled to an existing PF. The entire reclamation project should be seen as a rehabilitation exercise that will mean that the tailings deposit footprint areas are being rehabilitated and removed from the immediate and adjacent residential area to an identified site (Erf 4811).

3.3.2 Topography

Source of the impact

Disturbance of the surface drainage by mechanical reclamation of TD tailings material.

Description of the impact

- **Change in landform:**

No new permanent landscape features will be created, by upgrading access roads, contractor office site, and temporary stockpiles of tailings.

The original topographical form and level will be obtained through the reclamation of the (TD) up to the underlying soil footprint.

- **Disturbance of the surface drainage:**

The surface drainage as such is already disturbed as the result of previous mining activities (opencast mining and the resultant tailings deposit facility and rock dumps, etc.

3.3.3 Soil

Source of the impact

Colville TD reclamation operation:

- Establishment of certain infrastructure and also impacts from historical mining operations.

Spillage of hazardous material; runoff.

The mixing of soil during site preparation, compaction there-off and potential pollution (spillages of fuel and oil etc.).

Description of the impact

The access road & site office establishment, and eventually rehabilitation of listed structures will cause the compaction of soil. At the same time a certain surface area is therefore alienated (although only temporarily).

The Colville tailings dump comprises of excavations not all associated with mining and the historic tailings deposit (TD) that had already compacted and alienated a certain surface area. The active mining surface area (alienated) would be restricted to the indicated (mapped) TD site at any given time (in relation to area of application of the mining right of (232.7688ha) for the next 5 years. With the ultimate removal and rehabilitation of the TD footprint areas the compaction of the surface areas will be alleviated.

There is a possibility that equipment may leak oil during the mining process, thus causing surface spillages. The hydrocarbon soil contamination will render the soil unusable unless it is decontaminated and treated. The storage of fuels on site might have an impact on soil if not properly monitored and maintained to avoid leakages. There is the potential that contaminated soil can be carried through runoff to contaminate water resources and soil stockpiled for rehabilitation. Soil pollution is therefore possible, but through mitigation it can be minimised.

Loss of soil fertility and soil degradation

3.3.4 Land Capability

Source of the impact

Colville TD reclamation operation

Description of the impact

Existing loss of land capability which could support infrastructure such as housing.

The area (occupied by the existing Tailings Deposit) where the reclamation operations will focus, is and had been alienated for any other form of land use. No other activity is currently possible other than mining.

Once the tailings (TD) have been reclaimed and the footprint areas properly being rehabilitated, some vegetation cover will be established. The Tailings Dump (TD) reclamation exercise should be seen as a big positive action to ensure some return of land capability.

3.3.5 Land Use

Source of the impact

Colville TD reclamation operation

Description of the impact

Loss of economic function of disturbed area during mining activities and potential loss of land capability post mining (limited to the reclamation areas).

Existing change in land use in particular areas impacted on by previous mining activities (Tailings deposit facilities, etc):

The area (occupied by the existing Colville Tailings Deposit) where the reclamation operations will focus is and had been alienated for any other form of land use. No other activity is currently possible other than mining.

Once the tailings deposit (TD) is being totally reclaimed and the footprint areas properly being rehabilitated, some vegetation cover will be established.

Therefore the whole TD reclamation exercise should be seen as a positive rehabilitation activity which will ensure the return of a possible alternative land use option after a few years.

3.3.6 Vegetation (Encouragement of bush encroachment)

Source of the impact

Clearing of vegetation; disturbances through mining activities.

Description of the impact

The possibility exists that bush encroaching species can multiply as a result of the disturbance interference in the current natural ecosystem. While general clearing of the area and mining activities destroy natural vegetation, bush encroaching plants can increase due to their opportunistic nature in disturbed areas. If encroaching plants establish in disturbed areas, it may lower potential for future land use and decrease biodiversity. With proper mitigation, the impacts can be substantially reduced.

3.3.7 Proliferation of alien vegetation

Source of the impact

Clearing of vegetation; mining activities.

Description of the impact

The extent of alien invasive species in the area can increase as a result of the mining in the current natural ecosystem. While general clearing of the area and mining activities destroy natural vegetation, invasive plants can increase due to their opportunistic nature in disturbed areas. If invasive plants establish in disturbed areas, it may cause an impact beyond the boundaries of the mining site. These alien invasive species are thus a threat to surrounding natural vegetation and can result in the decrease of biodiversity and ecological value of the area. Therefore, if alien invasive species are not controlled and managed, their propagation into new areas could have a high impact on the surrounding natural vegetation in the long term. With proper mitigation, the impacts can be substantially reduced.

3.3.8 Loss of flora with conservation concern

Source of the impact

Removal of listed or protected plant species; during the construction of roads (tracks), as well as other necessary infrastructure; the placement of stockpiles; and the clearing of vegetation for mining.

Description of the impact

It is possible that protected species will be destroyed during the mining operation.

3.3.9 Loss of and disturbance to indigenous vegetation

Source of the impact

The construction of roads, as well as other necessary infrastructure; the placement of stockpiles; and the clearing of vegetation for mining, materials storage and topsoil stockpiles; vehicular movement.

Loading and hauling activities will disturb indigenous vegetation that has established over the past 100 years on the disturbed area where the Colville dump was established.

Wind erosion from the TD complex and other adjacent surface areas devoid of vegetation cover.

Description of the impact

Construction and mining activities on site will reduce the natural habitat for ecological systems to continue their operation. The Vehicle traffic generates dust which can reduce the growth success and seed dispersal of many small plant species.

The majority of the surface area is already disturbed by existing mining activities (Open pits, tailings deposits, waste rock dumps, access roads, etc.)

Loss of vegetation and dust coverage of adjacent vegetation.

3.3.10 Disturbance, displacement and killing of fauna

Source of the impact

The flora which normally serves as habitat for animals has already been disturbed and (changed by the existing TD complex and other associated mining activities) and may further be disturbed by the mining activities.

Clearance of vegetation in order to reclaim the Tailings Dump(TD).

Increase in noise and vibration; human and vehicular movement on site resulting from the reclamation operation in mining activities.

Description of the impact

Existing wildlife habitat destruction /change / disturbance

The transformation of natural habitats due to mining and associated infrastructure will result in the loss of habitat affected individual species, and ecological processes. In turn this will result in the displacement of faunal species dependent upon such habitat. Increased noise and vibration due to mining activities will disturb and possibly displace birds and other wildlife. Fast moving vehicles take a heavy toll in the form of road kills of small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and a large number of invertebrates.

The construction of the mining and associated infrastructure will result in the loss of connectivity and fragmentation of natural habitats. Fragmentation of habitat will lead to the loss of migration corridors, in turn resulting in degeneration of the affected population's genetic make-up. This results in a subsequent loss of genetic variability between meta-populations occurring within the study site. Pockets of fragmented natural habitats hinder the growth and development of populations.

As rehabilitation progresses the habitat of certain species will be restored/created (Closure objective). Animals will probably only move back when human movement is limited.

3.3.11 Surface Water

Source of the impact

The clearance of vegetation and the traffic on access roads will all contribute to an increase in the silt load.

Description of the impact

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

Increased silt load

3.3.12 Ground Water

Source of the impact

Mining activities associated with the reclaiming of the Tailings Dump using heavy equipment such as excavators, trucks and front-end loaders.

Description of the impact

Possible Pollution of underground water sources with possible spillages from diesel or oil from earth moving equipment, truck, etc. could become a source of groundwater pollution, if not handled responsibly. Any re-fuelling of equipment will be restricted to the temporary storage area.

The containment of run-off water on site (to prevent potentially contaminated run-off entering the surface water stream) and the disturbance of the ore body surface during the loading of tailings may result in a higher rate of ingress and may cause the contamination of groundwater.

The TD reclamation operation is a dry mechanically loading and hauling operation and therefore would not have an impact.

Water for dust suppression purposes (roads, slimes load on trucks, etc.) will be supplied by water from the Municipality.

3.3.13 Air quality deterioration

Source of the impact

Colville TD reclamation operation.

Sources of atmospheric emissions associated with the mining operations are likely to include fugitive dust from reclamation activities and vehicle entrainment of gravel roads.

Description of the impact

Dust will be generated during the mechanically reclamation of the tailings (excavating, stockpiling, loading) and transportation (hauling with 40 ton trucks) via gravel roads (mine access roads and public roads)

3.3.14 Noise and vibration

Source of the impact

Colville TD reclamation operation will increase continuous noise levels; the disruption of current ambient noise levels; and the disruption of sensitive receptors by means of increased noise and vibration. This is particularly relevant to IAPs that reside in close proximity to the mining/ reclamation site location.

Description of the impact

Noise will be generated during the mechanically tailings reclamation operation (excavating, stockpiling & loading and transportation). Noise will be a nuisance factor.

The TD reclamation operation is located on an existing Tailings Dump site, known as the Colville Dumps. Recently only illegal mining activities have taken place in the area.

The residential area is located on the southern boundary (100m away) of the site. Mine Management should adhere to the requirements in terms of the Mine Health and Safety Act. Loading will only take place during day time hours.

3.3.15 Heritage resources (Archaeological and Cultural Sites)

Source of the impact

Colville TD reclamation operations can mine through or destroy sites of cultural and heritage importance

Description of the impact

The deterioration or destruction of sites of cultural and heritage importance.

No evidence could as yet be found of any such sites and/or objects on the TD reclamation site itself.

Should any heritage features and/or objects be located or observed, a heritage specialist will be contacted immediately. Observed or located heritage features and/or objects may not be disturbed or removed in any way until such time that a heritage specialist has been able to make an assessment as to the significance of the site (or material) in question. This is valid for graves and cemeteries as well.

3.3.16 Visual Aspects

Source of the impact

The Colville TD reclamation infrastructure, the reclamation of the kimberlite and visibility of dust will be sources of impact.

Description of the impact

The TD reclamation operation will be visible from the Florianville residential area and industrial area of Kimberley.

The mechanical tailings reclamation operation will take 5 years to complete. After 5 years no tailings deposit will be visible anymore. The TD footprint areas will be rehabilitated and will blend in with the surrounding landscape. The operation may have some positive impact on the visual aspects once the Tailings Dump has been removed from the closest residential boundary.

3.3.17 Traffic

Source of the impact

The amount of vehicles will increase with the mining in the area.

Description of the impact

Potential negative impacts on traffic safety and deterioration of the existing road networks.

3.3.18 Socio Economics

Source of the impact

Additional employment opportunities created.

Description of the impact

The mining operation can create various job opportunities for local people. The mining activities can also destroy the land capability and land use although it is unlikely as the dumps are removed to original surface level.

There would be an increase in Socio – Economic Activity at local level.

The project in itself would ensure that approximately 31 workers would be provided with employment. The projected TD reclamation operations will proceed until 2021 (5 years). Job creation plays a major role in increasing the economic well-being of employees and their dependants.

Once all TD reclamation operations cease the associated employment would no longer be available which would then again have a negative socio economic impact in so far as economic activity is concerned.

3.3.19 Interested & Affected Parties

Source of the impact

Colville TD reclamation operation can create loss of trust and a good standing relationship between the IAPs and the mining company.

Description of the impact

- Loss of potential for the area; influx of workers to the area increases health risks and loitering (resulting in lack of security and safety); negative impact of employment loss during closure.
- Dust from the reclamation operation and also the dust from access roads when trucks travel gravel roads (mine and public).
- Accidents: vehicles need to adhere to speed limits.
- Fire prevention: The mine should also prevent any fire from starting at the mine and spreading towards the adjacent residential area.

3.4 Listed Activities applied for in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA)

Table 1: Listed and Specified Activities

<p>NAME OF ACTIVITY</p> <p>(E.g. for prospecting – drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route, etc. ... etc. ... etc.) E.g. for prospecting – excavations, blasing, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, Loading, hauling and transport, Water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc. ... etc. ... etc.)</p>	<p>Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m²</p>	<p>LISTED ACTIVITY</p> <p>(Mark with an X where applicable or affected).</p>	<p>APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE</p> <p>(GNR 544, GNR 545 or GNR 546)</p>	<p>WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORISATION</p> <p>(Indicate whether an authorisation is required in terms of the Waste Management Act). (Mark with an X)</p>
<p>Activity 17 of the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 ("NEMA") Listing Notice 2</p> <p>Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a mining right as contemplated in section 22 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002 ("MPRDA"), including associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to the extraction of a mineral resource, including activities for which an exemption has been issued in terms of section 106 of the MPRDA.</p>	<p>232.7688ha on Erf 4811, 4815, 4812, 5024 ("Collville Area").</p> <p>In terms of the agreement concluded between De Beers Consolidated Mines Proprietary Limited ("DBCM") and The 2005 and 2007 Retrenchees – Kimberley Mines Trust (the "Retrenchees" or about 22 July 2016 (the "Agreement") the CTD on Erf 4815, 4812, 5024 must be cleared within five years. Erf 4811 will be used for all processing and dumping operations.</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>GNR 984</p>	
<p>Activity 21 of NEMA Listing Notice 2</p> <p>Any activity including the operation of that activity associated with the primary</p>	<p>[12.7418ha] on Erf 4811.</p> <p>Erf 4811 will be used for all</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>GNR 984</p>	

processing of a mineral resource including winning, reduction, extraction, classifying, concentrating, crushing, screening and washing but excluding the smelting, beneficiation, refining, calcining or gasification of the mineral resource in which case activity 6 in this Notice applies.	processing and dumping operations.			
Activity 24(ii) of NEMA Listing Notice 1 The development of haul roads 15m wide with no reserve	±20 000m ² on the Colville Area.	X	GNR983	
Activity 56(ii) of NEMA Listing Notice 1 The continuous lengthening (and rehabilitation) of haul roads 15m wide with no reserve	±20 000m ² on the Colville Area.	X	GNR983	
Activity 15 of NEMA Listing Notice 2 The clearance of an area of more than 20 ha of indigenous vegetation	A total of 40 hectares will be physically disturbed were the CTD will be removed from Erf 4815, 4812, 5024 and re-processed and dumped on Erf 4811. (In terms of the Agreement Erf 4815, 4812, 5024 must be cleared within five years. Erf 4811 will be used for all processing and dumping operations.)	X	GNR984	
Activity 14 of NEMA Listing Notice 1 The development of infrastructure for the storage and handling of dangerous goods (fuel) in containers with a combined capacity of 80m ³ or more but not exceeding 500m ³ .	±80m ³ on Erf 4811.	X	GNR 983	
Activity 6 of Listing Notice 2 The development of or changes to facilities or infrastructure for	On Erf 4811. Extent to be confirmed .	X	GNR984	

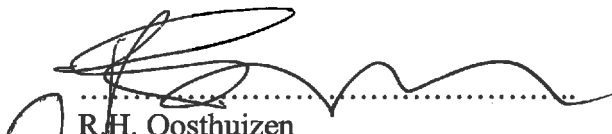
any process or activity which requires a permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution or effluent.	This is required for the Return Water Dam.			
Activity 9 of Category A under the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008	The disposal of inert waste to Erf 4811 in excess of 25 tons but not exceeding 25 000 tons, excluding the disposal of such waste for the purposes of levelling and building which has been authorised by or under other legislation.		GNR 633	X
Activity 15 of Category A under the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008 The continuous establishment and reclamation of temporary stockpiles resulting from activities which require a mining right.	±500m ² [12.7418ha] on Erf 4811.		GNR 633	X
OTHER ACTIVITIES (Associated infrastructure not considered to be listed activities) Temporary Workshop Facilities Storage Facilities Concrete Bund walls and diesel Depots Ablution Facilities Topsoil Stockpiles Overburden Stockpiles	±300m ² ±3000m ² ±250m ² ±25m ² ±500m ² ±500m ²		NOT LISTED	

3.5 Decommissioning phase/ Closure Period:

The decommissioning phase will only commence once all the mining is completed. During decommissioning all erected structures, e.g. chemical toilets, fences on demarcated areas, equipment and access roads on permission of the surface owners will be rehabilitated to an accepted standard. Rehabilitation will be done as far as practically possible concurrently with the mining and it is envisaged that only limited outstanding work will be necessary when mining ceases.

4. CONCLUSION

It is clear that the destruction of the natural habitat in the mining area is inevitable and that there would be both positive and negative impacts related to the mining activities. The significance of these impacts will however be determined by the success of the mitigation measures that will be implemented by mine management in line with the Approved Environmental Management Programme report.



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R.H. Oosthuizen
Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Wadala Mining and Consulting (Pty) Ltd