



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 PROSPECTING.

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:	KIMCRUSH (Pty) Ltd
TEL NO:	0726799556 (Mr H Pan) 082 466 6633
FAX NO:	086 501 9252 086 510 7120 (Wadala Mining and Consulting)
POSTAL ADDRESS:	PO Box 28832 DANHOF Boemfontein 9310
PHYSICAL ADDRESS:	Farm Vooruitzicht KIMBERLEY 8301
FILE REFERENCE NUMBER SAMRAD:	(NC) 30/5/1/1/3/2/1/10118 MR

IMPORANT 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 permit are submitted in the exact format of, and provide all the information required in terms of, this template. Furthermore please be advised that failure to submit the information required in the format provided in this template will be regarded as a failure to meet the requirements of the Regulation and will lead to the Environmental Authorisation being refused.

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

OBJECTIVE OF THE SCOPING PROCESS

- 1) The objective of the scoping process 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.

SCOPING REPORT

2) Contact Person and correspondence address:

a) Details of:

i) 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 Mullin Street, Hadisonpark 8301
 Postal Address: P O Box 110823, Hadisonpark 8306

ii) Expertise of the EAP:

(1) The qualifications of the EAP:

(With evidence attached as Appendix 1)

Masters in Environmental Management (UFS)
 B-Comm in Human and Industrial- Psychology (NWU)

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

(Attach the EAP's curriculum vitae as Appendix 2)

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.

b) Description of the property:

Farm Name:	A Portion of Portion 1 and a Portion of Portion 351 of the farm Vooruitzicht 81
Application area (Ha)	176.3574
Magisterial district:	Kimberley
Distance and direction from nearest town	The Kimcrush Dolerite quarry is located approximately 5 kilometres (Km) west of Kimberley in the Northern Cape Province of South Africa. The site is accessible from Johannesburg 478km to the north and Bloemfontein, 165 km to the east via modern tarred access roads and services, with gravel roads providing internal access to all portions of the project area. The Kimberley Airport is located about 10km to the south of Kimberley.
21 digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	C0370000000008100001 C0370000000008100351

c) Locality Map:

(show nearest town, scale not smaller than 1:250 000 attached as Appendix 3)

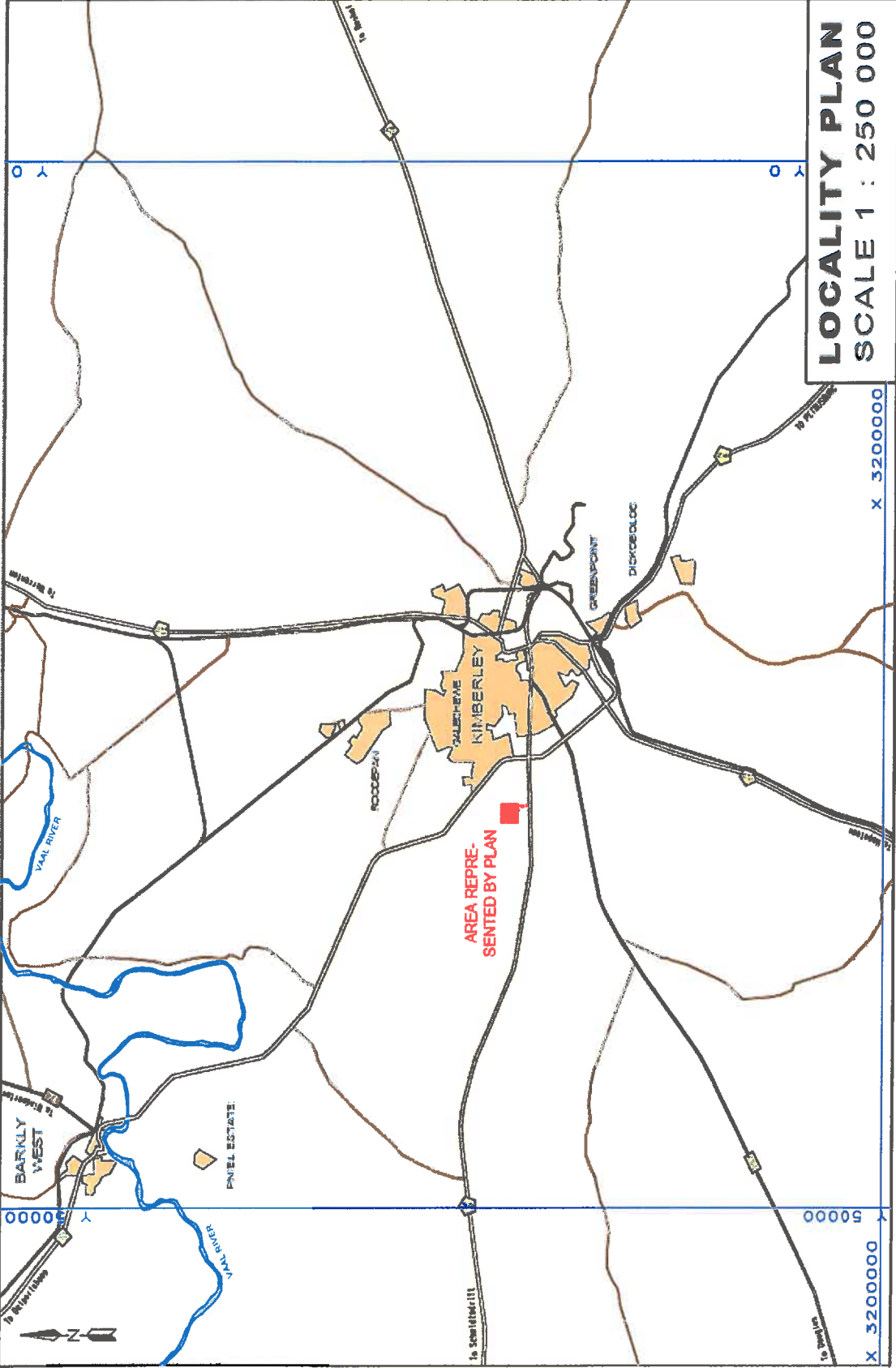


Figure 1: Locality Map

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 and attach as Appendix 4)

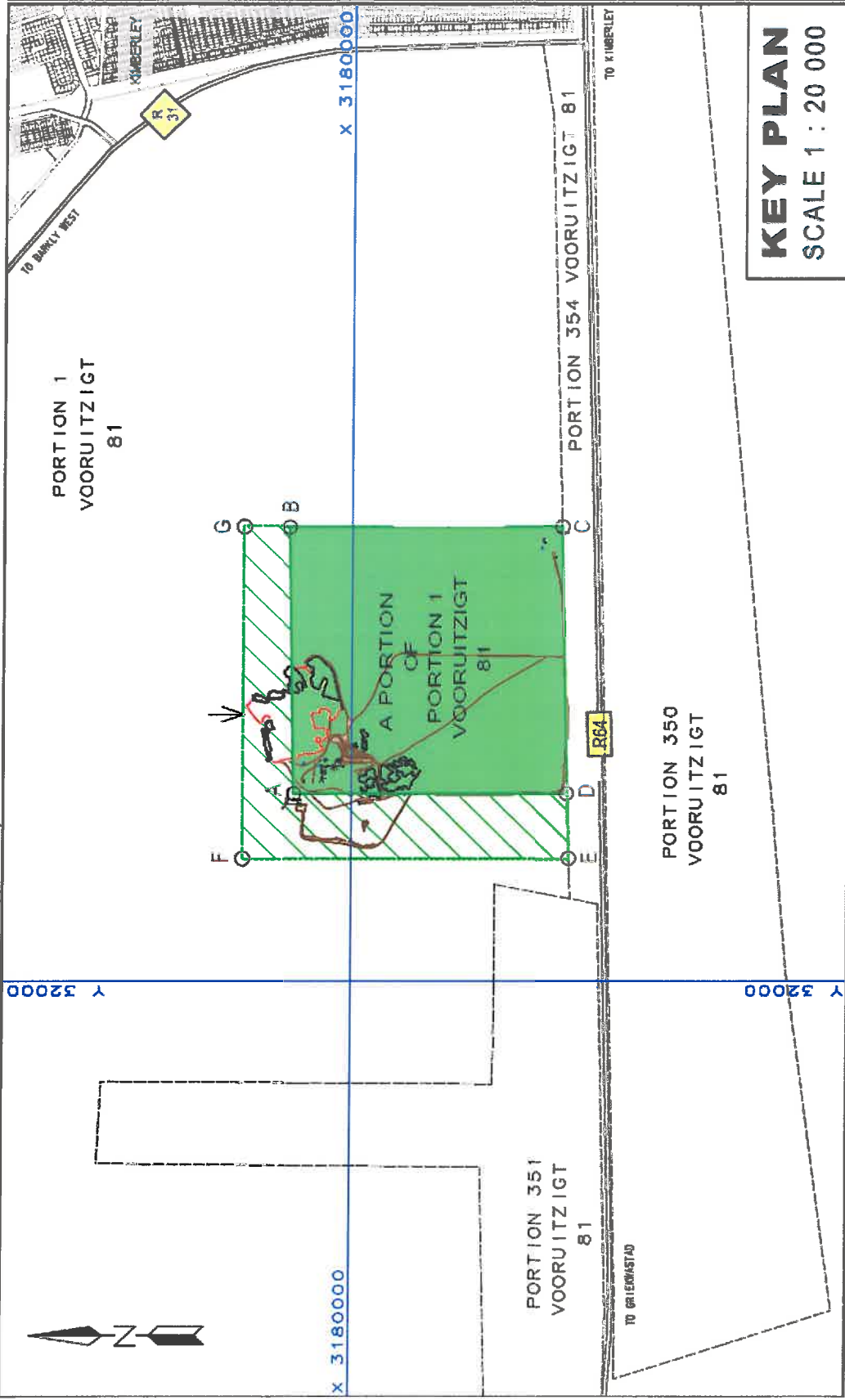


Figure 2: Infrastructure site layout plan

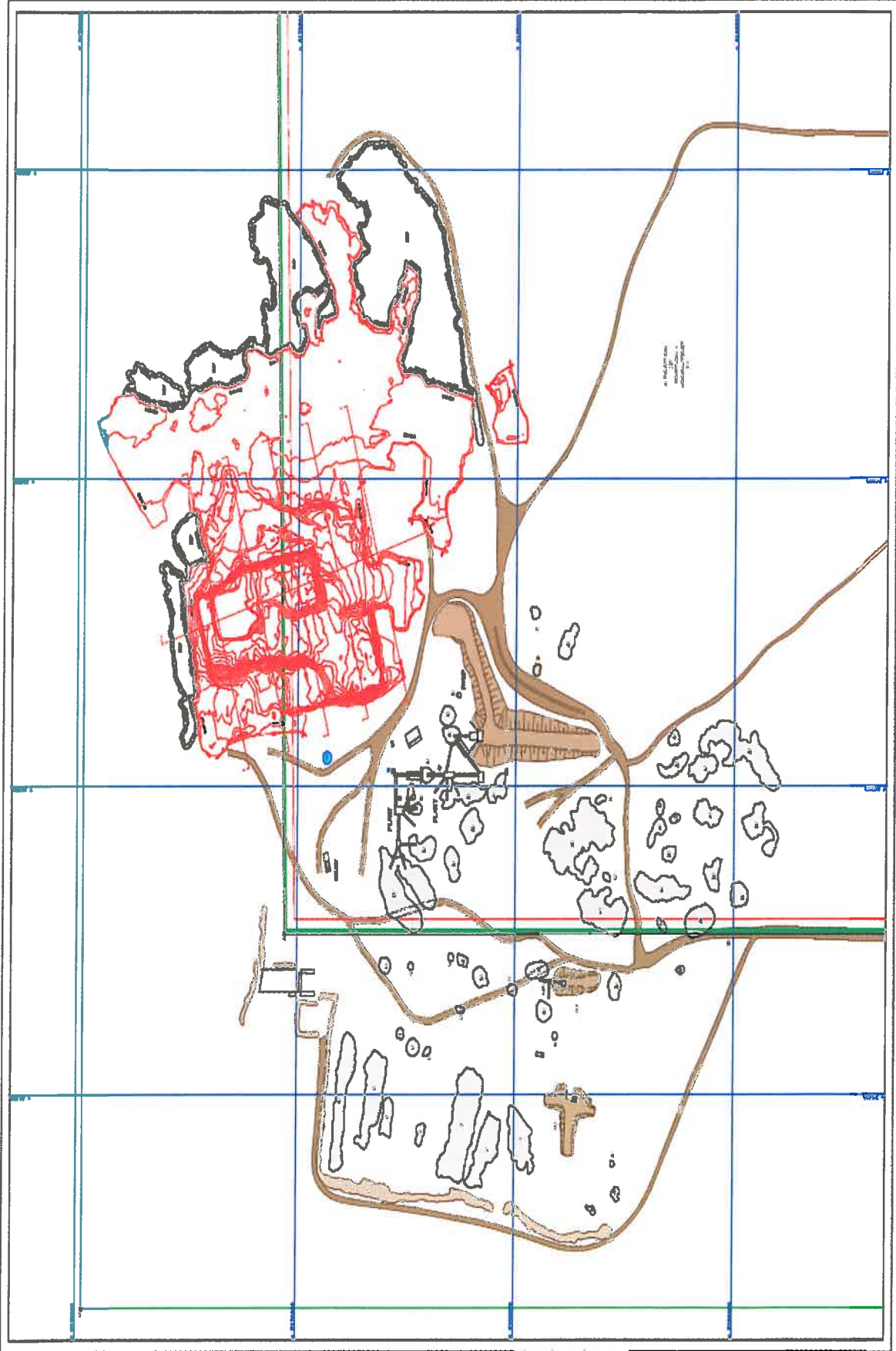


Figure 3. Infrastructure site layout plan 1:1000

NAME OF ACTIVITY (E.g. for prospecting – drill site, site camp, ablation facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route, etc. ... etc. ... etc. E.g. for mining – excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, Loading, hauling and transport, Water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablation, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc. ... etc. ... etc.)	Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m ²	LISTED ACTIVITY (Mark with an X where applicable or affected).	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE (GNR 544, GNR 545 or GNR 546)	WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORISATION (Indicate whether an authorisation is required in terms of the Waste Management Act). (Mark with an X)
(Activity 17 of 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), 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 Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002).	176.3574 ha application lodged for a surveyed portion or farm 81, Voortuitzicht Kimberley.	X	GNR984: Activity 17: "Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a mining right [section 22 of MPRDA], including infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to the extraction of a mineral resource ..."	
(Activity 21 of 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. Activity 21 of listing Notice 2)	176.3574ha	X	GNR984: Activity 21: "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."	

➤ Mining Area (Pit):

<p>The mining process will be initiated by drilling of blast holes. These holes will then be blasted where after the ore will be loaded from the open excavations and hauled to the crushing plant.</p>				
<p>Activity 24(iii) The development of haul roads 15m wide with no reserve</p>	±10 000m ²	X	<p>NEMA LN1 (GNR983) Activity 24(ii): "The development of – (ii)a road with a reserve wider than 13,5 meters, or where no reserve exists where the road is wider than 8 meters."</p>	
<p>Activity 56(ii) The continuous lengthening (and rehabilitation) of haul roads 15m wide with no reserve</p>	±10 000m ²	X	<p>NEMA LN1 (GNR983) Activity 56(ii): "The widening of a road by more than 6 meters, or the lengthening of a road by more than 1 kilometer – (ii) where no reserve exists, where the existing road is wider than 8 meters..."</p>	
<p>Activity 15 The clearance of an area of more than 20 ha of indigenous vegetation</p>	On the total hectares of the area a total of 15 hectares will be physically disturbed were the crushers 1 quarry and offices, weighbridge will be.	X	<p>NEMA LN2 (GNR984) Activity 15: "The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation, excluding where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for- (i) The undertaking of a linear activity; or (ii) Maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan."</p>	
<p>Activity 21 The operation directly relates to activities associated with the primary processing of a mineral resource.</p>	±600m ²	X	<p>NEMA LN2 (GNR 984) Activity 21: "Any activity including the operation of that activity associated with the primary processing of a mineral resource including winning, reduction, extraction, classifying, concentrating, crushing,</p>	

<p>Activity 10 The development of infrastructure for the storage and handling of dangerous goods (fuel) in containers with a combined capacity of between 30 and 80m³.</p>	<p>±80m³</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>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."</p>	
<p>Activity 15 The continuous establishment and reclamation of temporary stockpiles resulting from activities which require a mining right.</p>	<p>±500m²</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>NEMA LN3 (GNR 985) GNR985 : Activity 10: "The development of facilities or infrastructure for the storage, or storage and handling of a dangerous good, where such storage good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of 30 but not exceeding 80 cubic meters." NEMWA Category A (GNR 633) GNR984 : Activity 15: "The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation, excluding where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for- (i) The undertaking of a linear activity; or (ii) Maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan."</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>Activity 15 The establishment of residue deposits resulting from activities which require a mining right.</p>	<p>To be confirmed by specialist</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>NEMWA:Category B GNR 632: Activity 11: "The establishment or reclamation of a residue stockpile or residue deposit resulting from activities which require a mining right...."</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>OTHER ACTIVITIES (Associated infrastructure not considered to be listed activities) Temporary Workshop Facilities Storage Facilities</p>	<p>±300m² ±3000m²</p>		<p>NOT LISTED</p>	

<p>Concrete Bund walls and diesel Depots Fuel Storage facility (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.</p> <p>Ablution Facilities</p> <p>Topsoil Stockpiles</p> <p>Overburden Stockpiles</p> <p>Weighbridge</p> <p>Control room</p> <p>Parkhome offices</p>	<p>±250m²</p> <p>±25m²</p> <p>±500m²</p> <p>±500m²</p> <p>127.27m²</p> <p>29.22m²</p> <p>60m² pre-fabricated office blocks on concrete</p>			
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ii) Description of the activities to be undertaken:

(Describe methodology or technology to be employed, and for a linear activity, a description of the route of the activity.)

No Metallurgical testing of the aggregate has been performed. Currently the process route comprises stripping of overburden of red soil and weathered dolerite to access the competent dolerite. The weathered dolerite is hauled to a screen to screen the gravel to size Oversize weathered dolerite is crushed and screened. Screened gravel is stockpiled and sold to customers who either collect from site or it is delivered to the customer worksite.

Crushing Method:**Technique**

After stripping the competent dolerite is drilled and blasted by blasting contractors. After blasting the dolerite is loaded and hauled to the crushing plant where the dolerite is crushed to various sizes of aggregate. The aggregate generated are ballast, crusher sand, crusher dust, 19mm, 13mm, 9.5mm and 6.7mm stone.

Technology

The equipment used is excavators, articulated dump trucks, tipper trucks, jaw crusher, cone crusher VSI crusher, conveyer belt systems and generators.

Production Rates:

The estimated production is calculated by using the following parameters:

- Extraction rate: 233.819 tons per hour (2 Crushers)
- Working days per month: 22 (Excluding maintenance days)
- Working months 11
- Working hours 12

The calculation is as follows:- 264 hours p/m x 233.819 tons per hour
x 22 working days x 11 months

Production tonnes of final product is therefore 550 000 tonnes per annum

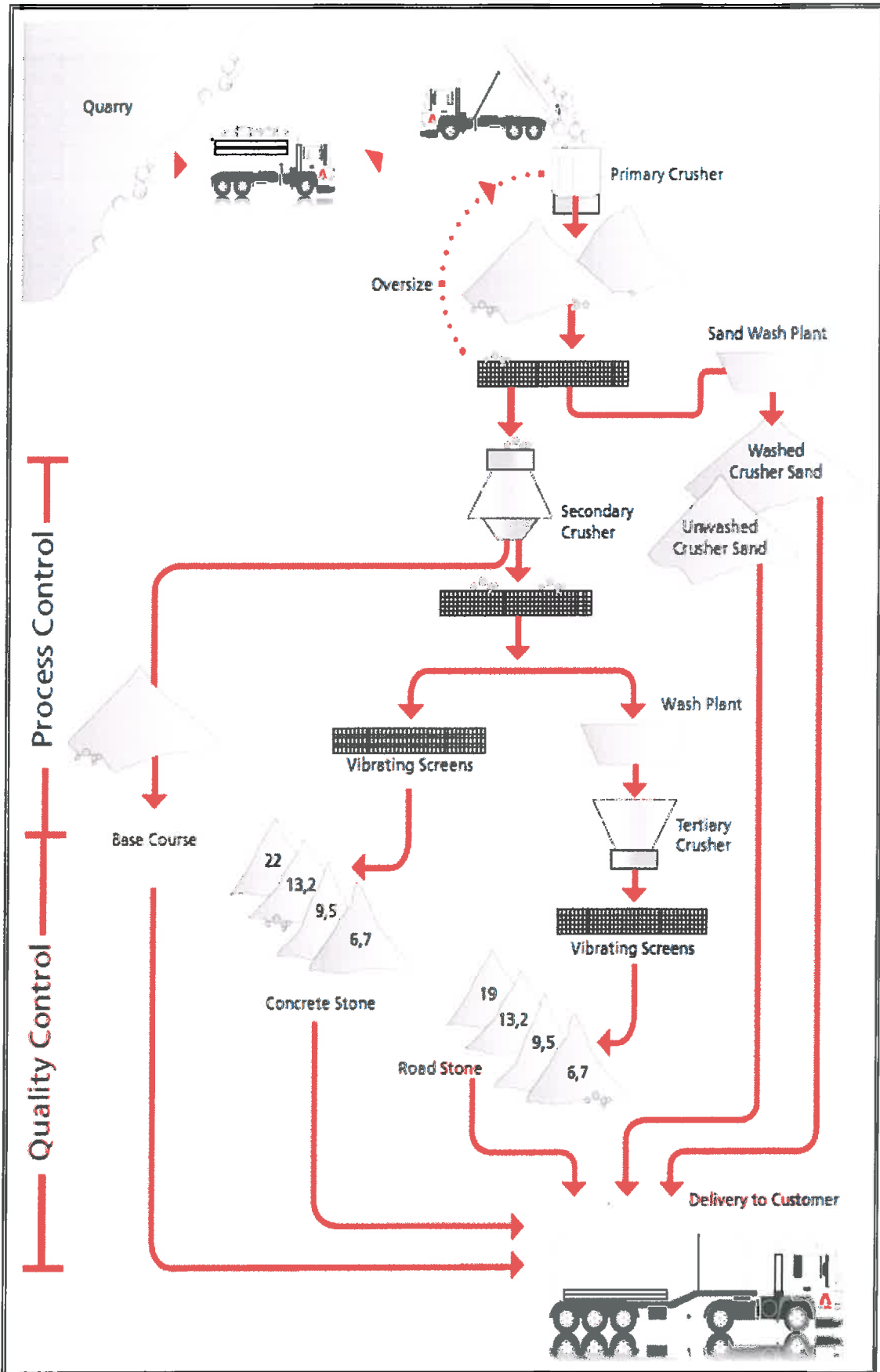


Figure 4: Conceptual schematic flow diagram of the plant.

e) Policy and Legislative Context:

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. - Section 24N:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.

	<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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Contaminated land regulations) 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 mangment activities list published under GN921)
<p>National Forest Act (Act 84 of 1998) and Regulations</p>	<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.
<p>National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and Regulations</p>	<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 forma 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. - Regulation GN R548 published on 2 June 2000 in terms of NHRA
<p>National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998) and and regulations as amended, <i>inter alia</i> Government Notice No. 704 of 1999</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section 4: Use of water and licensing. - Section 19: Prevention and remedying the effects of pollution. - Section 20: Control of emergency incidents.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section 21: Water uses In terms of Section 21 a licence is required for: (a) taking water from a water resource; (b) storing water; and; - 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))
<p>Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ord 19 of 1974)</p>	<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.
<p>Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act (Act 9 of 2009)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Addresses protected species in the Northern Cape and the permit application process related thereto.
<p>Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act 85 of 1993) and Regulations</p>	<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.
<p>Road Traffic Act (Act 93 of 1997) and Regulations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entire Act.
<p>Water Services Amendment Act (Act 30 of 2007)</p>	<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)	- To control planning and development
Spatial Planning and Land Use Management (Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) and regulations	- 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 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; - Agriculture, land survey S10
National Veld and Forest Fire Act (Act 101 of 1998)) and regulations, more specifically GN R1775	- 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

f) Need and desirability of the proposed activities:

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

The high quality of the Kimcrush dolerite was discovered in 2007 by means of a few percussion boreholes.

A Prospecting Right in terms of Section 18(1) of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002), was granted on 2 August 2012 to Kimcrush Pty Ltd for Sand (General), Stone Aggregate and Clay on Portion 1 of the farm Vooruitzicht Magisterial District of Kimberley.

Fund raising for the plant (jaw crusher, cone crusher, three screens and conveyer belts) as well as for the excavators, front end loaders and articulated dump trucks were executed during the period since the prospecting right was granted and March 2014 the plant was commissioned.

Bulk sampling operations commenced in April 2014 and dolerite material were stockpiled as a series of stockpiles, referred to as "dumps" (Competent persons report on the Mineral Assets of Kimcrush (Pty) Ltd by Palaeo Rock Geological Consultants, 12 October 2015).

Need:

The Mining right covers a surface area of 176,3574hectares (ha). The majority of the physical assets are located on Portion 1 of the farm Vooruitzicht 81 and include stockpiles of sand, clay and different crushed sizes of dolerite material (from -5mm to -70mm).

Sampling of the stockpiles of ballast size material has past the durability test according to the S406 standard of Transnet.

- Roadstone is a high quality product with specific grading, shape and wearing properties for asphalt and road surfacing applications.
- Concrete aggregates include a wide range of stone sizes within target gradings as well as washed and unwashed crusher sands for use in all on-site and readymixed concrete applications.
- Road-layer works material includes the base and sub-base materials that provide the supporting, interlocking structure in road design. The different categories of graded material cater for varying load designs.
- Speciality aggregate include railway ballast, gabion and other larger sized crushed stone used in erosion protection, architectural and landscaping.

Local

The local market is determined by consumers from the Sol Plaatje Local Municipality and the Francis Baard District Municipality. The principle users in the local market are Spornet, local building contractors requiring stone for construction purposes, cement producers and respective roads departments for new roads and repairs of existing road surfaces.

The operations will basically focus on two types of products as follows:

1. 60% of production is in the form of ballast material required and sold to spornet

2. 40% of the product is in the form of 6.7 mm, 9.5 mm, 13.2 mm, and 19 mm stone used in construction and Infrastructure development. Crusher dust is also used for paving and filling material.

There are quite a number of active local Infrastructure Projects amongst others are the Sol Plaaje University, New Hart Hospital, and road maintenance projects.

There are also a number of Building Suppliers such as Vermeulens DIY and Northern Cape Building Materials that supply local building contractors especially the small and medium enterprises with smaller quantities of the various crushed stone materials which they procure from Crushing Operations such as Kimcrush. The operation will also ensure that clients (amongst government and parastatals) obtain market related prices for products as it will enhance competition in the market.

Regional

Regional users can be determined as those districts outside of the local market but still within the boundaries of the Northern Cape especially with regard to the Spoornet ballast material. These users would primarily be the same as above.

International

The company does not export or cater for international markets.

The product is principally consumed by the following users:

- Construction industry for mixing stone with concrete
- Roads industry for mixing stone with tar and under-surface stability
- Spoornet for ballast under the railway lines

Kimcrush has identified Transnet, ESKOM, Group Five and a Spanish consortium (planning to build wind generators on a wind farm close to Kathu) as their major consumers. Discussions with these parties are ongoing, signed off-take agreements with Transnet has been concluded.

- Desirability:

No	Description	Yes/No
1	Does the proposed land use / development fit the surrounding area?	Yes
2	Does the proposed land use / development conform to the relevant structure plans, SDF and planning visions for the area?	Yes
3	Will the benefits of the proposed land use / development outweigh the negative impacts of it?	Yes
4	Will the proposed land use / development impact on the sense of place?	Yes
5	Will the proposed land use / development set a precedent?	No
6	Will any person's rights be affected by the proposed land use / development?	Yes
7	Will the proposed land use / development compromise the "urban edge"?	No

- Benefits:

No	Description	Yes/No
1	Will the land use / development have any benefits for society in general?	Yes
2	Will the land use / development have any benefits for the local communities where it will be located?	Yes

g) Period for which the environmental authorisation is required:

A Mining Right can be issued for 30 years. The Life of Mine Calculation based on the Confirmed Resource excluding inferred and indicated is 37.23 years at a production rate of 50 000 tonnes per month for 11 months of the year taking into account the December and January recess periods.

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.)

(i) Details of all 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:

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

Farm Name	Title Deed	In Extent
A Portion of Portion 1 and a Portion of Portion 351 of the farm Vooruitzicht 81	T4349/2001	176.3574ha

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 has been bulk sampled by the applicant. It is situated close to the city of Kimberley.

The property is accessible via good roads from different directions.

Infrastructure in the area is 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 mining. The mine is using gensets for power generation at the moment and an Eskom application had been lodged to obtain ESKOM power on site if there is capacity available on the grid for the site.

The only activity relating to the cost of water in the mining operations relates to dust suppression in the plant area and on the roads when hauling and transporting material to the plant, and doing controlled dumping as part of the rehabilitation process.

Kimcrush is awaiting response on its water usage licence application. There are three water tanks on site that have a total capacity of 30,000 litres that are storing water from the borehole located in a fault zone close to the mine office.

Alternatives considered:-

As there is a Prospecting Right granted over the said area, it would not be viable to consider an alternative site for the Mining Right application. Alternatives for land are thus not available, as the prospecting right was granted over this area.

Therefore there are no alternatives to the area.

(b) The type of activity to be undertaken:

Opencast Mining activities for Aggregate (RM); Sand General (QY); Sand Manufactured from Hardrock (QH); Stone Aggregate; Gravel (St); Clay General (Cy); Shale/Brickclay (CS).

Alternatives considered:-

The only alternative land use is further development of the waste disposal site which is next to the application area. However the applicant's main economic activity is mining and for this reason does not favour any other alternative land use.

Further, since a prospecting right had been granted, the option of amending the mining area or the type of activity is not available nor considerable.

(c) 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 municipal waste dump, access roads, proximity to the areas earmarked for mining as well as limited additional impact on the environmental (wind direction), heritage resources and discussions with the surface owner.

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

- Explosive Magazine:
The mine will need two magazines to store the different explosive products namely:
 - 200 case detonator ad accessories magazine (3 meter x 6 meter)
 - 200 case explosives magazine (3 meter x 6 meter)

The magazine area will be fenced to comply with the guidelines set out by the Chief inspector of Explosives (CIE). The fence must be further than 10 meter away from the magazine.

The CIE determines the safety radius necessary, but the typical approved radiuses have been 90 meter for the inner radius & 180 for the outer radius.

No structures are allowed in the area contained by the inner radius and only structures approved by the CIE.

The construction of the magazines and the safety and security measures for the magazines and the magazine area are regulated by the Explosives Act.

- Ablution Facilities: A Park home or brick building 25m²
- Clean & Dirty water system:
It is anticipated that the operation will establish stormwater control berms and trenches to separate clean and dirty water on the mine site.
- Concrete Bund walls and diesel Depots 250m²
Fuel Storage facility (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.
- Re-fuel and lube station.
- Mining Area (Pit in mining area):
The mining process will be initiated by drilling of blast holes. These holes will then be blasted where after the aggregate will be loaded from the open excavations and hauled to the crushing plant.
- Generator:
The mine infrastructure plan made provision for a brick building that will house the generators for power generation on site.
- Parkhome offices (±60m²) and Office Parking Bay:
It is anticipated that vegetation will be cleared in this area and superfine material will be used as groundcover for the parking.
- Crushing plant:
The weathered dolerite is hauled to a screen to screen the gravel to size Oversize weathered dolerite is crushed and screened. Screened gravel is stockpiled and sold to customers who either collect from site or it is delivered to the customer worksite.

After stripping the competent dolerite is drilled and blasted by blasting contractors. After blasting the dolerite is loaded and hauled to the crushing plant where the dolerite is crushed to various sizes of aggregate. The aggregate generated are ballast, crusher sand, crusher dust, 19mm, 13mm, 9.5mm and 6.7mm stone.

The equipment used is excavators, articulated dump trucks, tipper trucks, jaw crusher, cone crusher VSI crusher, conveyer belt systems and generators.

- 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 km of roads, with a width of 15 meters. The width of the road is based on an operating width of the haul trucks of 5 meters.
- Salvage yard (Storage and laydown area) .
- Overburden Stockpiles
- Topsoil storage area (temporary): Topsoil dumps X3.
- Waste disposal site (domestic and industrial waste):
It is anticipated that 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 and Wash Bay Facilities (300m²) and Storage Facilities (3000m²).
- Water distribution Pipeline.
- Water tank :
It is anticipated that the operation will establish 3 x 10 000 litre water tanks with purifiers for potable water.
- Weighbridge.
- Weighbridge control room: – Mobile container.

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 and therefore groundwater is the best water source for domestic use. The operation does not use water for the crushing operation except for dust suppression. Alternatives include sourcing from service providers (Municipality), if available and feasible. 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 or generators. In the light of the limited power available on the ESKOM grid it was decided to use generators with an option to apply to Eskom if there is available space on the grid later in the project.

In terms of sewage the decision was made to use park home ablution facilities which are bought ready to use or to build a ablution facility.

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

- **Technique**

No Metallurgical testing of the aggregate has been performed. Currently the process route comprises stripping of overburden of red soil and weathered dolerite to access the competent dolerite. The weathered dolerite is hauled to a screen to screen the gravel to size Oversize weathered dolerite is crushed and screened. Screened gravel is stockpiled and sold to customers who either collect from site or it is delivered to the customer worksite.

- **Technology**

After stripping the competent dolerite is drilled and blasted by blasting contractors. After blasting the dolerite is loaded and hauled to the crushing plant where the dolerite is crushed to various sizes of aggregate. The aggregate generated are ballast, crusher sand, crusher dust, 19mm, 13mm, 9.5mm and 6.7mm stone.

The equipment used is excavators, articulated dump trucks, tipper trucks, jaw crusher, cone crusher VSI crusher, conveyer belt systems and generators.

Alternatives considered:-

The planned mining activities, include the excavation of pits with continued backfilling if possible. The operation is also associated with crushing techniques that make use of modern technologies. These are the most economic viable method currently being used by the stone crushing fraternity. There is no other feasible, alternative mining method for the mining and extraction of aggregate.

(e) The operational aspects of the activity:

After stripping the competent dolerite is drilled and blasted by blasting contractors. After blasting the dolerite is loaded and hauled to the crushing plant where the dolerite is crushed to various sizes of aggregate. The aggregate generated are ballast, crusher sand, crusher dust, 19mm, 13mm, 9.5mm and 6.7mm stone. The expected lifespan of the mine is 30 years.

Mining activities will primarily make use of existing roads created by previous prospecting 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 drill-blast-load-haul-mining method has been proven to be the most economic viable method currently being used by the aggregate fraternity. There is no other feasible, alternative mining method for the mining and extraction of aggregate.

(f) The option of not implementing the activity:

Potential land use includes the expansion of the domestic municipal dump site. The majority of the area is classified to have low to moderate potential for grazing land and no suitability for crop yield. Apart from the aggregate deposits, there are also potential for Sand General (QY); Sand Manufactured from Hardrock (QH); Stone Aggregate; Gravel (St); Clay General (Cy); Shale/Brickclay (CS) mining on the property. Therefore, mining activities are believed to be the most economically beneficial option for the area.

The most significant impacts associated with the domestic waste site is leaching and pollution from the wind blowing plastic bags. These are not expected to have a serious impact on the existing groundwater features. Cumulative impacts associated with the dumping of domestic waste include surface- and ground water pollution caused by the waste dumped on the farm with the destruction of natural vegetation, but the cumulative effect of mining activities on the property are expected to outweigh any potential negative effects that the waste dump might have.

The Kimcrush Mining project aims to uplift the local community. 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 aggregate 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) 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.)

Identified interested and/or affected parties were notified of the development (Environmental Authorisation) for the proposed Mining Right as follows:

- A newspaper advert was placed in the 'Diamond Fields Advertiser' local newspaper on the 05 May 2017.

- Site notices were placed on the entrance next to the municipal dumping site and at the municipal library to notify any interested or affected parties of the proposed mining right application.
- Notification letters were sent to all identified interested and / or affected parties on the 05th of May 2017. Attached to each of these letters was a Background Information Document, containing information relating to the proposed mining right application and the Environmental Authorisation.
- The Scoping Report will be placed at the public Library and notification letters sent to all parties informing them of the document that can be viewed for comments.
- A letter and a Compact Disc with the report will be sent to all relevant Government Departments.

Proof of notification is attached as Appendix 'A'.

A public meeting will be held after all specialist reports have been received and after the first draft Environmental Impact Assessment has been compiled.

(iii) Summary of issues raised by I&AP's

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

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 the issue of the I&AP
AFFECTED PARTIES			
Landowner/s	X		
Sol Plaatje Municipality Municipal Manager Private Bag X 5030 Kimberley 8300	Registered Letter 05 May 2017		
Lawful occupier/s of the land			
Kimcrush have an arrangement with the municipality for the area that they are prospecting on and are going to mine if the right is approved.			
Landowners or lawful occupiers on adjacent properties	X		
Mr. PA Els PO Box 77 Cartersridge Kimberley 8300	Registered Letter 05 May 2017		
Mr. Frans Louw 12 Schreiner Street Hadisonpark 8301	X Registered Letter 05 May 2017		
Mr. AJ Steenkamp PO Box 224 Kimberley 8300	X Registered Letter 05 May 2017		

Municipality	X				
Sol Plaatje Municipality Municipal Manager Private Bag X 5030 Kimberley 8300	X Registered Letter 05 May 2017				
Organs of State (Responsible for infrastructure that may be affected Roads Department, Eskom, Telkom, DWA, etc.)					
ESKOM HOLDINGS SOC LIMITED Northern Cape Operating Unit: Land Development PO Box 606 Kimberley 8300	X Registered Letter 05 May 2017				
Eskom Environmental Division PO Box 356 Bloemfontein 9300	X Registered Letter 05 May 2017				
Department of Water and Sanitation Northern Cape Private Bag X 6101 Kimberley 8300	X Registered Letter 05 May 2017				
Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development The Head of Department Private Bag X 5018 Kimberley 8300	X Registered Letter 05 May 2017				
Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Directorate: Forestry Management PO Box 2782	X Registered Letter 05 May 2017				

Upington 8800				
Department of Environment and Nature Conservation The Head of Department Private Bag X6102 Kimberley 8300	X	Registered Letter 05 May 2017		
South African Heritage Resources Agency	X	Load Bid document onto SAHRA system		
Communities				
Department of Land Affairs				
Department of Agriculture and Land Reform and Rural Development Private Bag X 5018 Kimberley 8300	X	Registered Letter 05 May 2017		
Traditional Leaders				
Not applicable: There are no communities, with Traditional Leaders, in the immediate vicinity of the mining right application area.				
Department of Environmental Affairs				
The Department of Environmental Affairs is a competent authority in this Mining Right application process.				
Other Competent Authorities				

OTHER AFFECTED PARTIES			
INTERESTED PARTIES			
<p>Craig Burne 0784673685</p>	<p>10 May 2017 via e-mail in response to advert</p>	<p>My interest in the project is to gain a better understanding of how the application for environmental authorization process applies and proceeds – in this case via Scoping and full EIA. In addition please let me know where I can obtain copies of any related/applicable documentation (e.g. BID, Draft Scoping Report, Draft EIR's + any specialist studies) relating to the project as and when it progresses.</p>	<p>A registration form was send to Mr. Burne for completion to register.</p>

* Note: The contents of this table have been recorded up to 19 May 2017 as the process of public participation is an ongoing process.

(iv) **The Environmental attributes associated with the sites:**

(1) **Baseline Environment:**

(a) **Type of environment affected by the proposed activity:**

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

(1) **Geology**

Rocks of Archaean age, the Ventersdorp Supergroup, the Griqualand West and Karoo Sequences, a variety of Senozoic sediments and intrusive rocks are found in the area.

The Archaean rocks, which crop out as windows in the area, comprise granite, gneiss, amphibolite and pegmatite.

The Ventersdorp Supergroup has a dominantly volcanic origin. It consist of quartz porphyry and quartz-feldspar porphyry of Makwassie Formation at the base, andesitic lava, volcanic breccia, tuff and chert of the Rietgat Formation, quartzite and conglomerate of the Bothaville Formation and andesite of the Allanridge Formation which forms the top of the sequence. The Pniel unconformity separates the Rietgat and the Bothaville Formations; otherwise the sequence is concordant. The supergroup is tectonically fairly undisturbed and the most conspicuous structure is an anticline southwest of Warrenton.

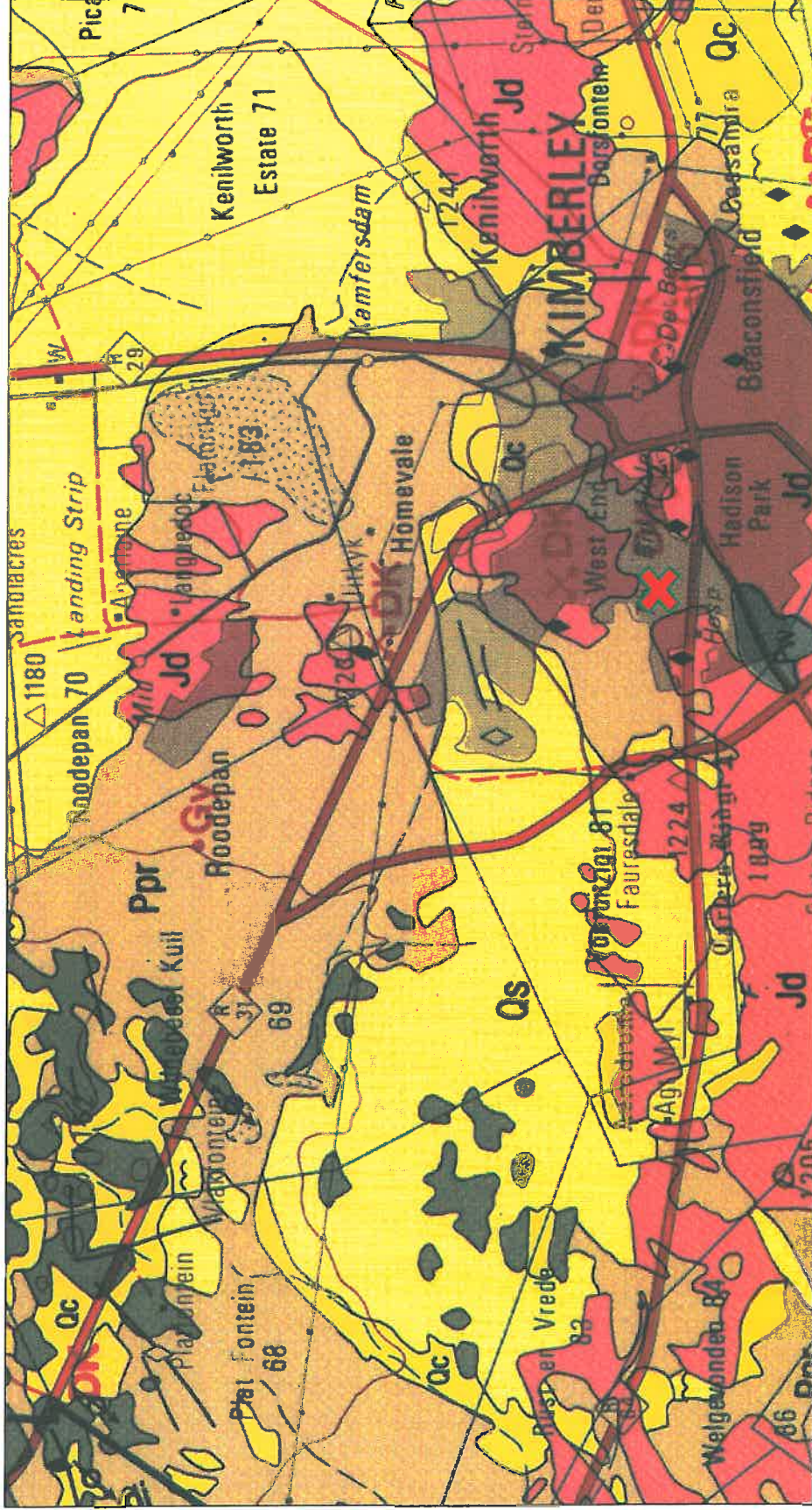
The Griqualand West Sequence follows unconformably on the Ventersdorp Supergroup. It comprises a concordant sequence which grades from the coarse-to fine-grained clastic rocks of the Vryburg Formation at the base through alternating stromatolitic dolomite, limestone, sandstone and shale of the Schmidtsdrift formation to limestone and dolomite of the Ghaapplato Formation.

The Karoo Sequence overlies the older formations unconformably. At the base the Dwyka Formation comprises glacial and fluvioglacial rocks which include tillite, varved shale, mudstone with pebbles and conglomerate. The Ecca Group, which follows concordantly on the Dwyka, consist almost exclusively of deep-water, fine grained clastic sediments and the lithological monotony of this sequence is only interrupted by the characteristic black, carbonaceous shale of the Whitehill Formation which is underlain and overlain respectively by dark-grey mudstone and shale of the Prins Albert and Tierberg Formation.

Dolerite occurs widely spread as dykes, sills and funnel-shaped bodies in the area. Early Jurassic age igneous intrusions are abundant in the area. The intrusions are generally referred to loosely as dolerite bu the actual rock type varies. They occur in the form of dykes and sills and are composed primarily of plagioclase feldspar and pyroxene. These rocks are highly durable and thus are often seen capping the sandstone and mudstone hills.

The quarry targets a dolerite sill, which is surrounded by silcrete or calcrete of the Kalahari group and sandy to loamy soils 0.6 to 1.2m deep. The dolerite shows little to no alteration and looks very resistant

to weathering. There is one major fault/shear zone that runs across pit 1 and one close to the mine office. Both are less than 1m in thickness.



LEGEND GEOLOGICAL MAP (SCALE 1 : 250 000)

- Sand
- Calcrete
- Karoo-aged dolerite
- Karoo shale
- Ventersdorp lava
- Kimberlite pipe
- Kimberlite fissure

Figure 5: Extraction of Geological Map Kimberley application area indicated by RED cross

(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 desert area – approximately 6 out of 10 years

(3) TOPOGRAPHY:

The area is at an average elevation of 1200m 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 Rifle Ranges situated just outside the north boundary of the application area.

After stripping the competent dolerite is drilled and blasted by blasting contractors. After blasting the dolerite is loaded and hauled to the crushing plant where the dolerite is crushed to various sizes of aggregate. The aggregate generated are ballast, crusher sand, crusher dust, 19mm, 13mm, 9.5mm and 6.7mm stone.

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 mining activities should be restricted to the fenced-off area.

(4) SOILS:

The soils encountered in and around Kimberley fall into the following land types:

- Ae15.
- Ae45.
- Fb1.

The Ae15 land type is comprised of topography with an A3 grading. This means that more than 80 % of the land type has a slope less than 8 % and the altitude difference between the highest and the lowest point ranges from 90 – 150 m. The soils are predominantly rocky and shallow on the higher lying areas (mainly dolerite outcrops) and moderately deep to deep in the lower lying areas (mainly derived from wind transported sands). Due to a relatively low rainfall the soils are mainly eutrophic with occasional occurrences of free lime and lime nodules in deeper soil horizons. The soils are not suited to intensive dryland agricultural practices mainly due to climatic constraints (rainfall).

The Ae45 land type is very similar to the Ae15 land type with the difference that the soils are generally shallower with a wider occurrence of lime containing soils in the lower lying

areas. The shallow nature of the soils is linked mainly to the dominant geology – tillite, shale and mudstone partially covered by surface limestone and red wind-blown sands.

The Fb1 land type is comprised of topography with an A2 grading. This means that more than 80 % of the land type has a slope less than 8 % and the altitude difference between the highest and the lowest point ranges from 30 – 90 m. This land type is dominated by rock outcrops and rocky areas and with the occasional occurrence of moderately deep to deep soils that range from apedal to structured. Due to a relatively low rainfall the soils are mainly eutrophic with wide spread occurrences of free lime and lime nodules in deeper soil horizons. The soils are not suited to intensive dryland agricultural practices mainly due to climatic constraints (rainfall).

(5) **LAND CAPABILITY AND LAND USE:**

Existing loss of land capability to support any other use of the property due to the Municipal waste dump that are situated next to the Mining Right area.

The area (occupied by the municipal dumping site) and where the mining 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 municipal dumping site are being totally filled 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.

The pit left by the mining operation could be utilized by the municipality to extent the waste dump site with careful planning and specialist studies after mining had ceased.

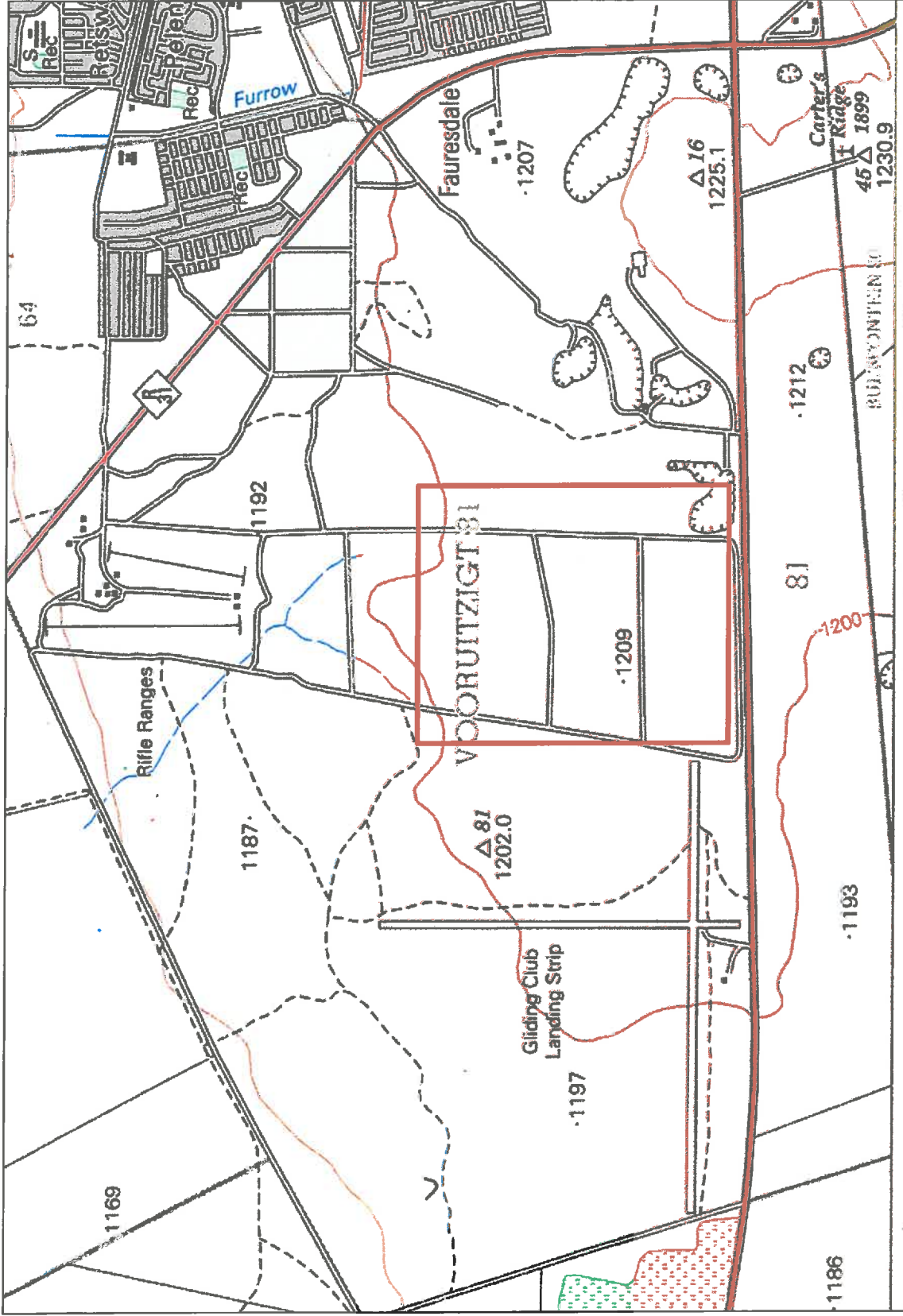


Figure 6 : Kimberley 1:50 000 topographical map

(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 many years by the municipal waste dump site 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 littered with domestic wind blown waste on most of the area. There is Grass cover over the area With trees scattered all over the area.

Species likely to occur on the undisturbed areas:

Pentzia globose	Eragrostis bicolor
Pentzia incana	Leucas capensis
Rosenia humilis	Enneapogon desvauxii
Plinthus karooiicus	Cynodon dactylon
Salsoa glabrescens	Aristida congesta
Stipagrostis obtusa	Aristida diffusa

Current State of the Environment

The impact of the domestic waste dump next to the application area is particularly visible on the relevant property and adjacent areas with various plastic bags and litter that is wind blown all over the property.



Figure 7: Vegetation map of the application area.

(8) **SURFACE WATER**

The 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.

Due to its flat topography about zero runoff from this local drainage region contributes to the Modder River running ± 10 km south of the site.

No other watercourses or drainage lines are present in the study area. No natural watercourses traverse the Kimcrush Mines mining area.

The catchment area

The quaternary catchment is C91E. The gross area of the catchment is 1 509 km², the net area of the catchment is 1 066 km², and 13.2 km² of the catchment is under irrigation.

(9) **GROUND WATER:**

Depth of water-table(s):

Groundwater flow would follow the topography and the surface drainage direction from the higher area in the south towards the lower area in the north.

Ground-water zone:

The aggregate mining does not affect the quality of the ground water in any manner. There are no harmful or toxic properties in the aggregate being mined.

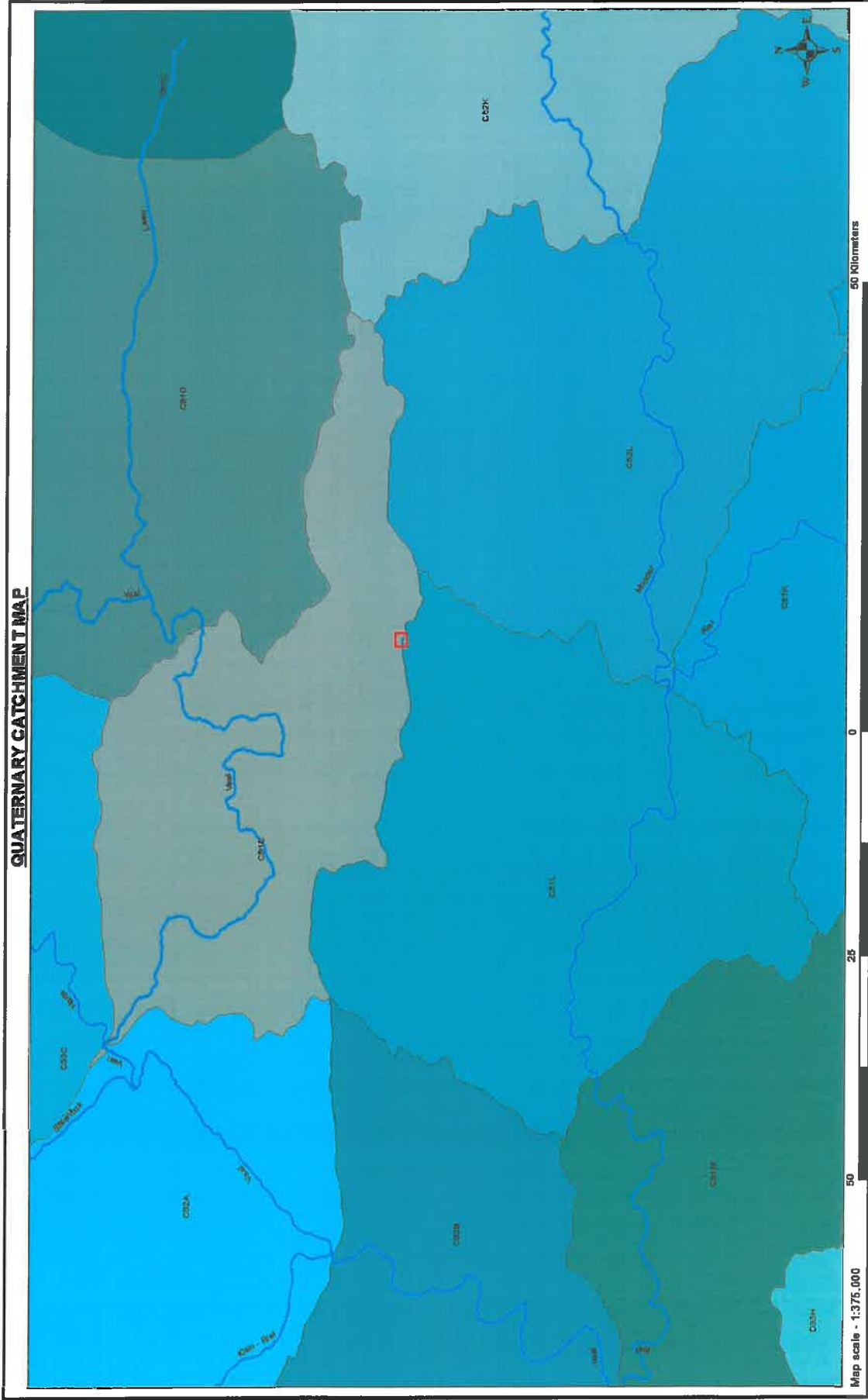


Figure 8: Quaternary catchment map

(10) **AIR QUALITY AND NOISE:**

Air

Currently there are constant burning on the municipal waste site which can have an impact on the air quality of the surrounding areas. Dust and smoke can thus be currently a nuisance to the residential area.

No other sources of particulate or gaseous emissions other than the dust generated from the blasting and hauling operation 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 aggregate and crushing facilities. From the wind-blown dust sources, the aggregate 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 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 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 crushing 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 the aggregate source would be managed accordingly.

A complain register for surrounding home owners 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 hauling and crushing operation (excavating, loading, hauling and transportation). Noise will be a nuisance factor.

Residential areas is located on the eastern boundary (5km 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 crushing plant. Crushing 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 mining operation will be visible from the municipal domestic waste dumps and possibly to some extent from the R64.

The aggregate footprint (Pit) areas will be rehabilitated (made safe) and backfilled as far as practically possible and will blend in with the surrounding landscape.

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

Due to an already disturbed ecosystem the spreading of exotics can follow. Surface areas possibly disturbed is only restricted to the municipal waste dump area. A portion of the mining area is disturbed by the prospecting bulk sampling pit, 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.

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 6: 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%
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%
<i>Not Applicable</i>	2 952	

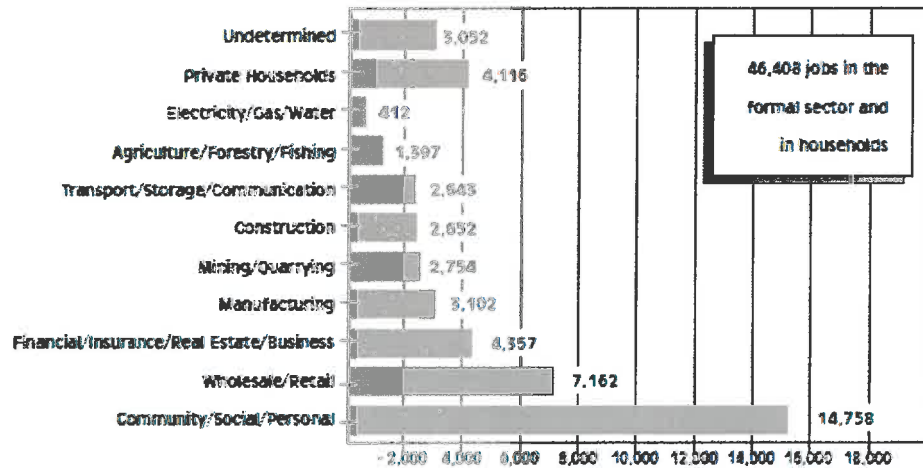
(b) **Major Economic Activities and Sources of Employment:-**

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.

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 7: 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 development Blue Train Appropriate improvers of the retail and recreation environment	Caps Capacity of the SPM as an 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:-

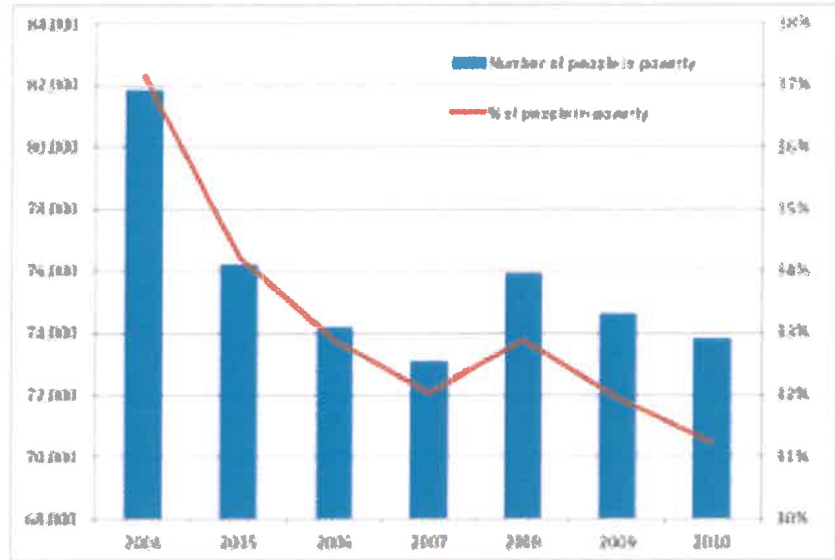
The education level of persons in the area where only 10% have post-matric and 90% matric or less with an unemployment rate of 33% which is mainly in the category of persons with matric or less, a need exist for innovative ways to diversify the economy. The main job creating sectors are the primary and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

Table 8: 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
41,3%	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.

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 9: 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.

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.

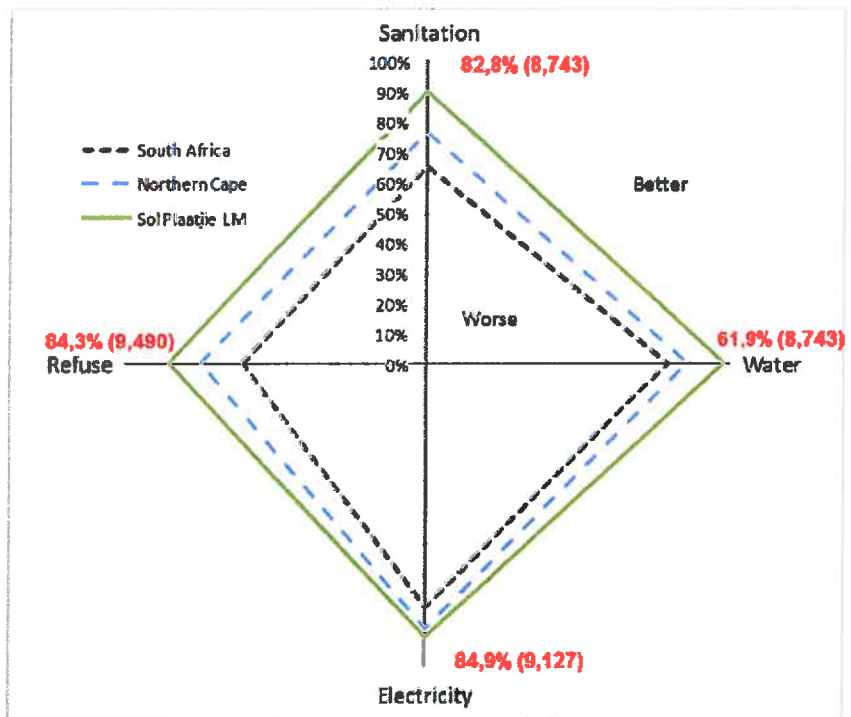


Figure 9: SPM Infrastructure Diamond: Basic Services: 2011

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 10: 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
Install services	2	996
Housing	1	3 500
TOTAL	28	13 361

Table 11 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 11: 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 infrastructure 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.

(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 Prospecting / Mining:**

The current land use on this property is for municipal development, the soil on the property does not provide for any other land use on the property or alternative uses.

If the prospecting operation proves positive the only other use in this area will be for mining or municipal development.

(2) Evidence of Disturbance:-

The application area is next to Kimberley city. On the application area there are existing roads and adjacent the gliding club landing strips as well as the municipal waste dumping area.

(1) Existing Structures:-

The only structures on the application area is the existing roads, the pit, temporary offices, ablution facilities, dieseltanks, workshop area, weighbridge.

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 Prospecting / 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.

(b) Environmental and current land use map:

(Show all environmental and current land use features.)

(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, mining pits, placement of infrastructure and development of dumps.	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 prospecting 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 of mining pits.	Very low	Possible	Short term
Pollution of underground water sources.	Low	Possible	Long Term Residual
Deterioration of water resources through mining.	Low	Possible	Long Term Residual
Deterioration in water quality through spillages and runoff from site.	Low	Possible	Long Term Life of operation
The clearance of vegetation; potential loss of floral species with conservation value; potential loss of ecosystem function when bulk sampling.	Low to medium	Certain	Long Term Life of operation
Proliferation of alien invasive plants species.	Low	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.	Low	Possible	Long Term life of prospecting operation
Sources of atmospheric emission associated with the mining operation are likely to include fugitive	Minimal	Certain	Life of Operation Decommissioning

dust from materials handling operations, wind erosion of stockpiles and vehicle entrainment of road dust.				
Increase in continuous noise levels; the disruption of current ambient noise levels; and the disruption of sensitive receptors by means of increased noise and vibration.	Low to medium	Certain		Long Term Life of Operation
Visual impact of the mine infrastructure, crushers and stockpiles; visibility of dust.	Low to Medium	Certain		Life of Operation Decommissioning
Potential negative impacts on traffic safety and deterioration of the existing road networks.	Low to 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.	Low to Medium	Certain		Life of Operation Decommissioning to residual

(vi) **Methodology used in determining the significance of environmental impacts:**

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

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**
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 the operational stages of the mining operation, there is a possibility of sterilisation of the mineral reserves and resources due to improper placement of infrastructure. The infrastructure and stockpiles/dumps will alter the topography by adding features to the landscape. Topsoil removal and excavations will unearth the natural topography. The construction of

infrastructure and various facilities in the mining area can also result in loss of soil due to erosion. Vegetation will be stripped in preparation for placement of infrastructure and excavations, and therefore the areas will be bare and susceptible to erosion.

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 cleared areas will be rehabilitated, but full restoration of soils 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.

There is also a possibility that equipment might leak oil, thus causing surface spillages. The hydrocarbon soil contamination will render the soil useless 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. Most of the site has a land capability for grazing, but grazing activities can still be performed in areas not earmarked for the operation, and with proper rehabilitation the land capabilities and land use potential can be restored.

Groundwater could be directly affected if any deep excavations reach the primary aquifers. Furthermore, if any oil and fuel spillages occur during these scenarios and activities, then groundwater will be directly contaminated. Similarly, hazardous surface spillages will seep into the underlying aquifers and contaminate ground water. Improper handling of hazardous material will cause contamination of nearby surface water resources (drainage lines) 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. If no, or inadequate ablution facilities are available then workers might feel the need to use the veld for this purpose, which can contaminate natural resources.

Any excavations within the drainage lines will impact on the surface water environment by altering their physical characteristics. These impacts include the alteration of flow patterns, ponding and an increase in the concentration of suspended solids and sedimentation.

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. It is likely that the pristine vegetation and any protected species will be destroyed during the operation. While general clearing of the area and mining activities destroy natural vegetation, invasive plants can increase due to their opportunistic nature in disturbed areas. If invasive plants establish in disturbed areas, it may cause an impact beyond the boundaries of the mining site. These alien invasive species are thus a threat to surrounding natural vegetation and can result in the decrease of biodiversity and ecological value of the area.

Therefore, if alien invasive species are not controlled and managed, their propagation into new areas could have a high impact on the surrounding natural vegetation in the long term. With proper mitigation, the impacts can be substantially reduced.

The transformation of natural habitats to mining and associated infrastructure will result in the loss of habitat affected individual species, and ecological processes. In turn this will result in the displacement of faunal species dependent upon such habitat. Increased noise and vibration due to operational 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. 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 study site. Pockets of fragmented natural habitats hinder the growth and development of populations.

During the 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 operation will typically have low to moderate levels of noise, along with man-influenced sounds such as traffic on the secondary road, activities on the municipal waste dump and very occasional air traffic. The proposed operation will add a certain amount of noise to the existing noise in the area. However, levels of noise generated by mining activities especially with blasting can be substantial.

The impact of site generated trips on the traffic and infrastructure of the existing roads is expected to be moderate. Furthermore, if road safety is not administered it can have a high impact on the safety of fellow road users.

The activities on site have the potential to impact upon heritage resources. Heritage sites are fixed features in the environment, occurring within specific spatial confines. Any impact upon these resources will be permanent and irreversible. Any movement of vehicles, equipment or personnel through areas containing these artefacts could result in the permanent destruction of the artefacts and loss of heritage resources.

The operation will create a number of new employment opportunities and uplift the local community. 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 could possibly impact on safety and security of local farm residents. During the decommissioning and at closure of the site, staff will most likely be retrenched, resulting in people being unable to find new employment for a long period of time.

Economic slump of the local towns after site closure is not considered to be an associated potential impact, because there are numerous other mining operations in the region. However, 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 operation-related businesses.

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

(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.)

Impact	Mitigation	Risk
Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speed limits; • Spraying of surfaces with water; • Avoidance of unnecessary removal of vegetation; • Re-vegetation; • Monitoring; • Backfilling and rehabilitation of disturbed areas; and • Controlled drilling and blasting operations, preferably on wind-free days. 	Low - Medium
Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 authorized 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. • Appointment of a full-time ECO must render guidance to the staff and contractors with respect to suitable areas for all related disturbance, and must ensure that all contractors and workers undergo Environmental Induction prior to commencing with work on site. • All those working on site must undergo environmental induction with regards to fauna and in particular awareness about not harming or collecting species such as snakes, tortoises and owls which are often persecuted out of superstition. • All those working on site must be educated 	Low - Medium

	<p>about the conservation importance of the fauna and flora occurring on site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • In the case of any mortalities resulting from birds flying into power lines, these should be recorded including the date of the observation and the species affected and any other relevant information. • Employ measures that ensure adherence to the speed limit. • Careful consideration is required when planning the placement for stockpiling topsoil and the creation of access routes in order to avoid the destruction of pristine habitats and minimise the overall mining footprint. • The Footprint areas of the mining activities must be scanned for Red Listed and protected plant species prior to mining; • Low angle access ramp in excavations/ pits; • Snares & traps removed and destroyed; and • Maintenance of firebreaks. 	
<p>Flora</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Minimise the footprint of transformation • Encourage proper rehabilitation of mined areas • Encourage the growth of natural plant species (diverse selection of natural plant species). 	<p>Low - Medium</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical methods (hand-pulling) of control to be implemented extensively. • Annual follow-up operations to be implemented. • Ensure measures for the adherence to speed limit. • Maintenance of firebreaks; • No trees felled for firewood; 	
Ground water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refuelling must take place in well demarcated areas and over suitable drip trays to prevent ground water 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. • Monitoring of groundwater abstraction and quality; and • Clean & Dirty water system must be well maintained. • Provide for establishing a monitoring program to detect groundwater response to seasonal variations and pit dewatering as well as possible potential contamination of groundwater. 	Low-Medium
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hearing protection; • Non-metallic washers to join infrastructure; • Working hours; • Controlled drilling & blasting operations; • Silencers on equipment and vehicles; • Acoustic enclosure for generators; and • Distance from residence of Occupant. 	Medium
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 minimized in terms of the surface area and duration, wherever possible; • The mining operation must co-ordinate different activities in order to optimise the utilisation of the excavated trenches and thereby prevent repeated and unnecessary excavations; 	Medium

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction that requires the clearing of large areas of vegetation and excavation should ideally occur during the dry season only;• Construction during the rainy season (November to March) should be closely monitored and controlled;• The run-off from the exposed ground should be controlled with the careful placement of flow retarding barriers;• The soil that is excavated during construction should be stock-piled in layers and protected by berms to prevent erosion;• All stockpiles must be kept as small as possible, with gentle slopes (18 degrees) in order to avoid excessive erosional induced losses;• Excavated and stockpiled soil material are to be stored and bermed on the higher lying 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 eroded areas, must occur;• Rehabilitation of the erosion channels and gullies;• Dust suppression should 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;• Topsoil stockpiles must be kept as small as possible in order to prevent compaction and the formation of anaerobic conditions;• Topsoil must be stockpiled for the shortest possible timeframes in order to ensure that the quality of the topsoil is not impaired;• Topsoil stockpiles must be kept separate from sub-soils;• The topsoil should be replaced as soon as possible on to the backfilled areas, thereby allowing for the re-growth of the seed bank contained within the topsoil;• Refuelling must take place in well demarcated areas and over suitable drip trays to prevent soil pollution;	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refuelling must take place in well demarcated areas and over suitable drip trays to prevent surface water 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; • Storm water control; • Clean & dirty water plan. 	Low
Topography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backfill all pits/ excavations continuously if possible, otherwise when they become available; • Employ effective rehabilitation strategies to restore surface topography of excavations and plant site if possible; • Stabilise the mine residue deposits; • All temporary infrastructure should be demolished during closure. 	High
Visual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous backfilling of open excavations/ pits if possible, otherwise when they become available; • Replacing layer of topsoil over backfilled areas; • Sloping of rehabilitated and disturbed areas; • Sloping of topsoil dumps, stockpiles and waste rock dumps; and • Removal of all infrastructure upon mine closure. 	Low

(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 11: Conceptual site layout plan.

(x) Motivation where no alternative sites were considered:

No viable alternative sites were identified for the following reasons:

- Kimcrush holds a valid Prospecting Right over the application area.
- A bulk sampling programme was conducted on the abovementioned property under the valid Prospecting Right, which results proved the feasibility of the project.
- The drilling results and findings indicates that aggregate material within the boundaries of the abovementioned property can be viably mined.
- The final locality of the above infrastructure was decided upon after taking into account of the following:-
 - Locality of the ore bodies;
 - Topography of the area;
 - Environmental features; and
 - Discussions with the surface owner.

(xi) Statement motivating the preferred site:

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

The site was firstly determined as Kimcrush has an existing Prospecting Right over the property. The final site layout was determined by taking into account all positive and negative environmental impacts, inputs from the surface owner and all operational requirements.

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 proposed 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:
 - TAX and VAT obligations to SARS as well as Royalties;
 - CAPEX spent locally and regionally;
 - Employment opportunities;
 - Payroll income;
 - Operating expenditure and maintenance (OPEX);
 - Revenue.

(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, power lines, conveyors, etc...etc...etc...)

1. The clearing of vegetation for:
 - Access roads and haul roads
 - Surface infrastructure
 - Explosive Magazine
 - Product Stockpile area
 - Waste disposal site (domestic and industrial waste)
2. The stripping and stockpiling of topsoil.
3. Opencast mining for aggregate.
 - Blasting, loading, hauling.
4. The development of temporary stockpiles:
 - Topsoil storage area;
 - Overburden;
 - Ore Stockpile dumps;
 - Subgrade stockpile area.
5. The backfilling of open excavations/ pits.
6. The construction of crushing plant.
7. Loading, hauling and transporting of ROM, product and material
8. Water holding facilities, pipeline and stormwater control:
 - Clean & Dirty water system: Water storage facility (dam);
 - A Run-off water canal;
 - Water distribution Pipeline;
 - Water tank.
9. Fuel storage and refuelling bays;
 - Re-fuel and lube station;
 - Fuel Storage facility (Diesel tanks);
 - Concrete bund walls and diesel depots.
10. Supporting infrastructure:
 - Office complexes;
 - Office Parking Bay;
 - Workshop and Wash bay;
 - Salvage yard (Storage and laydown area);
 - Ablution facilities
 - Generators;
 - Security Gate and guard house at access control point;
 - Pipelines transporting water;
 - Storage facility
 - Weighbridge;
 - Weighbridge control room: – Mobile container.

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

Most specialist studies are needed in order to investigate the potential environmental impacts associated with the mining activities, while other more technical specialists are needed to provide strategies and technical specifications for infrastructure that could potentially alleviate impact the environment. Terms of reference for each of these studies are unique but include the identification and delineation of respective environmental attributes, assessing the state of these attributes, identifying potential impacts relating to these attributes and making recommendations regarding mitigation measures and legal requirements. The following specialists studies will be completed:

- Air quality (fall out dust buckets will be placed);
- Archaeology, cultural & heritage;
- Noise & Vibration
- Possible Ecological Study to include fauna, flora, soil.
- Geohydrological study

(iv) 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.

(v) 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.

(vi) 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.

(vii) 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:

Identified interested and/or affected parties were notified of the development (Environmental Authorisation) for the proposed Mining Right as follows:

- A newspaper advert was placed in the 'Diamond Fields Advertiser' local newspaper on the 05 May 2017.

- Site notices were placed on the entrance next to the municipal dumping site and at the municipal library to notify any interested or affected parties of the proposed mining right application.
- Notification letters were sent to all identified interested and / or affected parties on the 05th of May 2017. Attached to each of these letters was a Background Information Document, containing information relating to the proposed mining right application and the Environmental Authorisation.
- The Scoping Report will be placed at the public Library and notification letters send to all parties informing them of the document that can be viewed for comments.
- A letter and a Compact Disc with the report will be send to all relevant Government Departments.

Proof of notification is attached as Appendix 'A'.

A public meeting will be held after all specialist reports have been received and after the first draft Environmental Impact Assessment has been compiled. Registered interested and/or affected parties shall be notified of the EIA process as follows:

- Notification letters; and
- Newspapers advert in one local regional newspaper.

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;
- 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).

(viii) 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 1: 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 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 2: 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 Kimberley area
4	Regional/District	Direct and Indirect impacts affecting environmental elements within District (Frances Baard District)
5	Provincial	Direct and Indirect impacts affecting environmental elements in the Northern Cape Province

Table 3: 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 4: 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:

(Severity + Extent + Duration) x 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 5

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.

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.

(ix) 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, ablation, 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
Blasting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust • Fly-rock • Noise • Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna • Surface disturbance • Surface water contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust control and monitoring • Noise control and monitoring • Access control. • Continuous rehabilitation. • Stormwater run-off control. 	Medium
Ablution facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil contamination • Groundwater contamination • Odours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of sewage treatment facility 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. • Groundwater levels and quality monitoring. • Oil traps used in relevant areas. • Drip trays used. • Immediately clean hydrocarbon spill. 	Low
Diesel tanks •Re-fuel and lube station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater contamination • Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna • Soil contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of diesel tanks and bund walls. • Oil traps. • Groundwater quality monitoring. 	Medium

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drip tray at re-fuelling point. • Immediately clean hydrocarbon spill. 	Medium
Excavations/ Pits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust • 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 • Rock stability control and monitoring • Erosion control 	Medium
Explosives magazine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 magazines and fence. • Groundwater quality monitoring • Stormwater run-off control • Immediately clean spill 	Very low
Generators ((2X 2000 KW)	<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
Park home Offices – Bricks, concrete, doors, windows or 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

<p>Parking bay</p>	<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 • Groundwater quality 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 	<p>Low</p>
<p>Crushing plant</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust • Noise • Groundwater contamination and usage • 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 crushing plant • 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 	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Water distribution Pipeline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface disturbance • Groundwater contamination • Soil contamination • Surface water contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of pipes. • Groundwater levels, quality and quantity monitoring. 	<p>Low</p>
<p>Roads</p>	<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"> • Maintenance of roads • Dust control and monitoring • Groundwater quality monitoring • Noise control and monitoring • Speed limits • Stormwater run-off control. • Erosion control • Immediately clean hydrocarbon 	<p>Low</p>

Salvage yard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> Rip disturbed areas to allow re-growth of vegetation cover Access control Maintenance of fence. Groundwater quality monitoring 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 natural habitat of fauna Surface disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access control Maintenance of boom gates and container. Dust control and monitoring Noise control and monitoring Groundwater quality monitoring Immediately clean hydrocarbon spill Rip disturbed areas to allow re-growth of vegetation cover 	Low
Stockpile area	<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 Groundwater quality 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
Storage facility	<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
Subgrade stockpile area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust Groundwater contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust control and monitoring Groundwater quality monitoring 	Low

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna Surface disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
Waste rock dumps	<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 Groundwater quality monitoring Noise control and monitoring Stormwater run-off control. Rip disturbed areas to allow re-growth of vegetation cover 	Low
Washbay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groundwater contamination and usage 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groundwater abstraction and usage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor water quality and quantity 	Low

<p>operation will establish 3 x 10 000 litre water tanks with purifiers for potable water.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of tanks (check for leaks). • Groundwater levels and quality monitoring. 	
<p>Water tank</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater abstraction and usage • Surface disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain water tanks and structures. • Groundwater levels and quality monitoring. 	<p>Low</p>
<p>Weighbridge</p>	<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"> • Access control • Maintenance of weighbridge • Dust control and monitoring • Noise control and monitoring • Groundwater quality monitoring • Immediately clean hydrocarbon spill • Rip disturbed areas to allow re-growth of vegetation cover 	<p>Low</p>
<p>Weighbridge control room – mobile container</p>	<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"> • Access control • Maintenance of weighbridge control room • Dust control and monitoring • Noise control and monitoring • Groundwater quality monitoring • Immediately clean hydrocarbon spill • Rip disturbed areas to allow re-growth of vegetation cover 	<p>Low</p>
<p>Workshop and Wash bay</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater contamination • Noise • Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna • Surface disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access control • Concrete floor with oil/water separator • Maintenance of buildings • Noise control and monitoring • Groundwater quality monitoring • Immediately clean hydrocarbon spill 	<p>Low</p>

(x) 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 local farm 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.
- Impact on landowner and occupier:
Positive: Compensation of land lost to mining.
Negative: Temporary Loss of land that will re-establish post mining with the correct mitigation measures put in place by Kimcrush Mining.

A specialist company has been appointed to conduct a study of the socio-economic impact of the project. The findings of this report will be included in the EIA/EMPR document.

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 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 true for graves and cemeteries as well.

(xi) 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 '9'.)

There are no viable alternatives as Kimcrush has a Prospecting Right over the property and over which the resources has been proven through drilling activities.

(xii) 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: 18 May 2017

(xiii) 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: 18 May 2017

- 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
March 2015	5 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

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
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.
- 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 noon

gysnoongroup.co.za
082 906 3451
t - +27(0)11 444 4700
f - +27(0)11 697 6132
Suite 158 - Private Bag 701 - BRANDHOF 9324
21 Doornedrift Street - Don 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

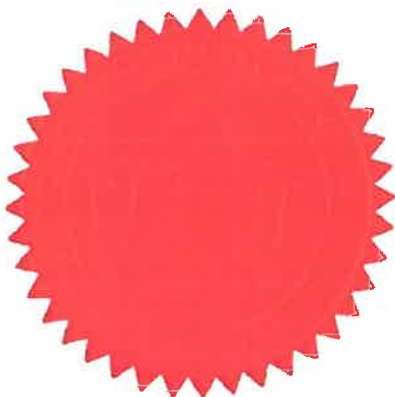
HIERMEE WORD VERKLAAR DAT DIE GRAAD THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE DEGREE

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.



.....
VISEKANSELIER/VICE-CHANCELLOR

.....
DEKAAN/DEAN

.....
REGISTRATEUR/REGISTRAR

BLOEMFONTEIN
2000 09 16

APPENDIX A

INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES CONSULTATION

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

Applicant: Kimcrush (Pty) Ltd

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10118MR**

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

Property under application: a Portion of portion 1 and a Portion of portion 351 of the Farm Vooruitzicht No.81, District of Kimberley in the Northern Cape Province

Name and Surname Craig Burne

Preferred contact details: Email: craigb@ncc-group.co.za

Cell: 078 467 3685

Representing/ Organisation Private capacity / SA citizen

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

My interest in the project is to gain a better understanding of how the application for a mining right applies and proceeds.

Issues of concern/ Commentary I will only be able to provide any potential issues of concern, if at all

there are any, once I have received the associated studies, reports and draft application which

form part of this mining right application. I hereby request that as per the regulated timeframe

for the public participation process, these studies are forwarded to me as an I&AP to review.



Signature

18.05.2017

Dated



Willie Oosthuizen <woosthuizen950@gmail.com>

NC30/5/1/2/2/10118MR - Public Participation Process for an application for a mining right

1 message

Craig Burne <CraigB@ncc-group.co.za>
To: "woosthuizen950@gmail.com" <woosthuizen950@gmail.com>

Wed, May 10, 2017 at 10:28 AM

Dear Mr Oosthuizen

In terms of the other public notice dated Friday 5th May 2017 and in terms of the above-mentioned, please can you register me as an I&AP.

My interest in the project is to gain a better understanding of how the application for environmental authorisation process applies and proceeds – in this case via Scoping and full EIA.

In addition, please let me know where I can obtain copies of any related/applicable documentation (e.g. BID, Draft Scoping report, Draft EIRs + any specialist studies) relating to the project as and when it progresses.

Thanks & regards,

Craig Burne

M: +27 78 467 3685

E: craigb@ncc-group.co.za

in:draft

Gmail

Move to Inbox

More

COMPOSE

RE: I&AP registration

Inbox x

Inbox (131)

Starred

Important

Sent Mail

Drafts (162)

Personal

Travel

Unwanted

Vaalbos communication

Work (4)

More

Willie



Mosa Makhele

hi. I need to engage with)

Craig Burne <CraigB@ncc-group.co.za>
to me

Hi Willie

There were no registration forms attached to your email below.

Regards,

Craig Burne

M: [+27 78 467 3685](tel:+27784673685)

E: craigb@ncc-group.co.za

From: Willie Oosthuizen [mailto:woosthuizen950@gmail.com]

Sent: 16 May 2017 12:36 AM

To: Craig Burne

Subject: Re: I&AP registration

Dear Graig,

Attached, please find registration forms as requested for both applications which must be completed for our records which also include your interest in the projects - which can be mailed to me.

I will also contact you tomorrow.

Regards

Willie Oosthuizen

082 870 9973

On Mon, May 15, 2017 at 5:02 PM, Craig Burne <CraigB@ncc-group.co.za> wrote:
Dear Mr Oosthuizen

May 17 (1 day ago)

Certificate of Posting of an Insured Parcel
Inleweringbewys van 'n Versekerde Pakket

No. _____

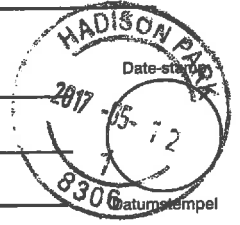
Insured value R _____ c
Versekerde waarde

Addressee/Adreseerde: 15 op m/s

Insurance fee _____
Versekeringsgeld

Nabala / m/s

Received by [Signature]
Ontvang deur



ALBION PRESS (021) 511-2244

701277

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: Wadala Mining & Consulting
 Naam en adres van afsender: Wadala Mining & Consulting
P.O. Box 110823 Hadisonpark
Kimberley 8300

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

No	Name and address of addressee Naam en adres van geadresseerde	Insured amount Versekerde bedrag	Insurance fee Versekeringsgeld	Postage Posgeld	Service fee Diensgeld	Affix Track and Trace customer copy Plak Volg-en-Spoor-klientafskrif
1	Sol Plateje Municipality Private Bag X5030 Kimberley 8300					ORDINARY PARCEL ShareCall 0800 111 502 www.sapo.co.za PE 890 640 267 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301016
2	North Cape Dept of Roads & Public Works P.O. Box 2132 Squardhill Park Kimberley 8300					ORDINARY PARCEL ShareCall 0800 111 502 www.sapo.co.za PE 890 640 443 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301016
3	DWS Northern Cape Private Bag X6101 Kimberley 8300					ORDINARY PARCEL ShareCall 0800 111 502 www.sapo.co.za PE 890 640 029 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301016
4	Estern P.O. Box 606 Kimberley 8300					ORDINARY PARCEL ShareCall 0800 111 502 www.sapo.co.za PE 890 640 559 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301016
5	Dept of Agri. Land Reform & Rural Develop. Private Bag X5018 Kimberley 8300					ORDINARY PARCEL ShareCall 0800 111 502 www.sapo.co.za PE 890 603 057 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301016
6	DAPP P.O. Box 2782 Upington 880					ORDINARY PARCEL ShareCall 0800 111 502 www.sapo.co.za PE 890 640 678 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301016
7	DEVC Private Bag X6102 Kimberley 8300					ORDINARY PARCEL ShareCall 0800 111 502 www.sapo.co.za PE 890 603 454 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301016
8	SANRAL P.O. Box 415 Pretoria 0001					ORDINARY PARCEL ShareCall 0800 111 502 www.sapo.co.za PE 890 603 397 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301016
9	National Dept. of Public Works Private Bag X5002 Kimberley 8300					ORDINARY PARCEL ShareCall 0800 111 502 www.sapo.co.za PE 890 603 335 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301016
10	Estern Environmental Division P.O. Box 356 Bloemfontein 9300					ORDINARY PARCEL ShareCall 0800 111 502 www.sapo.co.za PE 890 640 046 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301016
Number of letters posted Getal briewe gepos		Total Totaal	R	R	R	R

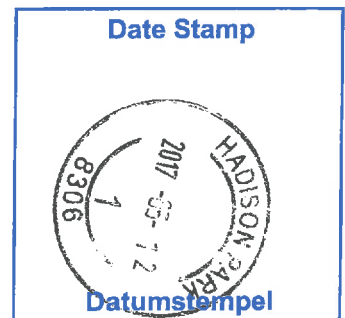
Number of letters posted
Getal briewe gepos

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 R2 000,00 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 op binnelandse geregistreerde briewe van toepassing.



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



Post Office

Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor

Name and address of sender: *Waddala Mining & Consulting*
 Naam en adres van afsender: *Waddala Mining & Consulting*
P.O. Box 110823 Hadisonpark
Kimberley 8300.

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

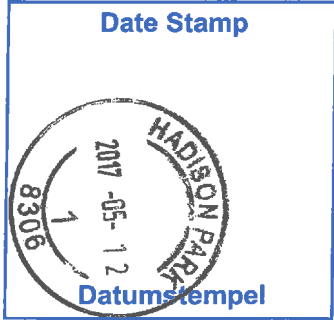
No	Name and address of addressee Naam en adres van geadresseerde	Insured amount Versekerde bedrag	Insurance fee Versekeringsgeld	Postage Posgeld	Service fee Diensgeld	Affix Track and Trace customer copy Plak Volg-en-Spoor-klëntafskrif	
1	<i>Mr. P.A. Els P.O. Box 77 Carterbridge Kimberley 8300</i>					ORDINARY PARCEL <small>ShareCall 0860 111 502 www.sapo.co.za</small> PE 890 640 620 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301016 ORDINARY PARCEL <small>ShareCall 0860 111 502 www.sapo.co.za</small> PE 890 603 511 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301016 ORDINARY PARCEL <small>ShareCall 0860 111 502 www.sapo.co.za</small> PE 890 640 505 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301016	
2	<i>Mr. Frans Louw 12 Dreyer Steel Hadisonpark 8301</i>						
3	<i>Mr. A.J. Steenkamp P.O. Box 224 Kimberley 8300</i>						
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
Number of letters posted Getal briewe gepos		Total Totaal		R	R	R	R

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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

5 May 2017

Sol Plaatje Municipality/Munisipaliteit
Municipal Manager
Private Bag X5030
Kimberley
8300

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10118MR**

Dear Stakeholder / Interested and Affected Party

NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A MINING RIGHT FOR AGGREGATE, SAND (GENERAL), SAND(MANUFACTURED FROM HARDROCKS), STONE AGGREGATE GRAVEL, CLAY GENERAL AND SHALE

FARM	OWNERSHIP	TITLE DEED
a Portion of portion 1 and a Portion of portion 351 of the Farm Vooruitzicht No.81	Sol Plaatje Municipality	T4349/2001
TOTAL AREA		176,3574 ha

We hereby inform you that Kimcrush (Pty) Ltd("The applicant") has submitted an application for a Mining Right for Aggregate, Sand (General), Sand (Manufactured from Hardrocks), Stone Aggregate Gravel, Clay General and Shale 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 7 April 2017 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.

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

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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



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Kimbeley
8306

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roosthuizen950@gmail.com

Cell nr: 082 870 9973/084 208 9088

Fax no: 086 510 7120

5 May 2017

Northern Cape Department of Roads and Public Works
The Head of Department
PO Box 3132
Squarehill Park
Kimberley
8300

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10118MR**

Dear Stakeholder / Interested and Affected Party

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Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)
Wadala Mining and Consulting (Pty) Ltd



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

Cell nr: 082 870 9973/084 208 9088

Fax no: 086 510 7120

5 May 2017

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

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10118MR**

Dear Stakeholder / Interested and Affected Party

NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A MINING RIGHT FOR AGGREGATE, SAND (GENERAL), SAND(MANUFACTURED FROM HARDROCKS), STONE AGGREGATE GRAVEL, CLAY GENERAL AND SHALE

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Wadala Mining and Consulting (Pty) Ltd



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2005/041175/07



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Fax no: 086 510 7120

5 May 2017

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

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10118MR**

Dear Stakeholder / Interested and Affected Party

NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A MINING RIGHT FOR AGGREGATE, SAND (GENERAL), SAND(MANUFACTURED FROM HARDROCKS), STONE AGGREGATE GRAVEL, CLAY GENERAL AND SHALE

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2005/041175/07



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Cell nr: 082 870 9973/084 208 9088
Fax no: 086 510 7120

5 May 2017

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

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10118MR**

Dear Stakeholder / Interested and Affected Party

NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A MINING RIGHT FOR AGGREGATE, SAND (GENERAL), SAND(MANUFACTURED FROM HARDROCKS), STONE AGGREGATE GRAVEL, CLAY GENERAL AND SHALE

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Cell nr: 082 870 9973/084 208 9088

Fax no: 086 510 7120

5 May 2017

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

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10118MR**

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5 May 2017

Department of Environment and Nature Conservation
The Head of Department
Private Bag X6102
Kimberley
8300

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10118MR**

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

- a) Email addressed to **Mr. W.J. Oosthuizen** : 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

5 May 2017

SANRAL
PO Box 415
Pretoria
0001

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10118MR**

Dear Stakeholder / Interested and Affected Party

NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A MINING RIGHT FOR AGGREGATE, SAND (GENERAL), SAND(MANUFACTURED FROM HARDROCKS), STONE AGGREGATE GRAVEL, CLAY GENERAL AND SHALE

FARM	OWNERSHIP	TITLE DEED
a Portion of portion 1 and a Portion of portion 351 of the Farm Vooruitzicht No.81	Sol Plaatje Municipality	T4349/2001
TOTAL AREA		176,3574 ha

We hereby inform you that Kimcrush (Pty) Ltd("The applicant") has submitted an application for a Mining Right for Aggregate, Sand (General), Sand (Manufactured from Hardrocks), Stone Aggregate Gravel, Clay General and Shale in respect of the above mentioned farm situated in the Magisterial District of Kimberley, Northern Cape Province.

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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

5 May 2017

National Department of Public Works
Private Bag X 5002
Kimberley
8300

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10118MR**

Dear Stakeholder / Interested and Affected Party

NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A MINING RIGHT FOR AGGREGATE, SAND (GENERAL), SAND(MANUFACTURED FROM HARDROCKS), STONE AGGREGATE GRAVEL, CLAY GENERAL AND SHALE

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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

5 May 2017

Eskom Environmental Division
P.O. Box 356
Bloemfontein
9300

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10118MR**

Dear Stakeholder / Interested and Affected Party

NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A MINING RIGHT FOR AGGREGATE, SAND (GENERAL), SAND(MANUFACTURED FROM HARDROCKS), STONE AGGREGATE GRAVEL, CLAY GENERAL AND SHALE

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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

5 May 2017

Mr. P.A.Els
PO Box 77
Cartersridge
Kimberley
8300

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10118MR**

Dear Stakeholder / Interested and Affected Party

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8306
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2005/041175/07



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Kimbeley
8306

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

5 May 2017

Mr. Frans Louw
12 Screiner Steet
Hadisonpark
8301

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10118MR**

Dear Stakeholder / Interested and Affected Party

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Kimberley
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Wadala Mining and Consulting (Pty) Ltd



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2005/041175/07



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8306

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

Cell nr: 082 870 9973/084 208 9088

Fax no: 086 510 7120

5 May 2017

Mr. A.J. Steenkamp
PO Box 224
Kimberley
8300

Reference Number: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10118MR**

Dear Stakeholder / Interested and Affected Party

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

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

Applicant: Kimcrush (Pty) Ltd

Reference Number: NC30/5/1/2/2/10118MR

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

Property under application: a Portion of portion 1 and a Portion of portion 351 of the Farm Vooruitzicht No.81, District of Kimberley in the Northern Cape Province

Name and Surname

Preferred contact details:

.....

.....

.....

Representing/ Organisation

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

.....

Issues of concern/ Commentary

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signature

Dated

Wadala Mining and Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Mnr. W. Oosthuizen
Posbus 110823
Hadisonpark
Kimberley
8306
woosthuizen950@gmail.com

Applikant: Kimcrush (Edms) Bpk

Verwysings nr: **NC30/5/1/2/2/10118MR**

REGISTRASIE EN KOMMENTAAR OP DIE PUBLIEKE DEELNAMEPROSES VIR 'N AANSOEK OM 'N MYNREG

Eiendom onder aansoek: 'n Gedeelte van gedeelte 1 en 'n Gedeelte van gedeelte 351 van die plaas Vooruitzicht No 81, Distrik van Kimberley in die Noord-Kaap Provinsie

Naam en Van

Gekose

Kontakbesonderhede:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Verteenwoordig/
Organisasie

Verklaar belang – persoonlik, direkte besigheid of enige ander belang tov aansoek:

.....

.....

Besware/
Kommentaar

.....

.....

.....

.....

Handtekening

Datum



WADALA MINING AND CONSULTING (PTY) LTD

2005/01175/07

PO Box/Posbus 110823
 Hadisonpark
 Kimberley
 8306

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

Cell nr: 082 870 9973/084 708 9088
 Fax no: 083 510 7120

5 Mar 2017

South African Heritage Resources Agency
 PO Box 4637
 Cape Town
 8000

Reference Number: **NC50/5/1/2/2/10118MR**

Dear Stakeholder / Interested and Affected Party

NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A MINING RIGHT FOR AGGREGATE, SAND (GENERAL), SAND(MANUFACTURED FROM HARDROCKS), STONE AGGREGATE GRAVEL, CLAY GENERAL AND SHALE

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TOTAL AREA		176,3574 ha

We hereby inform you that Kin crush (Pty) Ltd ("The applicant") has submitted an application for a Mining Right for Aggregate, Sand (General), Sand (Manufactured from Hardrocks), Stone Aggregate Gravel, Clay General and Shale in respect of the above mentioned farm situated in the Magisterial District of Kimberley, Northern Cape Province.

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

KIMCRUSH (Pty) Ltd

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT FOR A
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS**

**SUBMITTED FOR AN APPLICATION
FOR A MINING RIGHT
IN TERMS OF SECTION 39 AND OF REGULATIONS 50 AND 51 OF THE
MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002,
(ACT NO. 28 OF 2002) (the Act)**

(NC) 30/5/1/1/3/2/1/10118 MR

**A PORTION OF PORTION 1 AND A PORTION OF PORTION 351 OF FARM VOORUITZICHT NO
81 WITHIN THE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT OF KIMBERLEY, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE**

Compiled by Ms. R.H. Oosthuizen for Kimcrush (Pty) Ltd

Wadala Mining and Consulting (Pty) Ltd

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

We must inform you that Kimcrush (Pty) Ltd (“The applicant”) has been directed in terms of section 22 of the Act, to implement the processes prescribed by the National Environmental Management Act, as amended and submit a Scoping Report within 44 days from the date of application of the Environmental Authorization and submit the relevant Environmental Impact and Environmental Management Programme reports as required in terms of the National Environmental Act, (as amended) within 106 days from the date of acceptance of the scoping report, as prescribed.

The Scoping Report and Environmental Impact and Environmental Management Programme reports must be submitted to the Regional Manager, Department of Mineral Resources (“DMR”) situated at 65 Phakamile Majiba Street, Kimberley, 8301 with contact number 053-8071700.

2. PURPOSE OF THE BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

The purpose of this document is:

- To notify potential stakeholders of the mining right application and submission of the related Environmental documents to the Department of Mineral Resources Reference (NC) 30/5/1/1/3/2/1/10118 MR
- Provide background information regarding the proposed mining right application and relevant Environmental Management Programme for Kimcrush (Pty) Ltd.
- Invite potential stakeholders to register themselves as interested and affected parties and to raise issues of importance, share their input, comments and or concerns to inform the updated and revised Environmental Management Programme.
- To provide information on the environmental work that had been done to meet requirements of Environmental Legislation.
- To inform the Affected and Interested Parties of the requirements in terms of all Governing Legislation.

Kimcrush (Pty) Ltd seeks to gather comments, suggestions, issues and concerns from all stakeholders.

3. A BRIEF OVERVIEW

Kimcrush (Pty) Ltd (“The applicant”) has applied for a Mining Right on the above mentioned farm situated in the Magisterial District of Kimberley, Northern Cape Province to mine for Aggregate (RM); Sand General (QY); Sand Manufactured from Hardrock (QH); Stone Aggregate; Gravel (St); Clay General (Cy); Shale/Brickclay (CS).

The Kimcrush quarry is located approximately 5 km West of Kimberley on the R64 road to Griekwastad in the Northern Cape Province. The mining activities will involve the blasting and removal of dolerite with heavy earthmoving equipment, crushed to marketable sizes which will be sold on the open market.

3.1 Proposed activity description

Currently the process route comprises stripping of overburden of red soil and weathered dolerite to access the competent dolerite. The weathered dolerite is hauled to a screen to screen the gravel to size Oversize weathered dolerite is crushed and screened. Screened gravel is stockpiled and sold to customers who either collect from site or it is delivered to the customer worksite.

After stripping the competent dolerite is drilled and blasted by blasting contractors. After blasting the dolerite is loaded and hauled to the processing plant where the dolerite is crushed to various sizes of aggregate. The aggregate generated are ballast, crusher sand, crusher dust, 19mm, 13mm, 9.5mm and 6.7mm stone.

The equipment used is excavators, articulated dump trucks, tipper trucks, jaw crusher, cone crusher VSI crusher, conveyer belt systems and generators.

Mining activities will primarily make use of existing roads created by previous activities, but additional roads will most likely be created.

3.2 Rehabilitation

The area has been prospected with bulk sampling in the past. The Kimcrush Dolerite quarry is located approximately 5 kilometres (Km) west of Kimberley in the Northern Cape Province of South Africa. The site is accessible from Johannesburg 478km to the north and Bloemfontein, 165 km to the east via modern tarred access roads and services, with gravel roads providing internal access to all portions of the project area. The Kimberley Airport is located about 10km to the south of Kimberley.

Mining operations that will take place will be rehabilitated as far as practically possible in order for the land to revert back to grazing potential.

The open mining pit will never be backfilled to its original state as most of the material will be crushed and sold as aggregate. The open pits will be benched and made safe as per prescribed regulations and all risk for pollution will be mitigated.

The study area is situated next to the Kimberley Municipal Dumping site and is not currently utilised for any specific purpose as it does not lend itself to be used for grazing by livestock due to the waste carried in and around the dump. Access to the farm is gained from an existing gravel road.

The area applied for represents 176.3574 ha of the farm Vooruitzicht and the main mining focus area will be on the area next to the municipal dumps on the farm.

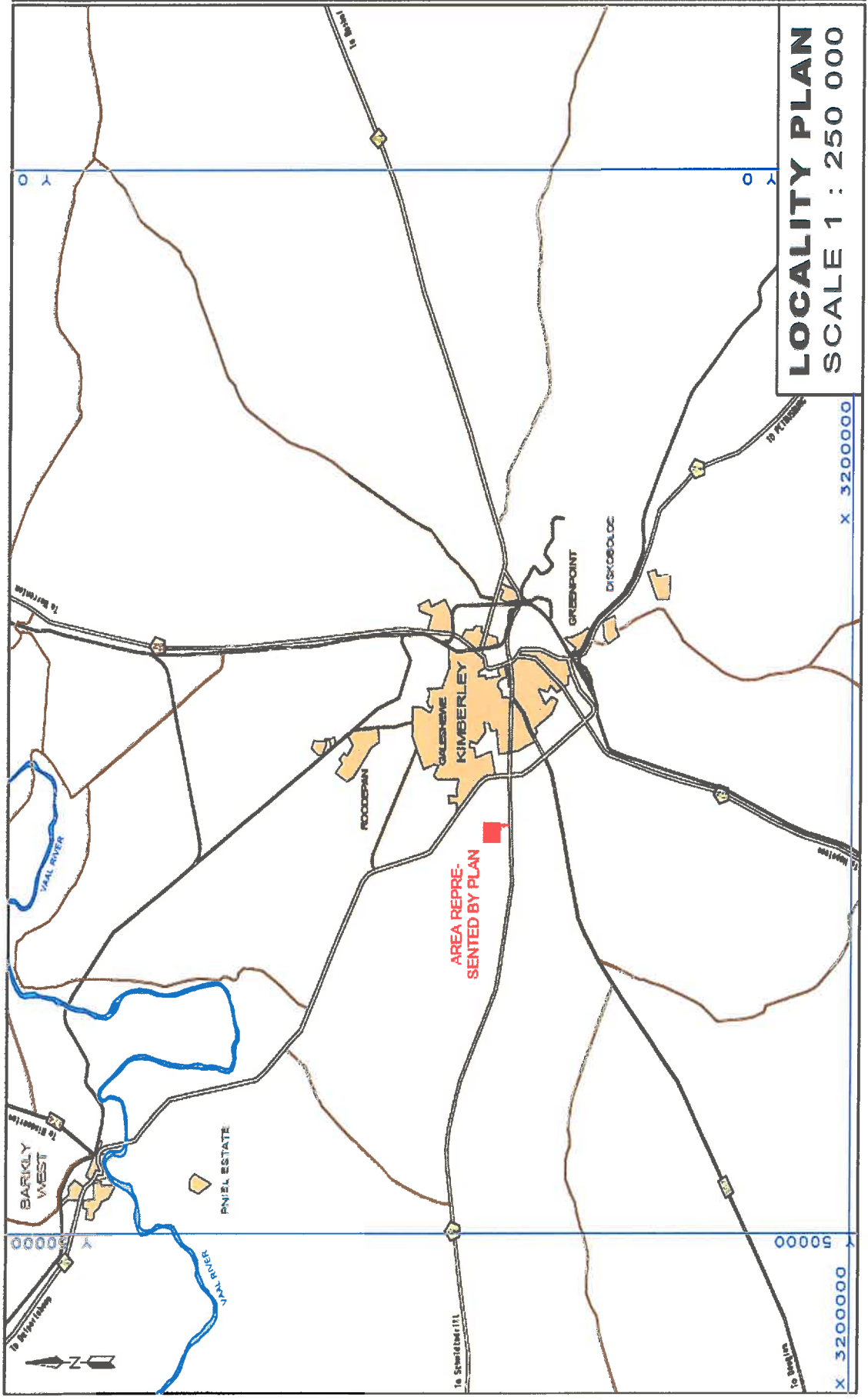


Figure 1: The locality of the proposed mining right area indicated in red.

3.3 Foreseen Environmental Impacts

3.3.1 Air quality deterioration

Source of the impact

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 dust roads.

Description of the impact

During the construction and operation of the mine dust can be generated through the use of access roads and haul roads. Also blasting will have a negative effect on Air Quality. Air pollution through vehicle entrainment is expected to be negligible due to the small scale of the project and dust suppression measures that will be implemented by the mine. Air pollution from exhaust fumes.

3.3.2 Soil pollution

Source of the impact

Spillage of hazardous material; runoff.

Description of the impact

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 unusable 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 impact will have minimal severity and slight effect on extent.

3.3.3 Loss of soil fertility

Source of the impact

During the removal of topsoil; stockpiling.

Description of the impact

Improper stockpiling and soil compaction can result in soil sterilisation. Leaching can also occur, resulting in the loss of nutrients.

3.3.4 Soil erosion

Source of the impact

Construction of infrastructure; topsoil removal; potential runoff.

Description of the impact

The construction of infrastructure and various facilities in the mining area can result in loss of soil due to erosion. Vegetation will be stripped in preparation for placement of infrastructure and excavations, and therefore the areas will be bare and susceptible to erosion.

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 cleared areas will be rehabilitated, but full restoration of soils might only occur over a number of years, subsequent to the re-establishment of vegetation. Therefore the impact will have a moderate severity, throughout the duration of the mine.

3.3.5 Broad-scale ecological processes

Source of the impact

The construction of roads, plant site, as well as other necessary infrastructure; and the clearing of vegetation for mining.

Description of the impact

Transformation of intact habitat on a cumulative basis would contribute to the fragmentation of the landscape and would potentially disrupt the connectivity of the landscape for fauna and flora and impair their ability to respond to environmental fluctuations. The impact will have minimal severity and slight effect on extent.

3.3.6 Changes to surface topography

Source of the impact

Development of infrastructure; and residue deposits, excavations and blasting.

Description of the impact

The infrastructure and excavation as well as waste rock deposits will alter the topography by adding features to the landscape. Topsoil removal, excavations and blasting will unearth the natural topography. The impact will be definite.

3.3.7 Visual impacts

Source of the impact

The construction of Mine infrastructure, excavations, mine residue deposits, waste rock stockpiles and dust.

Description of the impact

Visual impact of the mine infrastructure, excavations, mine residue deposits, and waste rock stockpile; visibility of dust.

3.3.8 Traffic

Source of the impact

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

Description of the impact

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

3.3.9 Heritage resources

Source of the impact

The mining 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

3.3.10 Socio-economic

Source of the impact

The mine can create various job opportunities for local people. The mine can also destroy the land capability and use while mining.

Description of the impact

Loss of land potential; influx of workers to the area increases health risks and loitering (resulting in lack of security and safety); negative impact of employment loss during mine closure.

3.3.11 Interested and affected parties

Source of the impact

The setting up of an open cast Aggregate mine next to the city of Kimberley.

Description of the impact

Loss of trust and a good standing relationship between the IAPs and the mining company.

3.3.12 Land capability

Source of the impact

Aggregate open cast mining.

Description of the impact

Loss of land capability through topsoil removal, disturbances and loss of soil fertility.

3.3.13 Land use

Source of the impact

Aggregate opencast mining.

Description of the impact

Loss of land use due to poor placement of surface infrastructure and ineffective rehabilitation.

3.3.14 Ground water

Source of the impact

Potential chemical spills.

Yellow fleet servicing and tyre replacement workshop – Potential diesel and lubricant spills.

Operating of the Wash bay as well as silt trap and oil separator – Potential contaminated water and chemical spills.

Yellow fleet parking area – Potential diesel and lubricant spills.

Septic tank and soak-away systems – Potential infiltration of contaminants through substrata.

Description of the impact

Possible Pollution of underground water sources. Construction of measures to prevent seepage into the groundwater by biological and engineering means. Implementation of the necessary management programs to ensure the integrity of ground water resources.

3.3.15 Surface water

Source of the impact

Potential chemical spills.

Yellow fleet servicing and tyre replacement workshop – Potential diesel and lubricant spills.

Operating of the Wash bay as well as silt trap and oil separator – Potential contaminated water and chemical spills.

Yellow fleet parking area – Potential diesel and lubricant spills.

Description of the impact

During the construction and operation of the mine, there is a possibility that equipment might leak oil, thus causing surface spillages. The storage of fuels on site might have an impact on surface water 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. Surface water pollution is therefore possible, but through mitigation it can be minimised. The impact will have minimal severity and slight effect on extent.

3.3.16 Disturbance, displacement and killing of fauna

Source of the impact

Vegetation clearing; increase in noise and vibration; human and vehicular movement on site resulting from mining activities.

Description of the impact

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.

3.3.17 Fauna Loss, damage and fragmentation of natural habitats

Source of the impact

Clearance of vegetation; mining activities.

Description of the impact

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 study site. Pockets of fragmented natural habitats hinder the growth and development of populations.

3.3.18 Encouragement of bush encroachment

Source of the impact

Clearing of vegetation; disturbances through mining activities.

Description of the impact

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 the lower potential for future land use and decrease biodiversity. With proper mitigation, the impacts can be substantially reduced.

3.3.19 Proliferation of alien vegetation

Source of the impact

Clearing of vegetation; mining activities.

Description of the impact

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.

3.3.20 Loss of flora with conservation concern

Source of the impact

Removal of listed or protected plant species; during the construction of roads, plant site, 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. Furthermore, it is possible that provincially protected species and other species of conservation concern will be destroyed.

3.3.21 Loss of, and disturbance to indigenous vegetation

Source of the impact

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

Description of the impact

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.

3.3.22 Noise and vibration:

Source of the impact

Noise generated by the vehicles and mining equipment and occasional blasting.

Description of the impact

Opencast aggregate mining which 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 site and excavation location.

3.3.23 Land use:

Source of the impact

Opencast Aggregate mining

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 mine pit area and processing plant).

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

NAME OF ACTIVITY (E.g. for prospecting – drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route, etc. ... etc. ... etc. E.g. for mining – excavations, 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.)	Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m ²	LISTED ACTIVITY (Mark with an X where applicable or affected).	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE (GNR 544, GNR 545 or GNR 546)	WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORISATION (Indicate whether an authorisation is required in terms of the Waste Management Act). (Mark with an X)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mining Area (Pit): The mining process will be initiated by drilling of blast holes. These holes will then be blasted where after the ore will be loaded from the open excavations and hauled to the processing plant. ➤ Blasting: The mine will blast blocks with a typical dimension of 25meter x 50 meter x 10 meter. ➤ Explosive Magazine: The mine will need two magazines to store the different explosive 	<p>Provision is made for a maximum footprint (at full production) of 200000m² or 20 hectares of open excavations at any one time.</p> <p>The size of the blasts will be determined by the practical blast block design and the production rate required from the mine.</p> <p>50m x 40m = 2000m²</p>	X	<p>GNR984 : Activity 15: "The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation, excluding where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for- (i) The undertaking of a linear activity; or (ii) Maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan." GNR984:</p>	

<p>products namely</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 case detonator and accessories magazine (3 meter x 6 meter) • 200 case explosives magazine (3 meter x 6 meter) <p>The magazine area will be fenced to comply with the guidelines set out by the Chief inspector of Explosives (CIE). The fence must be further than 10 meter away from the magazine.</p> <p>The CIE determines the safety radius necessary, but the typical approved radiuses have been</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 meter for the inner radius • 180 for the outer radius <p>No structures are allowed in the area contained by the inner radius and only structures approved by the CIE, will be allowed in the area contained in by the outer radius.</p> <p>➤ Parking Bay: It is anticipated that vegetation will be cleared in this area and superfine material will be used as groundcover.</p>	<p>Inner radius area = $3.14 \times (\text{radius squared}) = 25\,434 \text{ m}^2$</p> <p>Outer radius area = $3.14 \times (\text{radius squared}) = 101\,736 \text{ m}^2$ (10.1736ha)</p> <p>100m x 100m = 1Ha</p>		<p>Activity 17: "Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a mining right [section 22 of MPRDA], including infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to the extraction of a mineral resource ..."</p> <p>GNR 983: Activity 30: "Any process or activity identified in terms of section 53(1) of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)."</p> <p>GNR 983: Activity 27 "The clearance of an area of 1 hectares or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for— (i) the undertaking of a linear activity; or (ii) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan."</p>	
<p>➤ Processing plant: The processing of aggregate will be</p>	<p>30 000m² Steel, concrete, electric wires</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>GNR984: Activity 15 GNR984:</p>	

through crushers			Activity 17 GNR984: Activity 21: "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."	
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 additional roads, with a width of 15 meter.	±10 000m ²	X	NEMA LN1 (GNR983) Activity 24(ii) The development of haul roads 15m wide with no reserve	
Activity 56(ii) The continuous lengthening (and rehabilitation) of haul roads 15m wide with no reserve.	±10 000m ²	X	NEMA LN1 (GNR983)	
Concrete Bund walls and diesel Depots Fuel Storage facility (Diesel tanks): It is anticipated that the operation will utilize 2 x 10 000 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	±20 - 80m ³ Footprint of ±250m ²	X	NEMA LN3 (GNR 985) Activity 10 The development of infrastructure for the storage and handling of dangerous goods (fuel) in	

floor must be established where the re-fuelling will take place.			containers with a combined capacity of between 30 and 80m ³ .	
Activity 15 The continuous establishment and reclamation of temporary stockpiles resulting from activities which require a mining right.	±500m ²	X	NEMWA Category A (GNR 633)	X
Activity 15 The establishment of residue deposits resulting from activities which require a mining right.	To be confirmed by specialist	X	NEMWA: Category B GNR 632: Activity 11: "The establishment or reclamation of a residue stockpile or residue deposit resulting from activities which require a mining right ..."	X
OTHER ACTIVITIES (Associated infrastructure not considered to be listed activities) Salvage yard (Storage and laydown area) Temporary Workshop Facilities Storage Facilities Ablution Facilities Topsoil Stockpiles Overburden Stockpiles Weighbridge Control room Parkhome offices	No construction material, area to be levelled with a grader and fenced with a gate and access control ±300m ² ±3000m ² ±25m ² ±500m ² ±500m ² 127.27m ² 29.22m ² 60m ² pre-fabricated office blocks on concrete		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. ablution facilities, fences on demarcated areas, equipment and access roads on permission of the surface owners will be rehabilitated to their previous state. Although rehabilitation will be not be done concurrently with the mining as the pit will not be backfilled but will be made safe and to prevent any pollution, and re-instatement of roads will be done after the completion of the mining operation.

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.



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

SITE NOTICE

NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS AS REQUIRED IN TERMS OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 28 OF 2002, THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 107 OF 1998 AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS 2014 AS WELL AS THE WASTE ACT, 2008 (ACT NO. 59 OF 2008) AND THE NATIONAL WATER ACT, 1998 (ACT 36 OF 1998).

TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY:

Kimcrush (Pty) Ltd for an application for a Mining Right

PROPERTY UNDER APPLICATION

**a Portion of portion 1 and a Portion of portion 351 of the Farm Vooruitzicht No.81
(176,3547 ha)**

Kimcrush (Pty) Ltd "The applicant") has submitted an application for a Mining Right for Aggregate, Sand (General), Sand (Manufactured from Hardrocks), Stone Aggregate Gravel, Clay General and Shale in respect of the above mentioned property 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 053-8071700 and accepted on 7 April 2017 with reference no. NC30/5/1/2/2/10118MR. The prescribed Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Programme must be submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources(DMR) on or before 4 September 2017.

NATURE AND LOCATION OF THE ACTIVITY

The Kimcrush quarry is located approximately 5 km West of Kimberley on the R64 road to Griekwastad in the Northern Cape Province. The mining activities will involve the blasting and removal of dolerite with heavy earthmoving equipment, crushed to marketable sizes which will be sold on the open market.

INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE REGISTER AND COMMENT

All interested and affected parties are invited register, provide comments and / or concerns related to this application as follows:

- a) Written submissions to **Mr. W.J. Oosthuizen:** PO Box 110823
Hadisonpark
Kimberley
8306
- a) Email addressed to **Mr. W.J. Oosthuizen:** woosthuizen950@gmail.com

For more information or to submit comments and / or questions please contact:

Mr. W.J. Oosthuizen on Cell: 082 870 9973

PERSEEL KENNISGEWING

KENNISGEWING AAN EN RAADPLEGING MET GRONDEIENAARS, WETTIGE OKKUPEERDERS EN ANDER GEAFFEKTEERDE PARTYE IN TERME VAN DIE WET OP MINERALE EN PETROLEUM HULPBRONNE, 2002 (WET 28 VAN 2002), DIE WET OP NASIONALE OMGEWINGSBESTUUR, 1998 (WET NO. 107 VAN 1998 SOOS GEWYSIG), EN DIE OMGEWINGSIMPAKBEPALINGS REGULASIES VAN 2014 – HOOFSTUK 6 ASOOK DIE AFVAL Wet , 2008 (WET 59 VAN 2008) EN DIE NASIONALE WATER WET, 1998 (WET 36 VAN 1998)

ONDERNEEM DEUR:

Kimcrush (Edms) Bpk vir 'n aansoek vir 'n Mynreg

PERSEEL ONDER AANSOEK:

**'n Gedeelte van gedeelte 1 en 'n gedeelte van gedeelte 351 van die plaas
Vooruitzicht No 81 (176,3574 ha)**

Kimcrush (Edms) Bpk ("Die Applikant") het aansoek gedoen vir 'n Mynreg vir Aggregaat, Sand (vervaardig van harde klip) Klip Aggregaat Gruis, Klei Algemeen en Skalie ten opsigte van die bogenoemde eiendom in die Landdrosdriestrik van Kimberley, Noord-Kaap.

Die aansoek is ingedien by die Streekbestuurder, Departement Minerale Hulpbronne ("DMR") Geleë te Phakamile Mabija straat 65, Kimberley, 8301 met Kontaknommer 053-8071700 en aanvaar op 7 April 2017 met verwysingsnommer NC30/5/1/2/2/10118MR. Die voorgeskrewe Omgewingsimpak Verslag en Omgewingsbestuurs Program moet ingedien word by die Departement van Minerale Hulpbronne voor of op 4 September 2017.

LIGGING EN AARD VAN WERKSAAMHEDE

Die projek is geleë 5km Wes van Kimberley op die R64 pad na Griekwastad in die Noord Kaap Provinsie. Die aktiwiteite sal insluit die verwydering van dolomite draende rots wat d.m.v skietwerk en swaar konstruksie toerusting waarna dit gebreek sal word en geklassifiseer word in bemarkbare klip,gruis ens. vir die oop mark.

UITNODIGING OM TE REGISTREER OF KOMMENTAAR TE LEWER

Balanghebbende en ge-afekteerde partye word versoek om op die databasis te registreer en word ook die geleentheid gegee om insette en kommentaar te lewer soos volg:

- a) Skriftelike indienings na **Mnr. W. Oosthuizen**: Posbus 110823
Hadisonpark
Kimberley
8306
- b) E-pos aan **Mnr. W. Oosthuizen**: woosthuizen950@gmail.com

Vir enige navrae / kommentaar, kontak asb. vir:
Mnr. W. Oosthuizen op Sel nr - 082 870 9973

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

For more information or to submit comments and / or questions please contact:

Mr. W.J. Oosthuizen on Cell: 082 870 9973

638 **638**

Vacancy in Kimberley STOREMAN
Motor related company looking for a honest, selfmotivated, hardworking, presentable person.
Forward maximum 2 page CV to: cherry.creek055@gmail.com

CASHIER
Requirements:
- Matric
- Male older than 18 years
- Previous liquor store experience
- Divers' licence
- Willing to work shifts
Please hand deliver CV's to Protea Bottle Store, 38 Poole Street, Klissersville, Kimberley or fax to 086-681-8213.

Permanent position JUNIOR CCTV TECHNICIAN
Contract position SAFETY OFFICER
Where: Black Rock Mine
Contact Person: Jacques Fourie
E-mail CV to: Jacques.Fourie@cansecure.co.za
Telephone: 081-433-9054
Salary: Pursuant to position

KIMBERLEY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL
170 Phakamile Mabija Road, Kimberley
Vacancy available at a Private school in Kimberley. In need of a
SECRETARY
Requirements:
• Must be a born again Christian;
• Excellent in English;
• Have a Grade 12 certificate;
• At least a diploma in administration and at least one year experience in administration.
For complete job description please contact the school.
Closing date of post: Friday, 12 May 2017
E-mail CV to secretary@kimberleychristianschool.co.za
Landline and Fax: (053) 841-1074
Call: 061-431-2670

KANTOORDAME (Kimberley)
Posverleste:
• Algemene kantoor take kan doen.
• Ten minstens 5 jaar ondervinding in Pastel, 'n vereiste.
• Debiteure en Krediteure klerk (Rekonsiliasie van bankstate).
• Kode B lisensie.
• Sober gewoontes.
Stuur CV slegs indien u aan bogemelde voldoen.
Vergoeding: Markverwante salaris.
Die suksesvolle kandidaat moet so spoedig doennlik diens kan aanvaar.
E-pos CV's na admin@vissergroep.co.za

Legals
702
In the Estate of the late **DR MUHAMMAD LATEEF**, Identity number 640321 5355 181, married in community of property to **Sadia Lateef**, identity number 700212 1365 182, residing at 22 Hugo Street, Monument Heights, Kimberley. Date of death 3 April 2017.
Estate No 001100/2017
Creditors and debtors in the above Estate are hereby required to file their claims with and pay their debts to the undermentioned within 30 days from the date of publication hereof.
Dated at Kimberley on this 18th day of April 2017.
AM KAZIE - Executor Testamentary. PO Box 1684, Kimberley. Tel (053) 831-2870 or (053) 833-5310
702
Findlay & Niemeyer
In the Estate of the late **AMMAS NGOMA**, identity number 631207 5819 089, of 5 Protea Street, Postmasburg, 3940, who died on 3 March 2000.
Estate No 003088/2016
All persons having claims against the abovementioned Estate must lodge it with the Executor concerned within 30 days from date of publication hereof.
Dated on this 28th day of April 2017.
MARTIN SAINT LEDGER COETZEE, c/o Findlay & Niemeyer Inc, 1027 Francis Baard Street, Hatfield, Pretoria. Tel: (012) 342-9164. E-mail: litigation4@findlay.co.za

Offering a Job? To advertise the position
Call **053 832 6261**



Kimberley Ekapa Mining Kimberley Ekapa Mining JV

Kimberley Ekapa Mining is a regional and broad-based empowered local company and is proud to be part of the more recent history of diamond extraction in Kimberley. It's a polished diamond we're after for this role - an individual that clearly outlines his/her peers:

Kimberley Ekapa Mining JV is the trading name of Ekapa Minerals (Pty) Ltd, a joint venture of Ekapa Mining (Pty) Ltd and Petra Diamonds Ltd, and is situated in the city of Kimberley in the Northern Cape.

Finance Manager
Reporting directly to the General Manager, with dotted line reporting to the Group Finance Department, the successful candidate will oversee the full finance function, including stores and procurement. We specifically need strong and energetic individuals with solid operational and managerial experience.
Tasks and responsibilities:
• Play an integral role on the Management Team and together drive the operational performance and achieve the approved operational deliverables and targets
• Deliver on all financial deliverables and reporting requirements to both Petra HQ and the KEM/JV Menco ensuring the associated deadlines are met
• Play an integral part in the operational performance of the Mine by providing a complete and fully functional financial service to all stakeholders
• Lead and manage the financial team through hands-on management and applying industry best practices
• Initiate, develop, implement, streamline and maintain the necessary financial strategies, policies and procedures within the Company to effectively manage finances overall
• Keep the General Manager, HODs and all budget holders informed and fully aware of all finance-related matters that may impact on the business units on a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual basis
• Ensure financial governance, internal controls and compliance to the Group's standards and reporting requirements are achieved in the specific timeline
• Ensure legislative and corporate governance compliance requirements to manage risk
• Ensure effective cash flow management to ensure attainment of organisational targets
• Review capital expenditure and forecasts to ensure alignment with business strategy and optimise return on investment
• Ensure personal and co-workers' adherence to and compliance with security and the Company's SHE objectives
• Work according to the Mine's Code of Ethical Conduct, and report any observations of this not being done.
Minimum requirements:
• A BCom (Hons) Accounting with CIMA Professional qualification advantageous
• Extensive operational finance management experience, including payroll and supply chain (procurement and materials management)
• A minimum of 5 years' experience in a senior finance role, in the mining industry
• Advanced computer literacy and accounting software experience essential (please indicate on CV)
• Up-to-date with accounting standards.
Other skills/competencies:
• Independent, proactive thinker with the ability to do own job planning
• Good communication skills. (Ref. KEM102)
Please complete an application form (available on <http://www.petradiamonds.com/careers/current-vacancies>) and forward this, together with your resumé, qualifications, ID as well as contactable references of previous employers, to christine.williams@petradiamonds.com or fax: 086 689 1934 by 12 May 2017. Please note that incomplete documentation will not be considered. If you have not heard from us within 30 days of the closing date, please regard your application as unsuccessful.
Kimberley Ekapa Mining (KEM) JV is an equal opportunity employer. Preference will be given to suitable candidates from the designated groups in line with the Company's Employment Equity Policy and internal candidates. Pre-screening, profile testing, assessments, medical and security clearance form part of the recruitment and selection process. Shortlisted candidates will be required to attend a panel interview. Employment of the successful candidate is subject to the aforementioned criteria. Preference will be given to candidates who reside within our host labour-sending area of Frances Baard District Municipality (proof of residence may be requested).
Please note that Kimberley Ekapa Mining JV does not at any time require any form of payment for recruitment purposes. If you are approached in this regard, you should report the incident immediately via one of the following hotlines: South Africa 0800 22 22 00 (toll free from an RSA landline) or international +27 12 306 2711.
<http://www.petradiamonds.com/careers/current-vacancies>

715 **715** **715** **715** **715**

PIXLEY KA SEME DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
TENDER NO: TD02/2017
Development and Implementation of an Integrated Municipal Information System

Quotations are hereby invited in terms of Chapter 11 of the Municipal Financial Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003) as published in Government Gazette No 28019 of 13 February 2004.

One complete set of tender documents and samples will be available and can be obtained at the Pixley ka Seme District Municipal offices at Culvert Road, De Aar. Non-refundable fee of R500,00 per document.

Scope of works includes:
• Assessment of existing IT Infrastructure
• Gap/Need Analysis
• Compilation of Implementation Plan
• Acquisition of computer hardware and software
• Development of Smartphone application
• Development of Change Management Plan
• Training

Tenders in sealed envelopes and properly marked: "Tender No: TD02/2017 Development and Implementation of an Integrated Municipal Information System" must be delivered to the Municipal Manager or placed in tender box at the municipal offices in Culvert Road, De Aar, or posted to Pixley ka Seme District Municipality, Private Bag X1012, De Aar, 7000, to reach the mentioned address before 12:00 on 19 May 2017. No quotations or copies of quotations received by telefax machine or per telegram will be considered.

Service Providers that submit quotations by courier must make sure that all quotation documents eg tax clearance, declaration (MID 4 requested from the Municipality), BBBEE certificate, etc, be handed in and placed in the tender box. It is not the responsibility of the District Municipality to ensure that the quote is placed in the tender box.

Pixley ka Seme District Municipality reserves the right not to accept any quotation. Quotes are subject to the General Conditions of Contract and the SCM policy of Pixley ka Seme District Municipality.

Enquiries: Ms AB Wals, Tel: (053) 631-0891.

Mr RE PIETERSE
Municipal Manager

Pixley ka Seme District Municipality
Private Bag X1012
De Aar
7000

702
In the Estate of the late **IRIS ROSE VAN COLLER**, Identity number 531127 0015 080, married in community of property to **Cyril Henry van Coller**, identity number 490526 5173 084, of 3 Syringa Street, Floors, Kimberley, 8309.
Estate No 3213/2016
Creditors and debtors in the abovementioned Estate are hereby required to file their claims with and pay their debts to the undersigned within 30 days of publication hereof.
Dated at Kimberley this 4th day of May 2017.
TOWELL AND GROENEWALD
Attorneys for Executor, Towell and Groenewald, 28 Roper Street, Kimberley, 8301.

703
In die Boedel van wyle **PETRO VAN ZYL TERBLANCHE**, identiteitsnommer 610213 5067 080, van **Sally Aucamp Tehuis, Ducane Singel, Kimberley**, wie op 30 November 2015 orlede is. **Boedelnr 1731/2015**
Die Erste en Finale Likwidasie en Distribusierekening in bogenoemde Boedel sal ten kantore van die Meester van die Hoë Hof, Kimberley, ter insae lê vir 'n tydperk van een-en-twintig (21) dae vanaf datum van publikasie.
KJ SPANGENBERG, p/a Van de Wall ingelyf, Posbus 294, Kimberley 8300. (KJSD11350)

700
In die Boedel van wyle **JOHANN JOZUA REYNEKE**, identiteitsnommer 470711 5020 089, van Nieshoustraat 18, Kathu, Noord-Kaap Provinsie, wie op 9 Julie 2010 orlede is.
Boedelnr 11089/2010
Die Gewysigde Erste en Finale Likwidasie en Distribusierekening in bogenoemde Boedel sal ter insae lê vir alle belanghebbendes ten kantore van die Meester van die Hoogeregshof Bloemfontein en die Landdros, Kathu vir 'n tydperk van een en twintig dae, gereken vanaf Vrydag, 5 Mei 2017.
ASC DU-PREEZ, p/a McIntyre van der Post, Posbus 540, Bloemfontein, 9300.

702
In the Estate of the late **LORETTA BEANGSTROM**, identity number 320729 0053 089, of 63 Carrington Road, Kimberley.
Estate No 967/2017
Creditors and debtors in the abovementioned Estate are requested to submit their claims and to pay their debts to the undersigned within 30 (thirty) days from the date of publication hereof.
HPA VENTER, Duncan & Rothman, Attorneys for Executor, PO Box 64, Kimberley 8300.
Ref HV/inv/Bes/7/0001

700
In the Estate of the late **NICHOLAS OERZON DE WEE**, identity number 320312 5059 086, who died on 20 February 2011, married in community of property to **Anna Elizabeth de Wee**, identity number 321023 0055 081, surviving spouse, of 16 Constance Street, Northview, Kimberley, Northern Cape Province.
Estate No 837/2011
The First and Final Liquidation and Distribution Account in the above Estate will lie for inspection at the offices of the Master of the High Court, Kimberley for a period of 21 (twenty one) days from date of publication hereof.
Dated at Kimberley on 5 May 2017.
ENGELSMAN, MAGABANE INC, Attorneys for Executor, PO Box 609, Kimberley, 8300.

706
PLEASE TAKE NOTE that Eugene Mthuthuzeli De Wee intends making application to the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) for a restoration of De Wee Consulting CC Reg. No. 2008/078278/23. PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that any objections to this application must be lodged with the Registrar of Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) twenty one (21) days of the publication hereof.
PLACING A CLASSIFIED AD HAS NEVER BEEN EASIER!
053 832 6261

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A MINING RIGHT
Reference No: NC30/5/1/22/10118MR
Notice is hereby given 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
Kimrush (Pty) Ltd

BACKGROUND
Department of Mineral Resources has accepted an application for a Mining Right to mine for Aggregate, Sand (General), Sand (Manufactured from hard rocks), Stone Aggregate Gravel, Clay General and Shale on approximately 176,3574 hectares of a Portion of portion 1 and a Portion of portion 351 of the Farm Vooruitzicht No. 91, situated within the administrative district of Kimberley in the Northern Cape Province.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION
The Kimrush quarry is located approximately 5 km west of Kimberley on the R84 road to Griekwastad in the Northern Cape Province. The mining activities will involve the blasting and removal of dolerite with heavy earthmoving equipment, crushed to marketable sizes which will be sold on the open market.

ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS
A Scoping Report and Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Programme will be prepared and 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 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.