



mineral resources

Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NAME OF APPLICANT: **City of Tshwane**

REFERENCE NUMBER: GP 30/5/1/2/2/2 (10014)MR

SCOPING REPORT

SUBMITTED WITH DUE REGARD TO

CONSULTATION WITH COMMUNITIES AND

INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

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

A. Definitions

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

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

'Interested and affected' parties include, but are not limited to; –

- (i) Host Communities
- (ii) Landowners (Traditional and Title Deed owners)
- (iii) Traditional Authority
- (iv) Land Claimants
- (v) Lawful land occupier
- (vi) The Department of Land Affairs,
- (vii) Any other person (including on adjacent and non-adjacent properties) whose socio-economic conditions may be directly affected by the proposed prospecting or mining operation
- (viii) The Local Municipality,
- (ix) The relevant Government Departments, agencies and institutions responsible for the various aspects of the environment and for infrastructure which may be affected by the proposed project.

STANDARD DIRECTIVE

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

1. The methodology applied to conduct scoping,

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

- Community of ward 3

- Land owner- City of Tshwane

- Counsellors

- African Exploration Mining and Finance Corporation (SOC) Limited

- Department of Rural Development and Land Reform

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

None of the the community members own the proposed site as this is owned by City of Tshwane.

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

Department of Rural Development and Land reform was consulted and information required was send to the office.

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

Land claim is not involved for the proposed project.

1.5. Name the Traditional Authority identified by the applicant.

No traditional authority was identified for the proposed project.

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

No land owners were identified as this proposed project site is owned by City of Tshwane.

- 1.7. List the lawful occupiers of the land concerned

City of Tshwane

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

The community will be directly affected by the quarry during the operation as service providers will be required to undertake mining and also provide security services for the the proposed project.

- 1.9. Name the Local Municipality identified by the applicant.

The proposed project area falls under the jurisdiction of City of Tshwane and the ward 3 counsellor was identified as the relevant person.

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

**- Department of Water Affairs (DWA)
- South African Heritage resources Agency (SAHRA)
- Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)**

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

The land owner is the applicant and the office of the speaker was involved in the consultations.

2. A description of the existing status of the cultural, socio-economic and biophysical environment, as the case may be, prior to the proposed mining operation; which description must include:-

- Topography

- Climate

- Surface water

- Geology and soils

- Vegetation

- Fauna

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

The interested and affected parties consulted agreed to the description provided (See minutes attached on Appendix B)

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

No sites, features or objects of cultural significance are known to exist in the study area. The heritage specialist was involved to undertake the study.

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

No sites, features or objects of cultural significance are known to exist in the study area. The remains of an old farmstead, much overgrown with tree and shrubs and an informal burial place with about 6 graves, 3 of which have headstones indicating that it is Pieterse family and they date to the 1930s were identified located outside the area of development.

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

The site is currently used for illegal mining of the gravel.

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

There is no existing infrastructure on the site that will be affected by the proposed mining operation.

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

Locality map is attached in Appendix A for reference.

TOPORGRAPHY

The general topography in the study area is very gently undulating, typical of much of the Highveld plateau within this part of Gauteng and Mpumalanga. A localised high point lies to the south-east of the site, and as such all topography surrounding this point slopes down away from the point. The quarry site is thus situated on very gently sloping ground with a north-facing aspect. As such all natural drainage is northwards, and this is expressed in the topography as a shallow valley develops just north of the Ekangala B access road north of the site, becoming more pronounced as it runs between Dark City (Ekangala A) and the south-eastern part of Ekangala. Due to the nature of the topography and aspect, certain parts of the area surrounding the quarry will not be able to view the quarry

SURFACE WATER

The area at the proposed borrow pit developments is already very disturbed with clearance of vegetation for dryland agriculture and overgrazing being the major existing impacts. There are signs of erosion due to denuded soil surfaces which, in turn, results in increased run-off and sedimentation of water courses. This affects the surface water quality. Due to the lack of a functional water supply system within the informal settlements, certain residents rely on, amongst others, the seasonal and perennial water courses for a supply of potable water, as well as for personal hygiene, washing of clothes, domestic livestock water supply etc. Water is also collected in

buckets and drums from communal stand pipes. It is evident that the water quality in such areas is often poor and polluted and may harbour water-borne diseases etc. Furthermore, a lack of proper sanitation and sewage services also increases the potential of pollution of surface water.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Quartzite ridges of the Witwatersrand Supergroup and the Pretoria Groups as well as the Selons River Formation of the Rooiberg Group, supporting soils of various quality (shallow Glenrosa and Mispah forms especially on rocky ridges), typical Ba, Bc, Bd and Ib land types. Portions of the site including the existing borrow pit and informal access roads and outside the northern boundary (adjacent to the borrow pit) are situated on a shallow plinthic B Horizon (Hard Plinthite) consisting of ferricrete. The soil form of shallow soils situated on a hard plinthite is the Dresden Soil Form.

CLIMATE

Climate in this area is characterised by strongly seasonal summer-rainfall region, warm temperatures with very dry winters. Mean annual precipitation (MAP 654 mm). The incidence of frost is higher in the west (30-40 days) than in the east (10-35 days). Temperatures vary between 0°C and 30°C, with an average of 15.8°C.

VEGETATION

The study area comprises of Rand Highveld grassland in various stages of transformation and degradation. The grasslands within the Ekangala and Enkandustria areas are transformed. The majority of the grasslands surrounding the site are transformed or ploughed agricultural lands (fallow lands) dominated by pioneer weedy plant and grass species. The dominant grass species included the anthropogenic grasses such as *Hyparrhenia hirta*, *Aristida congesta*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Melinis repens* subsp. *repens*, *Heteropogon contortus* and *Andropogon chinensis*. Large areas especially adjacent to the informal roads, illegal dumping sites and human pathways are dominated by weedy pioneer plant species such as *Conyza albida*, *Tegetes minuta*, *Bidens pilosa*, *Zinnia peruviana*, *Catharanthus roseus*. These weedy plant species occur in previously cultivated areas as well as *Seriphium plumosum*

(Stoebe vulgaris) in the heavy overgrazed areas. Characteristic species are Three-awn Rolling Grass *Aristida bipartita*, *Digitaria monodactyla*, Large-seed *Setaria* *Setaria nigrirostris*, *S. incrassata* and *Panicum coloratum*. Other important species are Weeping Lovegrass *Eragrostis curvula*, *Eragrostis gummiflua*, Speargrass *Heteropogon contortus*, Golden *Setaria* *Setaria sphacelata*, *Elionurus muticus*, *Microchloa caffra*, *Brachiaria serrata*, *Eragrostis plana* with Feathered *Chloris* *Chloris virgata*, Couchgrass *Cynodon dactylon* and Tassel Bristlegrass *Aristida congesta*.

Conservation Status:

Rand Highveld grasslands are considered to be Endangered. The conservation target is 24%. Only 1 % is statutorily conserved (Kweaggavoetpad, Van Riebeeck Park, Bronkhorstspuit, Boskop Dam Nature Reserve) and in private conservation areas (Doornkop, Zemvelo, Rhenosterpoort and Mpopomeni). Almost half has been transformed mostly by cultivation, plantations, urbanisation or dam building. Cultivation may also have had an impact on additional portion of the surface area of the unit where old lands are currently classified as grasslands in land-cover classifications and poor land management has led to degradation of significant portions of the remainder of this unit (D. Hoare, personal observation). Scattered aliens (most prominent *Acacia mearnsii) occur in about 7% of this unit. Only about 7 % has been subjected to moderate to high erosion levels. Sheet, rill and gully erosion was observed adjacent to the existing informal access roads as well as old sand digging sites.**

Vegetation unit observed onsite

The grasslands surrounding the proposed borrow pit site have been impacted on by surrounding anthropogenic activities. Large areas surrounding the proposed borrow pit site consists of homogenous transformed old agricultural/fallow lands dominated by the anthropogenic grass *Hyparrhenia hirta* and the dwarf shrub *Seriphium plumosum* as well as several weedy plant species such as *Tagetes minuta*, *Bidens pilosa*, *Cosmos bipinnatus*, *Conyza albida* as well as the secondary succession grasses *Eragrostis curvula*, *E. chloromelas* and *Cynodon dactylon*.

The vegetation on the northern portions of the proposed borrow pit site have already being cleared during illegal sand and gravel mining with a section of heavily overgrazed grassland dominated by *Seriphium plumosum* (*Stoebe vulgaris*) and *Hyparrhenia hirta*. Extensive stands of alien invasive Black Wattle (*Acacia mearnsii) occur within the adjacent sand diggings to the north of the site. Alien invasive tree species recorded around the site included Saligna Gums (*Eucalyptus grandis**), Cluster Pine (*Pinus pinaster**) Black Wattle (*Acacia mearnsii**), Bugweed *Solanum mauritianum**, Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia**), Common Thorn Apple (*Datura stramonium**), Scotch Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare**), Grey Poplars (*Populus x cenescens*), Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica**), Pom Pom Weed (*Campuloclinium macrocephalum**), White Mulberry (*Morus alba**), Castor-oil Plant (*Riccinus communis**) and Kikuyu (*Pennisetum clandestinum**).**

No rare or threatened plants were recorded within the transformed vegetation units of the site or are likely to occur within the adjacent transformed agricultural areas and degraded grassland areas surrounding the site.

FAUNA

Faunal data was obtained during a one day site visit by the specialist to the proposed development site carried out on foot on the 4th of April 2013.

All animals (mammals (larger), birds, reptiles and amphibians) seen or heard; were recorded. Use was also made of indirect evidence such as nests, feathers and animal tracks (footprints, droppings) to identify animals. Previous surveys conducted in the Bronkhorstspuit/Witbank area, literature investigations; personal records and historic data heavily supplemented the initial survey.

Amphibians

As the survey was undertaken for less than a day during the late summer months (April), only a small proportion of species are present. Ideally, a herpetological survey should be undertaken throughout the duration of the wet season (November-March). It is only during this period that accurate frog species lists can be compiled. During this survey; fieldwork was augmented with

species lists compiled from personal records; data from the South African Frog Atlas Project (SAFAP)(1999-2003) and published data, and the list provided below is therefore regarded as likely to be fairly comprehensive. No frog species were recorded on the site during the brief site visit. Due to extensive habitat transformation due to the existing borrow pit site on and the degraded grasslands surrounding the site low frog diversity is expected. Two frog species were recorded from the valley bottom wetland to the north of the site. Common River Frogs (*Amietia angolensis*) and Striped Stream Frog (*Strongylopus fasciatus*) were observed calling. These species are autumnal breeders. The valley bottom wetland has been heavily impacted on by uncontrolled cattle drinking activities as well as extensive invasion by Grey Poplars (*Populus x canescens*). No artificial ponding was observed within the existing borrow pit site.

Frog species recorded on the actual site or that are likely to occur on the Ekangala borrow pit site are listed as follows:

- Guttural Toad**
- Red Toad**
- Tremelo Sand Frog**
- Natal Sand Frog**

HABITAT AVAILBLE FOR SENSITIVE OR ENDANGERED SPECIES

The Giant Bullfrog is currently assigned as a near-threatened species (IUCN Red List category). Giant Bullfrogs have been recorded from the adjacent grid squares during previous surveys as well as during the South African Frog Atlas Project (SAFAP). Specimens recorded were of road fatalities, migrating adult males as well as potential breeding localities in the Bronkhorstpruit-Cullinan areas. Bullfrog density commonly varies within certain habitats (open grassland habitat). High densities are often associated with specific microhabitats or patches (hygrophytic or aquatic ephemerophytic grass and sedge dominated temporary pans) that can be identified and randomly sampled. Emphasis must be placed on remaining natural open grassland habitats (important migratory and foraging areas) as well as seasonal wetlands (valley bottom) to the north of the borrow pit. The valley bottom wetland offers limited suitable breeding habitat for Giant Bullfrogs in the area. Due to extensive habitat transformation as well as high levels of human disturbances as well as uncontrolled livestock

drinking and trampling surrounding the valley bottom it is highly unlikely that any Giant Bullfrogs remain in the area.

Reptiles

Reptile species recorded during the brief survey included Yellow-Throated Plated Lizard (*Gerrhosaurus flavigularis*), Montane or Speckled Skink (*Trachylepis (Mabuya) punctatissima*), Cape Skink (*Trachylepis (capensis)*) and Distant's Ground Agama (*Agama aculeata distanti*). Reptile species that occur or are likely to occur in the study area due to suitable habitat, and may therefore be present are listed below:

- Distant's Ground Agama**
- Cape Skink**
- Striped Skink**
- Variable Skink**
- Yellow-throated Plated Lizard**
- Flap-Necked Chameleon**
- Herald or Red-lipped Snake**
- Mole Snake**
- Common or Rhombic Night Adder**
- Common or Rhombic Egg Eater**
- Bibron's Blind Snake**
- Cape and Eastern Thread Snake**
- Peters' Thread Snake**

Actual species lists will most likely contain far fewer species due to high levels of habitat transformation. No suitable habitat exists on the proposed borrow pit site for the rare or endangered reptile species in the form of moribund termite mounds as well as loosely embedded rocks for the Striped Harlequin Snake. The proposed borrow pit mining activities if restricted to the site should result in minimal disturbances to the remaining reptile species.

Avifauna/Birds

Twenty two (22) bird species were recorded during the brief field survey (total 6 hours). Species recorded during the field survey are common, widespread and typical of a degraded grassland and rural-agricultural environment. Numbers of bird species in the Ekangala area have declined mainly due to extensive habitat transformation due to increased urban sprawl

and agricultural and mining activities; as well as severe habitat degradation of the wetlands as well as rivers. Increased levels of human disturbances (quad and off-road bikes) have resulted in the disappearance of the more secretive species. Bird species recorded during brief field survey (6hrs) are listed on Table 3 of the ecological study. The majority of these species recorded are common, widespread and typical highveld species. List of threatened and near-threatened bird species that occur in the proposed Grid Square and that could occur at or near the proposed site according to Barnes (2000) are listed in Table 2 of the study.

Mammals

Limited suitable refuges such as burrows, artificially created rubble piles, stumps were observed. Evidence of Natal Multimammate Mice were observed on the site as well as several mounds of the African Molerat were observed within the sandier sections of the site. Mammal species recorded within the study area as well as those that may occur within the study area, on the basis of available distribution records and known habitat requirement, are listed in Table 5 of the study.

HABITAT AVAILBLE FOR SENSITIVE OR ENDANGERED SPECIES

No sensitive or endangered mammals were recorded within the study area. The majority of larger mammal species are likely to have been eradicated or have moved away from the area during the previous agricultural and residential developments. This is mainly a result of increased development pressure and human disturbances such as hunting and poaching (wire snares), as well as habitat alteration and degradation by vegetation clearance and frequent fires. Smaller mammal species are extremely vulnerable to snares and poaching activities as well as hunting with dogs. It is highly unlikely that the proposed borrow pit site constitutes significant habitat for any species of threatened mammal species.

VISUAL

The study area visual baseline can be described in terms of a number of landscape structural elements that allow for a better understanding of the visual environment of the area. The elements are:

- Form**
- Line**
- Colour**
- Texture**

Form

The study area landforms are very indistinct, due to the very gently undulating terrain. The study area appears flat, with no prominent landform features. A shallow, poorly defined valley bottom is most visible from the north and the west.

Line

Natural lines in the landscape are simple, largely due to the presence of poorly defined landscape features. The most prominent line is the horizon, which is strongly horizontal (a visual focal point). The horizontal line aspect in the landscape is accentuated by rows of exotic trees along the wetland to the north of the site. Depending on the proximity of the viewer to the site, a number of power lines running along the Ekangala access road introduce a vertical line element to the landscape. Roads in the area (the Ekangala access road and the dirt road connecting the Ekangala access road with Dark City) form distinct 'bands' in the landscape, drawing the attention of the viewer as they divide the amorphous landscape, and connecting foreground and background features.

Colour

The predominant colour in the landscape relates to the grassy vegetation that covers most of the area surrounding the site. This will change seasonally from green in summer, to yellow in winter, and even black if the grassland is burnt in late winter to promote spring growth. The stands of exotic trees provide a contrast, being a dark green hue. Depending on atmospheric conditions (in particular in winter when the high pressure cell over the South African interior precludes cloud formation), the blue sky would provide a prominent colour feature in the

landscape, providing a strong contrast and accentuating the horizon as a visual focal point in the landscape.

Texture

Where grassland is prominent in a view towards a site, the landscape will have a fine, featureless texture. The presence of stands of exotic trees provides a textural contrast in the landscape, as these are provide a coarser and clumped, but random textural element to the landscape. When viewed from a relatively near distance, street lights and power lines introduce an ordered textural element.

HERITAGE

It should be considered that structures older than 60 years are protected in terms of the National Cultural Resources and Heritage Act.

The landscape qualities of the area which is very flat, with little resources such as hills, outcrops and open water, that usually drew people to settle a region and as a result it was very sparsely occupied in the past. In addition, due to farming and later large scale urbanization of the region over the past 30 to 40 years, as part of the former KwaNdebele homeland, any resources that might have occurred here would have been destroyed. As no sites, features or objects of cultural significance are known to exist in the study area, there would be no impact as a result of the proposed development.

2.7. Provide any relevant additional information.

Pre-mining land use

The pre-mining land use can only be discussed in terms of those portions of land that will be mined in future. No specific land use has been linked to these portions other than grazing in historic times. According to field observations, there has not been any cultivation on the land for crop production or for the provision of grazing. Land has probably been used for grazing purposes many years ago on a rather small scale. There is evidence of illegal mining being undertaken on the site where

vegetation has been cleared, gravel has been mined and a borrow pit exist.

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

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

Quarrying will take place from the existing quarry located on the proposed mining area, in a bench cut method as indicated in Figure 4 of the Mine Work Programme. The material which will be mined is gravel which is located from below the topsoil surface to approximately 3 meters below the soil surface. The material can be regarded as soft material and therefore no blasting will be required. It is anticipated that the quarrying will be undertaken by an excavator which will excavate the site in such a manner to allow for free drainage of water (accumulated rainwater) towards the lowest topographic point of the site. The excavated material will be loaded on to tipper trucks and transported where needed. The excavation will be approximately 10 hectares before rehabilitation. Water trucks will be used to suppress dust generated during the excavation process. Water for the dust suppression will be obtained from nearby municipal sources. No screening or processing of material will take place and therefore no infrastructure will be required during the mining/quarrying process.

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

No NEMA listed activities were identified for the proposed project.

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

The counsellors, community and African Exploration Mining and Finance Corporation (Pty) Ltd were consulted and both agreed to the potential impacts that were presented. Minutes of consultations are attached in Appendix B and an advert introducing the proposed project was published on Daily Sun newspaper on the 24 June 2013 (Appendix C).

3.4. Provide a list and description of potential impacts identified on the cultural environment.

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

There are no sites, features or objects of cultural significance known to exist in the study area.

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

- Influx of non-local people into the area, increasing an already overpopulated area.

- Disruption of the social organization of the area.

- Unsocial activities e.g. crime, loitering.

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

- Injury and other related health risks to workers.

- Conflicts related to recruitment (labour issues).

- An amount of the material obtained from the Ekangala quarry is sold internally to other City of Tshwane departments, creating an income for the quarry. This cumulatively creates an increase in the economy of the area.

- Employment of people in the area to work at the Ekangala gravel quarry further leads to an upliftment of the local community. The proposed quarry will also bring about transfer of skills to unskilled workers.

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

FAUNA AND FLORA

- The proposed Ekangala borrow pit site will have an impact of medium-low; short-long term significance on the remaining fauna (albeit extremely limited).

- Faunal species such as the smaller sedentary species (insects, arachnids, reptiles, amphibians and mammals)

adapted to their ground dwelling (terrestrial) habitats will be disturbed.

WATER

- Stormwater runoff, siltation and sedimentation from the proposed quarry may result in deterioration of water quality to adjacent wetlands to the north of the site.

- Hydrocarbon spills may contaminate the water.

- Toilet facilities may contaminate ground and surface water in the area.

- Compaction of soil may have an impact by increasing runoff and a reduction in infiltration.

GEOLOGY

- The disturbance of the diabase formation will imply an impact on the prevailing natural geology in the sense that surfaces will be exposed to natural weathering.

TOPOGRAPHY

- Topographical changes will take place over time resulting from the excavation/ mining process.

HERITAGE.

- In the case of any cultural or historical site being uncovered, activities should be stopped and SAHRA must be contacted.

VISUAL

- Illegal dumping of waste may lead to an eye-sore.

- Visual impact of open quarry and security yard, although not very visible.

NOISE

- Noise generation by vehicles and machinery. Sources include mining activities and moving trucks may pose a nuisance to adjacent landowners during daytime and nighttimes.

TRAFFIC SAFETY

-Transportation of material to and from the site may result in accidents to the surrounding residents.

AIR QUALITY

- Bad odours such as emission fumes from trucks.

- From the loading and trucks moving on the gravel road

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

Water pollution may be a concern if water is not well managed as there is a wetland north of the proposed site.

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

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

As the Ekangala Gravel quarry is an already existing open-cast mine, feasible alternatives can not be considered as CoT is underatking this initiative in order to ensure that all illegal quarries in their juristrictions are legalised and that the area will be properly rehabilitated once mining has been completed.

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

Construction of a shopping mall was indentified during the public meeting but this was clarified by the clousellor as per the attached minutes that it will not be located in the same farm portion where the proposed quarry will be.

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

No operational adjustments were made as the consulted interested and affected parties did not made any proposals but only agreed to what was presented.

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

The Ekangala quarry will provide gravel material for the building and upgrading of roads in the Ekangala area as well as, on a smaller scale, other areas. In the case of not proceeding with this quarry, this provision must be done from another area. As the Ekangala gravel quarry is already in operation for many years, though this is illegal, the significance of impacting on this environment will be many times smaller than the significance of impacting on a new area for quarrying.

Further, an amount of the material obtained from the Ekangala quarry can be sold internally if there is surplus to other City of Tshwane Departments, creating an income for the quarry. This cumulatively creates an increase in the economy of the area. Employment of people in the area to work at the Ekangala gravel quarry further leads to an upliftment of the local community. In the case of a non-action alternative, these opportunities will not be created.

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

The mining method proposed for mining of Ekangala Quarry will be undertaken as explained in section 3.1

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

No adjustments are necessary for the proposed mine as potential impacts were not identified during the consultations.

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

The proposed mining will be undertaken as described in section 3.1

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

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

The interested and affected parties were provided with the Back ground Information (BID) document (Appendix D) and an advert was placed on Daily Sun newspaper on the 24th June (Appendix C). The site notice (Appendix E) was also placed on the proposed site and along the north and west roads to the site. The aim of the Background Information Document, site notice and an advert is to provide all I&AP's with a description of the proposed project, mining right application process, details of the proponent and the environmental consultant. Furthermore, it serves as an overview of the public participation process.

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

Cllr John Masombuka

Cllr Peter Nkosi

Cllr Nomvula Mathentwa

Cllr Victor Mabelane

Cllr Oscar Mathafa

Cllr Nokia Makitla

Cllr Dan Mabona

Mr Mpariseni Mudau (AEMFC representative)

Community members (Attendance register in Appendix F)

Department of Rural development (Ditsholo Sebaeng, Samfana Mahlangu, Colin Cloete)

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

- Socio-economic benefits that will be brought about by the proposed project.

- Safety measures to the quarry pit should be put in place

- **Compliance to legislation governing mining**
- **Perceptions by the community about the proposed project should be well managed and the scope of the project should be made clear to the public.**
- **Clarity whether private companies will be allowed to get materials from the quarry**

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

None of consulted interested and affected parties raised issues that will impact on the proposed project except those listed on section 5.3 above.

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

Two interested and affected parties (Mr Vusi Mahlobo and Mr Robert) responded to the advert placed on Daily Sun newspaper that they would like to be considered as service providers during the mining of the quarry as they own trucks that can be used in the operation.

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

Minutes of the counsellors meeting is attached in appendix B and received comment form from AEMFC is attached in Appendix G.

5.7. Provide information with regard to any objections received.

No objection was received for the proposed development based on the consultation undertaken.

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

The second phase of the Environmental Impact Assessment/Environmental Management Programme (EIA/EMPR) process for the mining right application for Ekangala quarry will

follow this scoping process. All anticipated and potential significant impacts that have been identified for the quarry will be evaluated in terms of their significance. Measures to mitigate the potentially negative impacts of certain aspects to be carried out on site will also be formulated during this process and through the compilation of an effective Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

The essence of any EIA/EMPR process is aimed at ensuring informed decision-making and environmental accountability, as well as to assist in achieving environmentally sound and sustainable mining. This will be achieved by conducting an analysis of the potential impacts that may have on the physical, environmental and social aspects of the concerned area (as has been conducted during this environmental scoping process). In order to minimise the potential impacts associated with the Ekangala quarry, an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is to be compiled, which must be implemented in order to sufficiently mitigate the anticipated impacts to an acceptable level.

This environmental Scoping Report has given an account of the environmental qualities, characteristics and attributes of the study area and has described the details of the mining operation in terms of the anticipated impacts or interaction that the Ekangala quarry may have with the different environmental components, as well as addressing the preliminary social concerns associated with this mining operation.

The following specialists studies will be carried out for the EIA/EMP process :

- Heritage Study**
- Geotechnical study**
- Visual study**
- Ecological study**

Royal HaskoningDHV is of the independent opinion that the EIA/EMP process currently underway will conclusively determine if there are any fatal environmental flaws associated with the Ekangala gravel quarry that would constitute the refusal of

Authorisation of the project - bearing in mind that approval must be subject to strict implementation and monitoring of the EMP to be compiled, and given that there should be room for improving the EMP as the project progresses. It is trusted that this environmental scoping report gives a balanced view of the anticipated environmental impacts associated with mining operations of this nature

B. IDENTIFICATION OF THE REPORT

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

Herewith I, the person whose name and identity number is stated below, confirm that I am the person authorised to act as representative of the applicant in terms of the resolution submitted with the application, and confirm that the above report comprises the results of consultation as contemplated in Section 16 (4) (b) or 27 (5) (b) of the Act, as the case may be.	
Full Names and Surname	Gert Andries Sieberhagen
Identity Number	5708245033082

- END -