

**ASSORE LTD.: WONDERSTONE MINE
PROPOSED DRIEKUIL PROJECT, NEAR OTTOSDAL, NORTH WEST PROVINCE**

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: DRAFT BASELINE REPORT

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

CV's:	Curriculum Vitae
CMR:	Converted Mining Right
DMRE:	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
EAP:	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr:	Environmental Management Programme
Ha:	Hectares
IDP:	Integrated Development Plan
MPRDA:	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002)
NEMA:	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (NEMA) (Act 107 of 1998)
NOMR:	New Order Mining Right
NMMDM:	Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality
NWA:	National Water Act, 1998 (NWA) (Act 36 of 1998).
SIA:	Social Impact Assessment
StatsSA:	Statistics South Africa
TLM:	Tswaing Local Municipality
WST:	Wonderstone Limited

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Envirologistics (Pty) Ltd. was appointed by Wonderstone Limited (WST) (owned by Assore Ltd.) as Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to undertake the necessary Environmental and Water Use Licence Application for their Wonderstone and Driekuul Mining Rights Areas. The intent of the mine is to consolidate the two Mining Rights into one Right and have an overall EMPr to manage the environmental setting in which they are operating.

A Social Assessment will be conducted as part of the Environmental Authorisation Process.

1.2 The Proposed Project

1.2.1 Project Location

WST would like to combine its existing mining rights into one, consolidated right, in an attempt to ease the administrative duties and compliance requirements associated with multiple mining authorisations per site. The proposed mining project will be located on the following farms:

- Gestoptefontein 349 IO: Portion 44.
 - Portion 44 (existing mining);
 - Portion 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 24 (portion of portion 5), remainder of portion 15 (a portion of portion 1), portion 20 and portion 40 (a portion of portion 41 now known as portion 44);
- Driekuul 280 IP:
 - Portions 2, 4, remainder of portion 1, portion 7 (a portion of portion A) and the remainder of farm Driekuul 280 IP.

These farms are situated to the north of the town of Ottosdal in the North West Province. The R507 is situated to the south of the mining areas, whereas the R505 traverses the proposed mining areas in a north-south direction and links with the R507 in the south and the N14 in the north.

Farms adjacent to the proposed development and the direction in relation to the proposed development include (Also refer to Figure 2):

- Kleinplaats 324 IO (north);
- Renosterput 257 IP (north northeast);
- Boshoffsrus 258 IP (east);
- Holfontein 279 IP (east);
- Witpoort 281 IP (south);
- Korannafontein 350 IO (south);
- Humanskraal 346 IO (south southwest); and
- Kareekuul 348 IO (west).

The location of the proposed mining activity is indicated in red in the following map (Refer to Figure 1).

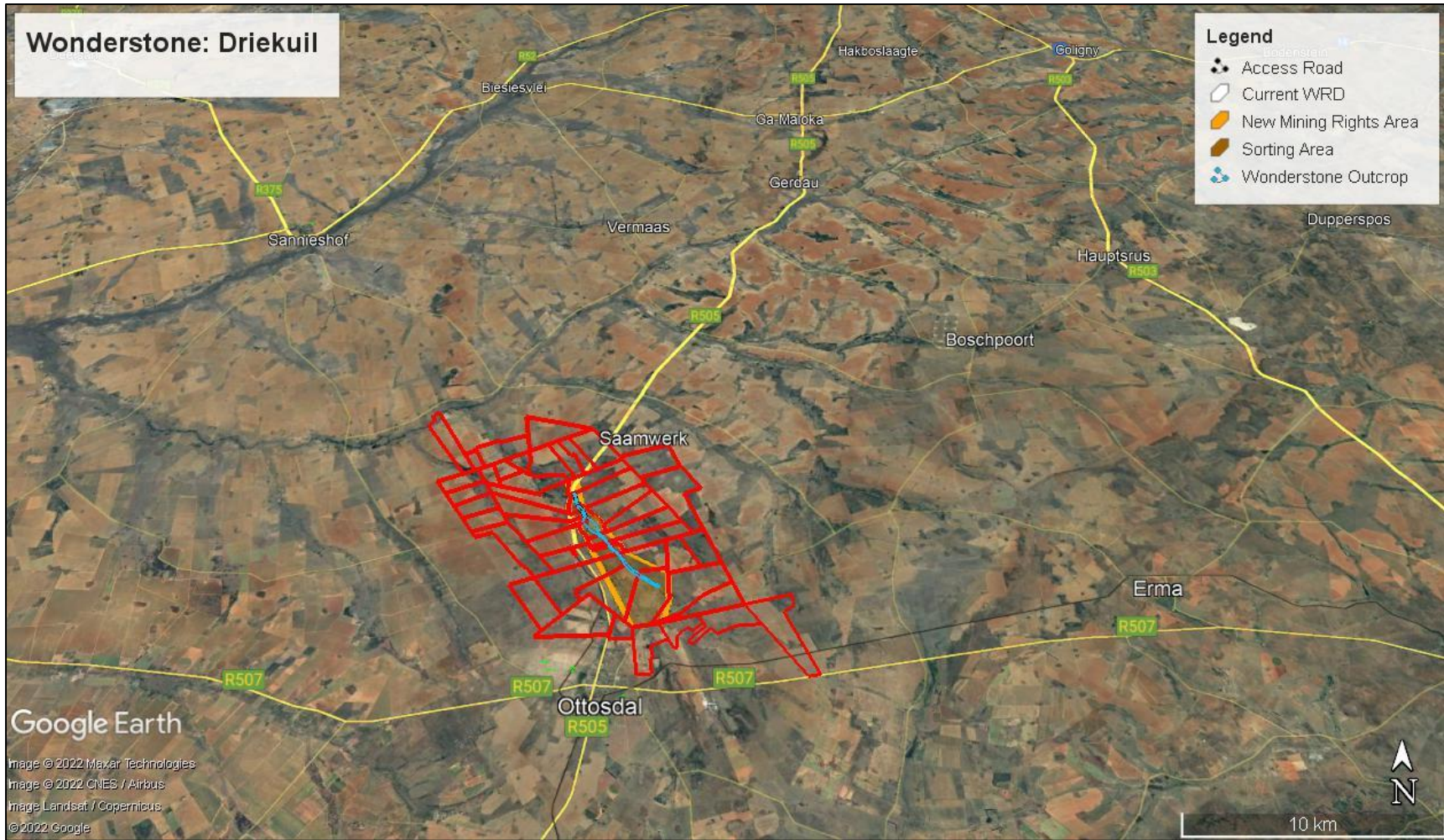


Figure 1: Project Location

1.2.2 Technical Background

Wonderstone Mine has been operating under the legal entitlement, Mining License: ML1-97, converted to Mining Right: NW 30/1/2/2/398 MR (Registered Right dated 23 December 2014). The issued mining right authorises the extraction of Pyrophyllite for a period of 30 years over the farm Gestoptefontein 349IO: Portion 44. The total area is 135.916ha.

Mining takes place by means of open cast mining, comprising of hydraulic hammering and excavator loading with no drilling and blasting required.

In addition, WST also holds an approved New Order Mining Right (NOMR) NW30/5/1/2/2/397MR (signed 20 March 2019) over various portions of the farms Gestoptefontein and Driekuil 280IP:

- Portion 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 24 (portion of portion 5), remainder of portion 15 (a portion of portion 1), portion 20 and portion 40 (a portion of portion 41 now known as portion 44) of the farm Gestoptefontein 349IO;
- Portions 2, 4, remainder of portion 1, portion 7 (a portion of portion A) and the remainder of farm Driekuil 280IP.

The mining rights combined cover an area of approximately 140 ha of which just under 30ha has been disturbed by mining activities to date. A large portion of the northern section of the WST mining area on Gestoptefontein has been rehabilitated.

WST would like to combine its existing mining rights into one, consolidated right, in an attempt to ease the administrative duties and compliance requirements associated with multiple mining authorisations per site.

At the same time, the operation would like to abandon some of the areas currently included and authorised as part of the approved NOMR area. After an extensive study, WST forecasts only using a select portion of the already approved NOMR area in its future mining endeavours. Abandonment of the remainder of the approved NOMR areas will ensure future mining in these areas and prevent the sterilisation of said areas for future mining.

During a pre-application meeting with the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) on 15 November 2021, the Department indicated that WST will be expected to submit a Section 102 Amendment Application. The application will include the areas of one approved mining right into the existing area of the other approved right.

WST decided to apply for the extension of the Converted Mining Right (CMR) (398MR) area by adding Portions of the approved NOMR (397) areas to the CMR area. At the same time, the additional proposed areas of the NOMR, portions of the approved portions will be abandoned to allow for future mining.

The current mining operations are planned up until 2027. The new plan will allow for mining up until 2045 (additional 18 years).

The figure below indicates the proposed Mining Rights Area and areas to be abandoned.

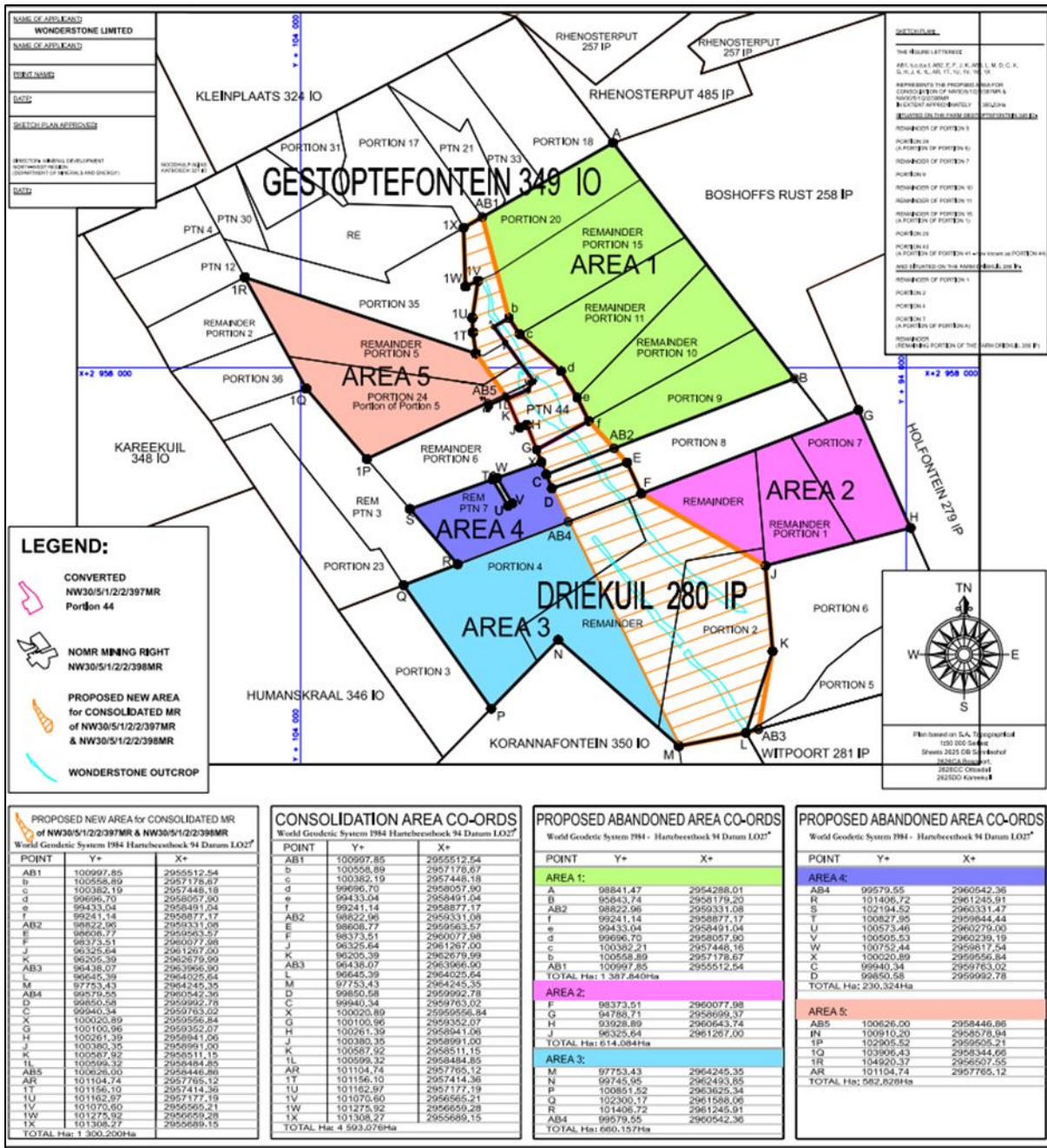


Figure 2: New proposed Mining Rights Area and areas to be abandoned

1.2.3 Proposed project activities

The mine will continue mining from the existing Wonderstone Opencast Pit, and will include five (5) additional mining blocks (approximately 12-14 ha). The mineral to be mined is Pyrophyllite, an aluminium silicate of the phyllosilicate family.

The Pyrophyllite is opencast mined using an excavator equipped with a hydraulic hammer that will break the stone loose. An excavator with a shovel will load the usable stone on dump trucks that will transport the stone to the processing plant. Unusable stone will be transported to the low-grade

stockpile (current Waste Rock Dump) for possible use in future. Mining will be done using the bench method with benches not higher than 5 meters.

In areas where there is topsoil present, the topsoil, if any, will first be stripped to open the pyrophyllite. On completion of the mining process this topsoil will be used during the rehabilitation process.

Two areas are demarcated for the temporary storage of overburden which will be used for backfilling of the opencast pits in the future.

Existing haul roads will be used but will have to be extended to the new mining area. This refers to the Eastern Road within the pit area at 1.9km at 6m width and the Western Road at 1.8km at 6m width. The western route is included, will be unlikely. If constructed it will be used for fence and general inspections. These roads will be gravel/sand.

No electricity is required in the new areas.

Dust control on haul roads will be done with the mine's own water bowser and water will be extracted from Driekuilspruit dam that is included in the mine's existing Water Use License. There are, however, existing boreholes that can be developed should the need arise.

1.3 Social Impact Assessment

Burdge (1995) describes a Social Impact Assessment as the "...systematic analysis in advance of the likely impacts a development event (or project) will have on the day-to-day life (environmental) of persons and communities." Burdge and Vanclay (1995) consider that social impacts are "all social and cultural consequences to human populations of any public or private actions that alter the ways in which people live, work, play, relate to one another, organize to meet their needs, and generally cope as members of society", including "changes to the norms, values, and beliefs of individuals that guide and rationalize their cognition of themselves and their society."

A SIA therefore attempts to analyse, monitor and manage the anticipated social aspects and future consequences of a proposed development. It is focused on the human dimensions of the environment, as it aims to balance social, economic and environmental objectives and seeks to predict, anticipate and understand the potential impacts of development. It aims to engage communities or to achieving the best outcomes for society in terms of sustainable development, or even good project design.

The SIA can assist the project proponent to conceptualise and implement a project in a manner which would see the identified negative social impacts addressed through avoidance or mitigation and the positive impacts realised and optimised. It would also allow the community to anticipate, plan for and deal with the social changes once they come into effect. In this sense then, the SIA is an indispensable part of the EIA, the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and any participative activity (e.g. community involvement in mitigation and monitoring during planning and implementation).

1.4 Purpose of the Report

As part of the EIA, the baseline social assessment and screening aim to determine and provide information with regards to:

- Status quo social setting including the current socio-economic status of the area and the social characteristics of the receiving environment;
- Site sensitivity;
- Social risks involved with the proposed development;
- Social sensitive receptors and/or areas;
- Possible anticipated social impacts associated with proposed development;
- The findings, recommendations and conclusions of the social baseline study;
- Issues that should be considered during the EIA phase of the project; and
- The approach in terms of future social studies to be undertaken as part of the detailed assessment.

1.5 Specialist Details

The report was prepared by Ms. Ingrid Snyman of Batho Earth. She holds a BA Honours degree in Anthropology. She has 20+ years' experience in the social field. Ms. Snyman has been involved in various Social Impact Assessments during her career as social scientist. These project themes consist of infrastructure development, waste management, road development, water and sanitation programmes, township and other residential type developments. She has also been involved in the design and management of numerous public participation programmes and communication strategies, particularly on complex development projects that require various levels and approaches.

1.6 Declaration of Independence

A declaration of independence and CV of Ms. Ingrid Snyman is attached as part of Annexure A.

2. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND GUIDELINES

2.1 General

In South Africa, the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (NEMA), provides the legal framework for the correct use and management of the environment. Many developments undertaken by both public and private sector organisations require, by legislation, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). In specific, Section 24 of NEMA provides for both the Minister and MEC to identify activities or areas in which certain activities may not be undertaken in absence of an environmental authorisation.

An EIA and Basic Assessment is dependent on the type, scale and size of the specific development. The National Environmental Management Act, Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, GN R543 ("NEMA EIA Regulations") were published on 18 June 2010 and came into operation on 2 August 2010. These Regulations has been superseded with the 2014 EIA Regulations, GNR 982 published on 4 December 2014 and came into operation on 8 December 2014.

Together with the NEMA EIA Regulations, the assessment of the social environment came into place and thus the origin for undertaking a Social Impact Assessment (SIA). The guidelines from NEMA thus also apply to an SIA.

Other applicable legislation (Acts and Guidelines) include:

- Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA);
- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and associated Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended in 2017 (EIA Regulations);
- National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008 / Regulation 921 of 2013 (as amended) (NEM:WA);
- National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA)
- The Social and Labour Plan required by MPRDA and MPRDA Regulations GN R527 (Part II Regulations 40 to 46); and
- Guidelines and Principles for Social Impact Assessment published by the International Association of Impact Assessment (2003).

2.2 Checklist: Requirements for Specialist Reports, as Contained in the 2014 EIA Regulations, as amended

Table 1: Requirements for specialist reports: EIA Regulations (2014)

EIA REGULATIONS 2014 GNR 982 Appendix 6 CONTENT OF THE SPECIALIST REPORTS	Status / Cross-reference in this Report
a) details of the specialist who prepared the report; and the expertise of that specialist to compile a specialist report including a curriculum vitae;	Section 10.1
b) a declaration that the specialist is independent in a form as may be specified by the competent authority;	Section 10.2
c) an indication of the scope of, and the purpose for which, the report was prepared	Sections 1 and 3
cA) an indication of the quality and age of base data used for the specialist report	Statistics from StatsSA Census 2011 were used. Where available statistics from Household Survey of 2016 (StatsSA) were used.
cB) a description of existing impacts on the site, cumulative impacts of the proposed development and levels of acceptable change	Section 6 Error! Reference source not found.
d) the duration, date and season of the site investigation and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment;	Sections 3 and 6

EIA REGULATIONS 2014 GNR 982 Appendix 6 CONTENT OF THE SPECIALIST REPORTS	Status / Cross-reference in this Report
e) a description of the methodology adopted in preparing the report or carrying out the specialised process inclusive of equipment and modelling used;	Section 3
f) details of an assessment of the specific identified sensitivity of the site related to the proposed activity or activities and its associated structures and infrastructure, inclusive of a site plan identifying site alternatives;	Sections 5 and 6
g) an identification of any areas to be avoided, including buffers;	Section 6
h) a map superimposing the activity including the associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the site including areas to be avoided, including buffers	To be included in detailed report
i) a description of any assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge;	Section 4
j) a description of the findings and potential implications of such findings on the impact of the proposed activity or activities;	Sections 6 and 6
k) any mitigation measures for inclusion in the EMPr	To be included in detailed report
l) any conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation;	To be included in detailed report
m) any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr or environmental authorisation;	To be included in detailed report
n) a reasoned opinion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised; • regarding the acceptability of the proposed activity or activities; and • if the opinion is that the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised, any avoidance, management and mitigation measures that should be included in the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan; 	To be included in detailed report
o) a description of any consultation process that was undertaken during the course of preparing the specialist report;	Not applicable
p) a summary and copies of any comments received during any consultation process and where applicable all responses thereto; and	Not applicable
q) any other information requested by the competent authority	Not applicable

EIA REGULATIONS 2014 GNR 982 Appendix 6 CONTENT OF THE SPECIALIST REPORTS	Status / Cross-reference in this Report
2) Where a government notice gazetted by the Minister provides for any protocol or minimum information requirement to be applied to a specialist report, the requirements as indicated in such notice will apply.	Not applicable

3. SCOPE OF WORK AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of the Assessment

This involves an investigation to identify the framework of the project through the identification and demarcation of the study area. Once the study area has been determined, an evaluation framework was developed which assisted in identifying the main anticipated social impacts.

3.2 Literature Review, Analysis and Desktop Studies

The literature review assisted the consultants to establish the social setting and characteristics of the study area, as well as the key economic activities. Secondary data, which was not originally generated for the specific purpose of the study, were gathered and analysed for the purposes of the study. Such data included maps, census data, internet searches, and the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the Tswaing Local Municipality (TLM).

3.3 Profiling

Profiling involves a description of the social characteristics and history of the area being assessed, an analysis of demographic data, changes in the local population, and the land-use pattern in the study area, as well as any other significant developments in the area and thus social character over time. The profiling process is a combination of secondary and primary research.

The broad profiling will typically include descriptions regarding the following:

- The social trends and current conditions;
- The land-use in the area;
- The demographical profile and social characteristics of the host community;
- Other potential developments in the area;
- The local and regional economy; and
- Potential economic links between the proposed project and its environs.

3.4 Social Screening

On completion of the baseline assessment, social screening will be undertaken to assess and analyse the data about the socio-economic environment to determine possible sources of impact and risks. It forms part of the process of identifying important cause-and-effect relationships and a comparative framework for anticipated changes and impacts.

4. GAPS, LIMITATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

With regards to the Baseline Social Assessment undertaken, the following should be noted:

- The assessment did not include consultations with stakeholders and potentially affected parties.
- The social assessment aims to identify possible socio-economic impacts that could occur in future. These impacts are based on existing baseline information. There is thus always an uncertainty with regards to the anticipated impact actually occurring, as well as the intensity thereof. Impact predictions have been made as accurately as possible based on the information available at the time of the study.
- Sources consulted are not exhaustive and additional information can still come to the fore to influence the contents, findings, ratings and conclusions made.
- Socio-economic baseline information was mainly based on official statistics from StatsSA, as well as municipal documentation. Sub-municipal data was only available for 2011. The lack of more recent official socio-economic data on sub-municipal level is therefore seen as a limiting factor, although it is not anticipated to influence the outcome of the report.
- In certain instances, statistics from the StatsSA Census of 2011 on sub-municipal level (ward based) were compared with information from the Community Survey of 2016 on municipal, district and provincial level. This was undertaken to determine a trend comparison and will not influence the outcome of the report's findings with regards to the possible socio-economic impacts associated with the proposed project.
- Technical and other information provided by the EAP is assumed to be correct.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE BASELINE ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality

The Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality (NMMDM) is a Category C municipality and one of four district municipalities in the North West Province. It is situated centrally within the province and shares an international border with Botswana. It is comprised of five local municipalities: Mahikeng, Ratlou, Ramotshere Moiloa, Ditsobotla and Tswaing (www.municipalities.co.za).

The main towns include Biesiesvlei, Coligny, Delareyville, Disaneng, Groot Marico, Kraaipan, Lichtenburg, Madibogo, Mahikeng, Mmabatho, Ottosdal, Ottoshoop, Sannieshof, Setlagole, and Zeerust.

The district is largely rural and is made-up of eight main towns and twenty-one townships, as well as various scattered villages. In addition, the district has 22 traditional leaders with about 90% of the district's population living in traditional authority areas. Like most of South Africa's rural communities, this district is characterised by socio-economic inequalities which result in high levels of poverty in the areas. However, the District consist of high potential agricultural land and some valuable tourism sites. Mining is further undertaken in the district.

5.2 Tswaing Local Municipality

The study area falls under the jurisdiction of the Tswaing Local Municipality (TLM), which is a Category B municipality situated in the Ngaka Modiri Molema District in the North West Province. It is one of the five local municipalities in this district, making up almost a quarter of its geographical area (TLM: IDP: 2019).

The main towns are Delareyville, Ottosdal and Sannieshof.

5.3 The local study area

Since 1937, mining of pyrophyllite has taken place on the farm Gestoptefontein near Ottosdal in the North West Province. Ottosdal is a small town situated between Hartebeesfontein and Delareyville, north west of Klerksdorp in the central North West Province of South Africa. Main routes to and from major population and economic centres, such as Pretoria and Johannesburg pass through the area to Namibia and Botswana.

Ottosdal is a farming community engaged in the cultivation of grains such as maize (mielies), sunflower and peanuts. In addition, local farmers raise cattle, sheep, pigs, dairy cows and chickens.

Ottosdal has a rich historical value with various historical sites found in the area. These include a British fort, ancient war trenches and cemeteries, a Garden of Remembrance for the soldiers killed during the Anglo-Boer War, the Old Water Mill built in 1860 that is a national monument, Khoisan rock engravings on local farms, and an Old Farm Guest House that is one of few surviving Boer mansions, built in 1907 (www.sa-venues.com).

The proposed project site falls within Ward 12 of the TLM near Ottosdal. Ward 13 which includes the town of Ottosdal is just south of the proposed development, with Ward 11 that includes Letsopa and the informal settlement named Iraq to the west.

The socio-demographic information for these three wards that are in close proximity to the study area will be considered in the report.

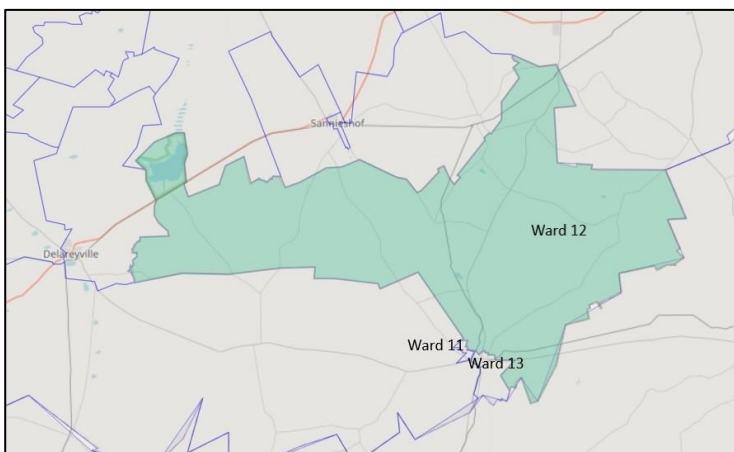


Figure 3: Ward demarcation in study area

The area and land-uses surrounding the proposed site is characterised by mining related activities and infrastructure, as well as mining associated activities. Various settlements are situated to the.

5.4 Social Profile

5.4.1 Population Figures

The following table provides an outline of the population figures in the local study area compared to those of the affected municipality, district and province. Ward 12, as the directly affected ward has been highlighted.

Table 2: Population figures

POPULATION FIGURES					
Area	Population	People per km ²	Number of Households	% Under 18 Years Age Group	Gender
North West Province	3 748 435	35.6	1 248 765	37%	49% Female
Ngaka Modiri Molema District	889 108	31.3	269 975	37%	51% Female
TLM	129 053	21.9	35 300	41%	50%
Ward 11	9 523	2 772.4	2 247	43%	51% Female
Ward 12	10 589	8.2	2 293	42%	46% Female
Ward 13	3 866	159.8	897	41%	53% Female

Source: StatsSA: Community Survey 2016 and Census 2011 for ward based information

The Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality (NMMDM) IDP indicated a total population profile of 961 960 people. Based on the present age-gender structure and the present fertility, mortality and migration rates, the district's population is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.6% from 946 989 in 2018 to 1.02 million in 2023 (NMMDM: IDP: 2020). There has thus been an increase in the overall population figures from 2016 and similar increases could be possible for the TLM.

The population figures indicate a study area (Ward 12) which is not as densely populated compared to the adjacent wards of Ward 11 and Ward 13. Ward 11 encompass 3.4 square kilometres and includes the highly densely populated area of Letsopa and the informal settlement of Iraq which is situated directly to the west of the town of Ottosdal. Ward 11 and Ward 12 has approximately the same number of households, although Ward 12 spans a far larger area. Ward 13 includes Ottosdal and a small section of Letsopa and is also fairly densely populated compared to Ward 12.

The residents of these wards can thus be affected by the proposed mining activities. The percentage of youth under the age of 18 years comprises large sections of the population sector within these wards. The provision of education, health and social services as well as employment creation within the municipality and especially within the area, is thus critical over the long term.

The gender ratio in the wards indicates a situation where there could be some outflow of males to other areas in search of employment. In Ward 12 this is slightly lower compared to the municipal

and district statistics, which could be due to some potential for employment in the agricultural sector.

Setswana is most widely spoken in the wider study area.

5.4.2 Population Stability

From the table below it is clear that the study area has a relative stable population with the majority of residents born in South Africa and having citizenship.

Table 3: Population Stability

POPULATION STABILITY		
Area	Born in South Africa	Citizenship
North West Province	97%	98%
Ngaka Modiri Molema District	99%	99%
TLM	99%	99%
Ward 11	99%	99%
Ward 12	9%	100%
Ward 13	95%	95%

Source: StatsSA: Community Survey 2016 and Census 2011 for ward based information

5.4.3 Education and Skills Levels

The table below provides an outline of the education levels within the study area.

Table 4: Education Levels

EDUCATION LEVELS				
Area	No Schooling	Some Primary	Grade 12	Higher Education
North West Province	9%	13%	31%	5%
Ngaka Modiri Molema District	12%	16%	27%	5%
TLM	17%	21%	21%	3%
Ward 11	26%	18%	21%	2%
Ward 12	32%	24%	12%	3%
Ward 13	24%	16%	22%	3%

Source: StatsSA: Community Survey 2016 and Census 2011 for ward based information

Based on information above, the percentages of those achieving matric within the municipal area and wards are more or less similar, except for Ward 12 where a far lower percentage of learners completed matric. This will be an indication of the level of skills available in the study area. Overall, the percentages of residents with no schooling remain a concern, as well as the limited number of individuals with higher educational achievements.

There are four primary schools and two secondary schools within Letsopa. Ottosdal has two primary schools, namely Laerskool Ottosdal and Natanja Primary, as well as the CVO School. There are no known schools in Ward 12. This could be due to the rural nature of the ward with no formal settlements or towns located there.

Wonderstone has been involved in the building of the Natanja Primary School in Ottosdal. The company also fund the Tertiary Education Preparatory (TEP) Programme, which aims to prepare students from rural areas, academically for university and other tertiary education programmes (www.wonderstone.co.za).

The high teacher/student ratios of 1:40 for primary schools and 1:35 for secondary schools are in line with the guidelines of the Department of Education, but does not necessarily assist with avoiding school drop-outs. A lack of sufficient higher education institutions within the local municipality and district can also be a contributing factor to the low number of graduates in the TLM.

5.5 Employment and Income

The table below indicates the employment and income levels within the area.

Table 5: Employment Profile

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME LEVELS					
Area	Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other non-economically active	Annual Household Income below R40k
North West Province	37%	17%	6%	40%	57%
Ngaka Modiri Molema District	29%	15%	8%	48%	64%
TLM	29%	12%	8%	52%	73%
Ward 11	14%	15%	7%	64%	83%
Ward 12	41%	9%	5%	45%	88%
Ward 13	21%	15%	11%	35%	56%

Source: StatsSA: Community Survey 2016 and Census 2011 for ward based information

The above indicates approximately two thirds of the population within the district that have an annual household income of below R40 000. This figure increased as the NMMDM IDP (2020) indicated that there are 640 000 (67.66%) people living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition. It is concerning that these figures are even higher within the TLM and two of the wards within the study area.

Unemployment is a further source of concern, especially if the categories of 'discouraged work-seekers' and 'other non-economically active' are considered. Those falling within the 'other' category can include individuals that are being supported by breadwinners working elsewhere or some relying on social grants, or some could be subsistence farmers or include women running the households and looking after dependants. These sectors of the population will still rely on the employed sections of the population which is a fairly small component.

The negative impact of Covid-19 on poorer households must also be considered. In addition, the state of the economy in South Africa could have contributed to an increase in the unemployment figures provided and could have significantly increased the poverty profile within the study area since the statistical surveys were conducted.

5.6 Safety, Security and Health

In 2018, NMMD had 79 clinics, 16 community health centres, 5 district hospitals, 1 regional hospital and 1 special psychiatric hospital to provide holistic care services to the district residents. In terms of accessibility of health care services there is still a challenge as some clinics do not operate on a 24-hour basis and communities find it difficult to have access to health care services when needed.

Within the TLM there are some primary health care clinics, and a hospital situated in Ottosdal, Delareyville and Sannieshof.

The District Municipality has 23 police stations servicing the entire municipal area. For the period 2008/2009 to 2018/2019 overall crime has decreased at an average annual rate of 1.20%. The town of Ottosdal has a police station that services Ottosdal and Letsopa.

According to crime statistics obtained for 2017 for the Ottosdal Police Station, the main crimes in the Ottosdal area relate to gender-based violence, burglaries and common theft. Crime levels overall were relatively low (SAPS statistics, 2017). Reports from the local hospitals and clinics indicated that most of fatalities and weekend crimes (assaults, rapes etc.) are experienced in informal settlements such as Iraq in Ottosdal. This is also due to the fact that the area does not have electricity and there are inadequate crime prevention strategies within these areas (TLM: IDP: 2019).

5.7 Housing and Related Infrastructure

The infrastructure in the larger study area and within the TLM is fairly poor, with major service backlogs that cannot meet the needs of the human settlements and high poverty levels. The municipality has a Housing Sector Plan, which is currently under review. This plan has to determine the future infrastructure needs and community services including, water, sanitation, hospitals, clinics, schools and so forth.

In 2019, however, the housing backlog was estimated at 6 497 units. Letsopa has a thousand (1000) households that form part of the residents in the TLM area awaiting formal housing infrastructure. The TLM IDP indicated that the Tswaing Letsopa Ext 1,2 project in Letsopa was ready for implementation (TLM IDP: 2019).

Internal roads in the towns and settlements are in a poor condition and require ongoing maintenance. There is also limited equipment, as well as financial and human resources available to maintain these roads. The TLM IDP indicated that the Letsopa Internal Roads and Storm water Phase 3 project was in the construction phase and that the follow-on phases were at the procurement stage. Some road upgrading in Letsopa are thus planned and executed (TLM IDP: 2019).

The following table provides an outline of the percentage of households living in formal dwellings.

Table 6: Households and housing infrastructure

HOUSEHOLDS				
Area	No of Households	Households in formal dwellings	Households in informal dwellings	Other
North West Province	1 248 765	67%	18%	15%
Ngaka Modiri Molema District	269 975	74%	11%	15%
TLM	35 300	77%	16%	5%
Ward 11	2 247	68%	29%	3%
Ward 12	2 293	90%	5%	5%
Ward 13	897	75%	23%	2%

Source: StatsSA: Community Survey 2016 and Census 2011 for ward based information

5.8 Basic Service Delivery

The TLM provides the basic services in its area of jurisdiction, but water and sanitation services are provided by the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality in all rural villages of Tswaing.

In 2019, the area has seen various acts of violent protests due to a lack of service delivery. In addition, the TLM was officially placed under administration and workers remained without their salaries. Within Letsopa, the public library and Tswaing municipal offices were set alight and various roads were blocked for days by protestors.

5.8.1 Water

Most rural water supply schemes were constructed through the Community Water Supply and Sanitation Programme through the Department of Water and Sanitation as the funding agent and the NMMDM as the implementing agent. These schemes consisted of equipped boreholes, transmission mains, storage tanks and distribution mains. Most of these schemes are currently failing to meet demands at basic level of service for the following reasons: dwindling water tables, failing infrastructure, theft, vandalism and growing demands (TLM IDP: 2019).

The NMMDM uses the local municipalities as Water Services Providers (WSPs) for the operation and maintenance of sewer treatment works and retail water reticulation systems in the urban towns of its jurisdiction. The district also uses the services of Sedibeng Water for bulk water supply (NMMDM: IDP: 2020).

Within the Ward 12, 71% of the residents received their water for household use from boreholes which correlates with the rural characteristics of the ward. Only 21% received their water from a regional service provider. In Wards 11 and 13 a different situation occurs, where 98% of the households in Ward 11 received their water from a regional or local service provider and within Ward 13, 98% of the households received the same service. (StatsSA: Census 2011).

In 2019 already, the TLM, however, was experiencing water shortages due to dependency on underground water sources. The Municipality was then already in short supply of approximately 13Mℓ/d. During a community protest in the same year, water shortages was one of the key grievances that residents listed. These water shortages unfortunately continue in the area. In

February 2022, residents had to walk far distances to queue for water at the police station until water tankers were dispatched to alleviate the shortages (TLM IDP: 2019 & <https://www.ofm.co.za/article/centralsa/313541/tankers-to-assist-with-water-provision>).

It is clear that alternative additional water sources need to be investigated as a matter of priority (TLM IDP: 2019).

5.8.2 Sanitation

Within Ward 12, 39% of the households had access to flush toilet facilities, while 21% made use of the Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines. It is of concern that 29% still had no access to any sanitation facility. This is more than double the rate in the district and could be ascribed to the rural nature of the ward and the challenges faced in installing infrastructure over vast areas. The wards adjacent the proposed development, Wards 11 and 13 differ in this regard as 82% of the households in Ward 11 had access to sanitation facilities (flush toilets), and in Ward 13, the figure was at 99% (www.statssa.gov.za).

Although there has been an improvement in sanitation services a number of residents at Letsopa township (Ward 11) are however still living in unsatisfactory conditions and have to face frequent sewer spillages (www.sabc.co.za).

It is planned to refurbish the Ottosdal Waste Water Treatment plant by the NMMDM (NMMDM IDP: 2020).

5.8.3 Electricity

ESKOM is the electricity service provider to the rural areas of the TLM, as well as townships. The major towns receive their electricity via the TLM. Due to lack of resources, the streetlights and high mast lights are also poorly maintained (TLM IDP: 2019).

Regarding electricity, the TLM indicated that while 39% of households had access to electricity in 2000, the percentage rose to 77% in 2010. However, a large section of the population still has no, to very limited access, to electricity which impacts negatively on local economic development and community projects. All wards within the TLM required upgrading to electricity networks or connections as indicated as part of the IDP processes. (TLM: IDP: 2019).

A potential project was listed to be implemented in Extension 6 of Letsopa whereby 725 electricity connections will be connected (TLM IDP: 2019). The informal settlement of Iraq also required electricity connections which could assist in lessening criminal activities in this area.

5.8.4 Waste Collection

In TLM only 30% of the population received a service from the municipality or private company. The majority of households rely on their own dumps. The widespread inadequacy of formal refuse removal services in the municipal area poses a health hazard to the rural communities and is particularly problematic to businesses (TLM: IDP: 2019).

5.9 Local Economic Profile

The economy of the NMMDM is driven by the tertiary sector, with the community services sector being the largest and accounting for R18.2 billion or 36.5% of the total GVA in the district economy.

The sector that contributes the least is the construction sector with a contribution of R 1.53 billion or 3.08% of the total GVA (NMMDM: IDP: 2020).

The strategic location of the district offers great opportunities towards the economic development and is underpinned by various development corridors that can create much needed jobs, reduce poverty and inequality. It is in relatively close proximity to the Platinum Corridor, the N18 Western Frontier Corridor and the N14 route which provides the link between Gauteng and the Northern Cape province. However, the administration of the NMMDM has obtained adverse audit opinion in 2018/19 and disclaimer audit opinion for the past 2 years. Currently the district is under Section 137 of MFMA in terms of Financial Recovery Plan (NMMDM: IDP: 2020).

In the NMMDM, the economic sectors that has the largest number of employees is the community service sector at 33.5% of total formal employment, followed by the trade sector with 36 254 people or 17.7%. Informal employment in the district also increased from 27 000 in 2009 to an estimated 36 972 in 2019 (NMMDM: IDP: 2020).

The TLM economy is driven by dry land agriculture and mining. The local economy is highly dependent on agriculture. Delareyville is the main town within the TLM with a small CBD and industrial area. Currently there are 27 vacant stands in the industrial area, which therefore does not assist with employment provision and local economic growth. Ottosdal also has a CBD that is in need of revitalisation. The industrial area is smaller compared to Delareyville, and has 10 vacant stands. Other opportunities must be explored along the service sector and manufacturing in the medium to short term periods.

According to the North-West development plan, the TLM falls within an area that has a medium economic potential but a high socio-economic need. The economy has not been improving over the last couple of years, worsened by the decline in the agricultural sector. The LED, however seeks to achieve the following:

- Creating a conducive environment for a thriving and vibrant economy and neighbourhoods;
- Develop an employable, educated and skilled citizenry;
- Job creation and access to job opportunities; and
- Continuous and positive interactions with all key economic anchors and actors (TLM: IDP: 2019).

6. SCOPING OF SOCIAL IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The following table outlines the potential impacts and possible risks associated with the proposed project. These impacts and risks are based on existing baseline information. There is thus always an uncertainty with regards to the anticipated impact actually occurring, as well as the intensity thereof. Impact predictions have been made as accurately as possible based on the information available at the time of the study. Further studies would be required as part of the detailed phase of the project.

Table 7: Anticipated socio-economic impacts and risks

Baseline theme	Change Process and Expected Impacts	Impact Category				Status	Mitigation and Management	
		Construction	Operations	Closure	Post closure		Management Objective	Mitigation Effect
Demographic:	Potential ongoing influx of people and households related to those formally employed by the mine	X	X			Negative/Positive	Minimise any possible negative impacts through information sharing processes.	Can be avoided, managed or mitigated
	Limited potential informal influx of people in the form of job seekers are anticipated	X	X			Negative	Minimise any possible negative impacts related to informal population influx as a direct result of the proposed project in coordination with TLM e.g. through information sharing processes.	Can be avoided, managed or mitigated
	No change foreseen in the social fabric of the community as a result of the proposed project.		X			Neutral	None proposed	Can be avoided.
Nuisance factors:	Increase in nuisance factors (noise and dust)	X	X	X		Negative	Limit negative impacts of nuisance factors (intrusions, noise and dust). Pollution prevention of construction site.	Can be avoided, managed or mitigated
Safety and security:	Unfulfilled community expectations in terms of the employment creation and community development funds could increase the potential for civil unrest in the area		X			Negative	Avoid creation of unrealistic expectations; implement transparent communication processes	Can be avoided, managed or mitigated
	Community safety due to mining and infrastructure development				X	Negative	Limit safety and health risks through design considerations, location of infrastructure and precautionary construction and operational management	Can be avoided, managed or mitigated

Baseline theme	Change Process and Expected Impacts	Impact Category				Status	Mitigation and Management	
		Construction	Operations	Closure	Post closure		Management Objective	Mitigation Effect
							principles (in the event that new infrastructure would be required).	
	Continuation of traffic accident risks due to mining related traffic flow	X	X			Negative	Limit safety risks during transportation of personnel and material	Can be avoided, managed or mitigated
Public infrastructure and services:	No additional pressure on existing health facilities and infrastructure (e.g. clinics, housing, water, electricity, roads) anticipated as no population increase is expected.	X	X			Neutral	None proposed	Can be avoided.
Local income and employment:	Ongoing positive impacts on local employment and income due to the operation itself and due to supply-links with local suppliers.	X	X			Positive	Continue to involve locals in employment opportunities and procurement	Can be managed or enhanced
	A decrease/cessation in employment and community funds could negatively impact former beneficiaries			X	X	Negative	Closure Plan to attend to this way in advance	Can be managed or mitigated
	Potential impact on other (non-supply linked) businesses already established in the local area	X	X			Negative	Closure Plan to attend to this way in advance	Can be managed or mitigated
	Possible social dissatisfaction with regards to no or limited job opportunities and local procurement associated with the mining activities	X	X			Negative	Source and maximise local skills and local procurement if and where possible	Can be managed or mitigated
	Unfulfilled community expectations in terms of employment creation could result in social conflict	X	X			Negative	Avoid creation of unrealistic expectations; implement transparent communication processes	Can be avoided, managed or mitigated
Social funds:	Continuous tax income: Due to continued positive spin-offs on employment and income levels, it is expected that tax revenue to local, provincial and central government will continue	X	X			Positive	Continued mining activities and employment creation	Can be managed or enhanced

Baseline theme	Change Process and Expected Impacts	Impact Category				Status	Mitigation and Management	
		Construction	Operations	Closure	Post closure		Management Objective	Mitigation Effect
	Continuation in social funds for socio-economic development.		X			Positive	Continued mining activities and distribution of social funds	Can be managed or enhanced
External costs	Potential negative environmental or social impacts (external costs related to project): This could include negative impacts on groundwater, air quality, biodiversity, traffic, road infrastructure, health and community safety.	X	X	X	X	Negative	Environmental management of site can limit any possible negative impacts	Can be avoided, managed or mitigated
Poverty:	Continued employment and possible job creation for low-income groups throughout extended life of mine	X	X			Positive	Continue to involve locals in employment opportunities and procurement	Can be managed or enhanced
Economic	The project can continue to contribute to economic activities in the local economy but if closure occurs the positive inputs on local economy will cease.	X	X	X	X	Positive/ Negative	Continue to involve locals in employment opportunities and procurement	Can be managed or enhanced
Land-use and impact on sense of place	Mining related land-uses are present in the area, but the expansion can have possible negative land-use impacts. Some impacts on sense of place are anticipated.	X	X			Negative	Environmental management of site can limit any possible negative impacts	Can be avoided, managed or mitigated
Resource constraints: water, energy:	The energy and water use needs to be considered.		X			Negative/ Positive	Environmental management of site can limit any possible negative impacts	Can be avoided, managed or mitigated

7. CONCLUSION

The continuation with mining activities is deemed to be in line with development priorities to support the local economy in the district and province. The mining activities are expected to have both positive and negative socio-economic impacts on the local environment. The net effect on the socio-economic environment needs to be investigated further in the Social Impact Assessment report. Negative socio-economic impacts also increase the operational risks for the mining company within the local area. The impact assessment report will focus on measures to enhance the benefits to the local community and mitigate negative socio-economic impacts.

8. STUDIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN DURING DETAILED PHASE

8.1 Social Impact Assessment

Based on the outcome of the baseline assessment and social screening, it is recommended that a Social Impact Assessment be compiled during the detailed phase of the Environmental Authorisation process.

The study will provide an outline of the main anticipated socio-economic impacts and will indicate how these can be mitigated as part of a Social Management Plan.

8.2 Approach

8.2.1 Further Literature Review

Additional relevant additional literature would be reviewed and incorporated into the SIA.

8.2.2 Information from Consultation Sessions and Fieldwork

Comments, issues and concerns as raised during the consultation with the stakeholders and affected parties during the public participation process would be studied and integrated where applicable.

8.2.3 Analysis of data compiled from parallel studies

The SIA team will study and analyse the information gathered by the biophysical studies. Information related to technical, environmental, economic and demographic aspects, land-use changes, impact on other facilities, services, and so forth will be used to develop the SIA Report.

8.3 Outcome

On completion of the above activities, the SIA Report will be compiled and submitted. It can include inter alia:

- A description of the anticipated social impacts and the significance of these impacts;
- Recommendations for the enhancement of positive social impacts;
- Recommendations for the avoidance, mitigation and management of negative social impacts;
- Compliance/management measures to assist in limiting any possible social risks to the communities;
- Note any possible social attitude formation;

- Recommendations for future communication efforts and strategies with regards to the implementation of the proposed project.

9. SOURCES CONSULTED

9.1 Documents

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- Burdge, R.J. 1995. *A community guide to Social Impact Assessment*. Social Ecology Press: Middleton Baagi Environmental. 2011. *Issues and Response Report*
- Department of Mineral Resources (2018). *Broad-Based Socio-Economic Empowerment Charter of the South African Mining and Minerals Industry*, Department of Mineral Resources, Pretoria
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- Soderstrom, E.J. 1981. *Social Impact Assessment: Experimental Methods and Approaches*.
- Tswaing Local Municipality 2019. *Adopted Integrated Development Plan: 2019-2020*

9.2 Websites

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- www.localgovernment.co.za
- www.municipalities.co.za
- www.nmmdm.gov.za
- www.ofm.co.za
- www.sa-venues.com
- www.statssa.gov.za
- www.tswaing.gov.za
- www.wazimap.co.za
- www.wonderstone.co.za

10. ANNEXURE A

10.1 CURRICULUM VITAE OF SPECIALIST

CURRICULUM VITAE: INGRID SNYMAN

Name:	Ingrid Helene Snyman	Name of firm:	Batho Earth
Profession:	Social Development Consultant		
Years of Experience:	20 + years		

KEY QUALIFICATIONS

- Social Impact Assessment (SIA)
- Public Participation programmes
- Communication, development of community structures and community facilitation
- Community-based training and
- Workshop reports

EDUCATION

1992:	B A (Political Science) University of Pretoria
1995:	B A (Hons) Anthropology University of Pretoria
1996 - 1997:	Train the Trainers Centre for Development Administration – UNISA

EXPERIENCE RECORD

2000 to date	Independent Development Consultant: Batho Earth
1996 to 2000	Social Consultant: Afrosearch (Pty) Ltd.

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Mining Industry

- Beeshoek Optimisation Project, near Postmasburg, Northern Cape (ongoing)
 - Gloucester development, near Postmasburg, Northern Cape
 - Blesboklaagte Colliery Section 102, Mpumalanga
 - Kareerand Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) Expansion Project, Near Stilfontein, Northwest Province
 - Khumani Mine, Mokaning Expansion, Kathu, Northern Cape Province (ongoing)
 - Theta Hill Gold Mining Projects near Pilgrim's Rest, Mpumalanga (ongoing)
 - Khulu TSF at Dwarsrivier Mine, near Steelpoort, Limpopo Province (ongoing)
 - Social Risk Assessment for Dwarsrivier Chrome Mine, near Steelpoort, Limpopo Province
 - Vandyksdrift Central (VDDC) Mining: Infrastructure Development, Mpumalanga
 - PPP for the development of various additional listed activities at the Dwarsrivier Chrome Mine, near Steelpoort, Limpopo Province
 - Project 10161 and Project 10167 (Gold Mining) by Stonewall (Pty) Ltd., near Sabie and Pilgrims Rest, Mpumalanga
 - Manganese Mine Northwest of Hotazel, Northern Cape (Mukulu Environmental Authorisation Project)
 - South32 SA Coal Holdings Middelburg Colliery Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Water Use Licence (WUL) Application Project (Life of Asset Open Cast Expansion and Dispatch Rider Project), Middelburg, Mpumalanga
-

- Manganese Mine on the Remaining Extent of the Farm Paling 434, Northern Cape Province: Revision and Amendment of Existing Approved Environmental Management Programme (EMP) For A Mining Right
- Western Bushveld Joint Venture Project (Maseve Platinum Mine), Northwest Province
- Basic Assessment for the extension of the Komati coal stockyard, Mpumalanga
- Dorstfontein Mine Western Expansion Project, Kriel, Mpumalanga
- Grootboom Platinum Mine, Steelpoort, Limpopo Province
- Dorstfontein Mine Expansion Project, Kriel, Mpumalanga

Mixed Use Land/Housing Developments

- Gauteng Rapid Land Release Programme: Four Sites: Hekpoort / Bryanston / Lenasia / Rietfontein (Ennerdale), Gauteng
- Wildealskloof Mixed Use Development near Bloemfontein, Free State (ongoing)
- Mixed Land Use Township Establishment on the Remainder of Portion 406 of the Farm Pretoria Town and Townlands 351 JR, and investigation with regards to the possible resettlement of households, Salvokop, Tshwane CBD
- Mixed Land Use Development situated on the Remainder of Allandale 10 IR, known as Rabie Ridge Ext 7, Midrand, Gauteng
- Basic Assessment for the proposed development of Project One (1) of the Vosloorus Extension 9 High Density Housing Project, Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
- Mapochsgronde Residential Development, Roossenekal, Limpop Province
- Cullinan Estate Development, Cullinan, Gauteng
- Vlakfontein Residential Development and investigation with regards to the possible resettlement of individual households, Brakpan, Gauteng
- Township development/eco-estate on the farm Grants Valley, Eastern Cape

Bulk Infrastructure and Supply

- Integrated Public Transport Network for the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality (ongoing)
- Olifantsfontein Landfill, Gauteng
- K43 Road Construction near Lenasia, Gauteng
- Mangaung Bus Depot for the Integrated Public Transport Network (IPTN) in Bloemfontein, Free State
- Greenwich Landfill Site, Newcastle, KwaZulu Natal
- Mangaung Gariep Water Augmentation Project, Free State
- Tshwane Regional General Waste Disposal Facility (Multisand Landfill), Pretoria, Gauteng Province
- Basic Assessment for the proposed K97 Road northbound of the N4 at Bon Accord and investigation with regards to the possible resettlement of business premises, Pretoria, Gauteng
- Extension of the Wemmershoek Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW), decommissioning of the Franschoek WWTW and construction of a transfer and outfall sewer between the two works, Franschoek, Western Cape
- Lefaragathle, Mogono, Rasimone, Chaneng outfall sewer and Chaneng sewer treatment plant, Rustenburg (Phokeng), North West Province
- Proposed upgrading of railway stations and railway line for Metrorail in Mamelodi, Gauteng
- ACSA Remote Aprons Project, O.R. Tambo International Airport, Gauteng
- Public Participation and SIA as part of the Environmental Scoping Study for the proposed upgrading of the Waterval Water Care Works

Ecosystem Services Review

- Proposed Ngonye Falls Hydro-Electric Power Plant Project, Western Province, Zambia: Biodiversity Assessment: Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Social Assessment for the Ecosystem Services Review (ESR)

Projects related to electricity generation, transmission and distribution

- Crowthorne-Lulamisa power line, Midrand, Gauteng
- Basic Assessment for the proposed Crowthorne Underground Cable, Gauteng
- Basic Assessment for the proposed Diepsloot East Servitude and substation, Gauteng
- Mitchells Plain-Firgrove-Stikland Transmission Line project and investigation with regards to the possible resettlement of individuals within Mitchells Plain, Western Cape
- 400 kV Transmission Power Line for approximately 10km to the west of the existing Marathon Substation and possible resettlement of homesteads, Nelspruit area, Mpumalanga
- Basic Assessment for the proposed construction of a 400 kV transmission line between the Ferrum substation (Kathu) and the Garona substation (Groblershoop), Northern Cape Province
- Basic Assessment for the proposed construction of the Eskom Rhombus-Lethabong 88kv Powerline and Substation, North West Province
- Aberdeen-Droerivier 400 kV Transmission Power Line, Eastern and Western Cape Province
- Houhoek Substation Upgrade and Bacchus-Palmiet Loop-In and Loop-Out, near Botrivier, Western Cape Province
- Arnot-Gumeni 400 kV Transmission Power Line, Mpumalanga
- Aggeneis-Oranjemond Transmission Line project, Northern Cape Province
- Ariadne-Venus Transmission Line, KwaZulu Natal
- Dominion Reefs Power Line project, North West Province
- Kyalami Strengthening Project, Kyalami, Gauteng
- Apollo Lepini 400 kV Transmission Line Project, Tembisa, Gauteng
- Public Participation for the proposed new Medupi (then referred to as Matimba B) coal-fired power station in the Lephalale area, Limpopo Province
- Public Participation and SIA for the proposed Poseidon-Grassridge No. 3 400 kV Transmission line and the extension of the Grassridge Substation, Eastern Cape Province
- Public Participation and SIA for the proposed construction of power lines between the Grassridge Substation (near Port Elizabeth) and the Coega Industrial Development Zone, Eastern Cape Province
- Public Participation and SIA for the Matimba-Witkop No. 2 400 kV Transmission line in the Limpopo Province

Photovoltaic and Wind Energy Facilities

- Christiana PV facility on the farm Hartebeestpan, North West Province
- Hertzogville PV facility on the farms Albert and Wigt, Free State Province
- Morgenzon PV facility on the farm Morgenzon, Northern Cape Province
- Basic Assessment Process for the Exxaro Photovoltaic Facility, Lephalale, Limpopo Province
- Upington Solar Energy Facility, Northern Cape Province
- Kleinbegin Solar Energy Facility, Northern Cape Province
- Ilanga solar thermal power plant facility on a site near Upington, Northern Cape Province
- Karoo Renewable Energy Facility, Northern Cape
- Wag'nbiekiespan Solar Energy Facility, Northern Cape Province
- Kathu and Sishen Solar Energy Facilities, Northern Cape Province
- Thupela Waterberg Photovoltaic Plant, Limpopo Province
- Kannikwa Vlake Wind Farm Project, Northern Cape

Public Participation

- Beeshoek Optimisation Project, Northern Cape Province
- Mixed Land Use Development Referred to as Mogale Ext 42, 43 And 44, Muldersdrift, Mogale, Gauteng

Province

- Khumani Mine, Mokaning Expansion, Kathu, Northern Cape Province (ongoing)
- Theta Hill Gold Mining Project near Pilgrim's Rest, Mpumalanga
- Dwarsrivier Chrome Mine (Pty) Ltd.: Environmental Authorisation Application for various Listed Activities at the Dwarsrivier Chrome Mine, Near Steelpoort, Limpopo Province (ongoing)
- Proposed Project 10161 and Project 10167 (Gold Mining) by Stonewall (Pty) Ltd., near Sabie and Pilgrims Rest, Mpumalanga
- Public Participation for Sable Platinum for the proposed prospecting application on the farm Doornpoort, Pretoria, Gauteng
- Public Participation for the prospecting application on the farms Frischgewaagd and Kleinfontein, Mpumalanga Province for PTM
- Public Participation for the prospecting application on the farm Klipfontein, Gauteng for PTM
- Truck Stop Development, Buffelspoort, North West Province
- Medupi (then referred to as Matimba B) coal-fired power station in the Lephalale area, Limpopo Province
- Poseidon-Grassridge No. 3 400 kV Transmission line and the extension of the Grassridge Substation, Eastern Cape Province
- Construction of power lines between the Grassridge Substation (near Port Elizabeth) and the Coega Industrial Development Zone, Eastern Cape Province
- Matimba-Witkop No. 2 400 kV Transmission line in the Limpopo Province
- Upgrading of the Menlyn Road Network and the investigation, as well as negotiations with regards to the resettlement of households, Pretoria, Gauteng
- Public participation assistance for the Gautrain Project, Gauteng
- Platinum Highway Project from the N1 (Gauteng) to the Botswana Border (North West Province), including investigations with regards to the possible resettlement of individual households
- Brewery and associated industrial activities for Heineken Supply Co (Pty) Ltd, Kempton Park,

10.2 DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

In terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), as amended in respect of the EIA Regulations of December 2014, and GNR 982 published on 4 December 2014, an independent consultant must be appointed to act on behalf of the client. In this regard Batho Earth submit that they have:

- The necessary required expertise to conduct a Social Impact Assessment, including the required knowledge and understanding of any guidelines or policies that are relevant to the proposed process;
- Undertaken all the work and associated studies in an objective and independent manner, even if the findings of these studies are not favourable to the project proponent;
- No vested financial interest in the proposed project or the outcome thereof, apart from remuneration for the work undertaken under the auspices of the above-mentioned regulations;
- No vested interest, including any conflicts of interest, in either the proposed project or the studies conducted in respect of the proposed project, other than complying with the required regulations; and
- Disclosed any material factors that may have the potential to influence the competent authority's decision and/or objectivity in terms of any reports, plans or documents related to the proposed project as required by the regulations.



21 February 2022

Ingrid Snyman

Signed on:

On behalf of Batho Earth