REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF CONSULTATION

WITH COMMUNITIES AND INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

AS REQUIRED IN TERMS OF SECTIONS, 16(4)(b) or 27 (5) (b) 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.

B. Report on the results of consultation

1. Methodology applied to consultation.

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

The prospecting area is located approximately 22 km north of the town Aggeneys in the Northern Cape Province, and falls within the area jurisdiction of the Khai Ma Local Municipality (KMLM) and the Namakwa District Municipality.

The proposed prospecting area, i.e. Portion 2 Rozynbosch No. 41, Portion 1 Koenabib No. 43, and the Remaining Extent & Portion 1 of the farm Wortel No. 42, comprises farmers, utilising privately owned land primarily for livestock farming / grazing purposes.
1.2. Specifically state whether or not the Community is also the landowner.

The land involved in the application is privately owned.

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

The Department of Land Affairs has been identified as an interested and affected party and was informed of the application (refer to Appendix C).

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

During the consultation process, affected landowners indicated that they are not aware of any land claims registered against their farms. The Department of Land Affairs has been contacted and informed of the proposed prospecting activities. BMM is awaiting confirmation from Land Affairs. Formal response is anticipated by Friday, 25 July 2014. An updated Consultation Report, including Land Affairs’ response to the application, will be submitted to the DMR as an addendum to the forthcoming Environmental Management Plan (EMP), on 1 August 2014.

1.5. Name the Traditional Authority identified

The prospecting area falls within the area of jurisdiction of the Khai Ma Local Municipality (KMLM). To our knowledge, there are no traditional authority relevant to this application. Both the KMLM and the relevant Farmers’ Associations have been informed of the application. Response is awaited and input will be included in the updated Consultation Report, as indicated in Section 1.4 above.

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

1. Portion 2 Rozynbosch No. 41: Mr. Izak Jacobus van Niekerk
2. Portion 1 Koenabib No. 43: Oonab Boerdery CC (Mr. Edmund Agenbag, Mr. John James Agenbach, Mr. John James Agenbag Jr and Mr. Louis Karel Agenbach)

3. Remaining Extent Wortel No. 42: Mr. Pieter van den Heever

4. Portion 1 Wortel No. 42: Mr. Raymond Paul van den Heever (deceased) and Mrs. Van den Heever.

1.7. List the lawful occupiers of the land concerned.

As per 1.6 above.

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.

It is unlikely that other persons’ and/or adjacent land owners will be directly affected by the proposed prospecting activities. The proposed method of prospecting will have very limited impacts on the farms where drilling will be undertaken, as well as on the farms situated adjacent to the prospecting area. The application has been discussed with the affected landowners during the week of 23 June 2014. Minimal concern was raised by landowners at this stage of the consultation process, with no pertinent objections being raised. The EMP is in process of compilation, and will be made available to landowners for input once finalised. Impacts pertinent to the proposed prospecting activities will be discussed in detail in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). The main area of interest mentioned by all the affected landowners is that of the agreement which have to be entered into if the prospecting right is granted by the DMR. Landowners were asked whether they expect that the proposed prospecting activities would affect surrounding properties. It was indicated that the temporary nature and scale of the proposed operations are such that the socio-economic conditions of other persons will not be directly affected by the proposed activities.

1.9. Name the Local Municipality identified by the applicant
Khai Ma Local Municipality (KMLM)

1.10. Name 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.

Refer to Appendix for the complete database of stakeholders, including contact details:

Regional Land Claims Commission Free State and Northern Cape
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
NC Department of Agricultural & Land Reform
National Department of Public Works - Regional Manager
South African National Roads Agency
Namakwa District Municipality - Municipal Manager
Khai Ma Local Municipality (KMLM)
Nama Khoi Local Municipality (NKLM)
Department of Water Affairs
NC Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC)
South African Heritage Resources Agency
South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)
Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Programme (SKEP)
WESSA (Northern Cape Regional Office)
Endangered Wildlife Trust
Botanical Society of South Africa
Agri Namakwa and associated Farmer's Associations

1.11. Submit 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.

Evidence is enclosed as Appendix C.

2. Description of the existing status of the cultural, socio-economic or biophysical environment, as the case may be, prior to the proposed prospecting or mining operation.

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

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) were informed about the proposed prospecting activities by way of telecommunication, letters (fax, e-mail and post
where necessary) and the provision of an Information Document, containing the following:

(a) A baseline description of the environment;

(b) A list of pre-identified anticipated impacts which may occur as a result of the proposed prospecting activities.

I&APs have been invited and encouraged to comment on the list of identified potential impacts which may arise as a result of the proposed activities, and to provide input in terms of anticipated additional impacts which they think should be addressed in the environmental impact assessment process and compilation of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

Based on the meetings with affected landowners it is confirmed that the landowners agree with the current baseline description of the environment. Key environmental aspects agreed upon during landowner meetings include the following:

i) The prospecting area is located within an arid, water scarce area, mainly used for livestock farming (sheep, goats and cattle).

ii) Due to the arid nature of the environment, vegetation is sensitive to disturbance and recovers slowly once disturbed, affecting grazing capacity.

iii) Various individuals of Pachypodium namaquanum (halfmens), a protected plant species, occur on Portion 1 Wortel No. 42, and should be protected.

The forthcoming EMP is based on data gathered during site specific investigations. Key stakeholders and registered I&APs will be provided opportunity to review and comment on the information as provided in the EMP.

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

The current cultural environment is that of a predominantly Afrikaans-speaking farming community. Farms are privately owned and in some instances, occupants have been resident on the farm for generations.

The quiet lifestyle on the farms may be affected by the proposed prospecting activities. These activities, however, are short lived and present a short term disturbance.
2.1.3. Describe the existing status of any heritage environment that may be affected

Portion 2 Rozynbosch No. 41 is characterised by features dating from 1911. In addition, some of the farms are characterised by small family grave yards in proximity to the homesteads.

The South African Heritage Resources Agency has been contacted. All structures and/or infrastructure, of heritage value (i.e. older than 60 years), graves/graveyards and palaeontological finds must be avoided during prospecting operations. Once feedback has been received from SAHRA, heritage studies will be undertaken as may be required, and made available in the EMP.

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

The broader area is generally characterised by a mining and farming community. The area to be prospected is within ore trucking distance of Black Mountain Mining’s existing concentrator plant at Aggeneys. Black Mountain Mining at Aggeneys is currently the only operating mine within the area. However, over the past years the area has been subjected to various prospecting and smaller mining campaigns, undertaken by a number of different companies.

The land under application is used for the ranching of small stock, mostly sheep, goats and some cattle. The land is arid and primarily used for grazing. The remaining extent of Wortel No. 42 is permanently occupied, whilst the owners of Portion 1 Koenabib No. 43, Portion 2 Rozynbosch No. 41 and Portion 1 Wortel resides elsewhere, with one or two workers tending the farms. All of the farms are considered productive economic units.

The prevailing socio-economic situation is impacted by the absence of rain, resulting in lower carrying capacity, smaller yield and reduced income. Generally, the farming community struggles under severe conditions of drought. Vegetation and soils are particularly vulnerable to potential disturbance and erosion, and takes years to recover. Grazing practices have to be adapted continually, based on veld condition, to ensure maximum yield.

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

The prospecting area is situated approximately 22 km north of the town of Aggeneys and is accessible mostly via gravel roads from the N14, running east-west between the towns of Upington, Pofadder, Aggeneys and Springbok. On-
site roads are visible on map provided in Appendix C. Telephone lines are present along the main access roads.

On-site infrastructure includes typically the following:

Homesteads and surrounding outbuildings, gravel roads, wells, dams, windmills, water pipelines, fences, gates, livestock enclosures and feeding-troughs.

2.1.6. 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.

A. Climate

The mean annual precipitation is 99 mm, with a high annual coefficient of variation (40%). Rain can fall in any month but is mainly in the later austral summer, peaking in February-April. Mean annual evaporation potential exceeds rainfall almost 30-fold, so mean annual soil moisture stress is high (87%). Mean annual temperature is 17.3 degrees Celcius, but mean monthly temperatures exceed 30 degrees Celcius in mid-summer and drop close to zero in mid-winter, with 21 mean frost days annually.

B. Geology

The terrain varies from flat lying plains with poor outcrop of granitic gneiss and slivers of meta-sediments in the east to mountainous terrain in the west. Metasedimentary rocks underlie the mountainous terrain. The mountains raise some 100m above the plain and are capped by massive white quartzite. The metasedimentary rocks are of mid-Proterozoic age and correlate to the Bushmanland Sequence. These metamorphosed sedimentary rocks consist of white to blue quartzite, biotite - sillimanite schist and poorly developed iron formations. These rocks correlate to the metasedimentary sequence hosting the zinc – copper – lead – silver deposits at Aggeneys and Gamsberg. The inferred tectono-stratigraphic setting of the prospecting area is therefore considered favourable for hosting zinc-copper-lead-silver mineralization similar to that currently being exploited at the Black Mountain Mine.

The following stratigraphic classification is used in the Aggeneys area:

The Wortel Subgroup: The Wortel Subgroup is subdivided into the Aluminous Schist (bottom) and White Quartzite Formations (top). Quartz- biotite- sillimanite-muscovite schist forms the bulk of the Aluminous Schist Formation. The White Quartzite Formation consists off layered to massive, white to light grey weathering metaquartzite.
The Kouboom Subgroup: The Kouboom Subgroup is subdivided into the Pelitic Schist, Dark Quartzite and Diamictite Formations. The Pelitic Schist Formation consists of quartz - muscovite - biotite - sillimanite schist with sparse interlayers of thin, lenticular muscovite quartzite beds. The Dark Quartzite Formation consists of quartz with accessory zircon, apatite, muscovite, serecite, sillimanite, hematite and magnetite. Conglomerate lenses are locally developed in the quartzite.

The Gams Formation: The Gams Formation conformably overlies the Kouboom Formation. Stratiform basemetal (Cu, Pb, Zn, Fe, Mn and Ba) mineralization and chemical sediments (banded iron formation, calc-silicate rocks, marble and baritic rocks) are characteristic of the sequence.

The Koeries Formation: Muscovite quartz rocks, grading from schist to quartzite, conglomerate lenses and amphibolite form the bulk of the Koeries Formation.

C. Topography and drainage

The topography is generally flat and open, except for the gabbro, quartzite and granite mountains on the farms Wortel No. 42 and the Witberg on Portion 1 Rozynbosch No. 41. Given the low rainfall, recent drainage lines are relatively lightly incised and shallow. The area forms part of the palaeo-drainage system of the Gariep River basin, evident on and around the site as rather ill-defined washes (i.e. small, dry, non-perennial, seasonal spruits). The mountains on site generally have steep slopes, with coolest sides facing southwest, into the prevailing wind, and their warmer and steep sides facing northeast, with associated effects on the biodiversity on either side.

The Hartbees River drains northwards and is prominent on Wortel No. 42 and Portion 1 Koenabib No. 42, while the Rooiwal River drains northwards from Rozynbosch No. 41. The plains in the northern parts of the farm Wortel No. 42, as well as the plains crossing the eastern part of the farm Rozynbosch No. 41, have a dense network of small spruits (washes) draining northwards. These washes are wide and sandy, and blend into the landscape, merging with adjacent grassland vegetation. On Rozynbosch No. 41, the spruits form a dense gulley-like network on the granite / gneiss sheets. Washes are of conservation concern and regarded as sensitive ecosystems, due to the ecosystem processes linked to the provision and transport of water in the landscape.

D. Soil

Much of the area is covered with rocky mountains, characterised by shallow soil on the southern parts of Wortel and Koenabib. Shallow soil also occur on granite on much of Rozynbosch, while sandy plains with grassland occur in the northern parts of Wortel and Koenabib and the south-eastern parts of Rozynbosch. Typical
dunes are rare within the site boundary, however, deeper red soil occurs in the western parts of Koenabib. The quartzite gravels occur in three main forms, i.e. small fine-grained patches on the tops and foothills of the mountains, more variable and widespread sizes around the erosion zones below the mountains, and small feldspar patches, with calcrete gravels also emerge in a few patches where exposed by erosion on the flats.

E. Land Use

The only agricultural land use is livestock grazing at low densities with sheep, cattle and goats currently present in the prospecting area. No prominent game farming (springbok, gemsbok) occur within the prospecting area.

F. Vegetation

As mentioned above, the prospecting area falls within the area of jurisdiction of the Khai-Ma Local Municipality (KMLM). According to Marsh et al. 2009, the KMLM comprises virtually the entire extent of the Bushmanland Inselberg priority area. The latter is one of the nine zones identified through the Succulent Karoo Ecosystems Project (SKEP) process as important conservation areas in the Succulent Karoo. Inselbergs are important refugia for plants and animals and act as steppingstones for rock-loving species migrating east west across the sand-covered plains of Bushmanland. The isolation of populations has led to diversification within the dwarf succulent shrublands, creating remarkable local populations of plant life. The KMLM area is unique, containing many rare and fragile habitat types. These unique and confined areas are host to a remarkable number of endemic plants (Marsh et al. 2009).

The main vegetation types occurring on the prospecting area are classified in terms of as per Mucina & Rutherford (2006), as the Bushmanland Arid Grassland, with the mountains and granite plains representing the Eastern Gariep Rocky Desert and the Eastern Gariep Plains Desert. Small areas represent the Aggeneys Gravel Vygieveld. This classification was refined during the site investigation and a new mapping unit namely Sandy Granite Vygieveld was distinguished from the mountainous Eastern Gariep Rocky Desert. According to SANBI & DEAT (2009) and Mucina & Rutherford (2006) none of the ecosystems occurring on the prospecting area are considered as threatened ecosystems. Nonetheless, the areas north of Aggeneys are considered as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) within the Namakwaland District. These aspects will be discussed in detail in the forthcoming EMP.

A protected species which may occur in the prospecting area is Acacia erioloba (Camel Thorn), and may be present on the sandy plains. A further protected species which have been recorded on Portion 1 Wortel No.42 is the halfmens
Most, if not all, succulent plants are protected species. A list of threatened species and species of conservation concern, which may be present within the prospecting area, will be provided in the EMP.

G. Fauna

The larger part of the prospecting area comprises natural habitats, subject to relatively low stocking levels of livestock (sheep, goats, cattle), with the majority of disturbed areas occurring around water points, farm houses and access tracks.

i) Mammals

The local occurrences of mammals are closely dependent on broadly defined habitat types, in particular terrestrial, arboreal (tree-living), rupiculous (rock-dwelling) and wetland-associated vegetation cover. It is thus possible to deduce the presence or absence of mammal species by evaluating the habitat types within the context of global distribution ranges.

From a mammal habitat perspective, it was established that two of the identified four major habitats are very prominent in the prospecting area, namely terrestrial and rupiculous (rock-dwelling) habitat. Very littlearboreal and wetland-associated vegetation cover habitat occurs on the prospecting area.

Terrestrial habitat forms a large part of the study site and is of great ecological significance. Many mammal species have burrows or live almost permanently in the soil. The grassy plains are the most extensive habitat on site, characterised by the flat topography and red sandy surface, but with a mosaic of patches of grass and/or gravel. Most of these are present near the washes, but also extending up slopes to the feet of the various mountains and hills scattered across the landscape. The open plains grade into the red sand and dune fields. Very few termitaria or moribund termitaria, which are the preferred habitat for some mammal species, were found.

The various rocky mountains form prominent and well-defined habitats that support their own unique biodiversity. These mountains and hills provide important habitat for rupiculous mammals.

Although not obvious in dry conditions, during periods of exceptional rainfall there are watercourses that flow and pans that fill with water, supporting a range of unusual biodiversity. The wash with its associated pans are the most obvious.

Arboreal habitat is almost non-existent on the study site. A few Acacia species and other small trees and bushes occur scattered in the dunes. A few Quiver trees (Aloe dichotoma) occur on some of the mountain slopes.
The 500 metres of adjoining zones along the study sites are similar to conditions described. The broader adjacent habitats are extensions of those present on site.

It is expected that the following mammal species occur within the prospecting area:
Aardvark, Rock dassie, Cape hare, Scrub hare, Smith’s red rock rabbit, Cape porcupine, Springhare, SA ground squirrel, Brant’s whistling rat, Littledale’s whistling rat, Aardwolf, Caracal, African wild cat, Suricate, Yellow mongoose, Bat-eared fox, Cape fox, Black-backed jackal, Steenbok and Klipspringer. A comprehensive list of mammal species which may frequent the site, as well as red data species, will be provided in the EMP.

iii) Herpetofauna

Likewise, from a herpetological habitat perspective, it was established that two of the four major habitats are naturally present and very prominent on the study site, namely terrestrial and rupiculous (rock-dwelling) habitat. Very little arboreal and wetland-associated vegetation cover habitat occurs on the study site.

Man-made rupiculous habitat exists in the form of a homesteads and its surrounding outbuildings, built dams and worker accommodation. These man-made habitats are often islands in the sea of terrestrial habitat and have created excellent artificial habitat for many rupiculous reptile species.

Connectivity across the area is fair and real opportunities for migration exist.

Based on the habitat identified above, a variety of reptile and some amphibian species are expected to occupy the prospecting area. Common and widespread species include for example the Karoo tent tortoise, brown house snake, common egg eater, puff adder, horned adder, cape cobra, bibron’s tubercled gecko, giant ground gecko, Anchieta’s agama and western rock skink. A species list and associated red data status will be provided in the EMP.

iii) Birds

Based on the habitats identified above, a wide variety of bird species occurs, and is expected to occur on the prospecting area. Bird species expected on and around the prospecting area include inter alia the following: Common Ostrich, Acacia Pied Barbet, African Hoopoe, Swallow-tailed Bee-eater, European Bee-eater, White-backed Mousebird, Common Swift, Barn Owl, Rock Dove, Speckled Pigeon, Laughing Dove, Cape Turtle-Dove, Namaqua Dove, Ludwig’s Bustard.
Kori Bustard, Karoo Korhaan, Namaqua Sandgrouse, Double-banded Sandgrouse and many others. A comprehensive species list and associated red data status will be provided in the EMP.

2.1.7. Provide any relevant additional information.

N/A.

3. The anticipated environmental, social or cultural impacts identified.

3.1. 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.

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

As per Section 2.1.1, Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are being informed about the proposed prospecting activities by way of telecommunication, letters (fax, e-mail and post) and the provision of an Information Document, containing the following:

(a) A baseline description of the environment;
(b) A list of pre-identified anticipated impacts which may occur as a result of the proposed prospecting activities.

I&APs have been invited and encouraged to comment on the list of identified potential impacts which may arise as a result of the proposed activities, and to provide input in terms of anticipated additional impacts which they think should be addressed in the environmental impact assessment process and compilation of the EMP.

Based on the meetings held with the affected landowners during the week of 23 June 2014, it can be confirmed that the landowners agree with the list of pre-identified impacts. Potential pre-identified impacts included the following, and will be elaborated in in the EMP:

- Impacts on fauna en flora (ecology/biodiversity);
- Impacts on soil / agricultural resources;
- Impacts on day to day farming activities;
- Impacts on water resources;
- Noise impacts;
- Traffic impacts; and
- Impacts on heritage resources.

In essence, the site constitutes an important ecological ecosystem which is sensitive to environmental change which may potentially be brought on by
proposed prospection activities (and overgrazing). The proposed prospection activities are however, small scale and temporary in nature. The significance of identified impacts will be assessed in the EMP and appropriate mitigation and management measures will be proposed.

Further inputs are awaited from identified Interested and Affected Parties I&APs). Details will be provided in the updated consultation report which will be submitted as an addendum to the forthcoming EMP.

In terms of identified impacts on the cultural environment, the following:-

The increased presence of people and vehicles in the area may result in disturbance of the otherwise quiet lifestyle of the farmers in the area. The presence of migrant labour / non-local workers raised concerns about increased crime and safety.

The scale and extent of the drilling work envisaged is expected not to be excessively intrusive to the activities of land owners. However, should the permit be granted, suitable arrangements must be made with landowners to ensure minimal disruption and uncertainty regarding the nature of activities on the affected farms during prospecting operations.

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

It is not anticipated that there will be negative impacts on heritage and/or archaeological / palaeontological resources, as these will be avoided where they are visible.

The EMP will contain generic mitigation measures as far as the presence of these resources is concerned. BMM is in the process of consulting with SAHRA in this regard.

3.1.3. 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.

As described in Section 2.2.1, the area is characterised by a farming community and the land under application is used for agricultural purposes. Current activities include livestock farming (sheep and goats / cattle) and associated grazing. Although proposed prospection activities may potentially result in the degradation of natural veld and impact on livelihoods, it was indicated by landowners that disturbances caused by BMM as a result of previous prospecting have been rehabilitated successfully. If prospecting occurs, care must be taken to minimise veld damage and impacts, and that rehabilitation is done to the satisfaction of both the DMR and affected landowners.

Apart from compensation to the landowner in terms of the agreements which are to be entered into, should the right be granted, it is not anticipated that the project will have significant adverse impacts on the socio-economic conditions of the
inhabitants of the area. The local shops and/or guesthouses in the area may possibly gain a few customers during the times when the prospecting activities are active. This will however be on a very small scale and temporary in nature.

During the consultation process, the following key issues were raised:
(a) Contractors may drive around the farms carelessly without consideration of day-to-day farming activities and potential long term impacts, such as damage to natural veld, impacting on grazing capacity.

(b) Noise will disturb livestock and wildlife and grazing regimes may have to be adapted / changed.

(c) Snares which are being set to control predators will have to be removed, thereby increasing risk of attack to livestock

(d) Loss of livestock - leaving gates open / animal theft.

(e) Loss of livelihood, as a result of soil disturbances and the destruction of vegetation and unsuccessful rehabilitation

(e) Theft and damage to infrastructure such as fences and gates may occur

Should the right be awarded, the landowners must be kept informed of the whereabouts and activities of contractors on a daily basis, and proposed activities / modus operandi must be mutually agreed, in advance.

The status quo of the natural environment, impacts pertinent to the proposed prospecting activities and issues pertaining to rehabilitation will be identified and discussed in detail in the EMP.

3.1.4. Provide a list and description of potential impacts (positive & negative) identified on: employment opportunities, community health, community proximity.

The proposed prospecting activities will not result in permanent job creation. However, the project may result in temporary job creation, with workers being sourced locally where possible. There will be no impacts on human health.

3.1.5. 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.

A. Impacts on natural vegetation and animal life

This impact relates to the degradation of veld which is used for the purposes of grazing by livestock, as well as the potential destruction of plant species, which may have an impact on the plant diversity of the area. Displacement of naturally occurring fauna may also occur, and in extreme instances animals may be injured or killed. These impacts may occur if there is unregulated driving in the veld.
Existing farm roads must be used as far as possible and driving in the veld must be kept to an absolute minimum.
The proposed prospecting activities are such that it will have a limited impact on the plant and animal species occurring within the prospecting area. However, caution should be exercised whilst driving in the veld, so as to minimise impacts on vegetation and fauna species such as reptiles and the nests of ground living birds.
Drill rigs must utilise existing roads as far as possible. However, where roads do not exist, the proposed drill line will be accessed via veld. However, due to the low vegetation, road construction and/or vegetation clearance is not required. Likewise, there is also no need for the construction of drill pads.

B. Impacts on ground water resources (groundwater quantity)

Water will be brought in to the prospecting area by truck from the existing mine at Aggeneys. It is, at this time, anticipated that water will not be sourced from landowners. The ground water resource will therefore not be adversely affected.

C. Impacts on water quality (ground and surface water):

Prospecting activities, i.e. the operation of the drill rigs, pumps and the presence of vehicles on the veld may potentially result in the pollution of drainage lines. Strong control will be exercised over oil usage. Impervious sheeting will be laid underneath the rig to catch any spills and any contaminated soils will be removed to an approved disposal site. Mobile chemical toilets will be made available to on-site personnel and managed as per specification in the forthcoming EMP. Domestic / non-hazardous waste will be collected centrally and disposed of an approved disposal site.

D. Air Quality and Noise

Air quality in the area is relatively good and demonstrates conditions typical of remote rural areas. Apart from dust generation on the main access roads, air quality will not be significantly affected by the proposed prospecting activities.

Likewise, prevailing noise levels on site are low. Noise generation will be localised to specific individual drill sites, resulting in a temporary increase of noise levels in the immediate area.

The impacts as identified above will be expanded on and described and assessed in detail in the EMP.

3.1.6. 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.

As stated before, the broader area has been and continues to be subjected to prospecting campaigns undertaken by various companies. The potential cumulative impact of prospecting activities in the area on veld condition, may, over time, result in the loss of livelihoods. Grazing must be sustained in the long
term to ensure sufficient yield, so that farms can continue to earn a living on these lands.

The cumulative impact of various existing and proposed prospecting projects in the area may result in an increase in the availability of temporary jobs in the area, resulting in improved standards of living.

Regional traffic increase

The proposed project will contribute to temporary, minimal increase in traffic in the area. Due to the size of the proposed operation, the cumulative effect of additional vehicles on the roads is anticipated to be negligible.

Impact on Biodiversity (Soil, Vegetation and Fauna):

Potential cumulative impacts (if post operational mitigation measures are not complied with) at the site resulting from unsuccessful rehabilitation. This may lead to erosion and proliferation of invader species and weeds over time. Alien infestations may lead to the degradation of the habitat and affect regional biodiversity. Provided that the disturbed areas will be rehabilitated and monitored until rehabilitation is satisfactory, the relative contribution of the project to potential loss of biodiversity is minimal compared to impacts generated by large operational mining and infrastructure development projects in the area.

Soil, surface and groundwater pollution: Potential cumulative impacts may occur as a result of uncontrolled / mismanaged spillages of materials containing hydrocarbons, finding their way into water resources, affecting the regional hydrology. The volumes of hydrocarbons used on site does not compare to the high volumes of substances used at existing mining operations. If spills occur, these will be cleaned up immediately. Water pollution which may occur as a result of the proposed project, compared to pollution which may result from various other activities across the region, including mining and agriculture, will be negligible.

Air pollution: The cumulative contribution of dust, resulting in air pollution, to that already existing in the area, will be limited to the site and temporary in nature (compared to dust generated by existing mining operations and surrounding farming activities). Compared to dust generated by the existing mine, dust generated by the proposed prospecting activities will be minimal.

Noise pollution: The cumulative contribution of noise, resulting in increased noise levels / disturbance in the area, to that already existing in the area, will be limited to the site and temporary in nature. Compared to noise generated by the existing mine, noise generated by the proposed prospecting activities will be minimal.

Potential cumulative impacts which may occur as a result of the proposed project is considered temporary. It is anticipated that these impacts will cease to exist
after cessation of operations and completion of rehabilitation, but the exact nature of these impacts will be addressed in the EMP.

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.

The only existing land use on the prospecting area and within the surrounds that may potentially be affected is that of farming, as described in detail in the sections above.

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.

To date, none has been identified by I&APs.

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.

To date, none has been identified by I&APs.

Arrangements to accommodate specific needs of affected landowners will be specified and agreed upon with landowners should the prospecting right be granted by the DMR. Operational plans will be discussed with landowners and adjusted where possible on an as and when required basis.

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

The consequences of not proceeding with the proposed prospecting campaign would be that a potentially economically viable mineral resource that could benefit the community through the influx of development would be left unexplored.

5. Description of the process of engagement referred to in 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 above with identified communities, landowners and interested and affected parties.
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;

Refer to Appendix B for information which was provided to I&APs.

Consultation with Landowners

The landowners were contacted during the week of 16 June 2014 via telephone to inform them of the proposed project and arrange meetings to discuss the application.

Landowners were provided with a letter, informing them of the application, as well as an information document including a map, identifying the affected property, a summary of the proposed method of prospecting activities and a description of potential impacts which may occur as a result of prospecting activities. A copy of DMR’s letter of acceptance of the prospecting right application, was also provided. The landowner consultation process was facilitated by way of structured interviews, through the completion of a questionnaire. The language of choice during this consultation was Afrikaans, and all documents were available in Afrikaans.

Consultation with existing right holder: Ganna Minerale (PTY) Ltd. Mr. Niemoller of Ganna Minerale was contacted via telephone on and a letter hand-delivered, explaining the application and proposed prospecting activities, so that the necessary arrangements can be made for the co-existence of respective operations on the site.

Consultation with Adjacent Landowners

Adjacent landowners are in process of being contacted, and will be provided with same via registered mail. Inputs and comment will considered and addressed over the next month, during the compilation of the EMP. An updated Consultation Report, including comments from adjacent landowners will be provided as an addendum to the forthcoming EMP.

Consultation with other I&APs (Key Stakeholders)

Key stakeholders, as indicated in section 1.10 of this document, are in process of being contacted via telephone, e-mail and fax, as may be required. Key stakeholders are being provided with a letter, information document, maps and comment/registration sheet. Additional stakeholders as identified in the stakeholder database are also in process of being contacted and informed. An updated Consultation Report will be provided as an addendum to the forthcoming EMP.
The public has been notified of the proposed prospecting activities via advertisement in the local newspaper "Die Plattelander", on 4 July 2014. Various site notices (A2) was erected at strategic locations around the prospecting area. Various A3 and A4 posters were placed at the following locations:

In Pofadder at the local garage on the N14 and at the post office.

In Aggeneys at the local grocery store (OK) and the post office.

In Springbok at the local SPAR, Springbok-Agri and the post office.

Proof of site notices, posters and newspaper notification will be provided in the EMP.

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

Refer to Appendix for the detailed stakeholder database, containing contact details.

The process of identifying affected landowners and stakeholders commenced on 9 June 14 and the information, as described above, was disseminated to landowners, adjacent landowners, and identified key stakeholders.

The landowners were consulted in person at a location of their choice.

All of the parties as identified in the stakeholder database is in process of being contacted. The process of consultation is ongoing and will continue over the next month. Stakeholders are provided opportunity to comment on the application until 25 July 2014. The results of continued consultation will be included in an updated Consultation Report which will be submitted to the DMR as an addendum to the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), as indicated above.

Stakeholders which have been contacted to date, include:
The landowners;
Dept of Land Affairs: Regional Land Claims Commission Free State and Northern Cape
South African National Roads Agency
Namakwa District Municipality - Municipal Manager
Khai Ma and Nama Khoi Local Municipalities
Department of Water Affairs
NC Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC)
Agri Namakwa
5.3. Provide a list of their views raised in regard to the existing cultural, socio-economic or biophysical environment, as the case may be.

Mrs. Ronel van Heerden, Mr. Neels van Heerden and Mr. Paul van Heerden (Portion 1 Wortel)

The Van Heerdens indicated that the farm has been subjected to previous prospecting campaigns undertaken by Anglo and Kumba, and very old mine dumps are present on the farm. There are no graves or graveyards present on the farm. The land is currently rented from Mrs. Van Heerden by her son Mr. Neels van Heerden for livestock grazing at low densities (sheep, goats and cattle). Apart from the caretaker, there is currently no one resident on the farm.

Mr. Neels van Heerden indicated that there is "halfmense" present on the property, and that these plants are being monitored by the University of Stellenboch and the DENC. Sensitive environments on the farm include the areas where the halfmense occur, as well as the gravel plains and vygieveld. Steenbok, Klipspringer, Jackal, Caracal "Berg Luiperd" and Tortoises are present on the farm.

Mr. Izak van Niekerk (Portion 2 Rozynbosch)

Mr. Van Niekers resides in Nababeep and is not permanently resident on the farm. Mr. Van Niekerk visits the farm over weekends and the farm is tended to by a caretaker during the week. He indicated that BMM drilled on the farm before and required clarification as to why further prospecting is required. He indicated that he was satisfied with the way in which the areas affected by the previous drilling campaign have rehabilitated. He also indicated that Simba Minerals contacted him regarding a proposed future prospecting campaign.

There is a small family graveyard located on the farm, in proximity to the homestead. The original stone house was build during 1911.

There are two springs located on the farm, with one supplying 80% of the farm's water requirements. Due to the small size of the farm (4500 ha) carrying capacity is generally low and grazing regimes must be appropriately managed to ensure maximum yield. Mr. Van Niekerk are not bothered by potential prospecting activities, as long as cognisance is taken of day-to-day operations on the farm. Driving in the veld must be kept to a minimum to limit impacts on vegetation and erosion.

Mr. Pieter van den Heever (RE Wortel)

Mr. Pieter van den Heever is permanently resident on the farm and indicated that there is currently no workers present on the farm. The land is currently used for the ranching of small stock, mostly sheep, goats and some cattle. There is a small family grave yard located in proximity to the homestead. Mr. Van den Heever is not aware of the presence of any environmental sensitive features on the farm.
Oonab Boerdery CC (Mr. Edmund Agenbag) Portion 1 Koenabib

Mr. Edmund Agenbag is one of four shareholders and indicated that he has to consult with the remaining three shareholders regarding the proposed prospecting activities as well. The farm is unoccupied and currently rented out for grazing purposes. Mr. Agenbag indicated that there is currently a different application for a prospecting right for siliminite over his farm, and that he would not want BMM's application to interfere with this that. BMM consulted the DMR in this regard, who indicated that there are no other applications for prospecting rights lodged over this land. Mr. Agenbag indicated that water is scarce, and that he is not aware of the presence of any environmental sensitive or graves or heritage features on the farm.

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.

The Van Heerdens (Porion 1 Wortel) indicated that water is scarce and groundwater availability may be impacted by prospecting operations should borehole water be used for operations. Mrs. Van Heerden indicated that water will not be made available and that water will have to brought in by BMM. Further concerns raised included the following:

(a) contractors drive around the farms carelessly without consideration of day-today farming activities and potential long term impacts, such as damage to natural veld.

(b) noise will drive livestock and wild life away and the grazing regime may have to be adapted / changed.

(c) snares which are being set to control predators may be affected by the presence of people in the area, preventing the elimination of the predators responsible for killing small stock, resulting in loss of income.

(d) loss of livestock - leaving gates open / theft.

(e) theft of and damage to infrastructure such as water pipelines, dams, fences and gates may occur.

Mr. Izak van Niekerk (Portion 2 Rozynbosch)

Mr. Van Niekerk also raised the issue that the presence of people on the farm may jeopardise efforts to trap predators. He requested that he must be consulted prior to driving in the veld, to ensure that traps remain unaffected and in tact. In addition, Mr. Van Niekerk indicated that he should be appropriately compensated by BMM, should water be pumped for their prospecting operations.
Mr. Pieter van den Heever (RE Wortel) indicated that water is scarce and that BMM will have to supply their own water should prospecting be undertaken on the farm. He does not foresee any risks or inconvenience as a result of prospecting activities and had no objections or concerns about the proposed project.

Oonab Boerdery CC (Mr. Edmund Agenbag) Portion 1 Koenabib

Mr. Agenbag indicated that proposed prospecting activities may impact adversely on existing roads, and that maintenance will be required. Appropriate compensation will have to be discussed should the prospecting right be granted.

5.5. Provide list of any other concerns raised by the aforesaid parties.
N/A.

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

Refer to Appendix C.

Meetings were held with landowners as follows:

Mrs. Ronel van den Heever and her sons, Mr. Neels van den Heever and Mr. Paul van den Heever (Portion 1 Wortel No.42): Monday, 23 June 14 at 6 pm at her place of residence in Pofadder (Fith Street).

Mr. Edmund Agenbag (Portion 1 Koenabib No. 43): Tuesday, 24 June 14 at 7 am at the Eskom substation in Aggeneys.

Mr. Pieter van den Heever (RE Wortel No. 42): Wednesday, 25 June 14 at 9 am on the farm.

Mr. Izak van Niekerk (Portion 2 Rozynbosch No. 41): Wednesday, 25 June 14 at 1 pm on the farm.

5.7. Provide information with regard to any objections received.

To date, no formal objections have been received. The consultation process is ongoing, and an updated Consultation Report will be submitted to the DMR, as an addendum to the EMP, on 1 August 2014. The EMP is in process of being finalised and will be made available to landowners, key stakeholders and registered I&APs for comment. Objections which may surface during the next month will be documented and addressed in the reports to follow.
The Van Heerdens of Portion 1 Wortel No. 42 indicated that they can not indicate at this time whether they object to the proposed prospecting activities. A decision will be made in this regard upon review of the EMP.

6. Describe the most appropriate means to carry out the proposed operation with due accommodation of the issues raised in the consultation process.

If the prospecting right is granted, the implementation and monitoring of the EMP must be discussed with the landowners on a frequent basis. Due cognisance must be taken of day-to-day farming activities and landowners must be kept informed of planned schedules and activities in advance. BMM needs to discuss issues of compensation and rehabilitation with individual landowners pertinently and present feasible proposals in this regard.

C. IDENTIFICATIONOF THE REPORT

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Full Names and Surname</th>
<th>David Edwin Payne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identity Number</td>
<td>LT0073561 (Passport Number)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEY STAKEHOLDER DATABASE - WORTEL_ROZYNBOSCH_KOENABIB PRA</td>
<td>Landowner: Portion 1 Koenabib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landowner: Portion 1 Wortel 42 Mrs. Ronel van den Heever</td>
<td>0549330177 / 0718971637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landowner: Portion 2 Rozynbosch 41 Mr. Izak van Niekerk</td>
<td>0277138528 / 0833605479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing Mineral Right Holder: Ganna Minerale (Edms) BPK N/A</td>
<td>Mr. Niemoller By hand (C v Schalkwyk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjacent Landowner: RE Hartbeest River 36 Witbank Gemeenskapstrust</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjacent Landowner: RE Hoogoor 37 Pella Plaaslike Owerheid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjacent Landowner: Re Klein Pella 40 Karsten Boerdery CC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjacent Landowner: RE Rozynbosch 41 JW Luttig</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjacent Landowner: Ptn 1 Rozynbosch 41 SD Luyt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adjacent Landowner: Portion 2 Koenabib 43 Albert Johannes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjacent Landowner: RE Dabenoris 44 Plaaslike Owerheid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjacent Landowner: RE Haramoep 53 Haramoep Boerdery CC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjacent Landowner: Ptn 1 Haramoep 53 Frank Basingthwaighte Agenbag</td>
<td>054 983 9648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjacent Landowner: Ptn 3 Koeris 53 Pofadder Munisipaliteit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjacent Landowner: Ptn 3 Aroams 57 Petrus Daniel Carstens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Land Claims Commission Free State and Northern Cape</td>
<td>Ryan Oliver PO Box 2458 Kimberley 8300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Rural Development and Land Reform</td>
<td>Chief Director Mr. Mvula 053 830 4000 053 831 4095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission on Restitution of Land Rights: Northern Cape and Free State Regional Office</td>
<td>Commissioner Mr Sydney Hlongwane PO Box 4376 Bloemfontein 9300 051 403 0700 051 430 3930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>Andries van der Poll PO Box 18, Springbok, 8240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>NC Department of Agricultural &amp; Land Reform N/A Mr Nico Cloete 027 712 1315 027 712 2270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC): Springbok</td>
<td>CBNRM Manager Mr Johan Jonk Private Bag X16 Springbok 8240 0277188800 0277188814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC): Springbok</td>
<td>EO: Impact Management <a href="mailto:onyndzumo@gmail.com">onyndzumo@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South African National Biodiversity Institute</td>
<td>Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Programme (SKEP) Namakwa Coordinator Mr Abe Koopman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Water Affairs (Upington)</td>
<td>Mr Henry Abbot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Water Affairs (Kimberley)</td>
<td>Mr. Samuel Dodgen 072 358 1293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South African Heritage Resources Agency</td>
<td>Ms. Maria Galimberti 021 462 4502 0214624509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South African Heritage Resources Agency</td>
<td>Kathryn Smuts 021 462 4502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South African Heritage Resources Agency</td>
<td>Andrew Timothy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SANRAL</td>
<td>Colene Runkel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SANRAL</td>
<td>Rene De Kock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Roads Transport and Public Works</td>
<td>Shai Sechaba 0538619600 053-8619626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESKOM Holdings</td>
<td>Gawie Botma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khai Ma Local Municipality</td>
<td>Municipal Manager Mr. Kenneth Khumalo 0549331022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khai Ma Local Municipality</td>
<td>Infrastructure Officer Mr. Alexander Visagie 072 934 4929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khai Ma Local Municipality</td>
<td>Tourism Ms. Linda van Wyk P.O. Box 88, Pella, 8891 054 971 0062 Fax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khai Ma Local Municipality</td>
<td>Cllr Ward 3 Ms. Aurelia (AJ) Jossob 0738195038 Tel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khai Ma Local Municipality</td>
<td>WYKS Komittee: Financial and Economic Development Mr . Edward Cloete 072 951 6579 086 607 2658 Fax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khai Ma Tourism</td>
<td>Mr. A.A Van Wyk Posbus 88, Pella, 8891 054 971 0062 054 971 0062 Fax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khai Ma Business Forum</td>
<td>Nico Jano 086 539 5267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggeneys Community Forum</td>
<td>Pieter Clarke 054 983 9648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agri Namakwa</td>
<td>Mr. Danie Jacobs 0549832785  / 0714991167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA) (Northern Cape Regional Office)</td>
<td>Suzanne Erasmus PO Box 316 Kimberley 8300 053 8392717 0538421433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endangered Wildlife Trust</td>
<td>To whom it may concern Private Bag X11 Modderfontein  1645 Gauteng 0113723600 0116084682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanical Society</td>
<td>Mr. Mark Botha (021)799 8800 021 797 2376 <a href="mailto:info@botanicalsociety.org.za">info@botanicalsociety.org.za</a> / <a href="mailto:Mark@botanicalsociety.org.za">Mark@botanicalsociety.org.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Succulent Society of South Africa (SSSA)</td>
<td>Mr. Alex Sick 082 416 8494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endangered Willdlife Trust</td>
<td>D Harriet Pinelands Office Park, Ardeer Road, Modderfontein,1609, Gauteng 011 372 3600 011 608 4682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namakwaland Action Group/Nago</td>
<td>Mr. Andy Pienaar P.O. Box 374, Konaggas, 8242 027 821 1546 027 821 1546 <a href="mailto:andyp@telkomsa.net">andyp@telkomsa.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation South Africa</td>
<td>Mr. Ronnie Neumann 071 109 1427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Monitoring Group</td>
<td>Mr. Stephen Law 021 448 2881</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AANSOEK OM PROSPEKTEERREG VIR KOPERERTS (Cu), SINKERTS (Zn), LOODERTS (Pb), YSTERERTS (Fe), MANGAANERTS (Mn), GOUDERTS (Au), SILWERERTS (Ag) EN ALLE GEPAARDGAANDE MINERALE – GEDEELTE 2 ROZYNBOSCH 41, GEDEELTE 1 KOENABIB 43, DIE RESTANT & GEDEELTE 1 VAN DIE PLAAS WORTEL 4 AGGENEYS – NOORD-KAAPPROVINSIE
BLACK MOUNTAIN MINING (EDMS.) BPK.
DMH Verw. No.: (NC)30/5/1/1/2/11296 PR MSA Verw. No.: J2820

INLIGTINGSDOKUMENT

DOEL VAN HIERDIE DOKUMENT
- Om bewustheid van die aansoek en voorgestelde prospekteerbedrywighede te skep;
- Om u as Belangstellende en/of Geaffekteerde Party (B&GP) uit te nooi en aan te moedig om insette en/of kommentaar oor die projek te lewer;
- Om te bevestig hoe en wanneer u kan deelneem aan die konsultasieproses.

AGTERGRONDINLIGTING
Black Mountain Mining (Edms.) Bpk. (die Applikant), het ‘n aansoek om ’n prospekteerreg by die Departement van Minerale Hulpbronne (DMH) ingediend met die doel om verdere onderliggende en/ of dekking van die bergagtige terrein te skep. Die Departement het die applikant magtiging van die Departement van Minerale Hulpbronne (DMH) in die vorm van ’n prospekteerpermit ontvang.

Die aansoek om ’n prospekteerreg is by die Departement van Minerale Hulpbronne (DMH): Direktoraat Mineraalregulering ingediend, ingevolge Artikel 16 van die Wet op die Ontwikkeling van Minerale en Petroleum Hulpbronne (Wet 28 van 2002) (MPRDA). Die DMH het gevolglik op 4 Junie 2014 ’n brief ter aanvaarding van die aansoek uitgereik. Die DMH het die Applikant opdrag gegee om met Belangstellende en/of Geaffekteerde Partye (B&GP’s) oorleg te pleeg en ’n Omgewingsbestuursplan (OBP) te stel.

Die Applikant het die MSA Groep (MSA) as onafhanklike omgewings- en mineraalbesitkonsultante aangestel om die raadplegingsproses te lege en die OBP aan te stel. Die daal van die OBP is om die omgewingsrisiko’s te vermindere en om die voorgestelde prospekteerbedrywighede te skep, te identifiseer. Dit kan ook versagtingsmaatreëls identifiseer om te vermy dat potensiële negatiewe omgewingsimpakte vermindere en sover moontlik gerekonstrueer word.

LIGGING
Die voorgestelde eksploratiegebied is sowat 22 km noord van die dorp Aggeneys geleë. Die omvang van die plase waarop prospekteerwerk beoog word, is 20,093 ha. Sien asblief die meegaande Liggingskaart.

BESKRYWING VAN DIE VOORGESTELDE AKTIVITEIT
Die gebied waarop prospekteerwerk gaan word is binne ertsvervoerfasante van Black Mountain Mining se bestaande ondernemingsaanleg. Die goedtes is tans die enigste mine in die distrik. Die afgeleide tektone-stratigrafiese ligging van die prospekteergebied word gunstig geag, vir die dra van sink-koper-lood-silwer mineralisering soortgelyk aan die wat tans by die Black Mountain Myn ontgini.

Geologiese Eienskappe van die Terrein
Die terrein varieer van platliggende vlaktes met swak dagsoom van granittiese gneis en silwer van meta-sedimente in die ooste tot bergagtige terrein in die weste. Meta-sedimentêre gesteentes is onderliggend tot die bergagtige terrein. Die berge styg sowat 100 m bo die vlakte uit en is oordek met massiewe wit kwarts. Die meta-sedimentêre gesteentes is uit die mid-Proterosoiëse tydperk en korreleer met die Boesmanland Opeenvolging.

Hierdie metamorfiese sedimentêre gesteentes bestaan uit wit tot blou kwartsit, biotit-laminitskies en swak ontwikkelde ysterfermie. Hierdie gesteente transgressieel met die metasedimentêre opeenvolging wat die sink-koper-lood-silweragenda by Aggeneys en Gamsberg dra. Die afgeleide tektone-stratigrafiese ligging van die prospekteergebied word dus gunstig geag, vir die dra van sink-koper-lood-silwer mineralisering soortgelyk aan die wat tans by die Black Mountain Myn ontgini.

Voorgestelde Prospekteerbedrywighede
Daar word in die vooruitig gestel dat die voorgestelde prospekteerwerk oor ’n tydperk van vyf jaar sal plaasvind.

Die plan is voorts dat die voorgestelde prospekteerwerk in fases onderneem sal word, met die werkprogram wat in verskeie opeenvolgende gedeeltes verdeel is. Teen die einde van elke gedeelte sal daar ’n tydperk wees om resultate op te stel en te evalueer. Hierdie...
resultate sal nie net bepaal of die projek voortgaan al dan nie; dit sal ook die weg vorentoe bepaal. In wese wil die Applicant eers die volgende fase in werking stel sodra bevredigende resultate verkry is.

Die voorgestelde prospektheerprogram behels beide nie-indringende en indringende prospektheermetodes. Die program kan soos volg opgesom word:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fase</th>
<th>Aktiviteit</th>
<th>Tydstraamwerk</th>
<th>Uitkoms</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nie-indringende Prospektering Kantoor (Desktop) studie; Literatuuropname / Oorsig</td>
<td>Maand 1–12</td>
<td>Aanvanklike geologiese tekenbepalingsverslag gesteun deur historiese en bestaande data.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nie-indringende Prospektering Geologiese Veldkartering</td>
<td>Maand 6–12</td>
<td>Gedetailleerde geologiese tekenbepalingsverslag met meegang geneem na struktuur en geologie beter ter verstaan; en aanvanklike teiken- en rạngbepaling van prospektheergebiede.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nie-indringende Prospektering Semistreek Grond Geofisiese Opname</td>
<td>Maand 12-24</td>
<td>Voorafbedryfbaarheidstudie (10 DD gate – 150 m elk; 2 DD gate – 400 m elk).</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Indringende Prospektering Explorasie Boorgate (10 RAB gate – 150 m elk; 2 DD gate – 400 m elk)</td>
<td>Maand 24-34</td>
<td>Indringende bedrywighede met behulp van: het gatopnames sal elke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nie-indringende Prospektering Opstel, vertolking en modellering van data</td>
<td>Maand 34-36</td>
<td>Tydens die geologiese veldkarteringsaktiviteit sal grond- en litonmonsters geneem word, asook die ontleding (XRF en/of proefneming) wat onderneem word kan word om prospektheerhorisonne te bepaal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nie-indringende Prospektering Gedetailleerde Grond Geofisiese Opname oor individuele positief gemineraliseerde teikens om moontlike bestek te onskryf</td>
<td>Maand 36-42</td>
<td>B. Indringende bedrywighede</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Indringende Prospektering Boorgate om mineralisering en potensiële afsettingsoorte te beveilig (5 DD gate – 400 m elk, totaal 2000 m)</td>
<td>Maand 42-48</td>
<td>Hierdie aktiwiteite het grondverstreurings tot gevolg, bv. monsternehming, boorwerk, ens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Indringende Prospektering Boorwerk vir definisie van hulpbron</td>
<td>Maand 48-60</td>
<td>a) Boorwerk</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nie-indringende Prospektering Analisie Kantoor (Desktop) Voorafbedryfbaardheidstudie</td>
<td>Maand 54-60</td>
<td>Die teiken van alle booraktiwiteite sal afhang van die resultate wat tydens die voorafgaande prospektheerfases ingewin is, naamlik die geologiese kartering en geofisiese opname en sodoende is dit nie mans om moontlik om ‘n gevindeliseerde oppervlakplan in te sluit wat die beoogde ligging, omvang en diepte van boorgate wat voltooi moet word, aandui nie.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**A. Nie-indringende bedrywighede**

Hierdie aktiwiteite versteur nie die grond waar prospektering gaan plaasvind nie, bv. lugfotografie, kantoortudies, aeromagnetiese opnames, ens.

**Fase 1: Kantoorstudie**

Sal insluit die:

- opstel van historiese eksplorasiedata met die oog daarop om ’n werksplan vir die prospektheergebied op ‘n geskikte skaal te ontwikkel (1:6 000 of 1:10 000);
- ontleiding van bestaande data en kaarte om die prospektheergebied se struktuur en geologie beter te verstaan; en
- aanvanklike teiken- en rangbepaling van prospektheergebiede.

**Fase 2: Geologiese veldkartering**

Die veldkartering sal konsentreer op potensiële prospektheergebiede (Boesmanlandgroep-gesteentes) om ’n beter begrip van die struktuur en geologie te verkry ten einde teikens van grondgebaseerde geofisieka te definieer, asook om geofisiese resultate te kan vertolk. Geologiese kartering sal ook op ’n skaal wees wat gisk is vir die waargeneem geologiese veranderlikheid en sal uitgevoer word deur ’n interne, goed opgeleide en uitsers ervare geoloog.

Tydens die geologiese veldkarteringsaktiviteit sal grond- en litomonsters geneem word, asook die ontleding (XRF en/of proefneming) wat onderneem word kan word om prospektheerhorisonne te bepaal.

**Fase 3: Semistreek Geofisiese Opname (grondgebaser)er**

Die primêre grondgebaseerde geofisiese tekniek wat aangewend sal word, sal tyd-domein-elektron-Magnetisme (TDEM) wees met behulp van ‘n nuwe toonaangewende SQUID electromagnetiese sensor. Bestaande EM wat deur die lug trek en aeromagnetiese dekking sal die grond-opvolgstrategie toelig. Bykomende tegnieke, soos beheerde bron oudionagnetotellurie (CSAMT) en direkte stroomweestandswetlike/gerifindu-seerde polarisering kan dalk oor prospektheeruitkomtes aangewend word.

**B. Indringende bedrywighede**

Hierdie aktiwiteite het grondverstreurings tot gevolg, bv. monsternehming, boorwerk, ens.

a) Boorwerk

Die teiken van alle booraktiwiteite sal afhang van die resultate wat tydens die voorafgaande prospektheerfases ingewin is, naamlik die geologiese kartering en geofisiese opname en sodoende is dit nie mans om moontlik om ‘n gevindeliseerde oppervlakplan in te sluit wat die beoogde ligging, omvang en diepte van boorgate wat voltooi moet word, aandui nie.

Diamantboorwerk sal van die standaard BQ- of NQ-grootte wees. Boorgatopnames sal elke 50 m in elke gat af gedoen word. Die kern sal gemerk, aangeteken en gefotografeer word en ’n monster sal volgens die standaard van die applikant se aanteken oorgate naaf. Boorgatkerndata & plan in geologiese veranderlikheid en sal uitgevoer word deur ’n interne, goed opgeleide en uitsers ervare geoloog.

Geofisiese opmeting in die boorgat af sal plaasvind met voltooiing van die eksplosiasieboorgate, tesame met Grond-EM opnames, om die posisies van geleiers te bepaal.

Die rehabilitasie van boorterreine sal gedoen word volgens in goedgekeurde Omgewingsbestuursplani.

Slagdraai-lugpllofing (Percussion Rotary Air Blasting (RAB)) of Trusikuliasis (Reverse Circulation (RC)) boorwerk kan uitgevoer word om diamantboorgate vooraf te kraag of om monsters te bekom indien ’n wesentlike dekkingsdiepte oor gespiefieke teikens aangetref word.
Kapies van gesteeentes/grondmonsters sal na 'n laboratorium van die applikant se keuse gestuur word om verguis, gesplits, verpoëer en getoets word. Kenmonsters sal met 'n kemsnyer gesplits word voordat dit na die laboratorium gestuur word vir ontleiding.

c) Metallurgiese Toetsing

Metallurgiese toetsing sal tydens fase 7 van die prospektiewerkprogram 'n aanvang neem. Hierdie toets sal gedoen word deur en in oorelg met 'n geakkrediteerde laboratorium van die applikant se keuse.

d) Fase 4: Boorgate

Die aanvanklike beplande indringende eksplosiasie-aktiwiteite sal uit diamantboorgate bestaan wat op geskikte diepte geboor word om enige onreëlmatighede wat tydens Fase 2 en 3 van die nie-indringende gedeelte van die prospektiewerkplan geïdentifiseer is, te teken. Die werk sal bestaan uit:

- toegang tot en voorbereiding van die boorterrein;
- diamantkemboorwerk;
- monsterneming en toetsing;
- gehalteversekering en gehaltebeheerprogramme;
- boorgat geofisika;
- die rehabilitasie van boorterreine; en
- die aanteen en integrasie van data.

e) Fase 7: Boorgate

Hierdie fase van boorgate sal die kontinuïteit van mineralisering en potensiële afsettingsgrootte bepaal. Die werk sal bestaan uit:

- toegang tot en voorbereiding van die boorterrein;
- wyd gespasieerde diamantboorwerk en ontleiding om die graad/tonnemaaapotensiaal te bevestig;
- monsterneming en toetsing;
- gehalteversekering en gehaltebeheerprogramme;
- boorgat geofisika;
- die rehabilitasie van boorterreine; en
- die aanteen en integrasie van data.

f) Fase 8: Boorgate

Hierdie fase van boorgate sal genoeg inligting verskaf om in staat te wees om 'n afgeleide hulpbron te bereken. Die werk sal bestaan uit:

- toegang tot en voorbereiding van die boorterrein;
- naby gespasieerde diamantboorwerk en ontleiding om graad/tonnemaaapotensiaal te bevestig;
- monsterneming en toetsing;
- gehalteversekering en gehaltebeheerprogramme;
- metallurgiese toetswerk;
- 'n geotegniese boorprogram;
- die rehabilitasie van boorterreine; en
- die aanteen en integrasie van data.

C. Beskrywing van vooraf-/bedryfbaarheidstudies

Fase 5: Opstel, vertolking en modellering van data

Hierdie fase sal fokus op die opstel van al die data wat versamel is, tesame met 3D-modellering van enige gemineraliseerde kruings. Enige posisie gemineraliseerde teikens sal in rangorde geplaas word. So sal Fase 5 mineralisering met ekonomiese potensiaal bevestig, sal daardie teiken na Fase 6 vorder.

Fase 9: Kantoor Vooraf-bedryfbaarheidstudie

Hierdie fase sal insluit:

- naby gespasieerde diamantboorwerk (Fase 8);
- 3D-modellering van die gemineraliseerde ertsliggaam;
- hulpbronberaming;
- 'n risiko-evaluering om te bereken of 'n volledige bedryfbaarheidstudie geregverdig is; en
- risiko-evalueringstudies.

BESKRYWING VAN DIE OMGEWING

Die studiegebied is geleë in 'n semi-ariedie streek in dieNama-Karoo bloem, met tipiese woestynagtige toestande (ulterste dag-/nag- en somer-/winterstemperatuur). Somers is tipies warm en droog met koue, droë winters met dus of ryp wat in die nag vorm. Die meeste riviere in hierdie gebied is nistandhoudend.

Die gebied word gekenmerk deur twee duidelike landvormsoorte: baie plat vlaktes gekenmerk deur duine op plekke en ruwe lae berge wat duidelik uit die omliggende vlaktes uitstyg. Weens die droë aard van die klimaat is die bergreekse/teeweels baie ru en visueel prominent, wat 'n sterk kontras met die omliggende vlaktes op landskapvlak vorm. In die omgewing van die myn en die nederzetting van Aggeneys, vorm die Swartberge en die Aggeneys se Berge-reeks wat na die noordooste strek, die visuele agtergrond.

Die Windhoek se Berge, Skelimb erg en Hoedkopberge omsluit die uitsig van die myn af na die suidweste en die Ghamsberg styg uit na die ooste met die vlaktes om die kyker by die myn of die dorp van Aggeneys met die indruk te laat dat hy heetemal omring is deur heuvels en berge. Die hoogte is tussen 900 en 1 200 mbs (meter bo seevlak), met 'n afwaartse helling na die Kalaharikom in die noordweste.

Dolerietdagsome en eilandberge kom in die Aggeneysgebied voor. Hierdie kenmerke word as unieke habitat gegaar vir plantespieses en is bedreig deur wat die dorp van myn en ander infrastrukturbetoefties in die Aggeneysgebied. Die dominante plantegroensoorte wat vir die gebied geklassifiseer is, is Boesmanland Sanderie Graveld, Boesmanland Eilandberg Struikveld; en Aggeneys Gruis-Vygjeveld. Die voorkoms en afwesigheid van hierdie plantegroensoorte op die betrokke plase sal tydens die terreinondersoek bevestig word.

Hierdie gebied is niestandhoudend. Somers is tipies warm en droog met koue, ruwe lae berge en suidweste. Gunstige omgewing van die myn en die nedersetting van Aggeneys, die Karoo-

Dit is moontlik dat die studiegebied 'n groot verskeidenheid soogdierspieses kan dra, veral klein kernvivre, insektivore (spitsbekmuise) en knaagdiere (muis, ens.) Dierspieses wat in die gebied kan voorkom, sluit onder andere die volgende in: Afrika Wildekat, Rooikakkals, Vlakhaas, Erdvark, Rooikat, Witkwasmuishond, Kaapse Grysmuishond en Waaierstergrondeekhoring.

Die Woodhoek se Berge, Snelberg en Hoedkopberge kom in die Aggeneysgebied voor. Hierdie kenmerke word as unieke habitat gegaar vir plantespieses en is bedreig deur wat die dorp van myn en ander infrastrukturbetoefties in die Aggeneysgebied. Die dominante plantegroensoorte wat vir die gebied geklassifiseer is, is Boesmanland Sanderie Graveld, Boesmanland Eilandberg Struikveld; en Aggeneys Gruis-Vygjeveld. Die voorkoms en afwesigheid van hierdie plantegroensoorte op die betrokke plase sal tydens die terreinondersoek bevestig word.

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Hanspotte en rotsagtige streke, bergagtige gebiede en die eilandberge wees ween.

Dit is moontlik dat die studiegebied 'n groot verskeidenheid soogdierspieses kan dra, veral klein kernvivre, insektivore (spitsbekmuise) en knaagdiere (muis, ens.) Dierspieses wat in die gebied kan voorkom, sluit onder andere die volgende in: Afrika Wildekat, Rooikakkals, Vlakhaas, Erdvark, Rooikat, Witkwasmuishond, Kaapse Grysmuishond en Waaierstergrondeekhoring.

Reptiele word in 'n wye reeks habitats aangetref. 'n Aantal reptielspieses kom na verwagting in die studiegebied voor en die terreinondersoek wil fokus op die potensiële voorkoms van skilpaaie, geitjies, akkedisse en slange. In die studiegebied sal die belangrikste soort habitat vir sensitiwe reptielspieses die rotsagtige streke, bergagtige gebiede en die eilandberge wees weens hul vermoë om baie verschillende nisse en beskermende kenmerke te bied.

Amfipieses is nou gekoppel aan hul broeihabitat en dus is gebiede wat lewensvatbare broeiplase, kosplekke en somerslaapgebiede bied, belangrik om spesiebevolkings te handhaaf. Daar sal in die studiegebied geevalueer word vir die voorkoms van geskikte broeihabitat vir amfibië, wat waarskynlik rondom plaasdamme, 'n paar natuurlike waterlope en panne en in die dreiningelyne aangetref sal word waar water kan versamel. Gunstige broei-toestande sal tydens die reënsesone in hierdie gebiede vorm.

Voëlspieses wat potensieel deur die voorgestelde prospektering geraak kan word, sluit in voëlspieses wat op die grond leef.

In die algemeen word die gebied deur 'n mynbou- en boerderygemeenskap (weiding) gekerne. Die biofisiese omgewing
word gekenmerk deur verskillende vlakke van versteuring. Party gebiede is aangepas om boerdery en prospekteer- of myn bedrywighede te akkommodeer, terwyl ander baie min versteur is.

**VERWAGTE POTENSIELE OMEGWINGSIMPAKTE**

Die voorgestelde prospekteerbedrywighede sal impakte op die omgewing hé, met die gevolg dat rehabilitasie nodig sal wees. Die aard van die impakte wat verwag kan word sal in die OBP omskryf word. Daar word verwag dat d
die impakte wat kan voorkom deur behoorlike toesig geminimaliseer sal word.

Boormasjiene sal bestaande paaie so ver moontlik gebruik. Waar geen paaie is nie, sal toegang tot die voorgestelde boorterrein deur die veld wees. Weens die aard van die plantegroei, behoort padkonstruksie en/of die verwydering van plantegroei nie nodig te wees nie. So ook hoewel geen boorareas gebou te word nie, en personeel gaan nie op die terrein oomag nie. Boorspanne sal op die perseel van die bestaande myn geakkommodeer word.

Mobiele chemiese toilette sal aan personeel op die terrein beskikbaar gestel word. Indien moontlik, sal drinkwater van die grondeienaar of aangrensende plase bekom word, of andersins vanaf die bestaande myn op Aggeneys aangery word.

Olieverbruik sal streng beheer word. Onderuindringbare bekleding sal onder die boormasijes neergelê word om enige storting op te vang en die gekontamineerde grond sal na ‘n goedgekeurde stortingsterrein ernaar verwyder word.

Die volgende voorlopige potensiële gebiede van omgewingsimpak is geïdentifiseer en sal oorweging geniet wanneer die OBP opgestel word:

- Impakte op fauna en flora (ekologie/biodiversiteit);
- impakte op grond en/of landbouhulpbronne;
- impakte op alledaagse boerdery aktiwiteite;
- impakte op waterhulpbronne;
- geraasimpakte;
- swaarder verkeer; en
- impakte op kulturele/erfenishulpbronne.

Bestuursriglyne sal vir die bogenoemde vraagstukke ontwikkel en sal oorweging geniet wanneer die OBP opgestel word.

**RAADPLEGING MET B&GP’S**

Die openbare raadplegingsproses bied persone wat deur die voorgestelde prospekteerbedrywighede geraak kan word die geleentheid om kommentaar te lewer oor kommerpunte te opper. U betrokkenheid sal die projekspan in staat stel om ’n omvattende Raadplegingsverslag (RV) en Omgewingsbestuursplan (OBP) op te stel vir voorlegging aan die DMH, wat hulle in staat sal stel om ’n ingeligte besluit oor die voorgestelde projek te neem.

U kan by die projek betrokke raak deur:
- as ’n B&GP te registreer; en
- idees tydens die raadplegingsproses voor te stel; en

### RAADPLEGING MET B&GP’S

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U kan by die projek betrokke raak deur:
- as ’n B&GP te registreer; en
- idees tydens die raadplegingsproses voor te stel; en

Indien u wil deelneem, moet u asblief so gou moontlik as ’n B&GP regisstreer en enige kommentaar wat u dalk mag hé voor of op Vrydag 18 Julie 2014 aan MSA stuur. ’n Registrasie-/Kommentaarvorm is vir u geraak te aangehaan.

Let asblief daarop dat u voorstelle/onderrig in die OBP verwant sal word, wat op 1 Augustus 2014, volgens die regulatoriese vereiste by die DMH ingedien sal word.

Tree asblief in verbinding met Me. Elmarie van der Walt van die MSA Groep indien u enige vrae het of meer inligting verlang.

**Tel:** 073 675 0539  
**Faks:** 011 880 2184  
**E-pos:** elmariewdv@msagroupservices.com  
**Posadres:** The MSA Group, Posbus 81356, Parkhurst, 2120
AANSOEK OM PROSPEKTEERREG VIR KOPERERTS (CU), SINKERTS (ZN), LOODERTS (PB), YSTERERTS (FE), MANGAANERTS (MN), GOUDERTS (AU), SILWERERTS (AG) EN ALLE GEPAARDGAANDE MINERALE – GEDEELTE 2 ROZYNBOSCHH 41, GEDEELTE 1 KOENABIB 43, RESTANT & GEDEELTE 1 WORTEL 42 AGGENEYS – NOORD-KAAPPROVINSIE

BLACK MOUNTAIN MINING (EDMS.) BPK.

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KOMMENTAAR (Heg asseblief nog bladsye aan indien nodig)
Please note that I will not be in office from 1 - 31 July 2014. During this period, please contact Mr Henry Pampier, my Admin Officer, to assist and direct you to the appropriate person(s) at tel. 053 807 7430, e-mail henrypampier58@gmail.com.

--

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BIOPROSPECTING - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS - (DEA)

- South Africa’s Bioprospecting, Access and Benefit-Sharing Regulatory Framework
Bioprospecting - Guidelines for Providers, Users and Regulators

- Bioprospecting Document
Checklist
https://www.environment.gov.za/sites/default/files/docs/forms/bioprospecting_permit_applicatio
n_checklist.pdf
- Bioprospecting Application

- Bioprospecting Enquiries  Muleso Kharika / Carina Malherbe / Lactitia Tshitwamulomoni- Tel. nr. 012 310 3578 / 3451 / 3986 / 3065 / 3799,
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Kind Regards

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Directorate: Environmental Quality Management.
Sub-Directorate: Impact Management.
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Deep within you lies a seed of greatness waiting to be germinated. Dr M.E Munroe Be gentle with the earth.
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If verification is required please request a hard-copy version. The South African National Roads Agency SOC Ltd, PO Box 415, Pretoria, 0001, South Africa, Tel +27-(0)12 844 8000, www.nra.co.za.
This Disclaimer is deemed to form part of the content of this email in terms of Section 11 of the Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 25 of 2002.
Dear Elsabe / Onwabile

RE: BLACK MOUNTAIN MINING (PTY) LTD PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATIONS

On behalf of our client, BLACK MOUNTAIN MINING (PTY) LTD (Black Mountain), this letter serves to inform you that Black Mountain submitted applications for prospecting rights, in order to commence with planned prospecting for Copper Ore (Cu), Zinc Ore (Zn), Lead Ore (Pb), Iron Ore (Fe), Manganese Ore (Mn) as well as Gold Ore (Au), Silver Ore (Ag) and all associated minerals, on the following properties, as indicated on the maps below:

- Remainder Portion 3 and Portion 4 Ou Taaibosmond No.66, Namakwa District Municipality, Northern Cape Province;
- Portion 2 Rozynbosch No. 41, Namakwa District Municipality, Northern Cape Province
- Portion 1 Koenabib No. 43, Namakwa District Municipality, Northern Cape Province; and
- Remainder and Portion 1 Wortel No. 42, Namakwa District Municipality, Northern Cape Province

The applications were submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR): Directorate Mineral Regulation, in terms of Section 16 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Act (Act No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA). The DMR issued a letter of acceptance of the application, and instructed Black Mountain to proceed with consultation with Interested and/or Affected Parties (I&APs), and the preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP), as per the requirements of Sections 16(4), 17(4) and 29 of the MPRDA.

We are currently in process of compiling the required EMPs for these applications. Please be so kind to engage with us in terms of issues or concerns which you feel should be addressed and included in the EMPs, before 25 July 2014. The EMPs will be submitted to the DMR on 1 August 2014. Although we will submit the EMPs to you at the same time, the DMR will also forward the documents to DENC for comment prior to reaching a decision, as per procedure.

OU TAAIBOSMOND APPLICATION AREA (NC)30/5/1/1/2/11295 PR
WOETEL ROZYNSCH KOENABIB APPLICATION AREA (NC) 30/5/1/1/2/11295 PR
Kindly acknowledge receipt of this correspondence and please do not hesitate to contact me should you require additional information.

You may also wish to contact the Department of Mineral Resources in Springbok on 027 712 8160. The project reference numbers at the DMR are: (NC)30/5/1/1/2/11295 PR and (NC)30/5/1/1/2/11296 PR respectively.

Yours faithfully,

Elmarie van der Walt
Senior Environmental Project Manager
Specialist Consultants to the Mining Industry
Dear Ryan

RE: LAND CLAIMS RELEVANT TO THE BLACK MOUNTAIN MINING (PTY) LTD PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATIONS

Our earlier telecom refers.

On behalf of our client, BLACK MOUNTAIN MINING (PTY) LTD (Black Mountain), this letter serves to inform you that Black Mountain submitted applications for prospecting rights, in order to commence with planned prospecting for Copper Ore (Cu), Zinc Ore (Zn), Lead Ore (Pb), Iron Ore (Fe), Manganese Ore (Mn) as well as Gold Ore (Au), Silver Ore (Ag) and all associated minerals, on the following properties, as indicated on the maps below:

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Please be so kind to inform us whether there are any land claims registered against the abovementioned properties, before Friday, 25 July 2014.

Should we not receive a response from you by the 25th, we will presume that there are no land claims registered against these properties.
Kindly acknowledge receipt of this correspondence and please do not hesitate to contact me should you require additional information.

You may also wish to contact the Department of Mineral Resources in Springbok on 027 712 8160. The project reference numbers at the DMR are: (NC)30/5/1/1/2/11295 PR and (NC)30/5/1/1/2/11296 PR respectively.

Yours faithfully,

Elmarie van der Walt
Senior Environmental Project Manager
Specialist Consultants to the Mining Industry

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This email is intended for the use of the individual or entity named above and may contain information that is confidential and privileged.
If you have received this email in error, please notify us immediately by return of email or telephone +27 11 880 4209 and destroy the original message.
Dear Stakeholder

RE: BLACK MOUNTAIN MINING (PTY) LTD PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATIONS

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Elmarie van der Walt
Senior Environmental Project Manager
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OU TAAIBOSMOND APPLICATION AREA (NC)30/5/1/1/2/11295 PR
WORTEL ROZYNBOSCH KOENABIB APPLICATION AREA (NC)30/5/1/1/2/11295 PR
Kindly acknowledge receipt of this correspondence and please do not hesitate to contact me should you require additional information.

You may also wish to contact the Department of Mineral Resources in Springbok on 027 712 8160. The project reference numbers at the DMR are: (NC)30/5/1/1/2/11295 PR and (NC)30/5/1/1/2/11296 PR respectively.

Yours faithfully,

Elmarie van der Walt  
Senior Environmental Project Manager
Specialist Consultants to the Mining Industry

ISO 9001:2008 Certified
SANAS ISO/IEC 17025 Accredited
Testing Laboratory
BBBEE Level 4

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Yours faithfully,

Elmarie van der Walt
Senior Environmental Project Manager
23 June 2014

Mnr. Edmund Agenbag
Telefoon Nummer
054 983 2283 / 083 544 4632

Beste Mnr. Agenbag,

**PROSPEKTEER REG VIR KOPERERTS (Cu), SINKERTS (Zn), LOODERTS (Pb), YSTERERTS (Fe), MANGAANERTS (Mn), GOUDERTS (Au), SILWERERTS (Ag) EN ALLE GEAARDEERTE MINERALE OOR GEDeelde 1 Koenabib No. 42**

**NAMENS BLACK MOUNTAIN MINING (EDMS.) BPK. (BLACK MOUNTAIN)**

Dankie vir die geleenheid om met u te vergader ten einde die prospekteerregsaansoeke oor die bogenoemde plekke te bespreek.

Verder tot ons telefoongesprek, wens ons om u skriftelik in kennis te stel dat BLACK MOUNTAIN beplan om prospekteerwerk op bogenoemde eiendom te doen, indien ’n prospekteerreg aan hulle toegewen word deur die Department Mineraalhulpbronne (DMH). BLACK MOUNTAIN het gedurende Mei 2014 aangemoedig gedoen vir ’n prospekteerreg in inligging van wet 28 van 2002 (MPRDA).

Hierdie kennisgewing is in inligging van Artikel 10(1)(b) en 16(4)(b) van die Wet, wat vereis dat Belangstellende en/of Gefaakte Partye (B&GP’s) ingelig en gekonsulteer moet word. Vind asseblief ’n inligtingstekst, wat meer inligting oor die beplande prospektes werk insluit, aanheg.

Indien u na vandaag se vergadering verdere vrae het of kommentaar wil lewer, stuur dit asseblief aan ons voor of op Vrydag 18 Julie 2014.

Kontak ons gerus indien u nog inligting verlang. U kan ook, sorg dat die DMH in Springbok skakel by Tel: 027 712 8160. Die verwysingsnommer vir die projek is: (NC)30/5/1/1/11296 PR.

Beste waarne,

[Signature]

Elmarie van der Walt
Vir The MSA Group

Hiermee erkende ek, die ondergetekende, ontvang van hierdie skrywe en verklaar dat ek bestaande nie beswaar nie betreklik aan ondergenoemde aktiwitee nie.

**GETEKEN:** [Signature]  **DATUM:** 23 Junie 2014

www.msagroupservices.com
**VRAELYS**

**BLACK MOUNTAIN (EDMS) BPK PROSPEKTEERREG AANSOEK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Datum:</th>
<th>24 Junie</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tyd:</td>
<td>Tam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plek van konsulasie:</td>
<td>SD kom SAAGA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prospekterreg oor:</td>
<td>PTN i KORNABIE</td>
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<th>Bewyse van konsulasie</th>
<th>Geteken:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Omgewingsbekommernisse bepreek</td>
<td>Ja</td>
<td>Nee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Werk Program bespreek</td>
<td>Ja</td>
<td>Nee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Impak**

Is u die alleen eienaar van die plaas? **nee**

Huurders?

Ander inwoners?

Is u bewus van enige grondse teen u plaas?

Was daar al voorheen prospekterwerk gedaan op die plaas? Indien wel, wanneer en op watter plaas?

Tans ander prospekterreg aanseël op die plaas vir industriële mineralitee? **Kalkvormige stoom**

Sow hierdie permit toegestaan word, is toegang tot die plaas geredelik beskikbaar?

Is daar in die verlede met u in verbanding geneem rakende sogenaamde Biodiversiteit afset gebiede met betrekking tot u plaas?

**nee**

Beskryf die huidige grondgebruik - gewasse of diere op die plaas, wat gebeur tans op die plaas?

**Veegbordery. Groot toerisme**

Beskryf die bestaande infrastruktuur op die plaas (huise, buitgeboue, skure, damme, grensdraad, ens.)

Indien nodig, sou van die faciliteite tot beskikking gemaak kan word tot die personeel sou die permit toegestaan word?

Is daar enige areas wat as sensitief beskou word op u plaas, bv. vleie, damme, riviere, beskermde gedeeltes (hiertie gedeeltes moet pertinente vermy word gedurende prospekterwerk):

**Behalwe wat?**

**Ges met halfwes: min kwartsgrijs - suid-oost.**

Noem spesifieke plante of diere wat op die plaas voorkom / wat u al op die grond waargeneem het:
Is u bewus van enige grafte of argeologiese material op u plaas? Bv, ou murasies, huise / strukture ouer as 60 jaar, oorblyfsels van goed wat deur vorige inwoners gebruik is, soos bv. Pylpunte ens.

Geen grafte. Geen gebiede. (Siliminietmyn)

Beskikbaarheid en gebruik van water op die plaas (boorgate, damme etc)? (Let wel: geen water word vereis vir die beplande prospekteer werk nie)

Water skaars & boorgate

Bevloeiings is klein dat hulle deur groen hae.

Voorsien die grondeienaars enige risikos of ongemeld a.g.v die beoogde prospekteerwerk?

Instandhouding van die paaie / vaeging etc.

Enige besware / kommentaar / bekommernisse / additionele kommentaar:

As siliminet - 90% sal wegval. Riks in vir my - togger jaar, gestop is ... My interregansies / Bullisample.

Stilpaaie.

Hoe sou die eienaar die plaaslike sosio-ekonomiese omgewing beskryf?


Enige ander persone om in te lig oor die projek: Noc. "NB Basintosh wel

Aangrensende grondeienaars:


Geteken                 Konsulant:   Datum:  

Zoulwah                  24 June 14.
24 June 2014

Mnr. Daniel Gerhardus Petrus Jacobs & Mev. Riana Jacobs

Grondbeskrywing: Restant van Gedeelte 3 en Gedeelte 4
Ou Taibosmond No. 66
MSA Verwysings No.: J2820

Beste Mnr. En Mev. Jacobs,

PROSPEKTEER REG VIR KOPERERTS (Cu), SINKERTS (Zn), LOODERTS (Pb), YSTERERTS (Fe), MANGAANERTS (Mn), GOUDERTS (Au), SILVERERTS (Ag) EN ALLE GERAARDGAANDE MINERALE OOR DIE RESTANT VAN GEGEELTE 3 EN GEGEELTE 4 VAN DIE PLAAS OUTAIBOSMONT NO. 66

NAMENS BLACK MOUNTAIN MINING (EDMS) BPK. (BLACK MOUNTAIN)

Dankie vir die geleentheid om met u te vergader ten einde die prospekteerregaanseeks oor die bogenoemde plekke te bespreek.


Hierdie kennisgawing is in gevolge Artikel 10(1)(b) en 16(4)(b) van die Wet, wat vereis dat Belangstellende en/of Geaffilieerde Partye (B&GPs) ingelig en gekonsulteer moet word. Vind asseblief 'n inligting dokument, wat meer inligting oor die beplande prospekteerwerk insluit, aangeheg.

Indien u na vandaag se vergadering verdere vrag of kommentaar wil lewer, stuur dit asseblief aan ons voor of op Vrydag 18 Julie 2014.

Kontak ons gerus indien u nog inligting verlang. U kan ook, sou u dit verkeers, die DMH in Springbok skakel by Tel: 027 712 8160. Die verwysings nommer vir die projek is: (NC)30/5/1/1/2/11295 PR.

Beste Wense,

[Signature]

Elmarie van der Wall
Vir The MSA Group

Hiermee erken ek, die ondergetekende, ontvangs van hierdie skrywe en verklaar dat ek beswaar / nie beswaar het toen die bogenoemde aktiwiteit nie.

GETeken: [Signature]  DATUM: 24 June 2014
VRAELYS
BLACK MOUNTAIN (EDMS) BPK PROSPEKTEERREG AANSOEK

Datum: 26 Junie 2021
Tyd: 2 pm
Pleks van konsultasie: Kamasons
Prospekteerreg oor: KE 334, EUROBAAR

Beweys van konsultasie

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geteken</th>
<th>Nie geteken</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ja</td>
<td>Nee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Omgewingsbekommernisse bepreek

| Ja | Nee |

Werk Program bespreek

| Ja | Nee |

Impak

- Is u die alleen eienaar van die plaas?
  - Baan

- Huurders?

- Ander inwoners?
  - Werkers - huilige

- PEP - geen seewituit / kasiief / transport nie

- Is u bewus van enige grondelike teen u plaas?

- Was daar al voorheen prospekteerwerk gedaan op die plaas? Indien wel, wanneer en op watter plase?
  - 1976 af gespoteer aan vorige maatskappy (6)

- Sou hierdie permit toegestaan word, is toegang tot die plaas gereeldlik beskikbaar?
  - Slaan oor tot permit

- Is daar in die verlede met u in verbindings gemaak van dié sogenaamde Biodiversiteit afset gebiede met betrekking tot u plaas?

Beskryf die huidige grondgebruik - gewasse of diere op die plaas, wat gebeur tans op die plaas?

- voortdurend

Beskryf die bestaande infrastruktuur op die plaas (huise, buitegeboue, skure, damme, grenstrade, ens.)

- 8 Damme/ Hoofhuis, buitegebou, werk/riempie (…)

Indien nodig, sou van die faciliteite tot beskikking gemaak kan word tot die personeel sou die permit begestaan word?

- Is daar enige areas wat as sensitief beskou word op u plaas, bv. vleie, damme, riviere, beskermde gedeeltes (hiervlie gedeeltes moet pertinent vermy word gedurende prospekteerwerk):
  - 100m randum windpomp + huis

- Noem spesifieke plante of diere wat op die plaas voorkom / wat u al op die grond waargeneem het:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Let wel: geen water word vereis vir die beplande prospekteer werk nie)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voorsien die grondelenaar enige risikos of ongerief a.g.v die beoogde prospekteerwerk?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enige besware / kommentaar / bekommernisse / additionele kommentaar:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoe sou die eienaar die plaaslike sosio-ekonomiese omgewing beskryf?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enige ander persone om in te lig oor die projek:</td>
<td>Agric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aangrensende grondeienaars:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Geteken Konsulent: Datum:                                                | Ernaboff 21 Junie 21
Danie Jacobs  (Neasville - harvesting)

- Vliegtuig + helikopter? - Law - die slaat

Leer laas wel wat van die kaas.

Die kontraktheur was op die grendelwerk
wil hy sien. Bmm dit mag ne. Tereŋgsin

Termerlaat.

- Water - geen beskikbaar
- Water raakbaar - reg en te gebruik - dan
  my vroëer.
- Bly op beslaande paaie, heldere.
- X Walters.
- Spedup.
- Kemp etc. den besprek in konsultasie.
- Geen los vuurs na op die grond nie.
MNR. Pieter van den Heever

Grondbeskrywing: Restant van die Plaas Wortel 42

Beste Mnr. Van den Heever,

**PROSPEKTEER REG VIR KOPERERTS (Cu), SINKERTS (Zn), LOODERTS (Pb), YSTERERTS (Fe), MANGAANERTS (Mn), GOUDERTS (Au), SILVERERTS (Ag) EN ALLE GEPAAARDGAANDE MINERALE OOR DIE RESTANT VAN DIE PLAAS WORTEL NO. 42**

**NAMENS BLACK MOUNTAIN MINING (EDMS.) BPK. (BLACK MOUNTAIN)**

Dankie vir die geleentheid om met u te vergader ten einde die prospekteerreg aan die Plaas Wortel 42 te bespreek.

Verder tot ons telefoon gesprek, wens ons u skriflik in kennis te stel dat BLACK MOUNTAIN beplan om prospekteerwerk op bogenoëme ekonomiese goud te doen, indien 'n prospekteerreg aan hulle toegeken word deur die Department Mineraalhulpbron (DMH). BLACK MOUNTAIN het gedurende Mei 2014 aangegaan om 'n prospekteerreg in inligting van die Wet op Minerale- en Petroleumhulpbron-ontwikkeling (Wet 28 van 2002) (MPRDA).

Hierdie kennisgeving is in inligting van die Wet, wat vereis dat Belangstellende Party (B&GP's) ingel, en gekonsulteer moet word. Vind asseblief 'n inligtingsdokument, wat meer inligting oor die beplande prospekteerwerk insluite, aangehaal.

Indien u na vandag se vergadering verdere vragen het of kommentaar wil lever, stuur dit asseblief aan ons voor of op Vrydag 18 Julie 2014.

Kontak ons gerus indien u nog inligting verlang. U kan ook, sou u dit verkies, die DMH in Springbok skakel by Tel: 027 712 8160. Die verwysingsnommer vir die projek is: (NC)30/5/1/1/11296 PR.

Beste wense,

Elmarie van der Walt
Vir The MSA Group

Hiermee erken ek, die ondergetekende, ontvangs van hierdie skrywe en verklaar dat ek **beswaar / nie beswaar het teen die bogenoemde aktiviteit nie.**

**GETEKEN:**  
**DATUM:** 25 Junie '14

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VRAELYS

BLACK MOUNTAIN (EDMS) BPK PROSPEKEERREG AANSOEK

Datum: 25 June 14
Tyd: 9.00 am
Plek van konsultasie: [veldje vir Kweker e. Krugersdorp]
Prospekeerreg oor: [veldje vir Kweker e. Krugersdorp]

Bewyse van konsultasie

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geteken</th>
<th>Nie geteken</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ja</td>
<td>Nee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Omgewingsbekommernisse bespreek

Werk Program bespreek

| Ja      | Nee         |

Impak

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is u die alleen eienaar van die plaas?</th>
<th>✔</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Huurders?</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andor inwoners?</td>
<td>geen worters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is u bewus van enige grondeise teen u plaas?</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Was daar al voorheen prospekeerwerk gedoen op die plaas? Indien wel, wanneer en op watter plase?

geen boekwerk

Sou hierdie permit toegestaan word, is toegang tot die plaas geredelik beskikbaar?

Is daar in die verlede met u in verbinding getree rakende sogenaamde Biodiversiteit afset gebiede met betrekking tot u plaas?

Beskryf die huidige grondgebruik – gewasse of diere op die plaas, wat gebeur tans op die plaas?

veeboordery, boere, skape, bees

Beskryf die bestaande infrastruktuur op die plaas (huise, buitegeboue, skure, damme, grensgrade, ens.)

loerie, boere, skape, waarhuis, buitegeboue

Indien nodig, sou van die fasilitete tot beskikking gemaak kan word tot die personeel sou die permit toegestaan word?

Is daar enige areas wat as sensifiet beskou word op u plaas, bv. vlieë, damme, riviere, beskermde gedeeltes (hiernede gedeeltes moet pertinente vermy word gedurende prospekeerwerk):

Noem spesifieke plante of diere wat op die plaas voorkom / wat u al op die grond waargeneem het:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is u bewus van enige grafte of argeologiese material op u plaas? BV, ou murasies, huise/strukture ouer as 60 jaar, oorblyfseis van goed wat deur vorige inwoners gebruik is, soos bv. Pylpunte ens.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family burial place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beskikbaarheid en gebruik van water op die plaas (ooorgate, damme etc)? (Let wel: geen water word vereis vir die beplande prospekteer werk nie)</td>
<td>Stads (die water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voorsien die grondeienaar enige risikos of ongerief a.g.v die beoogde prospekteerwerk?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enige besware / kommentaar / bekommernisse / additionele kommentaar:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoe sou die eienaar die plaaslike socio-ekonomiese omgewing beskryf?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enige ander persone om in te lig oor die projek:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aangrensende grondeienaars:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geteken Konsulent: Datum:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ewald Wolff 25 June 14</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
26 June 2014

Mev. Ronel van den Heever

Telefoon Nommer
054 933 0177

Beste Mev. Van Niekerk,

PROSPEKTEER REG VIR KOPERERTS (Cu), SINKERTS (Zn), LOODERTS (Pb), YSTERERTS (Fe), MANGAANERTS (Mn), GOUDERTS (Au), SILVERERTS (Ag) EN ALLE GEPAARDGAANDE MINERALE OOR GEDeelte 2 ROZYMBOSCH NO. 41

NAMENS BLACK MOUNTAIN MINING (EDMS) BPK. (BLACK MOUNTAIN)

Dankie vir die geleentheid om met u te vergader ten einde die prospekteringsaanvraag oor die bogenoemde plaas te bespreek.

Verder tot ons telefoon gesprek, wens ons om u skriftelik in kennis te stel dat BLACK MOUNTAIN beplan om prospekteringswerk op bogenoemde eiendom te doen, indien 'n prospekteringsreg aan hulle toegeskryf word deur die Department Mineraalhulpbronre (DMH). BLACK MOUNTAIN het gedurende Mei 2014 aangestoep vir 'n prospekteringsreg in ingevolge Artikel 16 van die Wet op Minerale- en Petroleumhulpbron-ontwikkeling (Wet 28 van 2002) (MPRDA).

Hierdie kennisgeving is in ingevolge Artikel 10(1)(b) en 18(4)(b) van die Wet, wat vereis dat Belangstellende en/of Geaffecteerde Party (B&GPs) ingelig en gekonsulteer moet word. Vind asseblief 'n inligting dokument, wat meer inligting oor die beplande prospekterings werk insluit, aangeheg.

Indien u na vandag se vergadering verdere vrag het of kommentaar wil lewer, stuur dit asseblief aan ons voor of op Vrydag 18 Julie 2014.

Kontak ons gerus indien u nog inligting verlang. U kan ook, sou u dit verkie, die DMH in Springbok skakel by Tel: 027 712 8160. Die verwysings nommer vir die projek is: (NC)30/5/1/1/2/11296 PR.

Beste wense,

Elmarie van der Walt
Vir die MSA Group

Hiermee erken ek, die ondergetekende, ontvang van hierdie skrywe en verklaar dat ek (beswaar / nie beswaar het teen die bogenoemde aktiviteit nie.

GETEKEN: [Signature]  DATUM: 23.06.2014
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Datum:</th>
<th>23.06.14</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tyd:</td>
<td>6 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plek van konsultasie:</td>
<td>s.a.c.s. vol Heeuer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prospekteerreg oor:</td>
<td>HN (wandel)</td>
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**Impak**

- **Is u die alleen eienaars van die plaas?** Rael v. R Heeuer (in bebied) - Transperante (P.C. vol Heeuer).
- **Huurders?** Neels C.P. vol Heeuer.
- **Andere inwoners?** Plaaswerkers (huis) + Grootwoonhuis (vrouis).
- **Is u bewus van enige grondeise teen u plaas?** Neen.
- **Was daar al voorheen prospekteerwerk gedoen op die plaas? Indien wel, wanneer en op watter plaas?** Kumbu + Anglo het al daar gerespecteer. Goud (te diep) + Hetsonnet - Nuwe (Blom stude). Sou hierdie permit toegestaan word, is toegang tot die plaas geredelik beskikbaar?
- **Paarde (smeerappel).**
- **Is daar in die verlade met u in verbinding getree rakende sogenaamde Biodiversiteit afset gebiede met betrekking tot u plaas?** Neen.

**Beskryf die huidige grondgebruik – gewasse of diere op die plaas, wat gebeur tans op die plaas?**

- Stape boete, boete (wooboardery).
- Geen wild. (kleinputterdien).

**Beskryf die bestaande infrastructuur op die plaas (huise, buitegeoue, skure, damme, grensdrade, ens.)**

- 2 steurs, 4 damme, windpompe, sampompe (gebou).

Indien nodig, sou van die faciliteite tot beskikking gemaak kan word tot die personeel sou die permit toegestaan word?

**Is daar enige areas wat as sensitief beskou word op u plaas, bv. vleie, damme, riviere, beskermde gedeeltes (hierdie gedeeltes moet pertinent vermy word gesturende prospekteerwerk):**

- Halfmers:-
- Gruisvasales + vygies.

Noem spesifieke plante of diere wat op die plaas voorkom / wat u al op die grond waargeneem het:

- Klipbekkies, skiltes (Bargbekkies).
- Jackals.
- RoOakat.
- Beskermde - bel natuurbewaring.
Is u bewus van enige grafie of argeologiese materiale op u plaas? Bv. ou murasies, huise / strukture ouer as 60 jaar, oorbytseis van goed wat deur vorige inwoners gebruik is, soos bv. Pypunte ens.

| Baie ou mynhoop - 80 jaar | Geen begrafplase, ou klieggebou en werker |

Beskikbaarheid en gebruik van water op die plaas (boorgete, damme etc)?

| Access agreement | Gebied is watergem - water sal ingeburg |

Voorsien die grondeienaars enige risikos of ongeriewe a.g.v die beoogte prospekteerwerk?

| Hoë drakrag - angoederies, defstaf | Pyplyn - damme loop uit |

Beskikbaarheid v. weiding word beinvloed

| Draagr - 1/90 |

Enige besware / kommentaar / bekommernisse / additionele kommentaar:

| Tans ver onder drakrag, ws gladte oor hele plaas |

| Vernaal plaatjies, op hoë water voorsiening, mense wat nie op die padie hou nie, net in die weidpy |

Hoe sou die eienaars die plaaslike sosio-ekonomiese omgewing beskryf?

| Veeboere, toerisme naam toe, nie at bloemstel |

Enige ander persone om in te lig oor die projek:

| Geen |

Aangrensende grondeienaars:

| Zuurbv. |

Geteken | Konsulent: | Datum: |
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