

NAME OF APPLICANT: **IMPUMA QUARRIES (Pty) Ltd**

REFERENCE NUMBER: **EC 30/5/1/2/2/10002MR**

SCOPING REPORT

**SUBMITTED WITH DUE REGARD TO
CONSULTATION WITH COMMUNITIES AND
INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES**

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



mineral resources

Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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 socioeconomic conditions may be directly affected by the proposed prospecting or mining operation
- viii. The Local Municipality,
- ix. The relevant Government Departments, agencies and institutions responsible for the various aspects of the environment and for infrastructure which may be affected by the proposed project.

STANDARD DIRECTIVE

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

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1 The methodology applied to conduct scoping

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

The site is located between Oyster Bay and Cape St Francis. These are both coastal towns which fill up during holiday periods.

The closest HDSA community is located at St Francis Bay (Sea Vista / Zwelitsha) and in Humansdorp (KwaNomzamo).

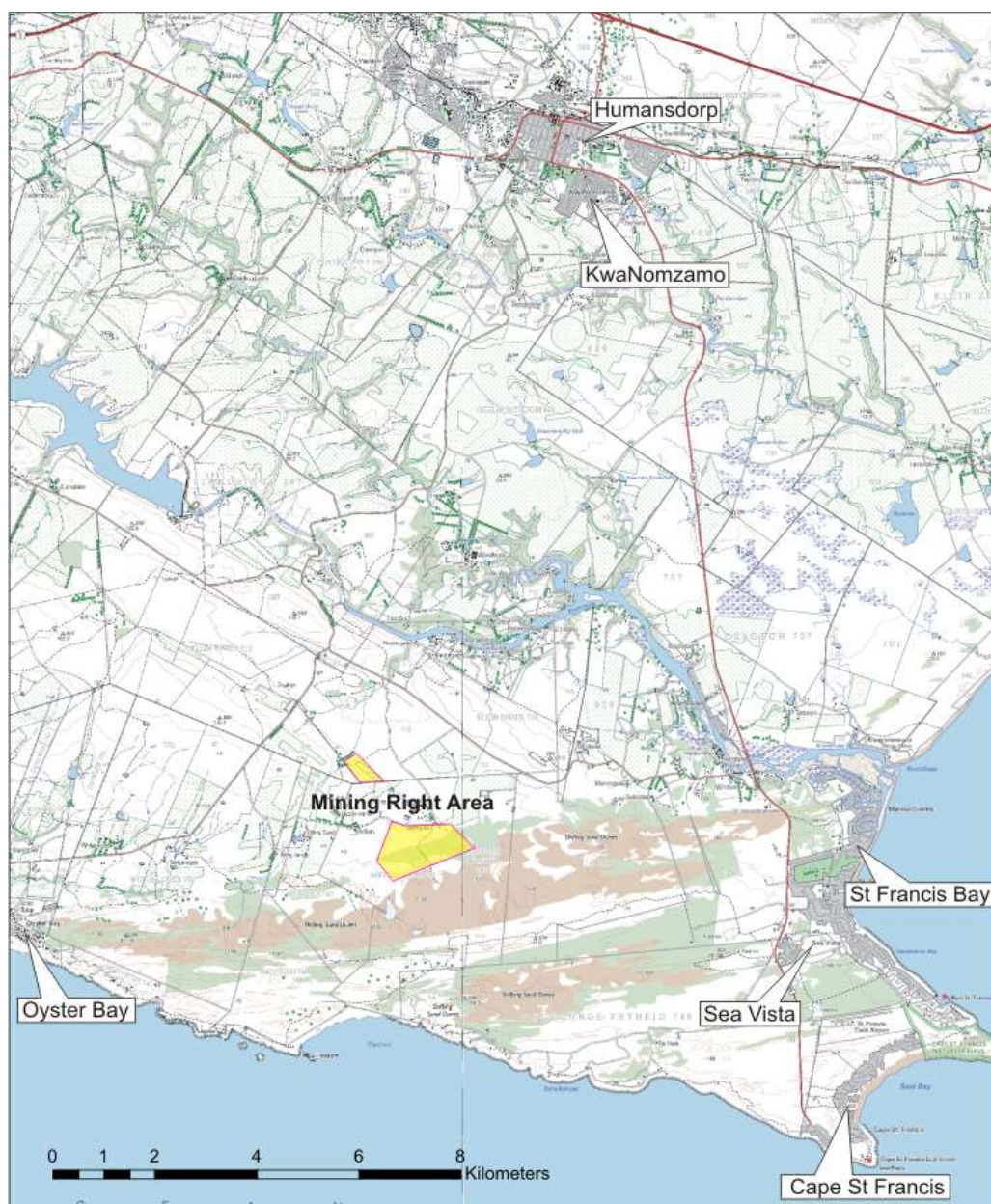


Figure 1: Locality Plan

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

No.

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

No. The land is privately owned.

1.4 State specifically whether or not a land claim is involved

No land claim is involved.

1.5 Name the Traditional Authority identified by the applicant

None. Note however that the Gamtkwa KhoiSan Council has registered as Interested and Affected Party to this application. Refer Annexure B3 for details of correspondence thus far.

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

The 2 land parcels are owned as follows:

Farm name and number	Title Deed	Owner	Extent of farm
Buffelsbosch 742 Portion 14	T10182/1982	Roedolf P Gerber	441.0832ha
Klein Rivier 713 Portion 32	T63493/1994	Roedolf P Gerber	274.9605ha



Figure 2: Farm boundary context

1.7 List the lawful occupiers of the land concerned

The landowner lives on the land.

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

The main source of income in the area is through cattle farming. It is highly unlikely that the mining will impact on any adjacent or non-adjacent cattle farming capability.

The area (Cape St Francis and Oyster Bay) does have some tourism potential but the average tourist to the area will not use the road between Cape St Francis and Oyster Bay. The proposed mine is set back from the main roads and will not cause significant visual impact which would otherwise be perceived to impact on the tourism potential of the area.

1.9 Name the Local Municipality identified by the applicant.

The local Municipality is the Kouga Local Municipality. They have been included as Registered Interested and Affected Parties and have been alerted to the application having been made.

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

The following government Departments, agencies and institutions have been identified thus far:

- Department of Environment Affairs
- Environmental Section of the Local Municipality
- Eskom
- SAHRA
- Gamtkwa KhoiSan Council
- Ward Councillor Ward 1
- Ward Councillor Ward 12
- Thyspunt Alliance
- St Francis Kromme Trust (Environmental)
- Ratepayers Associations x 2

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

Yes. Refer Annexure B. The following activities took place in this regard:

- 1) Consultation with Landowner. See signed confirmation thereof attached as Annexure B8.
- 2) Registered letters were sent to all adjacent landowners (Refer Annexure B2 for copy of letters and mail slips). This correspondence was sent with a copy of the Background Information Document (BID) which served as discussion document – copy of BID attached as Annexure A for your reference.
- 3) In addition specific emails with copy of BID were sent to Ward councillors, chairpersons of local Ratepayers Associations - refer Annexure B3
- 4) The application was advertised in the Local press – see Annexure B1 for copy of newspaper advert. Such advert served as notification of application and also served as call to register as Interested and Affected Party. All registered I&AP's were sent a copy of the BID – refer Annexure B4.
- 5) Note that thanks are extended to Ms Malan of the Thyspunt Alliance who also assisted in ensuring that as many persons as possible were informed of the application and registered as I&AP's.
- 6) The final list of registered I&AP's is included in Annexure B7.

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

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

All Interested and Affected Parties were sent a copy of the Background Information Document (as attached as Annexure A) to serve as information upon which to comment. The BID was prepared on the basis of a very short site visit and prior to any significant literature review. As such it was not meant to be an exhaustive description of the site. It was meant to elicit comments from I&AP's. All I&AP's were specifically asked the following questions in the BID:

1. Do you agree with the provided description of the status of existing biophysical environment (as described in para 5.2 to 5.15)?
2. Do you agree with the potential impacts on biophysical environment identified as a result of the proposed mining (as described in para 5.3 to 5.15)?
3. Do you agree with the provided description of the status of existing heritage /cultural environment (as described in para 5.16)?
4. Do you agree with the potential impacts on heritage / cultural aspects identified as a result of the proposed mining (as described in para 5.16)?
5. Do you agree with the provided description of the status of existing socio economic environment (as described in para 5.17)?
6. Do you agree with the potential impacts on socio-economic aspects identified as a result of the proposed mining (as described in para 5.17)?
7. Do you know of any land developments which may be impacted upon by the proposed project?
8. Do you know of any other parties which should specifically be consulted in respect of this project?

The following responses have a bearing in respect of these questions (Refer Annexure B5 for copies of all responses (i.e. this Annexure may include copies of correspondence in other Annexures and is purely meant to serve as a single reference to comments received thus far) :

Ref	Comment	Response
1	D. Wilkie (Surrounding Landowner): As surrounding landowner is concerned regarding the impact of mining on natural springs on his farm	Specialist groundwater hydrological assessment will be conducted for inclusion in EIA/EMP
2	Eskom (Surrounding Landowner). Concerned about the southern strip of land which they wish to acquire for off-set.	This narrow stretch of natural vegetation (albeit alien infested land) will be removed from the mining right area at time of execution and will be so reflected in the EMP.
3.	SAHRA: Require a full Heritage Impact Assessment	A specialist will be charged with conducting such HIA for inclusion in EIA / EMP.
4.	St Francis Kromme Trust expresses concern about the lack of information in respect of possibly affected birdlife (Denham's Bustard and the White – bellied Korhaan) in the BID	A specialist botanical and faunal assessment will be contained in a Biodiversity sensitivity analysis to be conducted by specialist. The Trust will be provided opportunity to comment on such study.
5	Kobus Reichert of Gamtkwa KhoiSan Council is concerned about the public participation in respect of the future HIA. They wish to be officially consulted during this study.	The Heritage Impact practitioner will be tasked with communicating with Mr Reichert.
6	Trudi Malan was the first person to register and was concerned that Public Participation was not as broad as it should be. Ms Malan is thanked for her assistance in highlighting parties which should be registered.	Public participation has been on-going since September 2011 and we believe the documentation will show that public participation has been as broad and transparent as possible.
7	Johan Muller: Jeffreys Bay: Wished to know the following:	
	- What was the purpose of the mine. For what would the aggregate be used?	Initially for Nuclear power Station but also as small commercial quarry. To be clarified with applicants
	- Road safety issues and road generated dust.	Must be considered as part of EIA and EMP
	- Concerned about the sand river wetlands and aquifer	Specialist Hydrological assessment would be conducted as part of EIA

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

At the time of writing of the BID nothing was known of the Cultural environment. It has since come to light that this environmental aspect may have a significant bearing on the mining right.

Correspondence with SAHRA and the Gamtkwa KhoiSan Council has revealed that a full Heritage Impact Assessment is required. This will be conducted and form part of the EIA with recommendations built into the EMP.

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

At the time of writing of the BID nothing was known of the Heritage environment. It has since come to light that this environmental aspect may have a significant bearing on the mining right.

Correspondence with SAHRA and the Gamtkwa KhoiSan Council has revealed that a full Heritage Impact Assessment is required. This will be conducted and form part of the EIA with recommendations built into the EMP.

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

Both sites are located on “vacant” rural land with the only current land use being cattle grazing.

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

There is no existing infrastructure on any of the sites. It must however be noted that Red Cap Investments (Pty) Ltd have received ROD from DEA to erect wind turbines as part of a windfarm for power generation.

One of the turbines is proposed for location in the proposed Section 1 mining right area. These 2 land uses cannot occur together and the issue is to be resolved between Impuma Quarries (Pty) Ltd and Red Cap Investments (Pty) Ltd. Refer Annexure B6 for copies of all correspondence and map showing proposed location of turbine in relation to Sections 1 and 2 mining right area.

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

2.6.1 Topography

Both excavation sites are located at the same altitude above means sea level (i.e. approximately 120m amsl) in a NE facing slope. The general topography of the area is that of gently undulating rounded hills. Note that Section 1 excavation is planned in the top of the hill whilst Section 2 excavation is proposed on a NNE slope below the ridgeline - refer figure below.

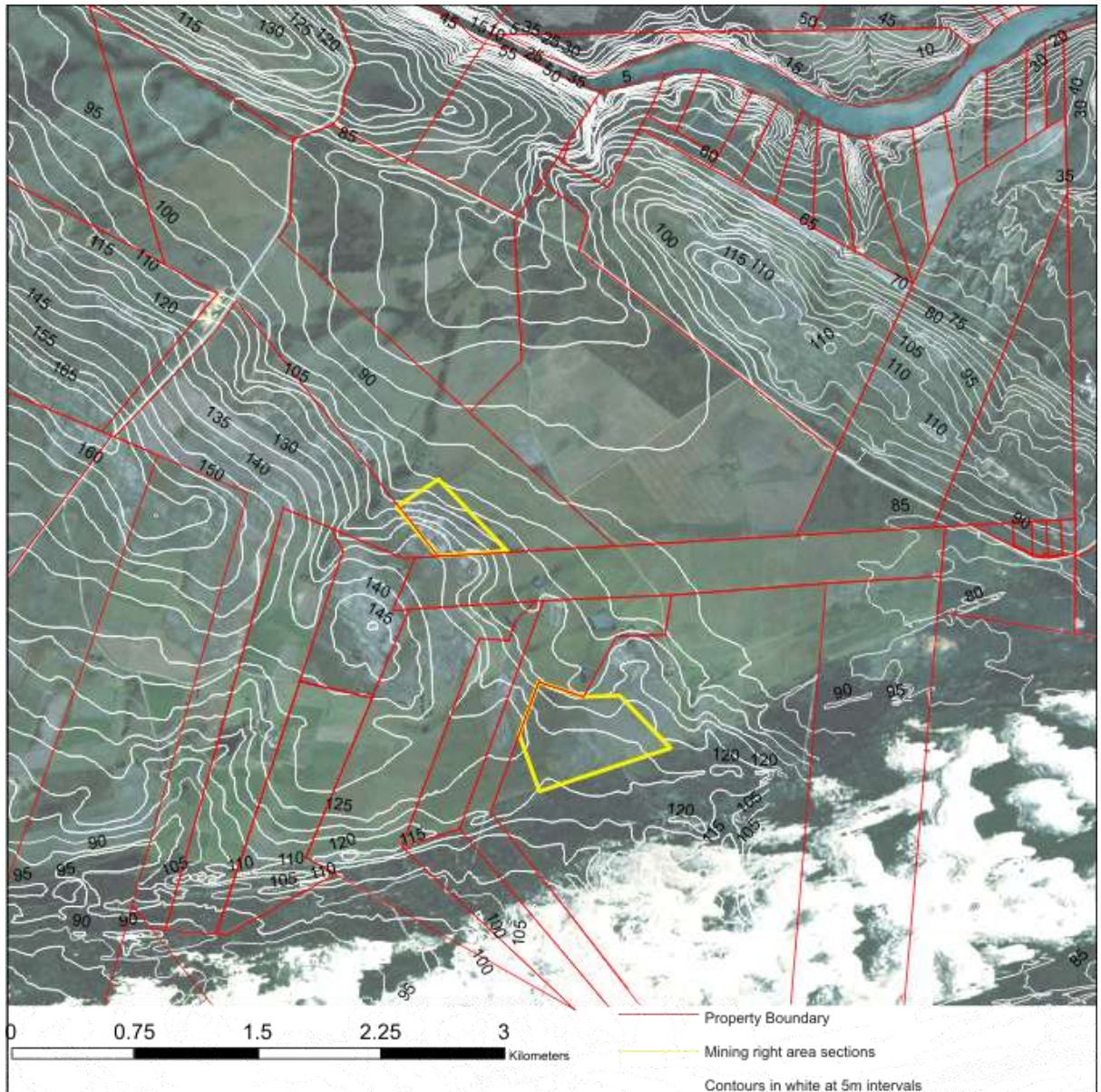


Figure 3: Existing Topography

2.6.2 Visual Impact

This site is at present a grazing area and does not present any visual impact given its natural appearance.

2.6.3 Soil

The soils are not generally suited to arable dry-land or irrigated cultivation of crops. The Mispah soil form is the soil from that would be in dominance where available. Most of the excavation takes place on rocky outcrop where no topsoil is available for harvesting.

Topsoil will be available for removal and stockpiling for later re-use in the plant and stockpiling area. Topsoil depths are unknown at this stage but assumed to be in the order of 15-20cm (which is typical for these Mispah soil types).

2.6.4 Land Capability

The land capability of the entire farm portions has been classified as wilderness area with subordinate grazing. This classification is more restrictive than pure grazing classification.

Land capability	Section 1		Section 2	
	Area			%
Wilderness area (Outcrop)	5.1ha	13.2%	6.1ha	42.1%
Wilderness Area (Non-outcrop)	30.4ha	86.8%	8.4ha	57.9%
Arable Land	0ha	0%	0ha	0%
Grazing	0ha	0%	0ha	0%
Wetland Area	0ha	0%	0ha	0%
Total	35.5ha	100%	14.5ha	100%

The carrying capacity of the undisturbed veld (i.e. only in the plant and stockpiling area is approximately 11-13ha / large stock unit (http://www.agis.agric.za/agismap_atlas/)), but the aim of the rehabilitation programme is to restore the veld to its wilderness rating.

2.6.5 Natural Vegetation

Both the mining sections chosen occur entirely within livestock grazing paddocks where natural vegetation is either totally eradicated by years of paddock farming. Small isolated pockets in wetter drainage areas occur well outside the mining sections.

It is noted that these areas (i.e. wetter drainage areas) are highly invaded by alien vegetation in the form of Port Jackson and Black Wattle. This may have an impact on post mining revegetation method given the obvious presence of alien seed stock. It must also be noted that a large area of Port Jackson thicket is located south of Section 1.

For academic background the area in pre-cultivation years consisted of the following vegetation types – see map below.

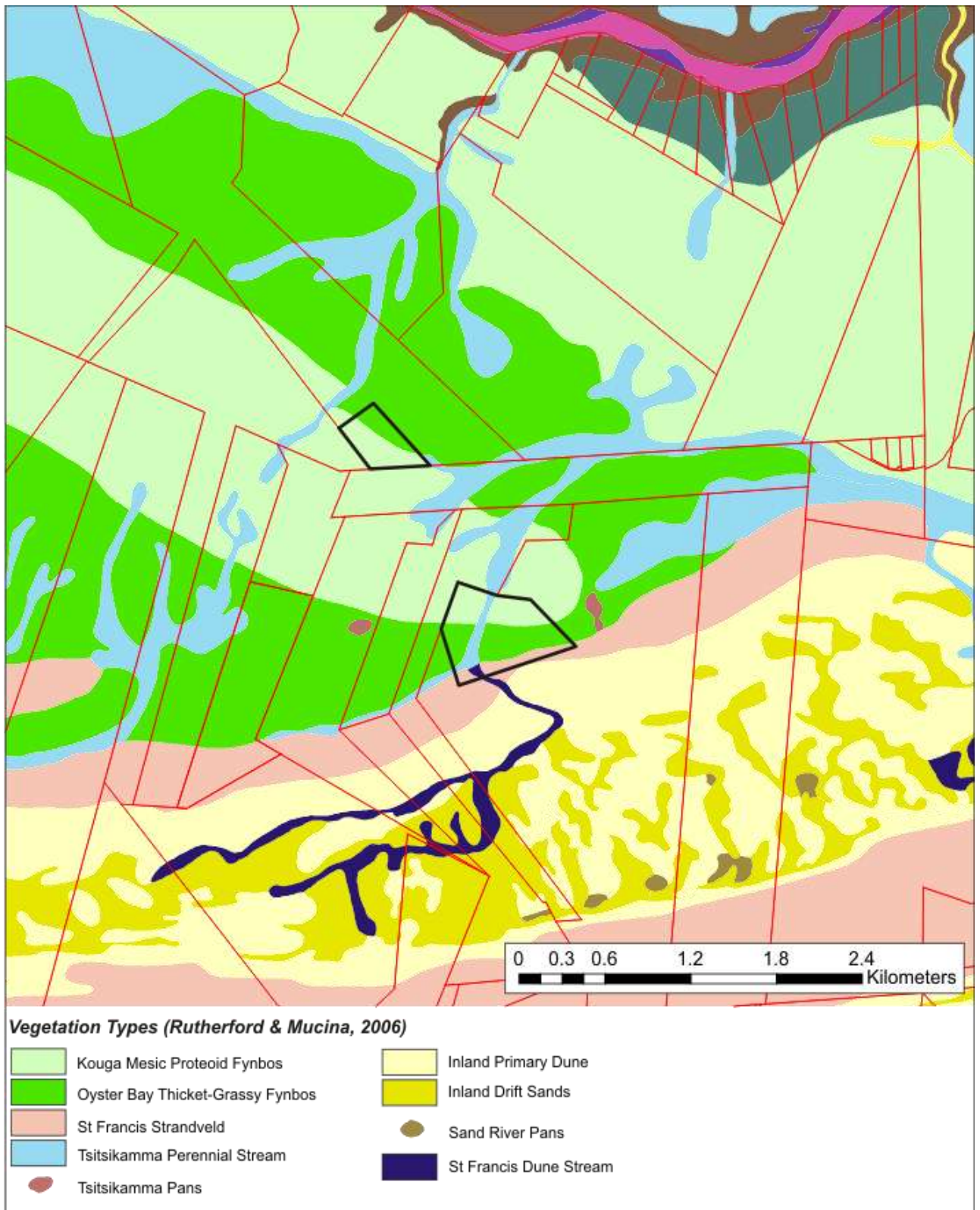


Figure 4: Vegetation types

The following descriptions are as contained in the publication entitled A vegetation map for the Garden Route Initiative ¹:

Kouga Mesic Proteoid Fynbos:

The **Kouga Mesic Proteoid Fynbos** occurs with a limited extend in the northeastern portion of the Garden Route domain, but is well represented in the adjacent Baviaanskloof domain. Here restios and sedges dominate the graminoid layer, but several *Erica* and *Protea* species are also present, although they are often uncommon. If unburned for many years the proteoid shrubs, such as *Leucadendron eucalyptifolium*, can become up to 8 m tall and often dominates the vegetation. Useful indicator species include *Cannomois virgata*, *Elegia juncea*, *Erica chamissonis*, *Erica newdigateae*, *Erica tragulifera*, *Lachnaea glomerata*, *Leucadendron comosum*, *Paranomus esterhuyseniae*, *Protea eximia*, *Protea punctata* and *Protea neriifolia*. Distinctive species such as *Encephalartos longifolius* and *Widdringtonia schwarzii* occur in other examples of this unit, but they are probably not present in the Garden Route domain.

Oyster Bay Thicket Grassy Fynbos:

The majority of **Oyster Bay Thicket-Grassy Fynbos** has been transformed into grazing lands for dairy farming. A few intact patches on road verges and on farms gave an indication of the original vegetation. Indicator species found in this unit, following an order of relative abundance are: *Stenotaphrum secundatum*, *Eragrostis curvula*, *Tristachya leucothrix*, *Helichrysum petiolare*, *Stoebe plumosa*, *Erica gracilis*, *Erica hispidula*, *Erica unilateralis*, *Erica ostiaria*, *Leucadendron salignum*, *Leucospermum cuneiforme*, *Protea coronata*, *Bobartia macrocarpa*, *Bobartia macrospatha*, *Struthiola parviflora*, *Helichrysum cymosum*, *Helichrysum patulum*, *Euryops munitus*, *Morella serrata*, *Morella humilis*, *Wahlenbergia rivularis*, *Selago corymbosa*, *Rhus chirindensis*, *Rhus crenata*, *Rhus pyroides*, *Rhus lucida*, *Rhus laevigata* and *Tephrosia grandiflora*.

Tsitsikamma Perennial Stream:

By far the most abundant [Perennial stream type vegetation] in the region is the central **Tsitsikamma Perennial Stream** unit. As is typical of this habitat, the water is dark, fresh and acidic. It is in all respects very similar to the **Moordkuils Perennial Stream** unit but differs in having much of the upper water catchment in inland valleys. Here *Protea mundii* replaces the typical *Protea aurea* of the western example, perhaps the easiest way to differentiate the two units. *Laurophyllus capensis* also tends to be more abundant, replacing to some extent *Leucadendron conicum*. The only rare plant known is *Gladiolus sempervirens*, but it is not restricted to this unit

It is also important to note that the site is located as follows in respect of CBA classification – see map below. The map is sourced from the SANBI GIS data available on the internet at www.bgis.sanbi.org and the information was put together by Derek Berliner & Philip Desmet in the preparation of mapping for Terrestrial Critical Biodiversity Areas for the Eastern Cape:

¹ Vlok, J.H.J., Euston-Brown D.I.W. & Wolf, T. 2008. A vegetation map for the Garden Route Initiative. Unpublished 1:50 000 maps and report supported by CAPE FSP task team

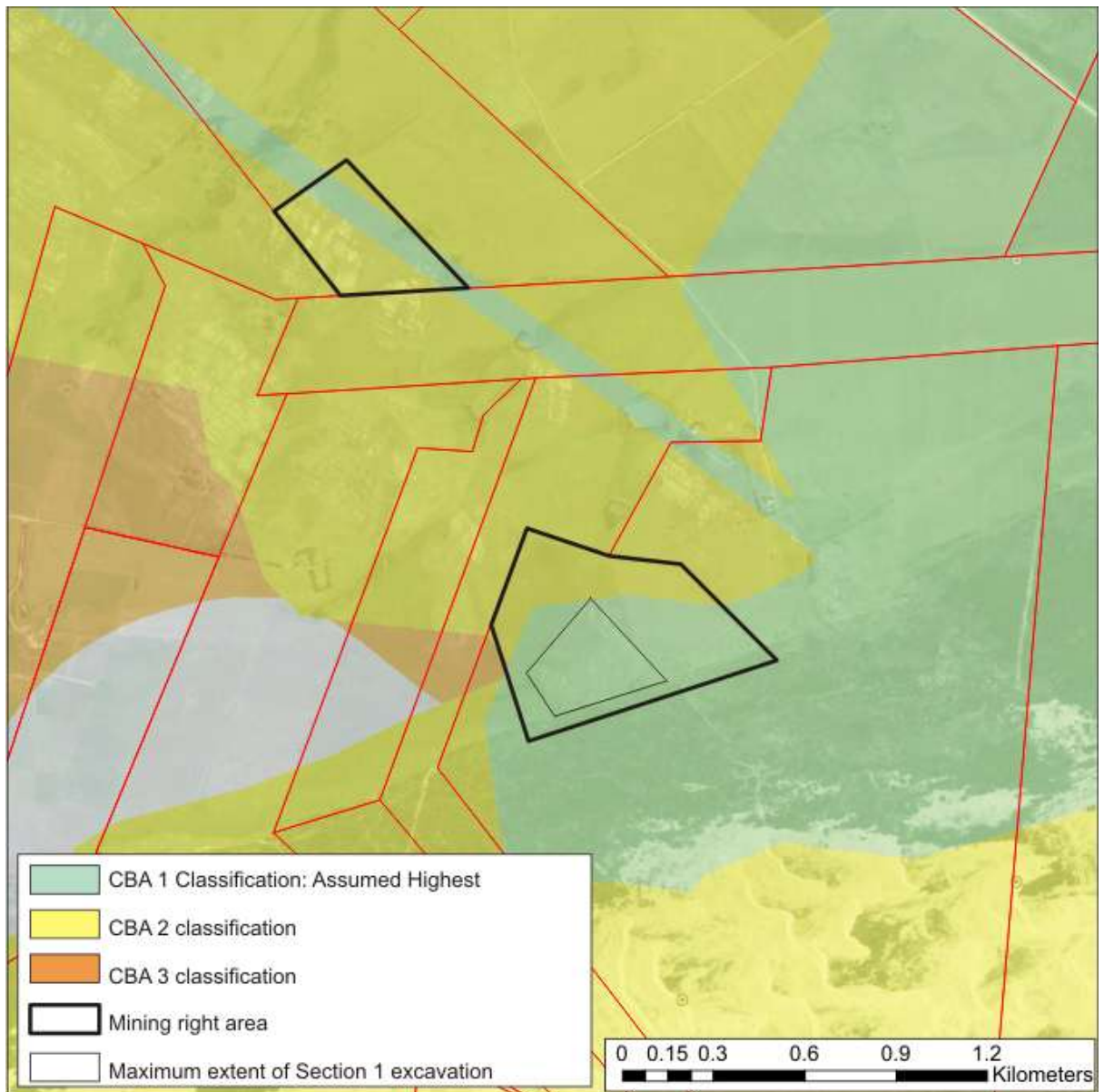


Figure 5: Site in CBA context

All mining is located in cultivated livestock pastures or completely altered vegetation remnants in the rocky areas where though not ploughed the pasture species have completely invaded the earlier fynbos.

It is essential that a full botanical assessment be conducted for the comment in the EIA / EMP phase.

2.6.6 Animal Life

Vast expanses of the same vegetation surrounding the site provide a habitat suitable for species typical of the area. These include buck, rodents (meerkat, mice, shrews etc), reptiles (snakes and tortoises) birds and insects. The large scale of the habitat type when compared to the extent of the proposed activities should negate any significance of any impact in this regard.

However, the following concern was raised during the initial stage of consultation:

"The St Francis Kromme Trust notes the application to mine rock and aggregate on the two sites located on farms south of the St Francis-Oyster Bay road and the BID's assessment that "the animal life around the affected area will be temporarily chased away by the presence of such activities" as drilling, blasting and crushing. The BID goes on to say "There is a vast expanse of similar habitat type around every proposed activity area and it is unlikely that any impact on animal life will occur from the proposed activities." (pages 13 and 14).

The Trust advises that the coastal plain between Tsitsikamma and PE is one of the most important areas in the country for Denham's Bustard and White-bellied Korhaan, and both species are found in high density on the particular stretch of land proposed for these mining activities. These bird species are highly selective about habitat and there is not, in fact, a vast expanse of similar habitat around the area. The concentrations of Denham's Bustard, in particular, that are found in this location are not seen anywhere else. What effect will blasting have on the well-being of this species? And what effect will these activities have on the White-bellied Korhaan, a species notoriously sensitive to human activity? The Humansdorp population of these birds is virtually isolated from the rest of the country, making it extremely important to protect.

It is essential that an assessment of the impacts specifically on the bird population be included in the environmental assessment."

Given the background presented above, it is critical that full biodiversity sensitivity assessment be conducted by specialist study.

2.6.7 Surface Water

Sections 1 and 2 will not disturb any surface drainage channels within their extent. Section 1 does include the upper edge of a very minor valley which leads into a small dam to the NE. That drainage channel will not be impacted by proposed activities.

The site is located on the southern edge of quaternary drainage basin K90E and drains northwards into the Krom River (some 2.9km to the NE).

2.6.8 Ground Water

The site is located in quaternary basin K90E which allows for 150m³ groundwater to be withdrawn per hectare per year (over the entire farm). Note that during the drilling of holes for prospecting to depths of 20m, no groundwater was encountered. Mining will be to average 40m depths in terms of this plan.

Concern was expressed during the circulation of initial call for comments that the blasting may affect local groundwater sources. This aspect will require specialist study.

2.6.9 Air Quality (Dust)

At present, the ambient dust levels are very low and any existing dust impact is the result of:

- Occasional vehicles on gravel roads in the area
- Very occasional ploughing of lands

2.6.10 Noise

Current noise generating activities in the area are related to:

- Traffic (not much) on unsurfaced roads in the area
- General minimal farm related noise

2.6.11 Blast Vibration

The closest existing structure² to the proposed blasting area is the landowner farmstead which is located 600m from the closest point of the Section 2 excavation.

While the transmissivity i.e. the capacity of the country rock to transmit blast vibration is probably similar to that of the transmissivity of Table Mountain Sandstone in which we have our most reliable blast vibration monitoring results, the table below shows that even at 700m where underlain by sandstone, structures would be at no risk.

Distance from blast	Expected recorded vibration level at respective distances PPV in mm/s (peak particle velocity)	USBM (United States Bureau of Mines) recommended limit
350m	3-6 mm/s	10 mm/s
700m	2 mm/s	10 mm/s

It is further noted that the South African Standard recommended maximum PPV is 12.5 mm/s.

2.6.12 Fly Rock

As fly rock is legally acknowledged as being a potential impact within a radius of up to 500m, this operation will not impact on any surrounding land use or land user other than the landowner, his farm labour and livestock who may be in close proximity to the quarry at the time of blasting.

2.7 Provide any relevant additional information.

None.

² Note that no reference is made here to the proposed wind turbines for which ROD has been granted to Red Cap Investments (Pty) Ltd - see para __ for details.

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

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

See figure 6 below.

The application for mining right over 2 non-contiguous portions of land to develop hard rock drill and blast surface mine and processing (crushing & screening) plant.

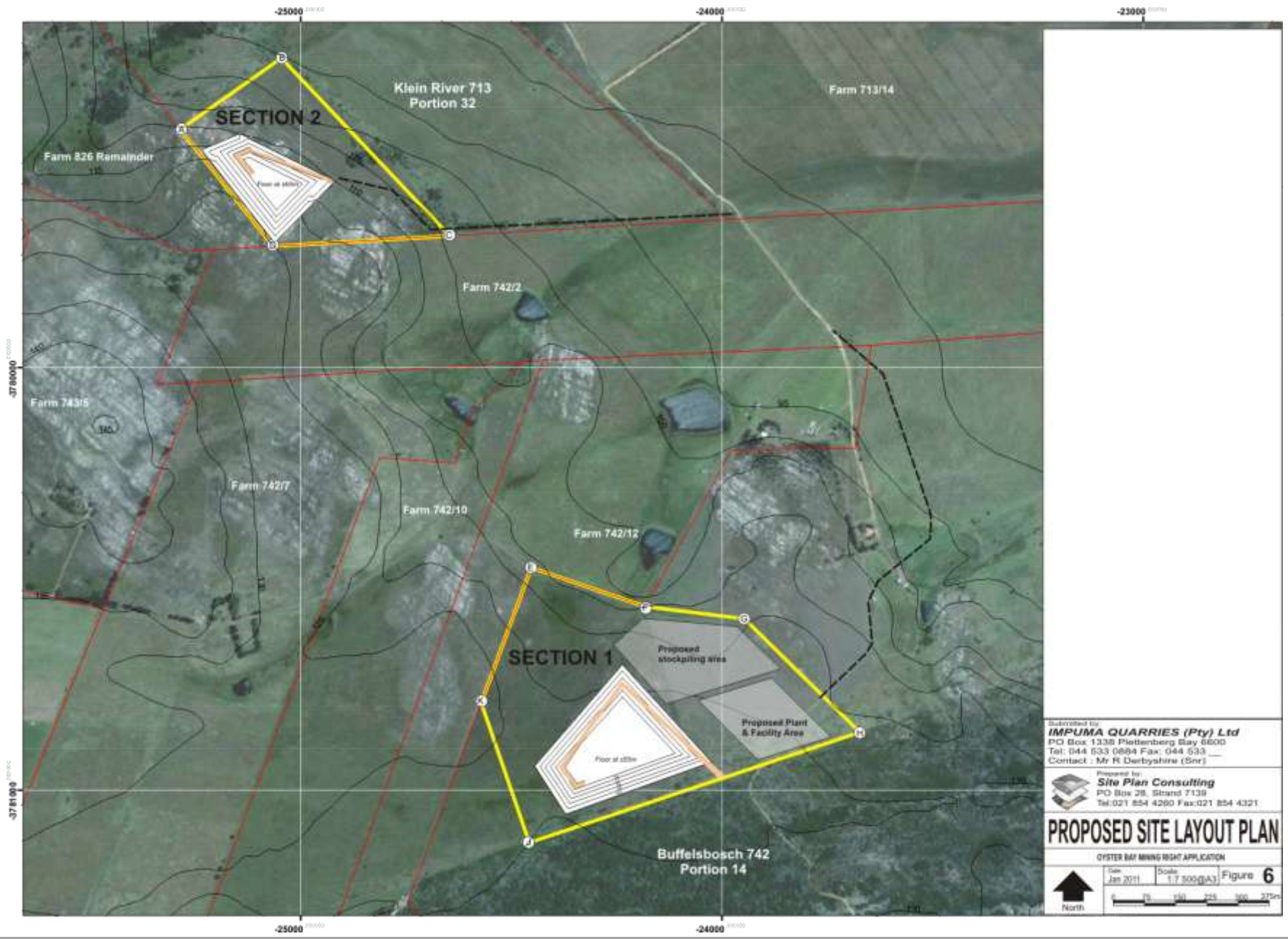
The application has two sections in which mining is proposed. Section 1 is the southern larger area which will house the "aggregate" quarry (i.e. finer material) and the processing plant and stockpiling area. Section 2 is the smaller northern area which will contain only the excavation for the armouring (i.e. coarser material).

In Section 1, the aggregate section, mining (quarrying) occurs as a drill and blast operation with faces of 9-11m high and a blast size of 20 000 – 30 000 tons/blast, approximately once per month. Note that drilling and blasting will be conducted by contractor. The drilling of holes by hydraulic track rig and the computer controlled blast detonation system represents the latest quarrying technology. Ahead of the face blasting, topsoil (where available outside of exposed bedrock) is removed to topsoil stockpile berms for later use in rehabilitation.

Shot rock is loaded by excavator into articulated dump trucks for hauling to the mobile plant (rented). Note that the mobile plant will be replaced with a static full plant at a later stage.

In Section 2, mining is conducted as a drill and blast operation using pre-split blasting (i.e. one row of closely spaced holes) to maximise the percentage of large boulders or oversize. All boulders more than 1 ton will be stockpiled or transported directly to be used as armouring. A small percentage of the non-oversize rock will either require picking (i.e. secondary breaking) and then all suitably sized material (i.e. not oversize) will be transported to the crushing plant for processing as aggregate. At this stage it cannot be determined what percentage of material in Section 2 will be transported to the crushing plant in Section 1.

[Figure 6: Mine Plan overview \(Overleaf\)](#)



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

The following activities represent listed activities which could in theory be applicable to the mine:

In terms of Listing Notice 1 (i.e. No.R. 544):

Listing #	Description	Comment
11	Construction of ... (ii) channels ... where such construction occurs within 32 m of a watercourse ...	Possible. To be fully assessed.
22	Construction of any road where no road reserve exists and the road is wider than 8m	Unlikely but must be borne in mind when specifying construction phase activities.
23	Transformation of vacant land to ... industrial use, outside urban area where total area to be transformed is bigger than 1ha but less than 20ha	The excavations will measure 12.6ha in total. The plant and stockpiling disturbance area will measure ±10ha
56	Phased activities	

In terms of Listing Notice 2 (i.e. No.R. 545):

Listing #	Description	Comment
15	Physical alteration of vacant land for ... industrial use where total area to be transformed is 20ha or more.	The excavations will measure 12.6ha in total. The plant and stockpiling disturbance area will measure ±10ha
20	Any activity which requires a mining right	

In terms of Listing Notice 3 (i.e. No. R. 546) for Eastern Cape:

Listing #	Description	Comment
4	Construction of a road wider than 4m ... outside urban areas in Critical Biodiversity areas	Any roads constructed wider than 4m
10	Construction of facilities ... for storage of ... dangerous good ... combined capacity of 30m ³	Unlikely that storage will exceed 30m ³ on this site but must be specified

Listing #	Description	Comment
12	The clearance of an area of 300m ² or more of vegetation where 75% or more of the cover constitutes indigenous vegetation... in a CBA identified in bioregional plan	Need to conclude: 1. Is it indigenous vegetation 2. Is the CBA identified in bioregional plan which plan means plan contemplated in Chapter 3 of NEMBA
13	The clearance of an area of 1ha or more of vegetation where 75% or more of the cover constitutes indigenous vegetation... in a sensitive area as identified in an EM framework as contemplated in Chapter 5 of the (NEM)Act and adopted by the competent authority	Need to conclude: 1. Is it indigenous vegetation 2. Does area qualify as sensitive area
14	The clearance of an area of 5ha or more of vegetation where 75% or more of the cover constitutes indigenous vegetation... outside urban area	Need to conclude: 1. Is it indigenous vegetation
19	Widening of existing road by more than 4m ... outside urban areas in Critical Biodiversity areas... or in sensitive area	Any roads widened by more than 4m – none planned at this stage
26	Phased activities	

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

The community has been consulted (as per Annexure B). Note that the potential impacts as identified thus far were contained in the BID (contained in Annexure A). Correspondence received thus far from I&AP's suggests that they did not agree or wanted more information on the following impacts identified to date:

Environmental Aspect	Impact as identified in BID	Response from I&AP in respect of ID'd impact	Response from applicant
Animal Life	No impact. Animals will be temporarily chased off site to vast tracts of similar habitat surrounding site.	Refer para 2.6.6 for response from St Francis Kromme Trust	Biodiversity Sensitivity Analysis will be conducted by specialist.

Environmental Aspect	Impact as identified in BID	Response from I&AP in respect of ID'd impact	Response from applicant
Groundwater	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exposure of groundwater to atmosphere 2. Pollution through Hydrocarbons 	<p>D.R Wilkie expressed concern regarding impact of mining on the springs on his farms.</p> <p>J Muller also expressed concern about impact on aquifer and also wetlands on Buffelsbosch.</p>	A groundwater specilasisit was always going to be tasked to conduct study. The concerns will be added to the brief.
Dust and safety along access roads	Noted	Concern expressed by Johan Muller	Will be fully assessed in upcoming EIA and EMP

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

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

In the preparation of the application and the compilation of the BID, no knowledge of the heritage environment was known. It was in fact assumed that the impact would be minimal given the relative homogeneity of the coastal plain landform.

However, it has subsequently come to light (after communication with SAHRA and after identification of the Gamtkwa KhoiSan Council as I&AP in terms of the public participation process) that the area does potentially have cultural / heritage significance.

SAHRA have requested full Heritage Impact Assessment conducted by specialist. This will be undertaken.

The Gamtkwa KhoiSan Council has required that (See Annexure B5):

"Please note that we require the appointed archaeologist to consult with our traditional structure in order to discuss his/her findings, since we do not regard the Public Participation Process that forms part of the EIA as formal consultation about heritage matters as required in section 38(3)(e) of the National Heritage Resources Act, no. 25 of 1999"

This will also be undertaken at advice of practitioner.

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

Potential impacts arise as follows through the proposed activities:

Negative

- Potential impacts on farm integrity: Poaching, stock theft, stock loss (through roadkill or gates being left open), security, and road condition deterioration.
- Potential impacts on rural settlements: Raise false levels of expectancy, economic concerns if mine / prospect labour are paid more than farm labour, immigration of workers, drugs etc. Fortunately there is no nearby rural settlement which can be negatively affected and job recruitment will all be handled via the office in Plettenberg Bay.

Positive

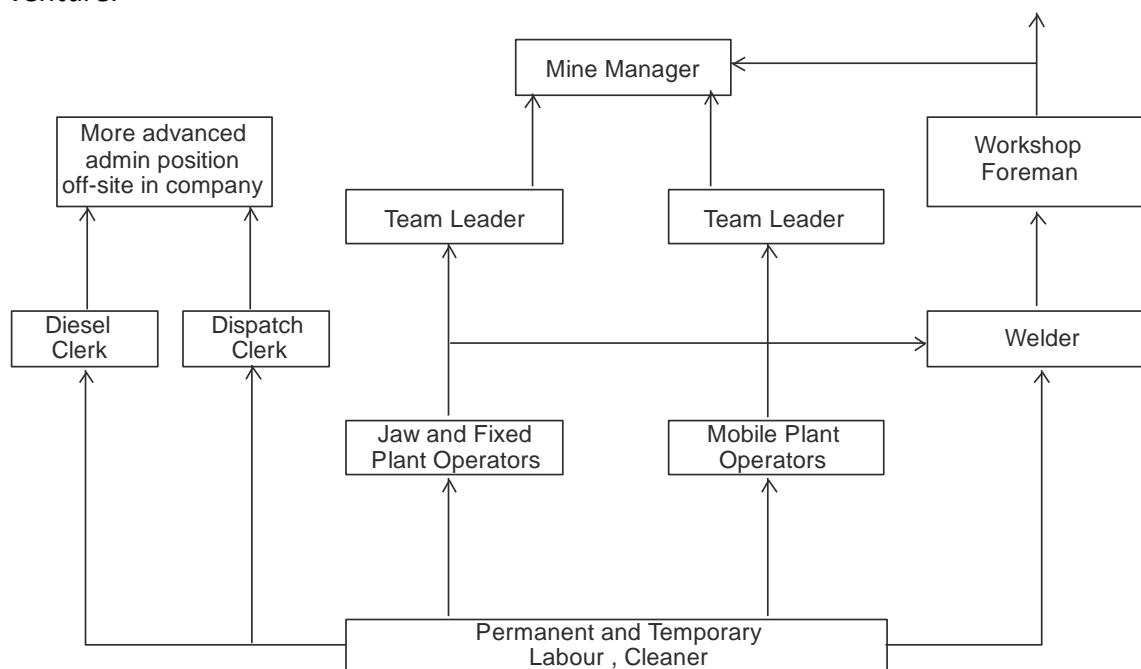
- Potential for infrastructure development
- Potential for employment opportunity.

No comment was received in respect of these identified potential impacts.

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

Employment opportunities:

The mine will create a further 16 direct employment positions. Down the line and indirect employment opportunities will be created and assured through this mining venture.



Community Health and Community Proximity:

There is no adjacent or nearby community that will be impacted by the proposed project

Links to Social and Labour Plan:

The community will benefit from the following initiatives as prescribed in the Social and Labour Plan:

1. School support for community learners
2. Bursaries for tertiary education (for community members)
3. Internships on the mine for community members
4. Mining related Learnerships for community members
5. Corporate Social Investment by applicant is enforced through the Social and Labour Plan. The applicant must implement a community upliftment project in the job creation, infrastructure and / or social spheres.

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

This list and description is as contained in the BID which was distributed to all registered I&AP's. Refer para 3.3 and Annexure B5 for comments in respect of the identified biophysical impacts:

3.4.4.1 Topography

Impact on topography will arise through the following activities:

- The excavations will result in a permanent and moderate impact on topography through the development of 2 excavations as shown in figure 6. The excavations will have the following approximate dimensions:

Excavation	Surface Area	Depth (Average)
Section 1	7.4ha	±40m
Section 2	3.8ha	±40m

- Other impact on topography will result from the stockpiling of material. Such impact is insignificant and temporary

	<i>Spatial extent</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Probability</i>	<i>Post-closure impact</i>
Excavation	11.2ha to 40m deep in 2 sections	Moderate to significant	Permanent	Definite	Permanent, Moderate / Significant.
Stockpiles	Up to 5m high	Insignificant	Temporary / Life of mine	Definite	None

3.4.4.2 Visual Impact

This visual impact assessment is subject to further full visual impact analysis to be included in the EIA and is this description is slightly modified from the impact identified in the BID. Provisionally, the impact is defined as follows:

- Section 1 excavation will not be visible from any surrounding road or residence given its location in / near to the tops of the ridge
- The Plant and stockpiling area will be visible from sections of each of the roads.
- Section 2 excavation will be visible from NE views from the "seldom used" road to St Francis Bay

	<i>Spatial extent</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Probability</i>	<i>Post-closure impact</i>
Section 1 excavation	None	None	Permanent	Likely ²	None
Section 2 excavation	Sections of road to the NE	Moderate/ significant. Impact reduced by distance to road and proximity to surrounding outcrops but could be increased through location in natural area	Permanent	Definite	Moderate
Plant and stockpiling area	Sections of road to the east and NE	Moderate	Life of mine	Most likely	None

The photo below shows a 35mm photo taken from a position on the Oyster bay – Humansdorp Road.



3.4.4.3 Soil

Topsoil preservation is critical to successful rehabilitation of the site. Without topsoil removal and replacement, the site is subject to denudation and will result in impact on other environmental aspect such as windblown dust generation, visual impact through scarring of the lands, vegetation will not or will struggle to take root and animal life, land capability, agricultural potential will all be negatively impacted.

The plant and stockpile area will disturb up to 10ha of in situ topsoil. Given that topsoil preservation is of utmost importance, all usable topsoil must be removed and conserved for later use in rehabilitation of the site (particularly in light of the absence of topsoil on the rest of the site given rocky outcrops).

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Spatial extent</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Probability</i>	<i>Post-closure impact</i>
Excavation advance	None, given rocky outcrops	None on soil	Permanent	Definite	None
Plant & Stockpiling area	±10ha	Moderate	Life of mine	Definite	None, if replaced

3.4.4.4 Land Capability

The excavation will result in an impact in this regard as follows:

- Loss of all grazing areas within the mining right area over the life of mine (i.e. 38.8ha)
- Excavations will result in permanent loss of 3.8ha of grazing potential land (which has been ascribed the more restrictive wilderness rating in this report in the absence of specialist study)
- In addition the excavations will result in temporary loss of 7.4ha of outcrop wilderness area. This land will be returned as wilderness area (albeit with altered habitat type) post mining.

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Spatial extent</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Probability</i>	<i>Post-closure impact</i>
Loss of grazing /wilderness area in mining right area	38.8ha (total mining right application area)	Insignificant	Life of mine	Definite	Partial (see below)
Loss of grazing land to excavations (i.e. non-outcrop)	3.8ha	Insignificant (at 11-13ha per large stock unit)	Permanent	Definite	Insignificant
Loss of wilderness area to excavations (i.e. outcrops)	7.4ha	Insignificant	Life of Mine	Definite	None (albeit altered habitat type - could be +ve impact)

3.4.4.5 Natural Vegetation

Strictly speaking, the project will not result in any impact on natural vegetation. However a specialist botanist will be called upon to survey the area and comment on the impact of mining and recommend mitigation measures to improve the revegetation process post mining.

This table will be re-tabulated after specialist botanist input and is included here at low confidence level.

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Spatial extent</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Probability</i>	<i>Post-closure impact</i>
Loss of habitat	38.8ha (total mining right application area)	Insignificant	Life of mine	Definite	None

Loss of natural 3.4.4.6	38.8ha (total mining right application area)	None / Insignificant	Permanent	Possible over small areas in outcrop only	Insignificant, if any
Loss of red data species	38.8ha (total mining right application area)	Moderate (if it did occur)	Permanent	Unlikely	Moderate

3.4.4.7 *Animal Life*

The circulation of the BID raised comments in respect of the potential impact on animal life (particularly avian) which may have been understated. A specialist study will be conducted for public comment.

3.4.4.8 *Surface Water*

No direct impact through disturbance of water course will occur as a result of the proposed mining (i.e. no stream diversions will be required). However the following impacts will / may occur as a result of mining:

1. Loss of surface drainage area: The permanent and insignificant loss of 12.6ha contribution to drainage as a direct result of the excavations as well as the equally insignificant but permanent loss of <3ha drainage contribution "behind" section 2 excavation
2. Potential for siltation of water courses: Such impact is possible but unlikely and will require stormwater control around the plant and stockpiling area leading to silt retention ponds with clear water overflow.
3. Potential for hydrocarbon pollution of water courses: This impact will be negated by full hydrocarbon (cradle to grave) management policy including design guidelines for any diesel tanks, emergency plans and environmental awareness training.

As with all these tables, the impact level is with implementation of management measures.

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Spatial extent</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Probability</i>	<i>Post-closure impact</i>
Loss of drainage area contribution	Sect 1: 7.4ha Sect 2: 3.8ha	Insignificant	Permanent	Definite	Insignificant
Potential for siltation of water courses	Local context	Insignificant	Life of mine	Unlikely	None
Potential for hydrocarbon pollution of water courses	Local context	Insignificant	Life of mine	Unlikely	None

3.4.4.9 *Ground Water*

Impact on groundwater could arise from:

1. Exposure of groundwater to atmosphere through mining through the groundwater table may lead to excess evaporation of the groundwater.
2. Possible (but highly unlikely) pollution of groundwater through poor hydrocarbon management.

Impact on groundwater was one of the issues raised in response to the BID. This aspect will also enjoy specialist study.

3.4.4.10 Air Quality (Dust)

Dust generation as a result of the proposed project will be through the following:

Activity	Extent	Significance	Probability	Timing	Duration / Status
Traffic generated dust along portions of access /delivery road	Along unsurfaced sections of access road. Specifically impact on Buffelsbos farmstead	Potentially Significant (under certain winds)	Likely	During construction phase prior to surfacing of respective length of access road	Until tarring of access road / negative
Topsoil removal (occurs rarely)	Local / site only	Insignificant	Definitely	On occurrence	Intervals for short periods / Negative
Drilling operation	Local / site only	Insignificant (with dust extraction equipment)	Definitely	On occurrence (Often)	Two weekly intervals for up to 4 days / Negative
Blasting (1 x per month)	Local / Farm and surrounds	Moderate	Definite	On occurrence	Life of mine / episodic/ negative
Loading and hauling of shot rock	Local / Excavation only	Insignificant	Definite	On occurrence	Life of mine / periodic/ negative
Crushing and screening	Local / Farm and surrounds	Insignificant / possibly significant impact on farmstead located 470m NE of crushing plant position	Definite impact without dust suppression. None with dust suppression	During plant operation	Life of mine / Negative
Dust off denuded areas	Local / Farm and surrounds	Insignificant	Likely	Under high winds	Life of mine / Negative

The wind roses as reflected for Port Elizabeth in para 5.2 show strong and frequent winds from the W and SW. This will require that stringent control of dust suppression measures be put in place to avoid any potential dust impact on the landowner's residence. The placement of the plant should be in such a manner as to be as south as possible from the landowners residence given the lack of southerly winds on the windrose.

3.4.4.11 Noise

The following noise sources have been identified to occur during the proposed project:

Activity	Extent	Significance		Probability	Timing / Duration
		Internally	Externally		
Earthmoving equipment	Local area	Moderate	Insignificant	Definite	Life of mine

Activity	Extent	Significance		Probability	Timing / Duration
		Internally	Externally		
Access road use by delivery vehicles	Local area/ Gerber Farmstead	Insignificant	Moderate (given that trucks will pass within 80m of residence)	Definite	Day-time
Drilling ³	Local area	Insignificant	Insignificant	Possible	On occurrence
Blasting	Local / outside mining right area	Moderate	Startling effect only. Moderate to Significant (only on 2 residences)	Definite	On occurrence. ± Once per month.
Loading and hauling of ore	Local	Insignificant	Insignificant	Definite	On occurrence
Crushing and screening	Local	Moderate	Insignificant (Residence located downhill from plant).	Definite	When in operation

3.4.4.12 Blast Vibration

The closest structure to the proposed blasting area is the landowner farmstead which is located 600m from the closest point of the Section 2 excavation.

While the transmissivity i.e. the capacity of the country rock to transmit blast vibration is probably similar to that of the transmissivity of Table Mountain Sandstone in which we have our most reliable blast vibration monitoring results, the table below shows that even at 700m where underlain by sandstone, structures would be at no risk.

Distance from blast	Expected recorded vibration level at respective distances PPV in mm/s (peak particle velocity)	USBM (United States Bureau of Mines) recommended limit
350m	3-6 mm/s	10 mm/s
700m	2 mm/s	10 mm/s

It is further noted that the South African Standard recommended maximum PPV is 12.5 mm/s.

3.4.4.13 Fly Rock

Assessment against accepted distance norm

As fly rock is legally acknowledged as being a potential impact within a radius of up to 500m, this operation will not impact on any current surrounding land use or land user other than the landowner, his farm labour and livestock who may be in close proximity to the quarry at the time of blasting.

Note however that the impact of flyrock and blast vibration is especially relevant now that the Red Cap windfarm has received ROD - refer para 4.2.

³ Drilling is mostly conducted below natural ground level and as such the excavation acts a topographical barrier to noise impact

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

The only *current* identified land use is that of cattle farming. So cumulative impacts do not accrue given the single land use.

The alternative land use is identified as Conservation which has such limited negative impacts that the impacts identified in this report represent the cumulative impact.

The proposal to use the site as a windfarm does result in the mine presenting cumulative impacts as follows:

Visual Impact: In addition to the visual impact of the wind turbines, the mine would result in another potential source of visual impact. Note however that the turbines are largely placed away from roads but are 150m high. The Section 1 excavation will not be visible. The section 2 excavation will at most represent a moderate impact.

Vegetation: The impact of wind turbines and associated infrastructure on local endemism and habitats is not known (to this writer) in detail. In addition, specialist study is required to define accurately the impact of this mine in that regard. As a result, it is acknowledged that a cumulative impact will result on vegetation but the extent of such impact cannot yet be determined.

Noise and dust: The windfarm will only result in noise and dust during the construction phase and provided the quarry and the construction phase do not overlap, then there will be no accumulated impact. If the construction phase of the wind turbines does overlap with mining, then some minor accumulated negative impact will occur.

The proposal for the location of the Nuclear Plant at Thyspunt. When considering the location of the mine, this results in the following cumulative impacts:

Vegetation: There is no cumulative impact given the location of the plant in a different vegetation type.

Noise and dust: The nuclear plant will only result in noise and dust during the construction phase and provided the quarry and the construction phase do not overlap, then there will be no accumulated impact. If the construction phase of the wind turbines does overlap with mining, then some minor accumulated negative impact will occur.

Traffic and safety: Unknown but it is unlikely that the access to the power plant will be along any of the roads used by the quarry. Most traffic will in any event take place

during the construction phase. Heavy truck movement will occur between quarry and the mine.

So even though the proposed nuclear plant is located only a few km from the proposed mine, the cumulative impact is very minor given the separation created by different drainage basins & different vegetation types.

When both the windfarm and the nuclear plant are considered together with the proposed mine, then the following cumulative impacts occur, (including those listed above):

Socio-economic Impact: Purely from a job creation point of view, the proposed confluence of all of these activities will result in significant positive impact, however there will no doubt be negative impact on tourism (on that which does exist in the area between Cape St Francis and Oyster Bay), and possibly on house prices and property values in the area.

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 reasonable alternative land uses identified are as follows:

Farming: The proposed mining area has a marginal arable agricultural potential (www.agis.agric.za). The only feasible agricultural use for the land is for cattle farming as is currently the case. Mining will contribute significantly more to job opportunities and economic upliftment in the area, especially when considering the small footprint required against the backdrop of the vast cattle farms required.

Conservation: The proposed mine falls within the CBA (albeit on a very small scale on the edge of the CBA (i.e. no connectivity destruction issues)). The long term use of the land as conservation is not precluded by the proposed mining.

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.

The following land uses have been identified to take place in the future by the community:

1. The Thyspunt nuclear power plant. This application for commercial mining right has been prompted by the proposed development of Thyspunt plant. The mine will be able to provide stone required for the construction of the plant, including the oversize required for breakwaters. The impact on this proposed land use is a positive one.
2. The Central cluster of the proposed Red Cap Windfarm has received ROD for construction of the wind turbines required to produce electricity. In discussion with Red Cap Investments it has however become clear that (particularly section 1 of) the mine will represent a competing and mutually exclusive land use to the proposed location of 1 of the turbines. The issue will be discussed by all parties concerned until a solution can be obtained.

Be that as it may, the potential impacts of a quarry near any wind turbine relate to damages which may occur to the turbines as a result of fly rock, blast vibration and

to a lesser extent dust. A distance of 500m from any excavation to the nearest wind turbine would be optimal to preclude any impacts in this regard.

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.

At this stage in the process the only change which has yet been necessitated is that in response to consultation with Eskom (as surrounding landowner and affected party by virtue of the proposed Thyspunt Nuclear plant).

Copies of correspondence is included in Annexure B3, but the result is that the southern boundary of the mining area had to be moved northward by 9m and that the southern edge of the excavation also had to shift northwards by 9m to accommodate the required pillar.

The reason for this move is that Eskom have agreed to purchase that portion of land as an off-set and the land would be conserved.

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

This can only be confirmed after the execution of the relevant specialist studies, i.e. whether any significant or irreversible impacts will occur that cannot be mitigated or off-set.

Based on current understanding, the no go option is not a viable option.

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

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

At this stage in the process the only change which has yet been necessitated is that in response to consultation with Eskom (as surrounding landowner and affected party by virtue of the proposed Thyspunt Nuclear plant).

Copies of correspondence is included in Annexure B3, but the result is that the southern boundary of the mining area had to be moved northward by 9m and that the southern edge of the excavation also had to shift northwards by 9m to accommodate the required pillar.

The reason for this move is that Eskom have agreed to purchase that portion of land as an off-set and the land would be conserved.

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

The remainder of the public participation process consists of the following phases:

1. Distribution of Scoping report to State departments (by DMR) and registered I&AP's
2. Tasking of specialists to complete their studies
3. Receipt of specialist studies
4. Preparation of draft EMP
5. Holding of public open day
6. Receipt of comments in respect of draft EMP
7. Compilation of EMP for delivery to DMR before due date

The process outline above will provide opportunity for all parties to give their input into a document which will therefore consider all aspects and issues and adjust the proposed mining project as required.

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

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

Annexure A contains a full copy of the Background Information Document which was provided as an initial basis upon which comments could be made. This document was made available to all Interested and Affected Parties.

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 Annexure B7 for final list of registered I&AP's. The process to obtain that registration of I&AP's was as follows:

- 1) Consultation with Landowner. See signed confirmation thereof attached as Annexure B8.

- 2) Registered letters were sent to all adjacent landowners (Refer Annexure B2 for copy of letters and mail slips). This correspondence was sent with a copy of the Background Information Document (BID) which served as discussion document – copy attached as Annexure A for your reference.
- 3) In addition specific emails with copy of BID were sent to Ward councillors, chairpersons of local Ratepayers Associations etc - refer Annexure B3
- 4) The application was advertised in the Local press – see Annexure B1 for copy of newspaper advert. Such advert served as notification of application and also served as call to register as Interested and Affected Party. All registered I&AP's were sent a copy of the BID – refer Annexure B4.
- 5) Note that thanks are extended to Ms Malan who also assisted in ensuring that as many persons as possible were informed of the application and registered as I&AP's.
- 6) The final list of registered I&AP's is included in Annexure B7.

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

Annexure B5 contains copies of all comments received to date. In summary their views regarding the existing environment is as follows:

Ref	Comment	Response
1.	SAHRA: Require a full Heritage Impact Assessment	A specialist will be charged with conducting such HIA for inclusion in EIA / EMP.
2.	St Francis Kromme Trust expresses concern about the lack of information in respect of possibly affected birdlife (Denham's Bustard and the White – bellied Korhaan) in the BID	A specialist botanical and faunal assessment will be contained in a Biodiversity sensitivity analysis to be conducted by specialist. The Trust will be provided opportunity to comment on such study.
3	Kobus Reichert of Gamtkwa KhoiSan Council is concerned about the public participation in respect of the future HIA. They wish to be officially consulted during this study.	The Heritage Impact practitioner will be tasked with communicating with Mr Reichert.
4	Trudi Malan was the first person to register and was concerned that Public Participation was not as broad as it should be. Ms Malan is thanked for her assistance in highlighting parties which should be registered.	Public participation has been on-going since September 2011 and we believe the documentation will show that public participation has been as broad and transparent as possible.
5	Johan Muller: Jeffreys Bay: Wished to know the following: - What was the purpose of the mine. For what would the aggregate be used?	Initially for Nuclear power Station but also as small commercial quarry. To be clarified with applicants

Ref	Comment	Response
	- Road safety issues and road generated dust.	Must be considered as part of EIA and EMP
	- Concerned about the sand river wetlands and aquifer	Specialist Hydrological assessment would be conducted as part of EIA

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;

Annexure B5 contains copies of all comments received to date. In summary their views regarding potential impact on the existing environment is as follows:

Environmental Aspect	Impact as identified in BID	Response from I&AP in respect of ID'd impact	Response from applicant
Animal Life	No impact. Animals will be temporarily chased off site to vast tracts of similar habitat surrounding site.	Refer para 2.6.6 for response from St Francis Kromme Trust	Biodiversity Sensitivity Analysis will be conducted by specialist.
Groundwater	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exposure of groundwater to atmosphere 2. Pollution through Hydrocarbons 	<p>D.R Wilkie expressed concern regarding impact of mining on the springs on his farms.</p> <p>J Muller also expressed concern about impact on aquifer and also wetlands on Buffelsbosch.</p>	A groundwater specialist was always going to be tasked to conduct study. The concerns will be added to the brief.
Dust and safety along access roads	Noted	Concern expressed by Johan Muller	Will be fully assessed in upcoming EIA and EMP

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

Refer Annexure B3 for copy of correspondence and Figure 6 which has been revised to accommodate their concern

Ref	Comment	Response
1	Eskom (Surrounding Landowner). Concerned about the southern strip of land which they wish to acquire for offset.	This narrow stretch of natural vegetation (albeit alien infested land) will be removed from the mining right area at time of execution and will be so reflected in the EMP.

5.6 Provide the applicable minutes and records of the consultations.

Refer Annexure B for copies of all correspondence and call for comments as follows:

- Annexure B1: Newspaper Advert
- Annexure B2: Registered letters to adjacent landowners
- Annexure B3: Correspondence to Identified NGO's and Government agencies
- Annexure B4: Correspondence from parties wishing to register as I&APs'
- Annexure B5: Comments / objections received thus far
- Annexure B6: Correspondence with Red Cap Investments (Pty) Ltd
- Annexure B7: Updated list of registered I&AP's (excluding state departments)
- Annexure B8: Landowner comment

5.7 Provide information with regard to any objections received.

Refer Annexure B5 for copies of comments and objections received thus far.

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

The following specialist reports have been identified for compilation:

1. Biodiversity sensitivity analysis (includes botany and fauna)
2. Heritage Impact Assessment
3. Hydrological Impact Assessment

IDENTIFICATION OF THE REPORT

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

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

Full Names and Surname	DENNIS DERBYSHIRE
Identity Number	5301105009085