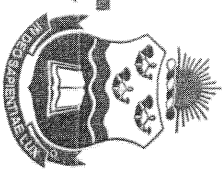


UNIVERSITEIT VAN DIE VRYSTAAT
UNIVERSITY OF THE FREE STATE
YUNIVESITHI YA FREISTATA



DEPARTEMENT GEOLOGIE
Fakulteit Natuur- en
Landbouwetenskappe

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY
Faculty of Natural and
Agricultural Sciences

Postbus 339 BLOEMFONTEIN 9300
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

P.O. Box 339 BLOEMFONTEIN 9300
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
Tel: (051) 401-2374
Fax (051) 401- 3815
e-mail hoockjic.sci@mail.uovs.ac.za

1 Oct 2005

9/2/049/0001

The CEO
SAHRA
PO Box 4637
CAPE TOWN

Dear Sir

PORTION OF THE REMAINDER OF PORTION 1 OF THE FARM
SLYPKLIP NORTH NO. 32

As there is no possibility that fossils will be found on the above-mentioned small farm of 1:50 hectares, it will not be necessary to conduct any other geological or palaeontological investigations. It will furthermore not be necessary to have a palaeontologist on site during the proposed mining operations.

Yours truly

JC LOOCK

1. INTRODUCTION

The small farm known as a portion of the remainder of Portion 1 of the farm Slypklip North No. 32 situated in the magisterial district of Kimberley, was visited in August 2005 in order to determine whether fossils or any rock of singular stratigraphic or scientific importance is present. On the farm conglomerate, gravel and sand overlie amygdaloidal Ventersdorp Lava. No fossils or any rock worthy of protection were found.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE FARM

The farm is a small four-sided piece of ground of 1.50 hectares (Fig. 1). Map Sheet 2824 BC WINDSORTON.

It lies 2 km east of the Vaal River on an old land surface just higher than the upper terrace of the Vaal. To the east and north the old land surface has been eroded away. Prospecting and mining for alluvial diamonds takes place west of the farm.

3. GEOLOGY

The geology of the farm may be summarized: A flat piece of ground where a layer of unconsolidated sediment overlies Ventersdorp Lava.

Ventersdorp Lava

The rock is an amygdaloidal andesite with an uneven eroded upper surface.

Rooikoppie Conglomerate

The Rooikoppie is a thin matrix-supported conglomerate of resistant pebbles of agate, chert and banded ironstone set in a reddish-brown matrix of sand and clay. This conglomerate which is found over large areas of the Northern Cape, was probably formed by outwash and deflation on extensive plains and pediments.

It is well-known to prospectors and diggers as it is diamondiferous in places.

On the farm the full extent and variations in thickness could not be determined as it is exposed in one abandoned prospecting pit only. A sketch of a north-south across the pit is presented as Figure 2.

In the pit a thin layer of Rooikoppie 15 to 20 cm thick, overlies the Ventersdorp Anmdesite. The Rooikoppie is in turn overlain by

up to 30 cm of sand and gravel. Finally a drape of up to 30 cm of reddish-brown windblown sand covers everything.

The surface slopes almost imperceptibly towards the east due to sheet erosion by rainwater. Here two small outcrops of lava can be seen. Of more interest is the strip of deflated gravel and sand with pebbles of agate, chert and banded ironstone occurring as a surface scatter.

THE POSSIBILITY OF FINDING FOSSILS

There is no possibility of finding fossils on the farm for the following reasons:

Ventersdorp Andesite:

Stromatolites cannot occur in lava.

Unconsolidated cover sediments:

Because of the long exposure of the Rooikoppie to the elements over many thousands of years, bone and plants which may have been present originally, would have been fragmented and weathered away long ago.

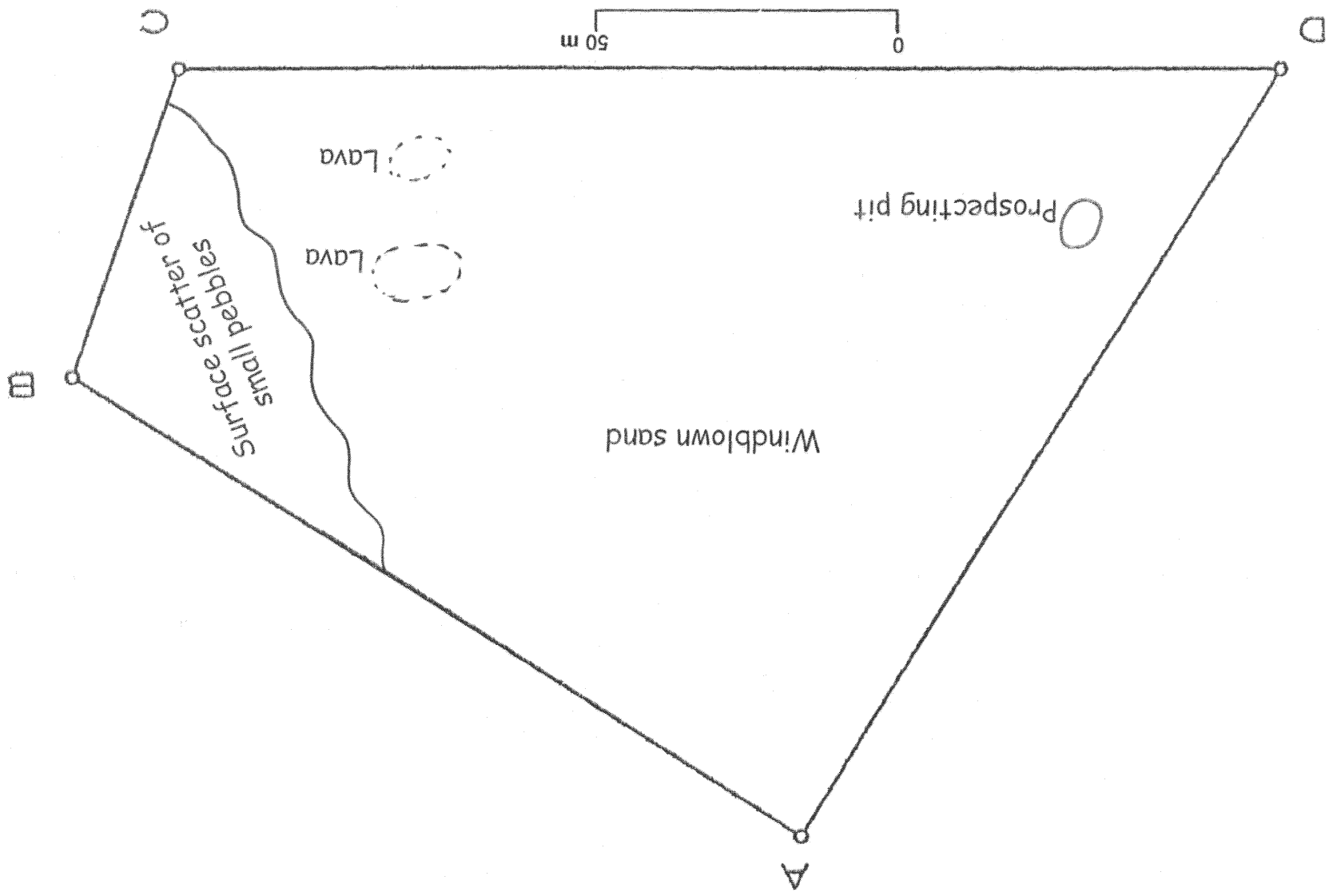


Fig. 1 The geology of the farm.

Fig. 2 A north-south section across the prospecting pit

