BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT FOR THE APPLICATION OF A PROSPECTING RIGHT SITUATED ON THE REMAINING EXTENT OF THE FARM BERLYN 1580, IN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF BOSHOF

FOR

ENGEDI EMPOWERMENT HOLDINGS (Pty) Ltd

DMR REF. NO. FS 10567 EM

Compiled by: **Mundy Holdings (PTY) LTD**

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mineral resources

Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

AND

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT

SUBMITTED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 AND THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL WASTE ACT, 2008 IN RESPECT OF LISTED ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE BEEN TRIGGERED BY APPLICATIONS IN TERMS OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (MPRDA) (AS AMENDED).

NAME OF APPLICANT: ENGEDI EMPOWERMENT HOLDINGS (Pty) Ltd
REFERENCE NUMBER: FS 10567 EM
PROJECT NAME: REMAINING PORTION OF THE FARM BERLYN 1580

DATE: 19 March 2020
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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

DMR	:	Department of Mineral Resources
DRPW	:	Department of Roads and Public Works
DWS	:	Department of Water and Sanitation
ECO	:	Environmental Control Official
EIA	:	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	:	Environmental Management Programme
FS	:	Free State
IAPs	:	Interested and Affected Parties
LOM	:	Life of Mine
MPRDA	:	Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act
NEMA	:	National Environmental Management Act
SAHRA	:	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAPS	:	South African Police Services

1.1 IMPORTANT NOTICE

In terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002, as amended), the Minister must grant a mining or mining right if among other the mining "will not result in unacceptable pollution, ecological degradation or damage to the environment".

Unless an Environmental Authorization can be granted following the evaluation of an Environmental Impact Assessment and an Environmental Management Program report in term so of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA), it cannot be concluded that the said activities will not result in unacceptable pollution, ecological degradation or damage to the environment.

In terms of section 16(3) (b) of the EIA Regulations, 2014, any report submitted as part of an application must be prepared in a format that may be determined by the Competent Authority and in terms of section 17(1) (c) the Competent Authority must check whether the application has taken into account any minimum requirements applicable or instructions or guidance provided by the Competent Authority to the submission of applications.

It is therefore an instruction that the prescribed reports required in respect of applications for an environmental authorization for listed activities triggered by an application for a right or a permit submitted in the exact format of, and provide all information required in terms of, this template. Furthermore, please be advised that failure to submit the information required in the format provided in this template will be regarded as a failure to meet the requirements of the Regulation and will lead to the Environmental Authorization being refused.

It is furthermore an instruction that the Environmental Assessment Practitioner must process and interpret his/her research and analysis and use the findings thereof to compile the information required herein. (Unprocessed supporting information may be attached as appendices). The EAP must ensure that the information required is placed correctly in the relevant sections of the Report, in the order, and under the provided headings as set out below, and ensure that the report is not cluttered with un-interpreted information and that it unambiguously represents the interpretation of the applicant.

1.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The objective of the basic assessment process is to, through a consultative process

(a) Determine the policy and legislative context within which the proposed activity is located and how the activity complies with and responds to the policy and legislative context;

(b) Identify the alternatives considered, including the activity, location, and technology alternatives;

(c) Describe the need and desirability of the proposed alternatives;

(d) Through the undertaking of an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts which focused on determining the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage, and cultural sensitivity of the sites and locations within the sites and the risk of impact of the proposed activity and technology alternatives on these aspects to determine:

i. The nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration, and probability of the impacts occurring to; and

ii. The degree to which these impacts –

    a. Can be reversed

    b. May cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and

    c. Can be managed, avoided or mitigated;

(e) Through a ranking of the site sensitivities and possible impacts the activity and technology alternatives will impose on the sites and location identified through the life of the activity to –

i. Identify and motivate a preferred site, activity and technology alternative;

ii. Identify suitable measures to manage, avoid or mitigate identified impacts; and

iii. Identify residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

PROJECT DETAILS

Name of Project:	Remaining extent of the Farm Berlyn 1580
Prospecting right:	FS 10567 EM
Name of Applicant:	Engedi Empowerment Holdings (Pty) Ltd
Responsible person:	Tshimangadzo Mulaudzi
Physical Address:	15 Barnes Street, Westdene, Bloemfontein, Free State, 9301
Postal Address:	P.O. Box 29567, Danhof, Danhof, Free State
Telephone:	051 430 1748

Environmental Consultant (EAP):	Mr. Muneiwa Rakhalaru
Responsible Person:	Mr. Muneiwa Rakhalaru
Physical Address:	15 Barnes Street, Westdene, Bloemfontein, Free State, 9301
Postal Address:	P.O. Box 29567, Danhof, Danhof, Free State
Telephone:	084 880 9177
Fax:	086 556 2568
E-mail:	muneiwac@gmail.com
Expertise of EAP:	Refer to Part A (3) (a) (ii) on the expertise of EAP

PART A

SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT AND BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

1.3 Contact details of

a) Details of

i. Details of the EAP

Name of the Practitioner: Mr. Muneiwa Rakhalaru

Tel No.: 084 880 9177

Fax No.: 086 556 2568

Email address: muneiwac@gmail.com

ii. Expertise of the EAP

1) **The qualifications of the EAP** (with evidence)

Muneiwa Rakhalaru holds an Honours Degree in Mining and Environmental Geology from the University of Venda.

2) **Summary of the EAP's past experience** (in carrying out the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure)

Muneiwa Rakhalaru has been carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure since 2015. In 2012, he joined a large mining consulting company in Kimberly called Breeze Court Investments 47 (Pty) Ltd (Geologist and Mining Consulting firm). This is where Mr Rakhalaru acquired in-depth experience and know how in the mining consulting business by assisting the large to small scale mining companies to obtain prospecting right, mining rights, prospecting rights, technical co-operate permits, reconnaissance permits, exploration rights, production rights, integrated water use license, and environmental authorisation among other licenses. Rakhalaru has five years working experience in environmental management, geology and public participation process.

b) Location of the overall Activity

Farm name:	Remaining extent of the farm Berlyn 1580
Application area (Ha):	5 Hectares
Magisterial district:	Boshof
Distance and direction from nearest town:	Approximately 48.38 North East of Boshof
21 digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion:	F00400000000158000000

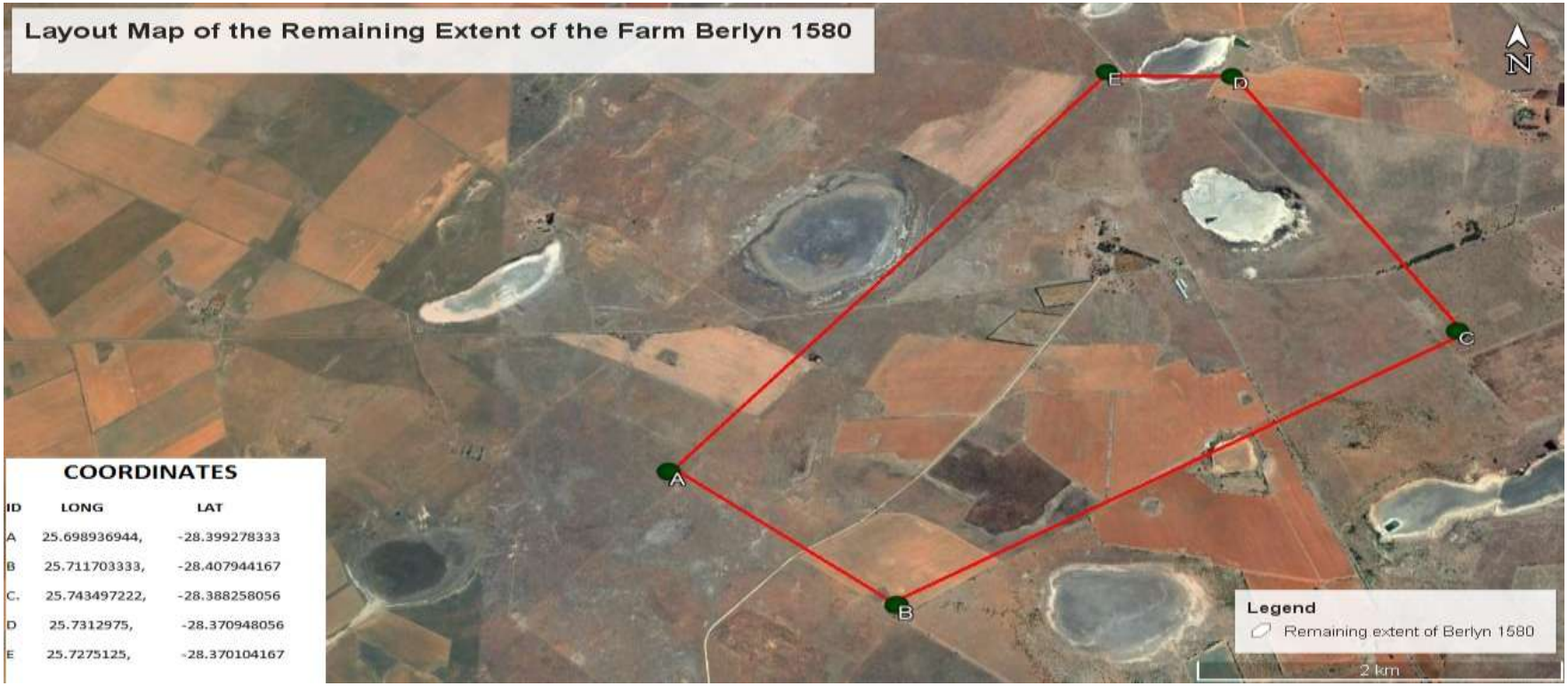
c) Locality map

(show nearest town, scale not smaller than 1:250 000)

d) Description of the scope of the proposed overall activity

(Provide a plan drawn to a scale acceptable to the competent authority but not less than 1: 10 000 that shows the location, and area (hectares) of all the aforesaid main and listed activities, and infrastructure to be placed on site)

The activity is for the prospecting right which will involve the mining of salt and lithium at the proposed area.



e) Listed and specified activities

NAME OF ACTIVITY **E.g. for mining** – excavation, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, loading, hauling and transport, water supply dams and pitting and trenching, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, **etc.**)	**Aerial extent of the Activity (Ha or m^2)**	**LISTED ACTIVITY (**Mark with an **X** where applicable or affected**)**	**APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE (*GNR 324, GNR 325 OR GNR 327)***
Prospecting	900 Ha	X	Listing Notice 1, Activity No. 21
Stock piles	60 Ha	X	Listing Notice 1, Activity No. 21
Loading, hauling, and transport		X	Listing Notice 1 Activity No. 21
Access road	0.9Ha	X	Listing Notice 1, Activity No. 21
Waste Dumps	10 Ha	X	Listing Notice 1 Activity No. 21
Drilling	850 Ha	X	Listing Notice 1 Activity No. 21
Offices, Ablution	0.8 Ha		

i. Description of the activities to be undertaken

(Describe Methodology or technology to be employed, including the type of commodity to be prospected/mined and for a linear activity, a description of the route of the activity)

The activity is for the prospecting right, which will involve the mining of salt and lithium. Drilling of salar brine deposits and then the brine is taken to evaporation ponds. Once the brine in the evaporation ponds has reached ideal lithium concentration, the brine is pumped to a lithium extraction facility.

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES USED TO COMPILE THE REPORT (a description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is proposed including an identification of all legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning frameworks and instruments that are applicable to this activity and are to be considered in the assessment process)	**REFERENCE WHERE APPLIED**	**HOW DOES THIS DEVELOPMENT COMPLY WITH AND RESPOND TO THE LEGISLATION AND POLICY CONTEXT.** (E.g. in terms of the National Water Act a Water Use License has/has not been applied for)
National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), No. 107 of 1998, as amended	Section 24	In terms of the National Environmental Management Act, an application for an Environmental Authorisation has been applied for.
Regulation 982. National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998): Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014	Regulation 19	In terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations a Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) were prepared to submit to the competent authority.
Regulation 983. National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998): Listing notice 1: List of activities and competent authorities identified in terms of sections 24(2) and 24D	Regulation 20	In terms of NEMA EIA Regulations R.983, Listing notice 1, the activity triggers regulation 21 which refers to a prospecting right application and therefore needs an Environmental Authorizations to proceed as well as follow procedures as prescribed in regulation 19 of R.982 (EIA Regulations, 2014).
Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No. 28 of 2002)	Section 27	In terms of the MPRDA, any person who wishes to apply for a prospecting right must lodge the application in the prescribed manner.
Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Amendment Act (Act No. 49 of 2008)	Section 23	In terms of the MPRDA, any person who wishes to apply for a prospecting right must simultaneously apply for an environmental authorisation and must lodge the application to requirements contemplated by competent authority.

f) Need and desirability of the proposed activities

(*Motivate the need and desirability of the proposed development including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location*)

The need for the proposed development is of paramount importance as it is going to assist the Tokologo local community in terms of poverty alleviation through job creation, black economic empowerment in terms of the mining charter which will contribute to the nation's visions of job creation.

g) Motivation for the overall preferred site, activities and technology alternative

The proposed mining site is preferred because:

1. It contains the right quality of salt and lithium bearing material required for the recovering of salt and lithium;
2. The mining site still has good high grade salt and lithium;
3. The site is close to the processing plant, thus minimizing transportation costs; and
4. The area was cleared for previous mine support structures, hence preferred than opening a new area which could entail cutting down some trees.
5. There won't be a need to start excavating on virgin ground since the recovering will only be focused on the material along the historic rail line skeletons.

h) Full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred alternatives within the site

NB!!! – This section is about the determination of the specific site layout and the location of infrastructure and activities on site, having taken into consideration the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and the consideration of alternatives to the initially proposed site layout.

i. Details of the development footprint alternatives considered.

With reference to the site plan provided below and the location of the individual activities on site, provide details of the alternatives considered with respect to:

a. The property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity;

b. The type of activity to be undertaken;

c. The design or layout of the activity;

d. The technology to be used in the activity;

e. The operational aspects of the activity; and

f. The option of not implementing the activity

No alternatives are applicable to this project since the salt and lithium is contained in the proposed area. Locating the development to another area will result in the salt and lithium possibly not being found and the economy and society not benefitting from proposed mining activity.

ii. **Details of the Public Participation Process Followed**

(Describe the process undertaken to consult interested and affected parties including public meetings and one on one consultation. NB the affected parties must be specifically consulted regardless of whether or not they attend public meetings. Information to be provided to affected parties must include sufficient detail of the intended operation to enable them to assess what impact the activities will have on them or on the use of their land).

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 mining or mining, on land occupied by such members or part of the community.

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

- Host Communities
- Landowners (Traditional and Title Deed owners)
- Traditional Authority
- Land Claimants
- Lawful land occupier
- The Department of Land Affairs,
- Any other person (including on adjacent and non-adjacent properties) whose socio-economic conditions may be directly affected by the proposed mining or mining operation
- The Metropolitan Municipality,
- 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.

The following I&APs were contacted:

- Land owner
- Free State Department of Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development;
- Chief Director: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (Free State);
- Lejweleputswa District Municipality – Municipal Office;
- Tokologo local municipality- Municipal office;
- Department of Water and Sanitation;
- Other relevant parties or departments.

The identified I&APs were provided with information regarding the applied proposed mining. The final location of the planned excavations will be decided in consultation with the landowners during mining. All comments from the identified I&APs will be noted and taken into consideration.

After the directly affected land owner has been identified, these parties were consulted per email or personally (whichever method is most convenient for the party concerned).

The public participation process mainly comprises engagement with Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and is of utmost importance in any environmental assessment process. The public participation process, *inter alia*, involves the following:

- Inform, raise awareness, educate and increase understanding of a broad range of environmental issues that might be arise with the proposed extension in the size of mining operation.
- Establish lines of communication between stakeholders, I&APs and the project team.
- Provide opportunity to all parties for the exchange of information and expression of views and concerns.
- Obtain contributions of stakeholders and I&APs and ensure that all views, issues, concerns and queries raised are fully documented.
- Identify all the significant issues associated with the proposed extension of project

Mundy Holdings (Pty) Ltd was appointed by **Engedi Empowerment Holdings (Pty) Ltd** as the independent consultant to conduct the public participation process as part of the Basic Assessment Report and Environmental Management Programme Report. As stipulated in Section 27 (5) (b) of the MPRDA (Act 28 of 2002) as amended by the MPRDA (Act 49 of 2008) and Regulations, Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) need to be notified and consulted with, as part of a prospecting right application and extension thereof.

The public participation process aims to provide I&APs with objective information in order to assist them to:

- Raise issues of concern and make suggestions for enhanced benefits;
- Contribute local knowledge and experience;
- Verify that their issues have been captured;
- Verify that their issues have been considered; and
- Comment on the findings of the EMP.

An email explaining the project and the background information will be sent to all other I&APs introducing the project. Specifically, the Free State Department of Mineral Resources responded that **Mundy Holdings (Pty) Ltd** does not need to send them any information as the BAR and EMPr will be provided to them from the DMR once the BAR and EMPr is submitted.

The draft BAR and EMPr was made available for all the registered I&APs. The draft BAR and EMPr was made available to inform the I&APs of the activities, background information of the area, the possible impacts and mitigation measures and other relevant information, and to request input and comment on it.

1.4 THE ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES ASSOCIATED WITH THE ALTERNATIVES

(The environmental attributed described must include socio-economic, social, heritage, cultural, geographical, physical and biological aspects).

a) Type of environment affected by the proposed activity

(Its current geographical, physical, biological, socio-economic, and cultural character)

1.4.1 Baseline Environment

Location

The Tokologo Local Municipality is a Category B municipality located within the Lejweleputswa District in the western Free State Province. It is bordered by the North West Province in the north, the Xhariep District in the south, Tswelopele and Masilonyana in the east, and the Northern Cape Province in the west. It is one of five municipalities in the district, making up almost a third of its geographical area.

Boshof (the capital town) is situated in the centre, Dealesville is further east, and Hertzogville is situated in the north of the municipal area. Tokologo is a Setswana word meaning ‘freedom', emanating from the relentless struggle of the oppressed people, culminating in their freedom on 27 April 1994.

Climate

Boshof's climate is a local steppe climate. During the year, there is little rainfall in Boshof. This location is classified as BSk by Köppen and Geiger. In Boshof, the average annual temperature is 17.1 °C. Precipitation here is about 450 mm per year. Precipitation is the lowest in June, with an average of 6 mm. Most precipitation falls in February, with an average of 70 mm.

Topography and Elevation

The regional topographical setting of the study area is classified as *Plains and Pans.* The site is located in a relatively flat/plain area with a slight rise in slope towards the south-west. The highest point is located in the south-western section of the site at an elevation of approximately 1253 m above mean sea level (mamasl), with the lowest point occurring in the north-east at an elevation of approximately 1250 mamsl.

Geology and Soils

According to available geological information the study area is underlain by shale of the Ecca Group, Karoo Sequence with dolerite intrusions. The study area does not reflect any risk for the formation of sinkholes or subsidence caused by the presence of water-soluble rocks (dolomite or limestone). This must still be confirmed by the engineering geologist/civil engineer. The site is covered by red-yellow apedal, freely drained soils; red, high base status, > 300 mm deep (no dunes).

2.4.1 Biological Environment

Vegetation

This vegetation type is described as follows: “Grasslands are dominated by a single layer of grasses. The amount of cover depends on rainfall and the degree of grazing. Trees are absent, except in a few localized habitats. Geophytes are often abundant. Frosts, fire and grazing maintain the grass dominance and prevent the establishment of trees. There are two categories of grass plants: sweet grasses have lower fibre content, maintain their nutrients in the leaves in winter and are therefore palatable to stock. Sour grasses have higher fibre content and tend to withdraw their nutrients from the leaves during winter so that they are unpalatable to stock.

At higher rainfall and on more acidic soils, sour grasses prevail, with 625 mm per year taken as the level at which unpalatable grasses predominate. C4 grasses dominate throughout the biome, except at the highest altitudes where C3 grasses become prominent. It is expected due to the altitude that C4 grasses will be the dominant vegetation on this site. Grass plants tolerate grazing, fire, and even mowing, well: most produce new stems readily, using a wide variety of strategies. Overgrazing tends to increase the proportion of pioneer, creeping and annual grasses, and it is in the transition zones between sweet and sour grass dominance that careful management is required to maintain the abundance of sweet grasses.

The Grassland Biome is the mainstay of dairy, beef and wool production in South Africa. Pastures may be augmented in wetter areas by the addition of legumes and sweet grasses. The Grassland Biome is also the cornerstone of the maize crop, and many grassland types have been converted to this crop. Sorghum, wheat and sunflowers are also farmed on a smaller scale.

Mammals

In the Boshof area, three very different natural habitats converge: grassland, Karoo and Kalahari bushveld. Therefore, the land is suitable to accommodate a wide variety of species of game. Apart from endemic small mammals, one find springbok, blesbok, reedbuck, redbuck, eland, gemsbok, kudu, rhebuck, zebra, buffalo, deer, warthog, blue- and black wildebeest, red hartebeest, ostrich, bontebok, oribi, tsessebe, nyala and lechwe (roan waterbuck) on various farms - even rhino, giraffe, camel, lions and white lions are found on some of these farms. Some farmers stock game to complement their stock farming.

Birds

If your passion is game or bird watching, most of these farms will accommodate your every wish, as the Boshof district can also boast with a very unique bird list of almost 200 different species of birds. Boshof is also visited every year by large numbers of lesser and Rock Kestrels. A large variety of raptors, including the Lappet-faced Vulture, White-backed Vulture, Cape Vulture, Martial Eagle and Verreaux's Eagle are endemic to the region. There are even the rare visitors to the region: Red-billed Oxpeckers, Common Redstart and Blue Crane.

Conservation areas

There are currently no formally protected areas within close proximity of the proposed mining site.

3.4.1 Surface water

Catchments

Harts River

The Harts River is a northern tributary of the Vaal River, which in turn is the largest tributary of the Orange River (also known as the Gariep River, the largest river in South Africa). Its source is in the North West Province, but the greater part of its basin is located in the Northern Cape Province, which it enters a few kilometers downstream from the Taung Dam.

The Harts forms a natural boundary for the Ghaap Plateau, located between the Harts River and the Kuruman Hills.

Molopo River

The Molopo River is one of the main rivers in Southern Africa. It has a length of approximately 960 kilometers and a catchment area of 367,201 km^2 with Botswana, Namibia and South Africa sharing roughly about a third of the basin each.

Its source is between Groot Marico and Lichtenburg and the river generally flows first to the west, and then to the southwest from its source. In its middle course the Molopo River forms a significant section of the border between Botswana and South Africa.

River flow is intermittent and when it flows, its water flows very slowly owing to a gradient of only 0.76 m/km. Floods are rare because the vast sandveld areas of the Kalahari Desert on the Namibian side of its basin absorb all water from the seasonal rains.

Vaal River

Vaal River is the largest tributary of the Orange River in South Africa. The river has its source near Breyten in Mpumalanga province, east of Johannesburg and about 30 kilometres (19 mi) north of Ermelo and only about 240 kilometres (150 mi) from the Indian Ocean. It then flows westwards to its conjunction with the Orange River southwest of Kimberley in the Northern Cape. It is 1,120 kilometres (700 mi) long, and forms the border between Mpumalanga, Gauteng and North West Province on its north bank, and the Free State on its south.

It is the third largest river in South Africa after the Orange River (2200 km long) and the Limpopo River (1750 km long) and was established as the main source of water for the great Witwatersrand area after the gold rush during the 19th century. The Vaal Dam lies on the Vaal River in Deneysville just south of the border between Gauteng and the Free State.

Water Management Area

Lower Vaal Water Management Area.

Rivers and dams

Harts River, Molopo River and Vaal River.

Spitskop Dam Harts River and Vaalharts Storage Weir Vaal River.

4.4.1 Socio-economic setting

Most commercial and industrial activities are situated in Boshof and Kimberley. Primary activities in Boshof are restricted to agriculture which includes livestock, farming, game farming and crop farming the commercial sector mainly consists of service provision to the agricultural community in hinterland.

Population (2011)

Total	8,509
Density	92.78/km²

Race

Population group		Percentage
Black African	6,679	78.5%
Coloured	890	10.5%
Asian	38	0.4%
White	862	10.1%
Other	40	0.5%

Language

First language		Percentage
Sesotho	343	4.2%
Afrikaans	2,241	28.7%
isiXhosa	300	3.8%
English	137	1.8%
Tswana	4,526	58%
Zulu	67	0.9%
Northern Sotho	8	0.1%
Tsonga	7	0.09%
Venda	10	0.1%
Southern Ndebele	107	1.4%
Sign Language	16	0.2%
Other	43	0.6%

Gender composition

Gender	Population	Percentage
Female	3,882	45.6%

Male	4,627	54.4%

Education

According to the 2011census, Tokologo Local Municipality has a total population of 28 986, of which 84, 5% is African Black, 9, 9% is white, with the other population groups making up the remaining 5, 6%. Of those aged 20 years and older, 6, 6% have completed primary school, 27, 3% have some secondary education, 17, 8% have completed matric and 5, 1% have some form of higher education.

Since 1996 to 2011 people attaining matric certificates income from 5.4% in 1996 to 12.6% in 2011. As for higher education levels, there was a decrease in number of people who attained higher education level certificates from 1996 to 2001 from 2.2% to 1.8% whereas there was an increase from 1.8% to 3.4% in 2001 and 2011.

Poverty and inequality

Inequality

The following table shows the levels of inequality *within* each racial group, as well as the overall population in Tokologo:

Gini Co-efficient for Tokologo population

Year	Blacks	Whites	Coloureds	Overall
1996	0.45	0.56	0.36	0.60
2001	0.56	0.56	0.45	0.62
2004	0.61	0.56	0.48	0.64

The Gini-coefficients (where a value of 1 equals perfect inequality and a value of zero perfect equality) reflect a sharp and steady increase for the PDI element of the populace over the 1996 to 2004 timeframe. Although the value for Whites remained static it can be seen that overall income inequality is steadily increasing.

Employment

9122 people are economically active (employed or unemployed but looking for work), and of these 27, 4% are unemployed. Of the 4647economically active youth (15 – 34 years) in the area,

35, 8% are unemployed. The unemployment rate increased from 22.5% in 1996 to 27.0% in 2001 (DBSA 2005:164). This was a much lower increase than was reported for the rest of the province's municipalities and the 2001 figure of 27.0% is indeed the lowest figure for the province.

Oddly enough, given the relatively high employment rate, the Real Gross Value-Added (GVA) for 2003 of R2 785 per capita is easily the lowest in the province – the next lowest being Phumelela at R3 528. Tokologo Real Gross Value actually *decreased* from 1996 when it stood at R2 979. The average growth in Real Gross Value between 1996 and 2003 stands at 0.5%. Nominal Real Gross Value for 2003 stood at R162-million which was extremely low, being a little over half of the next lowest (Phumelela at R303-million) and a mere 0.3% of the provincial total of R53-billion.

Income

Income and expenditure patterns

According to the 1996 census, 22.7% of households had an income of less than R2400 per annum. The percentage of households with real income below R6 000 p.a. (at constant 1996 prices) decreased from 61.4% in 1996 to 58.4% in 2001. (The nominal value for 2001 would have been R8 300). This should be interpreted in the light of the 36% increase in the number of households during this period so the *actual* number of households involved increased from 4064 to 5234 (DBSA 2005:164).

b) Description of the current land uses

Agricultural and mining.

c) Description of specific environmental features and infrastructure on the site

Mining and Agriculture. Vegetation also available for grazing.

d) Environmental and current land use map

(Show all environmental and current land use features)

Mining and intensive agricultural land, which has been cultivated for decades.

iii. **Impacts and risks identified including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of impacts, including the degree to which these impacts**

(Provide a list of the potential impacts identified of the activities described in the initial site layout that will be undertaken, as informed by both the typical known impact of such activities, and as informed by the consultations with affected parties together with the significance, probability, and duration of these impacts. Please indicate the extent to which they can be reversed, the extent to which they may cause irreplaceable loss of resources and can be avoided, managed or mitigated).

Potential impact of each main activity in each phase, and corresponding significance assessment

No	Activity	impact	Duration	intensity	Probability	Significance Rating	
1	Site Preparation	Loss of vegetation	3	5	10	80	High
		Habitat Destruction	3	5	10	80	High
		Visual scarring	3	4	8	56	Medium
		Soil erosion	3	4	6	42	Low
2	Excavations	Dust emissions	2	5	8	56	Medium
		Surface disturbances	4	4	10	80	high
		Drainage interruption	4	4	10	80	high
		Slope	4	3	3	42	low

		instability					
		Noise	2.5	5	10	75	high
		Visual Scarring	3	4	8	56	mediu m
		Soil erosion	3	4	6	42	low
4	Stockpiles	Dust	2	5	8	56	mediu m
		Surface disturbances	3	5	10	80	high
		Drainage disruption	2.5	5	10	75	high
4	Loading, Hauling and transportation	Dust	2	5	10	70	mediu m
		Increased risk of accidents	2	4	4	16	low
		Noise	2.5	5	10	75	high
		Soil contaminatio n from oil/fuel leaks	3	3	6	36	low

- **Potential cumulative impacts**

Since they are other mining company around, the cumulative impact will be noise and dust.

- **Potential impact on heritage resources**

No heritage sites which may be present on the site may be disturbed and/or damaged during mining.

- **Potential impacts on communities, individuals or competing land uses in close proximity**

(If no such impacts are identified this must be specifically stated together with a clear explanation why this is not the case.)

Expectations could be created that numerous job and business opportunities will become available during mining. All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) need to be informed throughout the Mining.

- **Confirmation that the list of potential impacts has been compiled with the participation of the landowner and interested and affected parties**

The draft BAR and EMPr was made available to the interested and affected parties for comment and input. The list of potential impacts was included in the draft BAR and EMPr.

- **Confirmation of specialis**t **report appended**

(Refer to guideline)

No specialist studies were conducted for this BAR and EMPr. The baseline information contained herein is based on a desktop study and one site visit.

iv. **Methodology used in determining and ranking nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks;**

(Describe how the significance, probability, and duration of the aforesaid identified impacts that were identified through the consultation process was determined in order to decide the extent to which they initial site layout needs revision).

Criteria of assigning significance to potential impacts

The significance of the impacts was determined through the consideration of the following criteria:

Probability:	Provides a description of the likelihood/probability of the impact occurring
Extent:	Describes the spatial scale over which the impact will be experienced
Duration:	The period over which the impact will be experienced
Intensity:	The degree/order of magnitude/severity to which the impact affects the health and welfare of humans and the environment

Significance:	Overall significance of the impact on components of the affected environment and whether it is a negative or positive impact

The impacts were individually described and assessed using the criteria drawn from the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, published by the DEA in terms of the NEMA (Act 107 of 1998).

The significance of each impact is assessed using the following formula (before and after mitigation):

Significance Point (SP) = (Probability + Extent + Duration) x Intensity

The maximum value is 150 SP. The impact significance will then be rated as follows:

SP > 75	Indicates **high** environmental significance	An impact that could influence the decision about whether or not to proceed with the project regardless of any possible mitigation.
SP 30 – 75	Indicates **moderate** environmental significance	An impact or benefit which is sufficiently important to require management and which could have an influence on the decision unless it is mitigated.
SP < 30	Indicates **low** environmental significance	Impacts with little real effect and which should not have an influence on or require modification of the project design.
+	Positive impact	An impact that is likely to result in positive consequences/effects.

Probability (P)		
None (N)	1	The possibility of the impact occurring in none, due either to the circumstances, design or experience (0%).
Possible (P)	2	The possibility of the impact occurring is very low, due either to the circumstances, design or experience (25%).
Likely (L)	3	There is a possibility that the impact will occur to the extent that provisions must therefore be made (50%).

Highly likely (H)	4	It is most likely that the impacts will occur at some stage of the development and plans must be drawn up before carrying out the activity (75%).
Definite (D)	5	The impact will take place regardless of any prevention plans, and only mitigation actions or contingency plans to contain the effect can be relied on (100%).
Extent (E)		
Footprint (F)	1	The impact area extends only as far as the activity which occurs within the total site area.
Site (S)	2	The impact could affect the whole site or a significant portion of the site.
Regional (R)	3	The impact could affect the area including the neighbouring farms, the transport route and/or the adjoining towns.
National (N)	4	The impact could have an effect that expands throughout the country.
International (I)	5	Where the impact has international ramifications that extend beyond the boundaries of the country.
Duration (D)		
The period over which the impact will be experienced		
Temporary (T)	1	0 – 3 years (or confined to the construction period).
Short term (S)	2	3 – 10 years (or confined to the construction and part of the operational period).
Medium term (M)	3	10 – 15 years (or confined to the construction and whole operational period).
Long term (L)	4	For the whole life of mine (including closure and rehabilitation period).
Permanent (P)	5	Beyond the anticipated lifetime of the project.

Intensity (I)		
Insignificant (I)	2	Will have a no or very little impact on the health and welfare of humans and environment
Low (L)	4	Will have a slight impact on the health and welfare of humans and environment
Moderate (M)	6	Will have a moderate impact on the health and welfare of humans and environment
High (H)	8	Will have a significant impact on the health and welfare of humans and the environment
Very high/ don't know (V)	10	Will have a severe impact on the health and welfare of humans and the environment

v. **Summary of the positive and negative impacts and risks of the proposed activity and identified alternatives;**

No alternatives were considered. The summary of identified positive and negative risks is as follows.

Negative Impacts:

- Visual Impacts
- Noise Impacts
- Air Quality Deterioration
- Disruption of surface drainage
- Destruction of flora and loss of habitat
- Loss of soil and agricultural potential
- Water pollution
- Erosion
- Safety and Security Impacts
- Land Degradation

Positive impacts:

- Creation of employment opportunities
- Training and skills development opportunities

e) The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and the level of risk

(With regard to the issues and concerns raised by affected parties provide a list of the issues raised and an assessment/discussion of the mitigations or site layout alternatives available to accommodate or address their concerns, together with an assessment of the impacts or risks associated with the mitigation or alternatives considered).

MANAGING SOIL IMPACTS

These measures are targeted at managing soil erosion, soil contamination, compaction of soil and removal of topsoil

- The area that is stripped of vegetation should be kept to an absolute minimum
- Contractor shall at all times carefully consider what machinery is appropriate to the task while minimizing the extent of environmental damage and unnecessary movements should be prohibited
- The topsoil, including the existing grass cover is to be shallowly ripped (only the depth of the topsoil) before removal. This is to ensure that organic plant material, and the natural seed base is included in the stripping process. The soil is to be stored and the soil stockpiles shall not be higher than 2 m or stored for a period longer than one year. The slopes of soil stockpiles shall not be steeper than 1 vertical to 2.5 horizontal.
- Topsoil shall be stored separately from subsoil and other overburden material.
- No vehicles shall be allowed access onto the stockpiles after they have been placed.
- Stockpiles shall not be allowed to become contaminated with oil, diesel, petrol, garbage or any other material, which may inhibit the later growth of vegetation.
- The contractor shall apply soil conservation measures to the stockpiles to prevent erosion.

- Ensure regular maintenance of equipment to prevent diesel and hydraulic spillages.
- Where possible ensure low work surface gradients so that run-off flows at a controlled rate so as to minimize channeling and soil erosion during high rainfall.
- At the end of operations, all disturbed areas shall be re-vegetated

LOSS OF VEGETATION

- No protected species must be removed without a permit. A final walkthrough must be done by an ecologist to ensure that the areas where vegetation is to be cleared do not have protected species.
- Clearance of vegetation should be restricted to the absolute minimum required to facilitate access and undertake proposed mining activities. Disturbance of topsoil and vegetation rootstock must be minimized as far as possible.
- Any declared category 1 invasive species identified should be cleared.
- Rehabilitation strategies following operational activities must ensure that appropriate indigenous plant species are used and should be done as per rehabilitation plan.

DUST AND VEHICLE FUMES

- Avoid unnecessary excessive vehicle movement.
- Limit vehicle speeds on unsurfaced roads.
- Rehabilitate disturbed areas with vegetation as soon as operation is completed.
- Maintain equipment and vehicles in good working order to avoid excessive emissions.
- Proposed mining working floors should be sprayed with water from time to time to reduce dust emission during operations.
- Use rubber curtains/other material to limit dust during screening should be considered.
- Spray roads, material stockpiles and screening areas with water if dust becomes

problematic.

- No fires should be allowed on the proposed mining site.

WASTE DISPOSAL

- All personnel must be instructed to dispose of waste in a proper manner in the correct designated areas.
- Suitable receptacles shall be available at all times and conveniently placed for the disposal of waste.
- No waste shall under any circumstance be disposed of in the veld. No burning of waste is permitted on site and the proposed mining area should be protected from illegal dumping of waste.
- All used oils, grease or hydraulic fluids shall be placed in appropriate impervious containers and these receptacles will be removed from the site on a regular basis for disposal at a registered or licensed disposal facility or sent for recycling/reuse with a registered facility.
- Spills should be cleaned up immediately by removing the spillage together with the polluted soil and by disposing of them at a recognised facility. In areas where the spills are some, an absorbent agent can be used and the area treated.
- Contaminated materials and residues from machinery maintenance and other sources contaminated with hazardous waste should be stored in proper containers that avoid seepage to ground.
- The reduce, reuse, recycle waste management philosophy will be used where possible.
- Only authorized registered waste disposal contractors should be hired for collection of waste for all waste streams.

SOCIAL IMPACTS

- Effective two-way public disclosure and public consultation should be implemented to allay community perceptions. There should be an opportunity provided for the resolution of grievances or complaints received and recorded

from individuals in the community.

- Community should be adequately informed of activities being done at the proposed mining that are likely to affect them.
- Labour recruitment should occur in a manner that is objective, transparent, and wherever possible, provide opportunities for people from the local area.
- The activities of contractors, consultants, and company employees should be routinely reviewed to ensure good community relations are being maintained. The project proponent should use its influence as employer to encourage responsible behavior among employees.

STABILITY OF EXCAVATIONS

- Excavations shall take place only within the approved demarcated proposed mining area and appropriate barriers should be put as necessary.
- The proposed mining operator shall ensure that a place of work, whether temporary or permanent in or near the excavation has a structure and solidity appropriate to its use is operated, supervised and maintained, so as to withstand the environmental forces anticipated and be safe.
- The proposed mining operator shall ensure that material is not placed, stacked or used at the proposed mining near the edge of any excavation, where it is likely to endanger people at work and equipment or where it is likely to cause collapse of the side of the excavation.
- Excavations should be routinely inspected. If cracks occur in any structure they need to be investigated to ascertain if there is a risk to safety
- Overburden rocks and coarse material shall be placed concurrently in the excavations or stored adjacent to the excavation, if practicable, to be used as backfill material once the mineral or gravel has been excavated.
- An appropriate drainage provisions must be constructed as necessary to accommodate the surface water movement. If the water table is reached during excavations appropriate pumping facilities should be provided.
- Excavated areas should be kept in a safe and stable manner. No unstable block should be present. Reshaping of the proposed mining may need to be done to ensure that this objective is reached. The profiling should be done to match the

surrounding landscape

- The proposed mining should be finished in such a manner that it is self-draining
- Top soil should be put back on the surfaces and the areas re-vegetated.

VISUAL IMPACTS

- The excavated area must serve as a final depositing area for the placement of overburden. Rocks and coarse material removed from the excavation must be dumped into the excavation.
- Once excavation parts that can be filled have been refilled with overburden, rocks and coarse natural materials, the borrow pit shall be profiled with acceptable contours and erosion control measures, the topsoil previously stored shall be returned to its original depth over the area. The profiling shall be done to match the surrounding landscape as far as is reasonable possible.
- The area shall be fertilized if necessary to allow vegetation to establish rapidly. The site shall be seeded with a local or adapted indigenous seed mix in order to propagate the locally or regionally occurring flora.
- If a reasonable assessment indicates that the re-establishment of vegetation is unacceptably slow, there may be need for the soil to be analyzed and any deleterious effects on the soil arising from the borrow pit, be corrected and the area be seeded with an indigenous vegetation seed mix that matches the surrounding flora.

EQUIPMENT USED ON SITE

- Only well-maintained vehicles and equipment should be operated onsite and all machinery should be serviced regularly during the proposed mining operation.
- The maintenance of vehicles and some equipment used for any purpose during the proposed mining operation will take place only in the maintenance workshops which are not located on the excavations. No vehicle may be extensively repaired in any place other than in the maintenance yard
- A maintenance schedule should be prepared in order to ensure that equipment is in is best form so as to no cause unnecessary pollution such as noise, emissions and makes effective use of energy.

- Equipment used in the proposed mining process must be adequately maintained so that during operations it does not spill oil, diesel, fuel, or hydraulic fluid.
- Machinery or equipment used on the proposed mining area must not constitute a pollution hazard. No equipment leaking oil should be used. Drip tray should be used to prevent pollution.

NOISE

- Construction activities required outside normal working hours must be approved by the Project Manager, and where necessary, advance warning provided to adjacent residents.
- Noise levels exceeding 85dB shall only be permitted where approved and with appropriate advanced warning to adjacent residents (minimum of 2 days) being provided.
- Noise that could cause a major disturbance should only be carried out during daylight hours and with advance warning provided as above.
- Adequate ear protection should be provided to employees in noisy areas.
- No amplified music shall be allowed at the site.
- Construction vehicles and plant to be in good working order.

f) Motivation where no alternative sites were considered

No location alternatives are applicable to this project since the salt and lithium is contained in the proposed mining area. Locating the development to another area will result in the salt and lithium not being found and the economy and society not benefitting from future proposed possible mining activities. The proposed site for the proposed mining is located within an area which is already severely disturbed as a result of agricultural activities and previous mining practice compare to the breaking down of a new virgin ground.

g) Statement motivating the alternative development location within the overall site

(Provide a statement motivating the final site layout that is proposed.)

The mining of the site is motivated by the need to improve life of the community of Tokologo Local Municipality, which is currently faced with poverty due to high unemployment rate and through this project poverty will be alleviated. The proposed mining site is preferred as it is situated on the rightful spot for salt and lithium mining reflecting to the previous mining which was taking place thereby.

h) Full description of the process undertaken to identify, assess and rank the impacts and risks of the activity will impose on the preferred site (in respect to the final site layout plan) through the life of the activity including:

(i) a description of all the environmental issues and risks that were identified during the environmental impact assessment process and

(ii) an assessment of the significance of each issue and risk and an indication of the extent to which the issue and risk could be avoided or addressed by the adoption of mitigation measures.)

An activity mapping exercise was conducted for the proposed activity, then potential environmental impacts where identified. The DEA impact assessment matrix was used. The impact with medium to high significance requires mitigation/control measures, the following are the possible impacts the project will have on the environment:

- Dust generated by movement of vehicles from mining site to construction site causing air pollution.
- Noise generated by machinery during salt and lithium mining and vehicles while transporting salt and lithium from mining site to construction site.
- Vegetation destruction due to clearing of the site for mining purposes.
- Ecosystem disturbance due to vegetation clearing.
- Erosion causes by removal of vegetation and stripping of top soil to extract the salt and lithium.
- Visual impact due to mining activities, excavations will be enlarged and machinery around the site will disturb the natural visual landscape.
- Exposure of animals to open excavations filled with water resulting in drowning and death.
- Open excavations a danger to animals falling in and breaking limps.
- Improper disposal of waste resulting in land pollution.
- Fuel and oil leakages causing ground and surface water pollution.

i) Assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk

(This section of the report must consider all the known typical impacts of each of the activities (including those that could or should have been identified by knowledgeable persons) and not only those that were raised by registered and affected parties).

NAME OF ACTIVITY **E.g. For mining –** excavations, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, loading, hauling and transport, water supply dams and pitting and trenching, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, **etc.)**	**POTENTIAL IMPACT** (Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts) (E.g. dusts, noise, drainage surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, groundwater contamination, air pollution etc.)	**ASPECTS AFFECTED**	**PHASE In which impact is anticipated** (e.g. Construction, commissioning, operational, decommissioning, closure, post-closure)	**SIGNIFICANCE** **If not mitigated**	**MITIGATION TYPE** (modify, remedy, control, or stop) through (e.g. noise control measures, storm-water control, dust control, rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc.)	**SIGNIFICANCE** **If mitigated**
Site Establishment activities (fencing, signage, access formation, etc)	Loss of vegetation	Visual character, Land use	Pre-mining	Medium	Remedy through rehabilitation, Limit footprint	Low
	Habitat	Visual	Pre-mining	Medium	Remedy through rehabilitation,	Low

	Destruction	character			Limit footprint	
	Visual scarring	Visual character	Pre-mining	Medium	Remedy through rehabilitation	Low
	Soil erosion	Visual character, Land use	Pre-mining	Medium	Remedy through rehabilitation, Limit footprint, Control through storm water control	Low
Excavation	Dust emissions	Air quality	Operational Phase	Medium	Control through dust control measures	Low
	Drainage disruption	Drainage	Operational Phase	Medium	Control through storm water controls	Low
	Slope instability	Topography	Operational Phase	Low	Control through slope management controls Low	Low
	Noise	Noise	Operational Phase	Low	Control through noise control measures	Low

	Visual Scarring	Visual Character	Operational Phase	Medium	Remedy through rehabilitation of already worked areas	Low
	Soil erosion	Land use	Operational Phase	Low	Remedy through the rehabilitation of already worked areas, Control through slope control, Stop through appropriate storage of topsoil	Low
	Destruction of heritage resource	Heritage issues	Operational Phase	Low	Avoidance	Low
Waste Disposal and Material storage	Soil contamination	Land degradation	Operational Phase	Low	Avoidance	Low
	Water pollution	Water	Operational Phase	Low	Avoidance	Low
	Increased risk of fire	Safety	Operational Phase	Low	Avoidance	Low

Material handling, hauling and transportation	Dust	Air quality	Operational Phase	Low	Control through dust control measures	Low
	Increased risk of accidents	Safety	Operational Phase	Low	Stop through site management protocols	Low
	Noise	Noise	Operational Phase	Low	Control through noise control measures	Low
	Soil contamination from oil/fuel leaks	Land degradation	Operational Phase	Low	Stop through operational control measures e.g. drip trays and use of well serviced machinery	Low
Removal of infrastructure & equipment and re-shaping of proposed mining	Noise	Noise	Decommissioning and closure	Low	Control through noise control measures	Low
	Dust	Air quality	Decommissioning and closure	Low	Control through dust Control measures	Low
	Soil contamination	Land	Decommissioning	Low	Stop through operational	Low

	from oil/fuel	degradation	and closure		Control measures, e.g. drip trays and use of well serviced machinery	
	Disruption of surface drainage	Water movement	Decommissioning and closure	Low	Control through storm water controls, remedy through rehabilitation	Low
Community and labour relations management	Community conflicts and tensions	Community relations	Operational	Low	Control through Site Management protocols	Low
	Increase risk of fire	Fire risk	Operational	Low	Control through Site Management protocols	Low
	Reduced security on area	Safety Issues	Operational	Low	Control through Site Management protocols	
	Improved employment Improved skills	Community relations Community	Operational	Low	Control through Site Management protocols	Low

		relations				

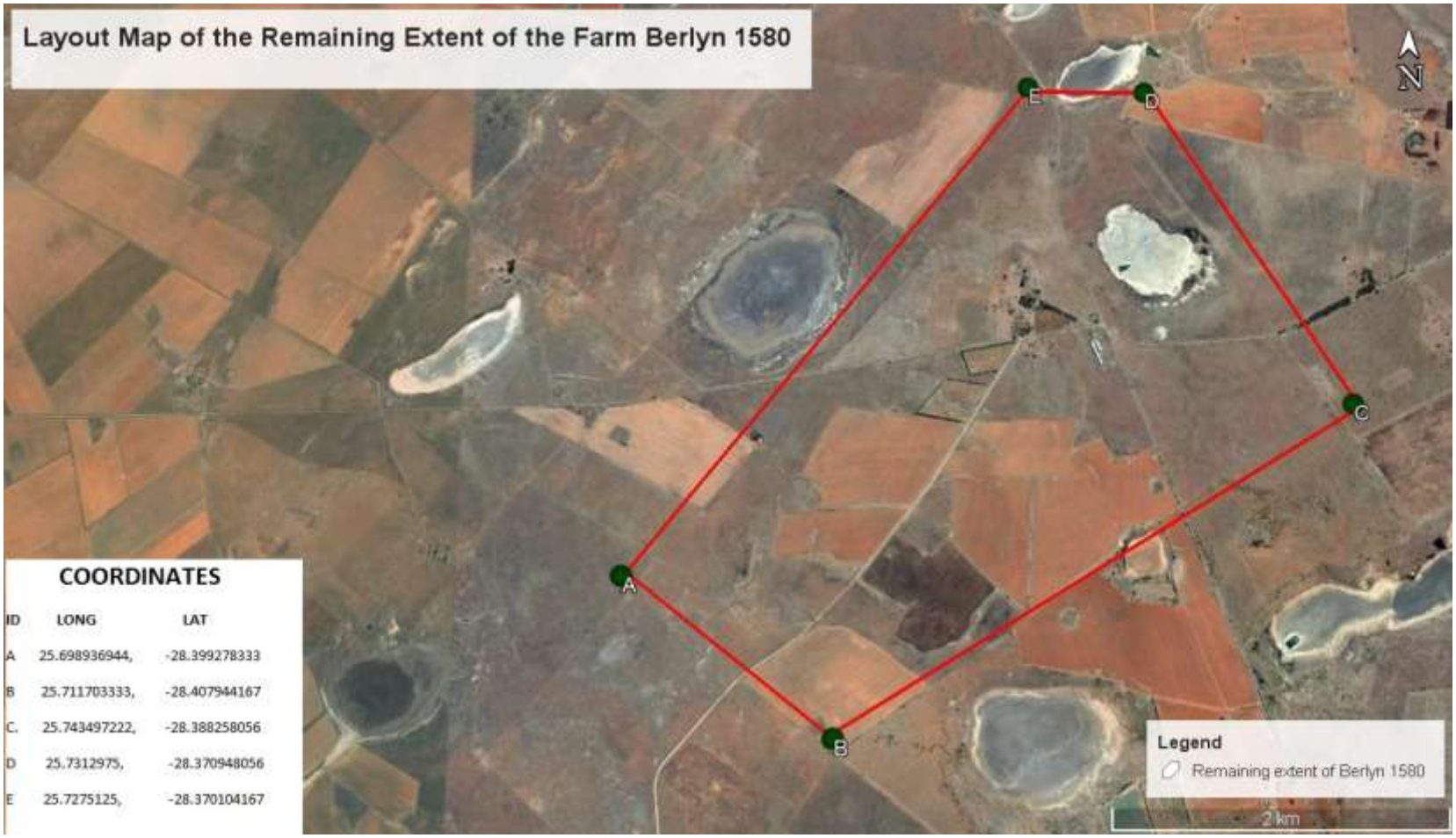
j) Environmental impact statement

i. Summary of the key findings of the environmental impact assessment;

In general, it is recognized that the proposed mining activities has the potential to pose various risks to the environment as well as to the residents or businesses in the surrounding area. Therefore, it is important that these possible risks and key issues are identified during the draft phase of the BAR compilation. These impacts, issues and risks will be addressed in consultation with the I&APs, through an internal process based on similar developments.

ii. Final Site Map

(Provide a map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed overall activity and its associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers) **Attach as Appendix C**



iii. Summary of the positive and negative impacts and risks of the proposed activity and identified alternatives;

No alternatives were considered. The summary of identified positive and negative risks is as follows.

Negative Impacts:

- Visual Impacts
- Noise Impacts
- Air Quality Deterioration
- Disruption of surface drainage
- Destruction of flora and loss of habitat
- Loss of soil and agricultural potential
- Water pollution
- Erosion
- Safety and Security Impacts
- Land Degradation

Positive impacts:

- Creation of employment opportunities
- Training and skills development opportunities

k) Proposed impact management objectives and the impact management outcomes for inclusion in the EMPr;

Based on the assessment and where applicable the recommendations from specialist reports, the recording of proposed impact management objectives, and the impact management outcomes for the development for inclusion in the EMPr as well as for inclusion as conditions of authorisation

The objectives of impact management are to avoid and/or minimize negative impacts of a proposed development to ensure minimal impact on the environment.
The mitigation measures are detailed in the EMPr which must be provided to the contractor at tendering stage, implemented and monitored.

It is therefore recommended that an Environmental Control Officer be appointed to monitor and audit the project during mining activities to ensure adherence to the recommendations of the EMPr.

l) Aspects for inclusion as conditions of Authorization

Any aspects which must be made conditions of the Environmental Authorization

EMPr must be on site

- The contractor and key personnel must get an understanding of the EMPr.
- An Environmental Control Officer must be appointed to ensure that environmental controls are being implemented, and quarterly reports must be forwarded to the Competent Authority (DMR among others).
- The proponent and contractor must be made aware that they are responsible for rehabilitating the environment they damage to the pre-state of which they found it to be.
- Upon getting done with the mining activity, closure report must be submitted to the competent authority ensuring that all the disturbed environmental features are rehabilitated to the pre mining state.

m) Description of any assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge

(Which relate to the assessment and mitigation measures proposed)

No specialist were engaged hence some impacts could have been missed.

n) Reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should or should not be authorized

i. **Reasons why the activity should be authorized or not.**

The project will have an advance community development and to fulfill the Integrated Development Plan and mandate of the Tokologo local municipality to provide services to the community in terms of job creation.

ii. **Conditions that must be included in the authorization**

EMPr must be on site;

- The contractor and key personnel must get an understanding of the EMPr
- An Environmental Control Officer must be appointed to ensure that environmental controls are being implemented, and quarterly reports must be forwarded to the Competent Authority.
- The proponent and contractor must be made aware that they are responsible for rehabilitating the environment they damage to the pre-state of which they found it to be.
- Upon getting done with the mining activity, closure report must be submitted to the competent authority.

o) Period for which the Environmental Authorisation is required

The Environmental Authorisation is required for the duration for which a prospecting right is being applied for a period of 5 years.

p) **Undertaking**

Confirm that the undertaking required to meet the requirements of this section is provided at the end of the EMPr and is applicable to both the Basic Assessment Report and the Environmental Management Programme report.

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 BAR and EMPr compiled in accordance with the guideline on the Departments official website and the directive in terms of sections 29 and 39 (5) in that regard, and the applicant undertakes to execute the Basic Assessment Report and Environmental Management Programme as proposed.	
Full Names and Surname	**RAKHALARU MUNEIWA**
Identity Number	**8905016068084**

q) Financial provision

State the amount that is required to both manage and rehabilitate the environment in respect of rehabilitation. The amount will be R 59 505.28

i. **Explain how the aforesaid amount was derived.**

The financial provisions were derived in order to ensure that the amount of money required for rehabilitation and remediation of environmental impacts and associated damage as well as close-out is provided for and adequately calculated. The money would cover decommissioning and final closure of the operation; and post closure management of residual and latent environmental impacts. The amount was based on an assessment of the expected operational activities that will take place, the level of disturbance damage expected, the sensitivity of the area and the amount of work that is required to bring the site back to a self-sustaining ecosystem again. Consideration on how much it will cost to get labour, material and equipment used for the rehabilitation were also considered.

Calculation of the quantum of the financial provision required to manage and rehabilitate the environment has been worked out.

CALCULATION OF THE QUANTUM

Applicant:	Engedi Empowerment Holdings (Pty) Ltd	Location:	Boshof
Evaluators:	Mundy Holdings (Pty) Ltd	Date:	Mar-20

No.	Description	Unit	A Quantity	B Master Rate	C Multiplication factor	D Weighting factor 1	E=A*B*C*D Amount (Rands)
1	Dismantling of processing plant and related structures (including overland conveyors and powerlines)	m3	0.1	16	1	1	1.6
2 (A)	Demolition of steel buildings and structures	m2	0	228	1	1	0
2(B)	Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and structures	m2	0	336	1	1	0
3	Rehabilitation of access roads	m2		41	1	1	0
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railway lines	m	0	395	1	1	0
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of non-electrified railway lines	m	0	216	1	1	0
5	Demolition of housing and/or administration facilities	m2	0	455	1	1	0
6	Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps	ha	0	238697	1	1	0
7	Sealing of shafts adits and inclines	m3	0	122	1	1	0
8 (A)	Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils	ha	0.01	159131	1	1	1591.31
8 (B)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (non-polluting potential)	ha	0.1	198195	1	1	19819.5
8 (C)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (polluting potential)	ha	0.01	575653	1	1	5756.53
9	Rehabilitation of subsided areas	ha	0.01	133249	1	1	1332.49
10	General surface rehabilitation	ha	0.1	126059	1	1	12605.9
11	River diversions	ha	0	126059	1	1	0
12	Fencing	m	0	144	1	1	0
13	Water management	ha	0	47931	1	1	0
14	2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare	ha	0.1	16776	1	1	1677.6
15 (A)	Specialist study	Sum	0			1	0
15 (B)	Specialist study	Sum				1	0
					Sub Total 1		42784.93

1	Preliminary and General	5134.1916	weighting factor 2 1	5134.1916
2	Contingencies	4278.493		4278.493
			Subtotal 2	52197.61
			VAT (15%)	7307.67
			Grand Total	**R 59,505.28**

ii. **Confirm that this amount can be provided for from operating expenditure.**

(Confirm that the amount is anticipated to be an operating cost and is provided for as such in the Financial and Technical Competence Report (Ftat) or Mining Work Programme as the case may be).

Financial provision has been made available through the company's cash reserves. The reserves provide for sufficient funds for premature and planned closure of the mining operation. The quantum for financial provision for rehabilitation will be re-assessed on an annual basis and arrangement to fund shortfalls will be made.

r) Specific information required by the Competent Authority

i. **Compliance with the provisions of sections 24(4)(a) and (b) read with section 24(3)(a) and (7) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). The EIA report must include the:**

1. **Impact on the socio-economic conditions of any directly affected person.**

(Provide results of investigation, assessment, and evaluation of the impact of the mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond mining on any directly affected person including the landowner, lawful occupier, or, where applicable, potential beneficiaries of any land restitution claim, attach the investigation report as an **Appendix.**

The safety of the people including animals if the mining operations are not fenced off and guarded. If water accumulates after rain, there is a risk of drowning and death. The open excavations are also a risk to animals falling in and breaking limps. The high vehicle movement to and from the excavation to the stock piling site is a risk to accidents. Socio-economic impact will be due the job creation and revenue generation for the Tokologo local municipality Local Economic Development.

2. **Impact on any national estate referred to in section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act.**

(Provide the results of investigation, assessment, and evaluation of the impact of the mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond mining on any national estate referred to in section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) with the exception of the national estate contemplated in section 3(2)(*i*)(vi) and (vii) of that Act, attach the investigation report as **Appendix 2.19.2** and confirm that the applicable mitigation is reflected in 2.5.3; 2.11.6 and 2.12 herein).

No historical or cultural sites where identified by the previous miners. In case any human remains are excavated during operation, work should be stopped and a report made to the police and SAHRA for removal of the human remains.

s) Other matters required in terms of sections 24(4) (a) and (b) of the Act

(the EAP managing the application must provide the competent authority with detailed, written proof of an investigation required by section 24(4)(b)(i) of the Act and motivation if no reasonable or feasible alternatives, as contemplated in sub-regulation 22(2)(h), exist. The EAP must attach such motivation as **Appendix B**).

The Environmental Authorization applied for, is attached as Appendix B.

PART B
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT

1.5 Draft environmental management programme

a) Details of the EAP

(Confirm that the requirement for the provision of the details and expertise of the EAP are already included in PART A, section 1(a) herein as required).

b) Muneiwa Rakhalaru has been carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure since 2015. In 2012, he joined a large mining consulting company in Kimberly called Breeze Court Investments 47 (Pty) Ltd (Geologist and Mining Consulting firm). This is where Mr Rakhalaru acquired in-depth experience and know how in the mining consulting business by assisting the large to small scale mining companies to obtain prospecting right, mining rights, prospecting rights, technical co-operate permits, reconnaissance permits, exploration rights, production rights, integrated water use license, and environmental authorisation among other licenses. Rakhalaru has five years working experience in environmental management, geology and public participation process.

c) Description of the Aspects of the Activity

(Confirm that the requirement to describe the aspects of the activity that are covered by the draft environmental management programme is already included in PART A, section (1)(h) herein as required).

I, Rakhalaru Muneiwa, hereby confirm that the requirements to describe the aspects of the activity that are covered by the draft environmental management programme are already included in PART A, section 1(h) herein.

d) Composite Map

(Provide a map **(Attached as an Appendix)** at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity, its associated structures, and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site, indicating any areas that any areas that should be avoided, including buffers)

e) Description of Impact management objectives including management statements

i. **Determination of closure objectives.** (ensure that the closure objectives are informed by the type of environment described)

The following closure objectives will be applicable for rehabilitation:

- Return the disturbed area to an acceptable post mining state
- Ensure that all areas are stable, and there is no risk of erosion
- Prevent alien plant invasion on the site until the site is in a stable state
- Ensure that all areas are free draining and non-polluting

If the commitments in this EMPr are adhered to and rehabilitation is undertaken as described above, it is not anticipated that there will be any long-term management or maintenance required for areas disturbed during mining.

ii. Volumes and rate of water use required for the application.

About 20 cubic meter of water per annum will be used.

iii. Has a water use license been applied for?

The application will be lodged with the department of water affairs.

iv. Impacts to be mitigated in their respective phases measures to rehabilitate the environment affected by the undertaking of any listed activity

ACTIVITIES **E.g. For mining –** excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, loading, hauling and transport, water supply dams and pitting and trenching, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, **etc…etc…etc)**	**PHASE** (Of operation in which activity will take place. State; Planning and design, Pre-Construction, Construction, Operational, Rehabilitation, Closure, Post closure)	**SIZE AND SCALE of disturbance** (volumes, tonnages and hectares or m^2)	**MITIGATION MEASURES** (describe how each of the recommendations in herein will remedy the cause of pollution or degradation and migration of pollutants)	**COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS** (A description of how each of the recommendations herein will comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices that have been identified by Competent Authorities)	**TIME PERIOD FOR IMPLEMENTATION** Describe the time period when the measures in the environmental management programme must be implemented. Measures must be implemented when required. With regard to Rehabilitation specifically this must take place at the earliest opportunity. With regard Rehabilitation, therefore state either – • Upon cessation of the individual activity Or • Upon cessation of mining as the case may be.
Site Establishment activities (fencing, signage, access formation, etc.)	Start-up	± 0.01ha	Dust Suppression Service equipment to reduce noise No loud music.	Issues of compliance with standards will be incorporated into the day to day business activities at the proposed mining. The work methods used the monitoring and measures done and the review processes will be aimed at ensuring that legal	During start up, operational phase

				thresholds as set out in the environmental standards are complied with. This will include compliance with standards as per COLTO 1998, the standards as per Mining and Petroleum Resources Development Act regulations, Mine Health and Safety Act regulations, National Water Act regulations. COLTO 1998 Refers to - Standard Specification for Road and Bridge Works for State Road Authorities by the South African Committee of Land Transport Officials.	
Excavation of material	Operational	± 1 ha	Dust control measures Worker to wear dust mask Service equipment to reduce noise No loud music.	Management of legal compliance will be incorporated into normal business activities. This means that particular responsibilities need to be clearly defined for the identification of relevant issues and delivery of compliance. This will help to ensure that adequate resources are available to support these activities. Environmental standards as set out in COLTO 1998, Mining and Petroleum Resources Development Act regulations, Mine Health and	Operational Phase

				Safety Act regulations	
Waste Disposal and Material storage	Operational	Undetermined	Dust control net or wetting of top to prevent the dust being blown away. Service of vehicles to control noise &exhaust fumes	The waste management hierarchy and the proximity principle will be used in ensuring that the environmental standards as set out in COLTO 1998 and the National Environmental Management Waste Act regulation and National Water Act regulation, are complied with.	Operational Phase
Material handling, hauling and transportation	Operational	Undetermined	Dust control net or wetting of top to prevent the dust being blown away. Service of vehicles to control noise &exhaust fumes Speed control	Issues of compliance with standards will be incorporated into the day to day business activities at the proposed mining to ensure that legal thresholds as set out in the environmental standards are complied with. This will include compliance with standards as per COLTO 1998, the standards as per Mining and Petroleum Resources Development Act regulations, Mine Health and Safety Act regulations, National Water Act regulations, Mine Health and Safety Act regulations.	Operational phase

Removal of infrastructure & equipment	Decommissioning and closure phases	Affected areas.	Dust control measures Worker to wear dust mask Service equipment to reduce noise No loud music	The recommendations will incorporate factors that include the elimination or the minimization of negative impacts in the work methodologies used during decommissioning so as to comply with the standards as per COLTO 1998, Mining and Petroleum Resources Development Act regulations, Mine Health and Safety Act regulations and the National Environmental Management Act.	At decommissioning
Re-shaping of proposed mining	Decommissioning and closure	± 0.04 ha	Dust control measures Worker to wear dust mask Service equipment to reduce noise No loud music	Considerations with the elimination or at least the minimization of any future impacts from the proposed mining and the long term stability of the facility and any concerns in relation to the long term liability for the proposed mining and its aesthetics will be incorporated in order to ensure compliance with standards as set out in COLTO 1998, Mine Health and Safety Act regulations, National Environmental Management Act and National Water Act regulations.	Closure period

Community and labour relations management	Operational	N/A	Mining will comply with the employees standards for mining	Will comply with standards as per COLTO 1998, Basic Conditions of Employment Act regulations, Employment equity Act, Labour Relations Act and Skills Development Act	During Operational Phase
Revegetation of disturbed areas	Closure	± 0.01 ha	Rehabilitation will be done concurrent to mining	The future impacts from the proposed mining and the long term stability of the area, any concerns in relation to the long term liability for the facility and its aesthetics will be taken into account to ensure compliance with the environmental standards as set out in COLTO 1998, the National Environmental Management Act, Conservation of Agricultural resources Act, National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act regulations.	During Operational Phase in sections where mining has been completed and during closure

f) Impact Management Outcomes

(A description of impact management outcomes, identifying the standard of impact management required for the aspects contemplated in paragraph;

ACTIVITY (whether listed or not listed) **(E.g. Excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, loading, hauling and transport, water supply dams and pitting and trenching, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc.)**	**POTENTIAL IMPACT** **(E.g. dust, noise, drainage surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, groundwater contamination, air pollution etc.)**	**ASPECTS AFFECTED**	**PHASE** In which impact is anticipated **(e.g. Construction, commissioning, operational, decommissioning, closure, post-closure)**	**MITIGATION TYPE** **(modify, remedy, control, or stop) through (E.g. noise control measures, storm-water control, dust control, rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc.)**	**STANDARD TO BE ACHIEVED** **(Impact avoided, noise levels, dust levels, rehabilitation standards, end use objectives etc.)**
Site Establishment activities (fencing, signage, access formation, etc.)	Loss of vegetation	Visual character, land use	Start-up	Remedy through rehabilitation Limit footprint	Impact managed effectively, Rehabilitate to a self-sustaining environment
	Habitat Destruction	Visual character, land	Start up	Remedy through rehabilitation Limit footprint	Impact reduced

		use			
	Visual scarring	Visual character	Start up and operational	Remedy through rehabilitation	Impact managed effectively
	Soil erosion	Visual character, land use	Start up and operational	Remedy through rehabilitation, Storm water control. Limit footprint, Control through storm water control	Impact avoided
Excavation	Dust emissions	Air quality	Operational Phase	Control with dust control measures	Particulates reduced to acceptable levels
	Drainage disruption	Drainage	Operational Phase	Control with Storm water controls	Good surface water run-off established
	Slope instability	Topography	Operational Phase	Control with slope management controls	Stable surfaces established
	Noise	Noise	Operational Phase	Control with Noise control measures	Noise reduced to acceptable levels
	Visual Scarring	Visual Character	Operational Phase	Rehabilitation	Impact managed effectively, residual impact reduced
	Soil Land erosion	Land use	Operational Phase	Rehabilitation, use slope management control	Impact levels avoided
	Destruction of	Heritage issues	Operational	Avoidance	Impact Avoided

	heritage		Phase		
Waste Disposal and Material storage	Soil contamination	Land degradation	Operational Phase	Avoidance, Operational control measures	Impact Avoided
	Water pollution	Water	Operational Phase	Avoidance, Operational control measures	Impact Avoided
	Increased risk of fire	Safety	Operational Phase	Avoidance, Operational control measures	Impact avoided or managed to low levels
Material handling, hauling and transportation	Dust	Air quality	Operational Phase	Dust Control measures	Particulates reduced to acceptable levels
	Increased risk of accidents	Safety	Operational Phase	Site management protocols	Accidents avoided or reduced to low levels
	Noise	Noise	Operational Phase	Noise control measures	Noise reduced to acceptable levels
	Soil contamination from oil/fuel leaks	Land degradation	Operational Phase	Operational control measures	Impact managed to suitable soil fertility levels
Removal of	Noise	Noise	Decommissionin	Control with noise control	Noise levels reduced

infrastructure & equipment and re-shaping of proposed mining			g and closure	measures	to acceptable levels
	Dust	Air quality	Decommissioning and closure	Control with dust control measures	Particulates reduced to acceptable levels
	Soil contamination from oil/fuel	Land degradation, water pollution	Decommissioning and closure	Control with operational control measures	Impact managed to suitable soil fertility levels, pollution of water avoided
	Disruption of surface drainage	Water movement	Decommissioning and closure	Control with storm water controls	Free drainage achieved
Community and labour relations management	Community conflicts and tensions	Community relations	Operational	Control using site management protocols	Reduction in complaints and incidences of conflict
	Increased risk of fire	Fire risk	Operational	Control using site management protocols	Fires avoided and risk reduced
	Reduced security on area	Safety Issues	Operational	Control using site management protocols	Improvement in security and elimination of theft incidences
	Improved employment	Community relations	Operational	Control using site management protocols	Increase in number of people employed
	Improved skills	Community relations	Operational	Control using site management protocols	Improvement in skills level

g) Impact Management Actions

(A description of impact management actions, identifying the manner in which the impact management objectives and outcomes contemplated in paragraphs (c) and (d) will be achieved).

ACTIVITY (whether listed or not listed) **(E.g. Excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, loading, hauling and transport, water supply dams and pitting and trenching, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc.)**	**POTENTIAL IMPACT** **(E.g. dust, noise, drainage surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, groundwater contamination, air pollution etc.)**	**MITIGATION TYPE** **(modify, remedy, control, or stop) through (E.g. noise control measures, storm-water control, dust control, rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc.)**	**TIME PERIOD FOR IMPLEMENTATION** Describe the time period when the measures in the environmental management programme must be implemented. Measures must be implemented when required. With regard to Rehabilitation specifically this must take place at the earliest opportunity. With regard Rehabilitation, therefore state either – • Upon cessation of the individual activity Or Upon cessation of mining, as the case may be.	**COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS** (A description of how each of the recommendations in 2.11.6 read with 2.12 and 2.15.2 herein comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices that have been identified by Competent Authorities).
Site Establishment activities (fencing, signage, access formation, etc.)	Loss of vegetation	Remedy through rehabilitation	Start-up	Issues of compliance with standards will be incorporated into the day to day business activities at the proposed mining. The work methods used the monitoring and measures done and the review processes will be aimed at ensuring that legal thresholds as set

				out in the environmental standards are complied with. This will include compliance with standards as per COLTO 1998, the standards as per Mining and Petroleum Resources Development Act regulations, Mine Health and Safety Act regulations, National Water Act
	Habitat Destruction	Limit footprint	Start-up	
	Visual scarring	Remedy through rehabilitation	Start up and operational	
	Soil erosion	Limit footprint	Start up and operational	
Excavation	Visual scarring	Remedy through rehabilitation	Operational Phase	The work methods used, the monitoring and measurements done and the review processes will be aimed at ensuring that legal thresholds as set out in the environmental standards are complied with. This will include compliance with standards as per COLTO 1998, the standards as per Mining and Petroleum Resources Development Act regulations, Mine Health and Safety Act regulations, and Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act.
	Destruction of flora and habitat	Remedy through rehabilitation	Operational Phase	
	Loss of agricultural potential	Soil conservation techniques, Limit footprint of the proposed mining	Operational Phase	
	Soil erosion	Remedy through rehabilitation,	Operational Phase	

		Storm water control		
	Dust emissions	Control with dust control measures	Operational Phase	
Waste Disposal and Material storage	Dust	Control with dust control measures Control with blast control measures	Operational Phase	This will be achieved by clearly outlining the environmental standards to be achieved and the thresholds which are not to be exceeded in the management system used at the site. This will include compliance with standards as per COLTO 1998, Explosive Act regulations, Mine Health and Safety Act Regulations and the Hazardous Substances Act
	Soil contamination	Avoidance, Operational control measures	Operational Phase	
Material handling, hauling and transportation	Water pollution	Avoidance, Operational control measures	Operational Phase	The waste management hierarchy and the proximity principle will be used in ensuring that the environmental standards as set out in COLTO 1998 and the National Environmental Management Waste Act regulation and National Water Act regulation, are complied with.
	Increased risk of fire	Avoidance, Operational control measures	Operational Phase	
	Dust	Control with dust Control measures	Operational Phase	
Removal of infrastructure & equipment and re-	Increased risk of accidents	Site management protocols	Operational Phase	Issues of compliance with standards will be incorporated into the day to day business activities at the proposed

shaping of proposed mining	Noise	Control with noise control measures	Operational Phase	mining to ensure that legal thresholds as set out in the environmental standards are complied with. This will include compliance with standards as per COLTO 1998, the standards as per Mining and Petroleum Resources Development Act regulations, Mine Health and Safety Act regulations, National Water Act regulations, Mine Health and Safety Act regulations
	Soil contamination from oil/fuel leaks	Control with operational control measures	Operational Phase	
	Noise	Control with noise control measures	Decommissioning and closure	
Community and labour relations management	Dust	Control with dust control measures	Decommissioning and closure	The recommendations will incorporate factors that include the elimination or the minimization of negative impacts in the work methodologies used during decommissioning so as to comply with the standards as per COLTO 1998, Mining and Petroleum Resources Development Act regulations, Mine Health and Safety Act regulations and the National Environmental Management Act.
	Soil contamination from oil/fuel	Control with operational control measures	Decommissioning and closure	
	Disruption of surface drainage	Control with storm water controls	Decommissioning and closure	
	Community conflicts and tensions	Control using site management protocols	Operational	

b. Financial Provision

1. Determination of the amount of Financial Provision.

a. Describe the closure objectives and the extent to which they have been aligned to the baseline environment described under the Regulation

The DPR acknowledges that a proposed mining is a temporary land use which results in areas of land being temporarily disturbed. Whilst steps are taken throughout the project life cycle to reduce negative environmental impacts as they occur, the specific closure objectives are as follows:

- To create a post mining environment that eliminates unacceptable health hazards and ensures public safety.
- To leave the site in a stable, non-polluting and tidy condition with no remaining plant or infrastructure that is not required for post mining operational use.
- To minimise or eliminate the downstream environmental impacts on the ecosystem due to interruption of drainage once the proposed mining operations cease.
- To establish a stable post-mining land surface which has been rehabilitated that also supports vegetation growth, is erosion resistant and has long term sustainability.
- To reduce the need for long-term monitoring and maintenance by establishing.

b. Confirm specifically that the environmental objectives in relation to closure have been consulted with landowner and interested and affected parties.

Yes it is confirmed.

c. Provide a rehabilitation plan that describes and shows the scale and aerial extent of the main mining activities, including the anticipated mining area at the time of closure.

Rehabilitation plan

The exact location and extent of the mining activities, including the need for construction of new access tracks, will be determined once all available information has been evaluated. It is therefore not possible to include a rehabilitation plan showing the areas and aerial extent of the main mining activities, including the anticipated mining area at the time of closure. The extent of the proposed mining area is however shown in.

The following environmental controls will be implemented during mining to aid or reduce rehabilitation:

- The environment will be returned to its original state, as far as possible. No physical infrastructure will be left on the site.
- Vegetation cleared from each excavations development will be stored within / adjacent to the excavations site for final rehabilitation.
- Topsoil will be stripped within the excavations site, to a depth of 300mm, and placed separately within the excavations site. All topsoil removed will be appropriately protected from erosion for use during rehabilitation.
- Where vegetation has been removed, they shall be re-established systematically where they used to be.
- The area will be level and even, in a natural state containing no foreign debris or other materials and to ensure ecological, hydrological and topographical integrity.
- Mining activities will be restricted to the designated mining sites and agreed upon access tracks. No further disturbances will be permitted.
- Following rehabilitation the site will blend suitably with the surrounding environment.

Rehabilitation of excavations

- Progressive rehabilitation will be undertaken during mining (Concurrent rehabilitation). Each excavations and associated disturbed areas will be rehabilitated when excavations is completed at each excavations site.
- Once the excavations has been refilled with rocks and coarse natural materials and profiled with acceptable contours and erosion control measures, the topsoil will be replaced across the disturbed area and shaped to allow a free draining surface. No ponding on the disturbed area will be allowed.
- Cleared vegetation will be used as brush-cut packing on the disturbed areas after rehabilitation to prevent erosion while natural vegetation re-establishes. NO alien plant material will be used for this purpose.
- In cases where native vegetation has been removed or damaged and where re-vegetation is required, species endemic to the area will be re-established.
- An inspection will be held after rehabilitation to determine alien and invasive species growth and the necessary corrective action will be implemented.

Closure objectives and their extent of alignment to the pre-mining environment

The following closure objectives will be applicable for rehabilitation:

- Disturbed land will be rehabilitated to a stable and permanent form suitable for subsequent land use.
- There will be no adverse environmental effect outside the disturbed area and the affected area will be shaped to ensure effective drainage and prevent ponding on site.
- The disturbed area will not require any more maintenance than that in or on surrounding land after mining is completed.

If the commitments in this BAR are adhered to and rehabilitation is undertaken as described above, it is not anticipated that there will be any long-term management or maintenance required for areas disturbed during mining

d. Explain why it can be confirmed that the rehabilitation plan is compatible with the closure objectives.

The following closure objectives will be applicable for rehabilitation:

- Return the disturbed area to an acceptable post mining state.
- Ensure that all areas are stable and there is no risk of erosion,
- Prevent alien plant invasion on the site until the site is in a stable state, and
- Ensure that all areas are free draining and non-polluting.

The mining operations area is within the agricultural grazing land. The continuous rehabilitation program will attempt to restore the area to an acceptable standard as close to the baseline environmental state as possible to ensure safe use of the area for grazing purpose.

If the commitments in this EMPr are adhered to and rehabilitation is undertaken as described above, it is not anticipated that there will be any long-term management or maintenance required for areas disturbed during mining. Thus the rehabilitation plan is compatible with the closure objectives.

e. Calculate and state the quantum of the financial provision required to manage and rehabilitate the environment in accordance with applicable guideline.

CALCULATION OF THE QUANTUM

Applicant:	Engedi Empowerment Holdings (Pty) Ltd	Location:	Boshof
Evaluators:	Mundy Holdings (Pty) Ltd	Date:	Mar-20

No.	Description	Unit	A Quantity	B Master Rate	C Multiplication factor	D Weighting factor 1	E=A*B*C*D Amount (Rands)
1	Dismantling of processing plant and related structures (including overland conveyors and powerlines)	m3	0.1	16	1	1	1.6
2 (A)	Demolition of steel buildings and structures	m2	0	228	1	1	0
2(B)	Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and structures	m2	0	336	1	1	0
3	Rehabilitation of access roads	m2		41	1	1	0
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railway lines	m	0	395	1	1	0
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of non-electrified railway lines	m	0	216	1	1	0
5	Demolition of housing and/or administration facilities	m2	0	455	1	1	0
6	Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps	ha	0	238697	1	1	0
7	Sealing of shafts adits and inclines	m3	0	122	1	1	0
8 (A)	Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils	ha	0.01	159131	1	1	1591.31
8 (B)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (non-polluting potential)	ha	0.1	198195	1	1	19819.5
8 (C)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (polluting potential)	ha	0.01	575653	1	1	5756.53
9	Rehabilitation of subsided areas	ha	0.01	133249	1	1	1332.49
10	General surface rehabilitation	ha	0.1	126059	1	1	12605.9
11	River diversions	ha	0	126059	1	1	0
12	Fencing	m	0	144	1	1	0
13	Water management	ha	0	47931	1	1	0
14	2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare	ha	0.1	16776	1	1	1677.6
15 (A)	Specialist study	Sum	0			1	0
15 (B)	Specialist study	Sum				1	0
					Sub Total 1		42784.93

1	Preliminary and General	5134.1916	weighting factor 2 1	5134.1916
2	Contingencies	4278.493		4278.493
			Subtotal 2	52197.61
			VAT (15%)	7307.67
			Grand Total	**R 59,505.28**

f. Confirm that the financial provision will be provided as determined.

Yes it is confirmed.

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with and performance assessment against the environmental management programme and reporting thereon, including

h) Monitoring of Impact Management Actions

i) Monitoring and reporting frequency

j) Responsible persons

k) Time period for implementing impact management actions

l) Mechanism for monitoring compliance

SOURCE ACTIVITY	IMPACTS REQUIRING MONITORING PROGRAMMES	FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MONITORING	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE MONITORING PROGRAMMES)	MONITORING AND REPORTING FREQUENCY and TIME PERIODS FOR IMPLEMENTING IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS
Site Establishment activities (fencing, signage, access formation, etc.)	Loss of vegetation, Habitat destruction, Visual scarring, Soil erosion	Visual checks, monitoring incidences of non-compliance, recording of key parameters	Appointed Contractor	At start and as and when required. Record incidences of non-compliance monthly.
Excavation	Dust emissions, Drainage disruption, Slope instability, Visual Scarring, Soil erosion, Destruction of heritage resource	visual checks, monitoring incidences of non-compliance, recording of key parameters	Appointed Contractor	At start and as and when required. Record incidences of non-compliance monthly.

Waste Disposal and Material storage	Soil contamination, Water pollution, Increased risk of fire	Visual checks, monitoring incidences of non-compliance, recording of key parameters	Appointed Contractor	At start and as and when required. Record incidences of non-compliance monthly.
Material handling, hauling and transportation	Dust, Increased risk of accidents, Noise, Soil contamination	Visual checks, monitoring incidences of non-compliance, recording of key parameters	Appointed Contractor	At start and as and when required. Record incidences of non-compliance monthly.
Removal of infrastructure & equipment and re-shaping of proposed mining	Noise, Dust, Soil contamination, Disruption of surface drainage	Visual checks, monitoring incidences of non-compliance, recording of key parameters	Appointed Contractor	At start and as and when required. Record incidences of non-compliance monthly.
Community and labour relations management	Community conflicts and tensions, Increase risk of fire, Reduced security on area, Improved employment rates, Improved skills	Visual checks, monitoring incidences of non-compliance, recording of key parameters	Appointed Contractor	At start and as and when required. Record incidences of non-compliance monthly.

m) Indicate the frequency of the submission of the performance assessment/environmental audit report

The BAR and EMPr will be audited by an independent party on an annual basis to determine the level of compliance. The results of this audit will be used to improve environmental management procedures, where required. The audit report will also be submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) upon completion.

n) Environmental Awareness Plan

1. Manner in which the applicant intends to inform his or her employees of any environmental risk which may result from their work.

Induction (including environmental awareness) training will be conducted on all people involved in the mining programme, including truck drivers, mine managers crew and relevant technical services, prior to the commencement of any work; according to the relevant legislation, **Mundy Holdings (Pty) Ltd** Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) and this EMP. **Mundy Holdings (Pty) Ltd** will do in-house training, should it be necessary to its personnel on site. The mining contractor will be responsible for training its mining crew and supervisor.

2. Manner in which risks will be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or the degradation of the environment.

3.1 Description of solutions to risks

(Describe the manner in which the risk must be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or degradation of the environment)

It is essential that people involved in the mining programme know how to respond in the event of an environmental emergency situation in order to avoid significant environmental degradation or injury to human health. Ideally such incidents should not occur. If people involved in the mining programme implement all management measures outlined in this EMPr, the likelihood of such incidents occurring is greatly reduced. However, despite the best intentions and the best environmental management practices, it is impossible to ensure that no incidents will ever occur

during mining activities. Therefore, it is vital to ensure that all personnel are aware of the management measures to be undertaken in the event of an accident.

Two emergency incidents have been identified:

- Hydrocarbon spills.
- The outbreak of fire.

Emergency incident procedures are outlined below. An Environmental Officer will be appointed to the project to manage all environmental related aspects of the mining programme.

Emergency planning

- The site and all people involved in the mining programme are to be managed in strict accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No. 85 of 1993).
- Potentially hazardous areas are to be cordoned off and clearly marked at all times.
- No unauthorized firearms are permitted on site.
- Adequate emergency facilities (e.g. first aid kit) must be provided for the treatment of an emergency on site.
- Emergency contact numbers are to be displayed conspicuously.
- Necessary Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and safety gear appropriate to the task being undertaken is to be provided to all personnel working on site (e.g. hard hats, safety boots, ear plugs, masks, etc.).
- All vehicles and equipment used on site must be operated by appropriately trained and/or licensed individuals in compliance with all safety measures.

Management of fire risks

- Each mining site will be cleared of vegetation.
- "No Smoking" signs must be prominently displayed.
- Fires will only be allowed within a facility especially constructed for the purpose of keeping warm and for cooking.

- No burning of refuse or vegetation is permitted.
- Fire equipment must be easily accessible.
- Fire equipment must be serviced, full and in good working order.

Management of spills

- Ensure that a proper spill-kit is available on site. The kit must include absorptive material that can handle all forms of hydrocarbon.
- Ensure that any hydrocarbon spills are cleaned up as soon as possible.
- At least one person on site must receive formal training in the use of the spill control kit.
- Equipment is to be required immediately upon developing leaks.
- A drip tray, a thin concrete slab or a PVC lining shall be used to prevent soil and water contamination.
- All spills on site must be reported to the Control Environmental Officer (CEO).
- Spread absorbent salt and lithium on areas where oil spills have occurred. Oil-contaminated soils are to be removed to a contained storage area and disposed of appropriately.
- Non-degradable waste must be collected and disposed of at a registered waste site.

Incident reporting

- The supervisor on site must take corrective action to mitigate an incident appropriate to the nature and scale of the incident, immediately after the occurrence of the incident.
- Residual environmental damage that remains after having taken corrective action must be rehabilitated.
- Change operating procedures where necessary to prevent recurrence of similar incident.
- All incidents must be recorded in an Environmental Incident Report, within 24 hours of the incident occurring. Additional documents, including photos must be appended to the incident report to provide a comprehensive record of the incident and the corrective and preventative action taken.

- All incidents will be investigated in collaboration with the Environmental Officer. The focus of these investigations shall not be to apportion blame to specific employees, but to ascertain the root cause of the incident and to prevent a recurrence of similar incidents.

3.2 Environmental awareness training

(Describe the general environmental awareness training and training on dealing with emergency situations and remediation measures for such emergencies).

A number of key elements must be addressed during an environmental awareness training session, since it is recognised that the majority of employees are generally not informed about the environment. The following key elements must be addressed:

- An explanation of the basic key concepts;
- The importance of the environment, including the management thereof;
- Examples of environmental degradation;
- The role that the employees have in protecting the environment;
- Examples of pollution;
- Simple, easy-to-follow rules to protect the environment; and
- South African laws which protect the environment.

All people involved in the mining programme must receive environmental awareness training, to ensure that they are aware of their responsibilities and are competent to carry out their work in an environmentally acceptable manner. The training must also contain all relevant sections of the EMPr and must be presented in a clear, understandable manner. Relevant sections of the EMPr include:

- Access, including use of roads, tracks, gates, etc.;
- Control measures required to manage excluded and exempted areas;
- The handling, storage and disposal of waste;
- Emergency response procedures;
- Control of alien and invasive plant species;
- Fire prevention;

- Sediment and erosion control;
- Control measures to be implemented with regards to the management of water, noise and dust; and
- Rehabilitation of excavations sites and access tracks.

This training may take the form of a PowerPoint presentation, information posters or pamphlets, and other easily accessible methods of information communication.

o) Specific information required by the Competent Authority

(Among others, confirm that the financial provision will be reviewed annually).

The BAR and EMPr will be audited by an independent party on an annual basis to determine the level of compliance. The results of this audit will be used to improve environmental management procedures, where required. The audit report will also be submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) upon completion.

ENGEDI EMPOWERMENT HOLDINGS will undertake rehabilitation to minimise negative impacts on the environment.

THE CV AND DECLARATION OF OATH OF THE EAP

Mundy Holdings Pty Ltd 190 Scheiding street

Pretoria, 0001

Cell: 079 724 3719

Muneiwa Rakhalaru

Current: Environmental Assessment Practitioner at Mundy Holdings Pty Ltd
Previous: Environmental Geologist at CEI Africa Pty Ltd
Education: BSc (honours) Environmental Geology
Cell no: 079 724 3719
Email: muneiwac@gmail.com

Core competence and area of expertise:

- Application for Prospecting Rights
- Compilation of Prospecting work Programme
- Drafting exploration budgets
- Geological field exploration
- Compilation of GIS maps and modelling
- Writing of the EMP
- Application for Water Use License (Section C and I)
- Compilation of Basic Assessments
- Compilation of Environmental Impact Assessments and Management Plans
- Lead Public Participation practitioner
- RC logging and sampling
- DD logging and sampling

4 Computer skills

ArcGIS 10.2 and previous versions
Basics of Leapfrog
Surfer
Microsoft Suite (Excel, word, PowerPoint, project)
Windows XP, Vista, 7, 8

Rakhalaru Muneiwa • Cell: 079 7243719 • muneiwac@gmail.com

Personal details

ID 890501 6068 084	
Nationality	: South Africa
Gender	: Male
License	: Code 10 (Valid)
Passport	: Valid
Availability	: Negotiable
Relocation	: Willing to relocate
Marital status	: Married

Rakhalaru Muneiwa • Cell: 079 7243719 • muneiwac@gmail.com

Professional Experience

1. Mundy Holdings Pty Ltd
   May 2015- Present

Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Responsibilities

- Project management
- Lead environmental practitioner
- Compilation of Basic Assessments
- Compilation of integrated Water Use Licenses
- Lead public participation practitioner
- Geological field exploration
- Compilation of GIS maps and modelling
- Financial quantum calculations

2. Lurco Coal, Rivonia
   August2014 - Present
   Environmental Geologist
   Responsibilities:
   - Writing of Prospecting Work Programme
   - Project management
   - Lead environmental practitioner
   - Compilation of Basic Assessments
   - Compilation of integrated Water Use Licenses
   - Lead public participation practitioner
   - Geological field exploration
   - Compilation of GIS maps and modelling
   - Financial quantum calculations
   - Compilation of Maps using ArcGIS 10.2
   - Drafting of budgets
   - Compilation of desktop studies
   - Compilation of floor elevation map
   - Drawing of borehole data cross-section
   - Geological Mapping
   - Geological desktop studies
   - Core Logging (Lithological, structural logging and mineralization)
   - Drafting and tracking project schedule plan
   - Sourcing and sampling chrome feeds (ROM and fines)

3. CEI Africa, Midrand, Kylami- Formerly known as Boboko Investments
   05 May 2013- August 2014
   Junior Exploration Geologist

   Achievements:
   - Swartwater Iron Ore project in Beitbridge Complex
   - Vanadium project in Bushveld Complex (working with GeoActiv)
   - Musina Magnetite project (working with GeoActiv)
   - Map compilation for different projects for CEI Africa
   - Geological mapping for Magnetite Project in Limpopo Mobile Belt.

   Responsibilities:
   - Geological Mapping
   - Geological desktop studies
   - Core Logging (Lithological, structural logging and mineralization)
   - RC Logging and sampling
   - Map Compilation using ArcGIS
   - Updating and maintenance of GIS Projects
   - Mentoring of other junior geologists on software issues
   - Rigs supervision
   - Data capturing and validation

4. Breeze Court Investment, Kimberley, Windsorton
   01 July 2012 to 30 April 2013
   Junior Geologist and GIS Specialist

   Achievements:
   - Responsible for all Applications and Prospecting Work Programme for all the clients such as Wedberg Communal Property (CPA) and others
   - Conducting Environmental Performance Assessment and writing of Performance Assessment Report for all the projects

   Responsibilities:
   - Map compilation using ArcGIS
   - Writing of EMP (Plans and Programme) and EIA
   - Application for Prospecting Right, Mining Right and Mining Permits
   - Writing of Prospecting Work Programme
   - Application for Water Authorization
   - Geological Desktop Studies
   - Data capturing

Education

University of Venda, Limpopo, Thohoyandou

Bachelors of Earth Science in Mining and Environmental Geology (Hons)

Completed: December 2011

References

1. Madyibi Lihle

   Exploration Manager at CEI Africa PTY LTD

   Email: madyibigeotech@live.com

   Cell: 082 934 6019/ 074 828 8870

2. Amos Jacob Davids

   Managing Director at Breeze Court Investments 47 PTY LTD Cell: 082 707 3239

   Email: breezecourt@hotmail.co.za

3. Mpai Motloung

   Technical Director at Lurco Group

   Cell: 071 610 9639

UNDERTAKING AND DECLARATION UNDER OATH AS EAP

As refer to the subject of the matter above;

I am hereby to confirm that all the information contained in this report is true and correct And I, **Rakhalaru Muneiwa,** an environmental Geologist Consultants at Mundy Holdings (Pty) Ltd (Reg. No, 2015/186260/07) of Identity number: 8905016068084, I am an Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) and I am capable to compile Environmental reports in support of permits and rights application with Department of Mineral Resource (DMR) and Environmental authorisation with the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA).

This was done and signed at Witbank on the ..11..... Day of September 2017.

Yours sincerely

M. Rakhalaru
Mundy Holdings Pty Ltd (Consultant)

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIEDIENS
STASIE BEVELVOERDER
2017 -09- 11
STATION COMMANDER
WITBANK
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

Witbank 2017/9/11
AP Ka Melungu
Witbank SAPS
Det Judor Witbank

UNDERTAKING

The EAP herewith confirms

The correctness of the information provided in the reports	**X**
The inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs;	**X**
The inclusion of inputs and recommendations from specialist reports where relevant; and	
That the information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested and affected parties are correctly reflected herein.	**X**

Signature of the environmental assessment practitioner:

Mundy Holdings (Pty) Ltd
Name of company:

19 March 2020
Date:

APPENDIX B

ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

mineral resources
Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X33, Welkom, 9460, Tel: 057 391 1385, Fax: 057 357 6003
The Strip Building, 314 Stateway Street, Welkom, 9459

Enquiries: Mr. T.P. Monyai **E-Mail:**Tuwani.Monyai@dmr.gov.za
Sub-Directorate: Mine Environmental Management **Ref No.:** FS 30/5/1/1/3/2/1 (10567) EM

DMR 10

The Director
Engedi Empowerment Holdings (Pty) Ltd
P.O Box 29567
Danhof
9310

Attention: Mr. Tshimangadzo Mulaudzi **Fax: 086 556 2568**
e-mail: mulaudzit@engedime.com
cc: muneiwac@gmailm.com

EVALUATION OF AN APPLICATION FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION FOR PROSPECTING RIGHT LODGED IN TERMS OF REGULATION 16 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESMENT REGULATIONS, 2014 (HEREIN REFERRED TO AS THE "EIA REGULATIONS") IN RESPECT OF A PORTION OF THE REMAINDER OF FARM BERLYN, SITUATED IN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF BOSHOF IN THE FREE STATE PROVINCE. APPLICANT: ENGEDI EMPOWERMENT ENTERPRISE (PTY) LTD.

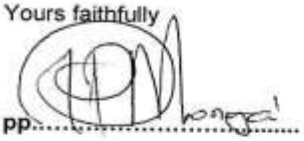
The abovementioned application received by this Department on **14 February 2020** and acknowledged on the **24 February 2020** refers.

1. You are hereby kindly advised that only those activities listed on the application form will be considered for authorisation. The onus is on the applicant to ensure that all activities related to the proposed project are included on the application. Your attention is brought to regulation 15(1)-(3) of the EIA Regulation.

2. Your application has been checked as required in terms of regulation 17 of the EIA Regulations and the following issues which need to be addressed by the **20th of March 2020** have been noted;

necessary because if this application lapses, the department will not process any documentation submitted outside the prescribed timeframe.

Yours faithfully



pp.....

REGIONAL MANAGER: MINERAL REGULATION

FREE STATE REGION

DATE..06..03..2020

Rakhalaru Muneiwa • Cell: 079 7243719 • muneiwac@gmail.com

APPENDIX C

LAYOUT MAP

-END-

Rakhalaru Muneiwa • Cell: 079 7243719 • muneiwac@gmail.com

APPENDIX D

CONSULTATION WITH STATES OF ORGANS

Consultation Process for Prospecting Right application for Engedi Empowerment Holdings - FS 10567 EM

rose@engedime.com

Sent: Wed 2020/06/10 08:33 AM

To: 'nandisa.sitsila@drdlr.gov.za'

Cc: 'usanda.mahlawe@drdlr.gov.za'

Good morning,

Please kindly see hereby attached a copy of a Basic Assessment Report for your attention, as you are one of the stakeholders that administer the law regarding matters affecting land reform and access to land use. We ask that you review this document and provide any comments regarding the proposed Prospecting Right application. Please advise whether there are any land claims on the farm.

Thank you.

Kind regards,

KR Seboko (Environmental Consultant)

15 Barnes Street, Westdene,
Langebaan Building
Bloemfontein, South Africa
9301

P.O.Box 29567
Danhof
9310

ENGEDI
Minerals & Energy

pride, determination, and resilience
Reg. No. 2015/153624/07

Cell: 079 362 6046 (+27)

Tel: 051 430 1748 (+27)
Fax: 086 556 2568 (+27)

email: info@engedime.com
mulaudzit@engedime.com
www.engedime.com

Consultation Process for Prospecting Right application for Engedi Empowerment Holdings - FS 10567 EM

rose@engedime.com

Sent: Wed 2020/06/10 08:39 AM

To: 'tauk@destea.fs.gov.za'

Good morning,

Please kindly see hereby attached a copy of a Basic Assessment Report for your attention, as you are one of the stakeholders that administer the law regarding matters affecting the environment and economic development. We ask that you review this document and provide any comments regarding the proposed Prospecting Right application.

Thank you.

Kind regards,

KR Seboko (Environmental Consultant)

15 Barnes Street, Westdene,
Langebaan Building
Bloemfontein, South Africa
9301

P.O.Box 29567
Danhof
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mulaudzit@engedime.com
www.engedime.com

Consultation Process for Prospecting Right application for Engedi Empowerment Holdings - FS 10567 EM

rose@engedime.com

Sent: Wed 2020/06/10 08:22 AM

To: 'blairv@dwa.gov.za'

Cc: 'schraderc@dwa.gov.za'

Good morning,

Please kindly see hereby attached a copy of a Basic Assessment Report for your attention, since you are one of the stakeholders that administer the law regarding matters affecting the environment. We ask that you review this document and provide any comments regarding the proposed Prospecting Right application.

Thank you.

Kind regards,

KR Seboko (Environmental Consultant)

15 Barnes Street, Westdene,
Langebaan Building
Bloemfontein, South Africa
9301

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mulundzit@engedime.com
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Consultation Process for Prospecting Right application for Engedi Empowerment Holdings - FS 10567 EM

rose@engedime.com

Sent: Wed 2020/06/10 08:28 AM

To: 'mbewuz@fs.agric.za'

Good morning,

Please kindly see hereby attached a copy of a Basic Assessment Report for your attention, as you are one of the stakeholders that administer the law regarding matters affecting agriculture and the environment. We ask that you review this document and provide any comments regarding the proposed Prospecting Right application.

Thank you.

Kind regards,

KR Seboko (Environmental Consultant)

15 Barnes Street, Westdene,
Langebaan Building
Bloemfontein, South Africa
9301

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Consultation Process for Prospecting Right application for Engedi Empowerment Holdings - FS 10567 EM

rose@engedime.com

Sent: Wed 2020/06/10 09:41 AM

To: 'maphabole@gaimail.co.za'

Message | BAR-Engedi Empowerment Holdings.pdf (1 MB)

Good morning,

Please kindly see hereby attached a copy of a Basic Assessment Report for your attention, as you are one of the stakeholders that administer the law regarding matters affecting the Local Municipality and Economy. We ask that you review this document and provide any comments regarding the proposed Prospecting Right application.

Thank you.

Kind regards,

KR Seboko (Environmental Consultant)

15 Barnes Street, Westdene,
Langebaan Building
Bloemfontein, South Africa
9301

P.O.Box 29567
Danhof
9310

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www.engedime.com

Consultation Process for Prospecting Right application for Engedi Empowerment Holdings - FS 10567 EM

rose@engedime.com

Sent: Wed 2020/06/10 09:40 AM

To: 'khaya@lejwe.co.za'

Message | BAR-Engedi Empowerment Holdings.pdf (1 MB)

Good morning,

Please kindly see hereby attached a copy of a Basic Assessment Report for your attention, as you are one of the stakeholders that administer the law regarding matters affecting the District Municipality and Economy. We ask that you review this document and provide any comments regarding the proposed Prospecting Right application.

Thank you.

Kind regards,

KR Seboko (Environmental Consultant)

15 Barnes Street, Westdene,
Langebaan Building
Bloemfontein, South Africa
9301

P.O.Box 29567
Danhof
9310

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www.engedime.com