

DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT

**FOR A MINING PERMIT APPLICATION ON
FARM DAVIDSKUIL 167 JP IN THE
MAGISTRATE DISTRICT OF MOSES
KOTANE, NORTH-WEST PROVINCE OF
SOUTH AFRICA.**

DMR REFERENCE NO: NW 30/5/1/3/3/2/10798 EM

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Date Issued: December 2021

Client: Biomed Projects and Supplies (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 AUTHORIZATIONS IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 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).

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DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

REVISION 001	:	NAME OF REPORT DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT FOR A MINING PERMIT APPLICATION ON FARM DAVIDSKUIL 167 JP IN THE MAGISTRATE DISTRICT OF MANKWE, NORTH-WEST PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.			
		NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE	DATE
COMPILED BY:	:	MR MUSATONDWA MAGALA	SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT		
REVIEWED BY	:	MRS. SHONISANI SELAHLE	PROJECT LEADER		
APPROVED BY	:	DRAFT FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION			

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Selahle Consultancy and Projects (Pty) Ltd (SCP) as an independent environmental consultant was appointed by Biomed Projects and Supplies (Pty) Ltd (Biomed) to undertake the Environmental Authorisation Application process for the proposed Mining Permit Application within the Magisterial District of Moses Kotane, North-West Province, in the mage North-West Province. The permit area is proposed on Farm Davidskuil 167 JP, North-West Province (the study area), constituting a total area of five (05) hectares (ha).

The study area is located approximately 3 km west of the Horizon Chrome mine currently operating west Pilansberg Complex and Mabeleleng township in the North-West Province of South Africa. Local communities and/or townships in 10km radius from the study area are Mabeleleng, Tlhatlhaganye, Makoshong, Mabeskraal, Maologane, Witrandjie and Selong.

The commodities proposed to be mined are cobalt, gold ore, copper ore, iron ore, manganese ore, vanadium ore, silica, clay, refractory clay and other associated minerals. The method that will be employed is a very basic form of open pit mining, and a 5ha area will be demarcated for mining. Prior to mining, trenches will be excavated in order to delineate the outcrop. This will be followed by blasting and subsequent mining of the ore body utilising a truck and shovel operation. The mined ore will be crushed and screened using a mobile crushing and screening plant. A front-end loader will be used to load the material into haulage trucks which will be processed off-site. The mine will operate for a two (2) year permit period with an option to renew for three (3) periods, each of which may not exceed one (1) year if the mining programme is not yet completed.

Legislative Requirements

The most important legislation applicable to the proposed project are listed below:

- National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) [as amended]
 - Section 28: Duty of Care and responsibilities to minimise and remediate environmental degradation.
- EIA Regulations, 2014 (Government Notices 982) [as amended]
 - The EIA regulations prescribe the manner and content of the Basic Assessment and Public Participation Processes to be followed as well as content of the Environmental Management Programme.
- Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No. 28 of 2002) [as amended]
 - In order to apply for a Mining Permit, an application was submitted on the Department of Mineral Resources' Samrad online application system.

Need and Desirability

The project is not completely aligned with the objectives of the municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF); however, it will not compromise the integrity of these respective forward planning documents, due to the small extent and fairly short-term period of the mining activities. Unemployment within the Moses Kotane Local Municipality (MKLM) is high, according to the IDP. The Biomed operations will have a positive impact on the socio-economic conditions of the local communities involved, should the results of the mining permit show that feasible reserves are present to mine and a mining right of the area gets to be applied for and approved. The operations in the study area will sustain several employment opportunities in the Mabaleleng and surrounding areas, over and above what the current mining operations are offering.

The approval of this mining permit application will not compromise the integrity of the existing environmental management priorities of the area as defined in the MKLM SDF, provided that buffer zones will be put in place as per legislation as well as all sensitive areas and vegetation will be avoided, and the mitigation measures would be put in place.

Furthermore, in the EMPR (refer to Part B of this report) mitigation measures for all identified impacts are detailed and recommendation of all sensitive areas that need to be avoided are implemented. However, should a mining right be applied for and be approved in future, the integrity of the existing environmental management priorities of the area may be compromised, and a full Environmental Impact Assessment must then be conducted to determine the sustainability of the mining activities.

Prevention and mitigation measures are included in this Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and the Environmental Management Programme (EMPR). The implementation of the EMPR will ensure that the environment is affected to the minimum. The potential cumulative impacts were also assessed and found not to be of high significance after mitigation for the mining period.

It should be noted, due to the previous and current mining activities on site, the proposed mining activities may have more significant cumulative impact on the environment.

Alternatives

There are no site alternatives that have been considered for the Mining Permit Application. However, the activity will involve trenching, blasting and excavation of minerals within the five (05) hectares in the study area. The mine that would be operated would be an open cast mine. The overall mining permit area is indicated in Figure 1.

The following alternatives were investigated as feasible alternatives:

- a) The property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity

Biomed Projects and Supplies (Pty) Ltd is a mining company which operates in mining and exporting mineral nationally and internationally depending on the grade of the product mined. Farm Davidskuil 167 JP is the study area that is earmarked for mining mineral of the Platinum Group Metals (PGMs). Infrastructure and resources are currently unavailable in close proximity to the study area, however, upon DMRE granting Environmental Authorisation for the proposed mining permit application, necessary infrastructure and resources would be put in place.

The commodities proposed to be mined are cobalt, gold ore, copper ore, iron ore, manganese ore, vanadium ore, silica, clay, refractory clay and other associated minerals. The method that will be employed is a very basic form of open pit mining, and a 5Ha area will be demarcated for mining. Prior to mining, trenches will be excavated in order to delineate the outcrop. This will be followed by blasting and subsequent mining of the ore body utilising a truck and shovel operation. The mined ore will be crushed and screened using a mobile crushing and screening plant. A front-end loader will be used to load the material into haulage trucks which will be processed off-site. The mine will operate for a two (2) year permit period with an option to renew for three (3) periods, each of which may not exceed one (1) year if the mining programme is not yet completed.

b) The type of activity to be undertaken

The open cast mining method will not compromise any future land uses on the study area. Should results of the mining indicate a viable reserve is present, then a comprehensive social and environmental impact assessment will be conducted to obtain environmental authorisation and a mining right from the competent authority/ies, in accordance with legislation. Alternative land uses to mining would be investigated as part of the social and environmental impact assessments.

c) The design or layout of the activity

According to the desktop study that was undertaken, it indicated that there are no existing prospecting of mining applications that were done on Farm Davidskuil 167 JP therefore, there are no information regarding the site.

d) The technology to be used in the activity

In terms of technologies proposed, mining work will initially entail a high-level desktop study and potential desktop resource evaluation. Desktop studies to be undertaken would include studying of geological reports, mining permit data, plans/maps, aerial photographs, topography maps and any other related geological information regarding the specific area.

The method that will be employed is a very basic form of open pit mining, and a 5Ha area will be demarcated for mining. Prior to mining, trenches will be excavated in order to delineate the outcrop. This will be followed by blasting and subsequent mining of the ore body utilising a truck and shovel operation. The mined ore will be crushed and screened using a mobile crushing and screening plant. A front-end loader will be used to load the material into haulage trucks which will be processed off-site. The mine will operate for a two (2) year permit period with an option to renew for three (3) periods, each of which may not exceed one (1) year if the mining programme is not yet completed.

- e) The operational aspects of the activity

No permanent services including water supply, electricity, or sewerage facilities are required. All infrastructure to be developed will be mobile and temporary including generators, portable toilets and water tanks.

- f) The option of not implementing the activity

According to Section 24 of the Constitution, a development must be ecologically sustainable and also support socio-economic development.

Not implementing the mining activities will result in a loss of information of mineral reserves present on the study area. Should economically feasible reserves exist on the study area and the applicant cannot prospect, the opportunity to utilise the reserves for future mining will be lost, i.e. the minerals will be sterilised and resultant socio-economic benefits will be lost.

The proposed mining activities have the potential to have a negative impact on the ecological environment, however, the study area is minimal to no vegetation as it is surrounded by other mining operations, in close proximity. The impacts that are envisaged, will however, potentially be prevented, minimised, mitigated and managed to low and very low levels, as shown through the impact assessment.

Public Participation

Public Participation Process is undertaken for the Environmental Authorisation for the proposed Mining Permit Activities. The process is undertaken to ensure compliance with regard to the requirements in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) [as amended] (MPRDA) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2014) [as amended].

Tasks undertaken for the Public Participation Process (PPP):

- Identification of key interested and affected parties (affected and adjacent landowners) and other stakeholders (organs of state and other parties);

Interested and Affected parties (I&APs) representing the following sectors of society have been identified:

- National, provincial and local government;
- Agriculture, including local landowners (affected and adjacent);
- Community Based Organisations;
- Non-Governmental Organisations;
- Water bodies;
- Tourism;
- Industry and mining;
- Commerce; and
- Other stakeholders.

- Formal notification of the application to interested and affected parties (including all affected and adjacent landowners) and other stakeholders
 - Publication of media advertisement (English) in the Platinum Weekly on 30 July 2021;
 - Several site notices were erected on various portion in the study area on the 31 July 2021 and 19 August 2021;
 - I&AP's and other key stakeholders, who included the above-mentioned sectors, were directly informed of the proposed development by e-mail on between the 30 July 2021 – 30 September 2021.

I&APs were given 30 days to comment and / or raise issues of concern regarding the proposed development. The registration period expired on the 30 September 2021.

NB: Registration process was extended due to the civil meetings between the chieftaincy meetings held between the communities. Minutes of this meeting are attached hereto.

All I&AP registrations and comments that were received from stakeholders will formally be recorded in the Comments and Responses Report. The Draft BAR and EMPR are herewith released for a period of 30 days from, **Friday, 10 December 2021 to Friday, 11 February 2022**. Hard copies of the Draft BAR and EMPR will be made available at the local libraries.

Next phases of the public participation process

- Public Meeting on the 18 December 2021

All comments received from I&APs and organs of state and responses sent will be included in the final BAR and EMPR to be submitted to the Competent Authority (CA).

Specialist Studies

No Specialist Studies were conducted for the proposed Mining Permit Application for Davidskuil 167 JP within the jurisdiction of Moses Kotane Local Municipality, North-West Province. Should the Competent Authority indicate the need of any study, that would be duly undertaken prior to the submission of the Final Basic Assessment Report.

DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED MINING PERMIT APPLICATION ON FARM DAVIDSKUIL 167 JP, NEAR PLATINUM CHROME MINE, NORTH-WEST PROVINCE

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Appendix A: Requirements according to Appendix 1 of GNR 982 of 4 December 2014– Scope of Assessment and Content of BAR.

Appendix B: EAP's curriculum vitae

Appendix C: Locality Map

Appendix D: Current Land Use and Site Plan

Appendix E: Public Participation

Abbreviations (Definitions are above):

CA	Competent Authority
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CBA	Critical Biodiversity Area
CSA	Constitution of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996)
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DEFF	Department of Environmental, Forestry and Fisheries
DMR	Department of Mineral Resources
DTM	Dimensional Terrain Modelling
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EMPR	Environmental Management Programme
ESA	Ecological Support Area
ESM	Environmental Site Manager
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GN	Government Notice
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GVA	Gross Value Added
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IEM	Integrated Environmental Management

Mamsl	Metres above mean sea level
MHSA	Mine Health and Safety Act (Act No. 29 of 1996)
MKLM	Moses Kotane Local Municipality
MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No. 28 of 2002)
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998)
NEMAQA	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004)
NEMBA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)
NEMWA	National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008)
NHRA	National Heritage Resource Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999)
NVFFA	National Veld and Forest Fire Act (Act No. 101 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (as amended)
PM	Public Meeting
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPP	Public Participation Process
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SANS	South African National Standards
SAWS	South African Weather Service
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SLP	Social and Labour Plan
SM	Site Manager

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002 as amended), the Minister must grant a mining permit if among others the mining “will not result in unacceptable pollution, ecological degradation or damage to the environment and an environmental authorisation is issued”.

Unless an Environmental Authorisation can be granted following the evaluation of an Environmental Impact Assessment and an Environmental Management Programme report in terms 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 conforms to the requirements of the EIA Regulations, any protocol or minimum information requirements relevant to the application as identified and gazetted by the Minister in a government notice or instruction or guidance provided by the competent authority to the submission of application.

It is therefore an instruction that the prescribed reports required in respect of applications for an environmental authorisation for listed activities triggered by an application for a right or a permit are submitted in the exact format of, and provide all the 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 Authorisation 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.

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 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—
 - (aa) can be reversed;
 - (bb) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and
 - (cc) can be managed, avoided or mitigated;

- e) (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.

PART A

SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT AND BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

1 CONTACT PERSON AND CORRESPONDENCE

a) Details of:

i. The EAP who prepared the report

Name of the Practitioner: Shonisani Selahle

Tel No: 011 026 2560

Fax No: 086 552 0171

Email: shonie@scprojects.co.za

ii. Expertise of the EAP

1. The qualification of the EAP

- Tshwane University of Technology, N. Dipl Geology – 2010
- University of South Africa, BSc Honors, Environmental Management – in progress
- NOSA, Implementation of ISO 45001:2018 & ISO 14001:2015

2. Summary of the EAP's experience

Shonisani Selahle is an Environmental Consultant with more than 10 years of experience in applying the principles of Integrated Environmental Management, and in applying the Environmental Legislation to a number of development projects and initiatives in Southern Africa. She has co-ordinated and managed a number of diverse projects and programs related to the Environment and Waste within both the public and private sectors for national and international companies. She has great understanding in the following:

- Relevant legislation with regard to environment management (NEMA, ECA, NWA, MPRDA etc)
- CURRICULUM VITAE Shonisani Selahle
- Ability to carry out international environmental legislation research to interpret and incorporate it in proposals/EIAs/BAs

- Understanding and implementation of World Bank Guidelines and Equator Principles into EIA reports
- Technicalities of EIA Guidelines (Pre-consultation; Exemption of Environmental Authorisation, Environmental Screening Studies, Feasibility Studies, Fatal Flaw Studies, Basic Assessment, EIA, Scoping, EIA Public Participation and Appeals)
- Ability to undertake Environmental Authorisation Amendments (Minor and Substantive) Application
- Ability to carry out Occupational Health and Safety Compliance Monitoring and Audits in terms of the Occupational Health and Safety Act and Construction Regulations
- Ability to do EIA Reports independently and incorporating specialist input into reports.
- Ability to compile Environmental Management Plans
- Ability to coordinate Public Participation from call to register to compiling issues and response Reports
- Ability to undertake EIA's/BAs for Renewable energy projects
- Ability to carry out Environmental Control Officer (ECO) duties (site inspection and site/client auditing) and work independently
- Ability to liaise with clients and authorities
- Ability to undertake site rehabilitation using Bio-remediation methods for contaminated sites,
- Ability to carry out Occupational Health and Safety Audits,
- Ability to apply Construction Health and Safety Permits with swift responses from the Department of Employment and Labour
- Ability to implement ISO 45001:2018 and ISO 18001:2015 standards per project description for companies

2 LOCALITY OF THE OVERALL ACTIVITY

Table 1: Location of the Overall Activity

Farm Name:	Davidskuil 167 JP
Application area (Ha):	5 Ha
Magisterial district:	Moses Kotana Local Municipality, North-West Province
Distance and direction from nearest town	39km, South Brits
21 digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	T0JP00000000016700000

3 LOCALITY MAP

(show nearest town, scale not smaller than 1:250000).

Refer to the Figure below. Locality Map is attached herein Appendix 2

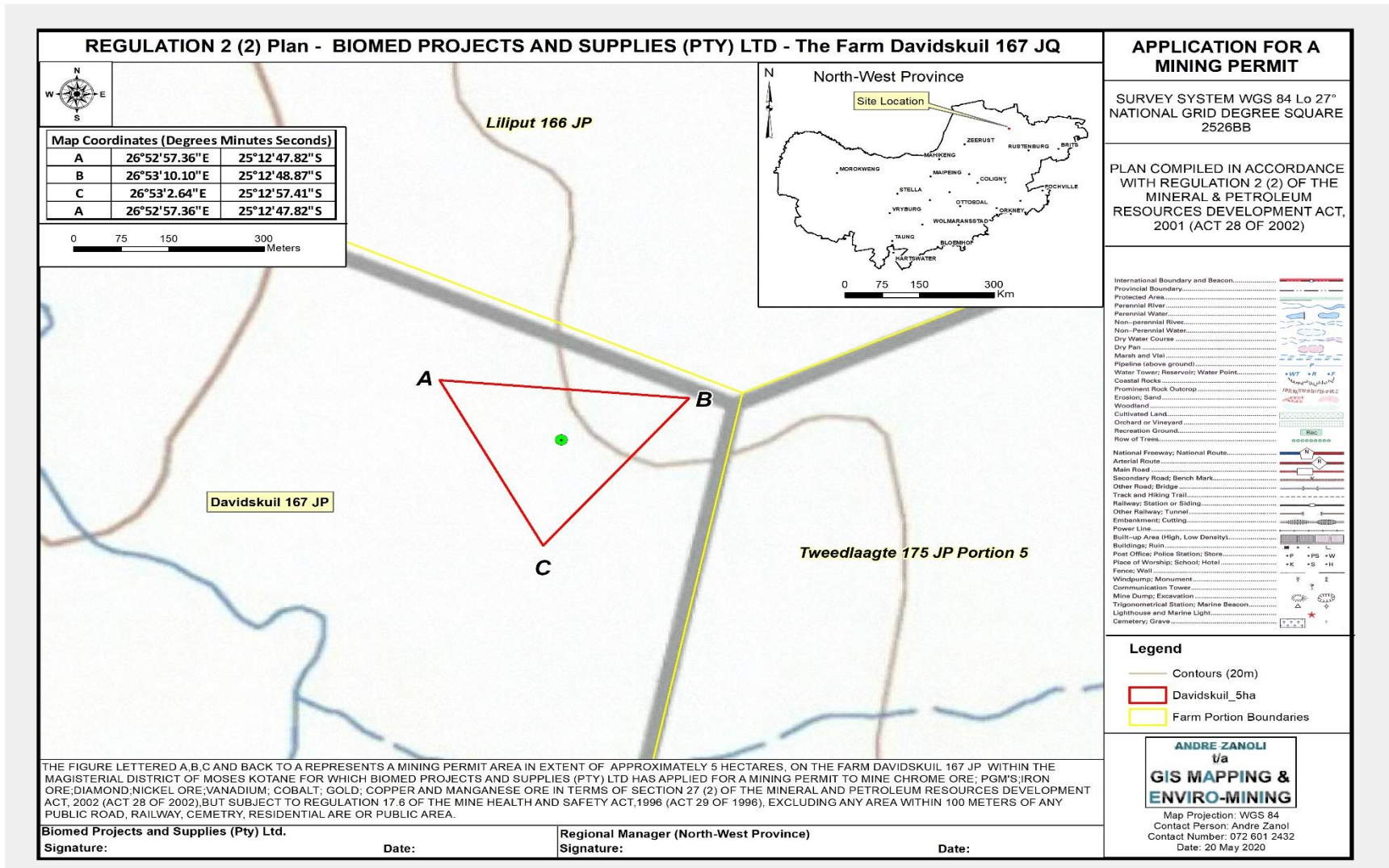


Figure 1: Locality Map

4 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.

4.1 Listed and specific activities

Table 2: Listed and Specified activities

NAME OF ACTIVITY E.g. For mining – drill site, site camp, ablution facilities, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route	AERIAL EXTENT OF THE ACTIVITY HA OR M²	LISTED ACTIVITY Mark with an X where applicable or affected.	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE (GNR 983, GNR 984 or GNR 985 /NOT LISTED)
Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a mining permit in terms of section 27 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks directly related to the extraction of mineral resource, including activities for which an exemption has been issued in terms of section 106 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (2002). This project will include the open cast/trenching (earthworks) method of extraction.	5 Ha	X	GNR 327 of 7 April 2017, Activity 21.
The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more, but less than 20 hectares, of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for- (i) The undertaking of a linear activity. (ii) Maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.	5 Ha	X	GNR 327 of 7 April 2017, Activity 27.
The clearance of an area of 300 m ² more of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance	0.07Ha	X	GNR 324 of 7 April 2017, Activity 12.

NAME OF ACTIVITY E.g. For mining – drill site, site camp, ablution facilities, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route	AERIAL EXTENT OF THE ACTIVITY HA OR M²	LISTED ACTIVITY Mark with an X where applicable or affected.	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE <i>(GNR 983, GNR 984 or GNR 985 /NOT LISTED</i>
is required for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance plan.			
Clearing and stockpiling of topsoil, blasting excavation, loading, hauling and stockpiling at crushing site within the mine – crushing, loading and haulage to construction sites - operation which requires a mining permit in terms of section 27 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), as amended and including associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks directly related to the extraction of a mineral resource.	5 Ha	X	GNR 327 of 7 April 2017, Activity 21.
The decommissioning of any activity requiring - (i) a closure certificate in terms of section 43 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), as amended; or (ii) a prospecting right, mining right, mining permit, production right or exploration right, where the throughput of the activity has reduced by 90% or more over a period of 5 years excluding where the competent authority has in writing agreed that such reduction in throughput, does not constitute closure.	5Ha	X	GNR 327 of 7 April 2017, Activity 22.
Clearing of natural vegetation where the process or activity identified in terms of section 53(1) of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)	5Ha	X	GNR 327 of 7 April 2017, Activity 30.

4.2 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)

Background

Biomed Projects and Supplies (Pty) Ltd is applying for a Mining Permit on a five (5Ha) land of Farm Davidskuil 167 JP, North-West Province near Platinum Chrome Mine in North-West Province, within the jurisdiction of Moses Kotane Local Municipality.

The commodities proposed to be mined are cobalt, gold ore, copper ore, iron ore, manganese ore, vanadium ore, silica, clay, refractory clay and other associated minerals. The method that will be employed is a very basic form of open pit mining, and a 5Ha area will be demarcated for mining. Prior to mining, trenches will be excavated in order to delineate the outcrop.

This will be followed by blasting and subsequent mining of the ore body utilising a truck and shovel operation. The mined ore will be crushed and screened using a mobile crushing and screening plant. A front-end loader will be used to load the material into haulage trucks which will be processed off-site. The mine will operate for a two (2) year permit period with an option to renew for three (3) periods, each of which may not exceed one (1) year if the mining programme is not yet completed.

The project infrastructure and activities will include the following:

- Removal of topsoil and overburden and stockpiling
- Site establishment – establishment of an access route, mobilisation of equipment and preparation of area for mining
- Excavation of trenches and an open pit
- Blasting
- Loading zone
- Loading and dust control
- Crushing and screening of ore
- Hauling and transporting of ore
- Ablution facilities and waste storage area
- Rehabilitation of site.

5 POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

Table 3: Policy and Legislative Context

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)
Constitution of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996) [as amended]	Section 24 of CSA	The proposed activity has the potential to harm the environment and poses a risk to the health and wellbeing of people. The Applicant has the overall responsibility to ensure that the rights of people in terms of Section 24 of the Constitution is protected in terms of the proposed mining permit activity.
National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) [as amended]	Section 24 Section 28	The proposed activity is a listed activity in terms of the EIA Regulations and requires environmental authorisation. The proposed activity therefore triggers an Environmental Basic Assessment Process to be undertaken.

Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act. 28 of 2002) [as amended]:	Section 16-19	The application is for a mining permit and therefore all regulations pertaining to the application process of a mining permit and environmental management are applicable to this application.
National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) [as amended]	N/A	No water use licence will be required for the proposed mining application in terms of the National Water Act
National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004) [as amended]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section 32 and 34 - Mining Activities 	Standards for particulates and dust used in IA to regulate the concentration of a substance that can be tolerated without any environmental deterioration.
National Dust Control Regulations, 2013 (Government Notice 827 of 2013)	Mining Activities	Standards for particulates and dust used in IA to regulate the concentration of a substance that can be tolerated without any environmental deterioration.
<p>National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004) [as amended]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 9 <p>Norms and standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 27 <p>Delegation of power and duties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 43 <p>Biodiversity management plans.</p>	Mining Activities	There is a possibility that flora and fauna found on site may be impacted upon. If Protected species are found on site, the Developer will be required to apply for a permit.

National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act no. 59 of 2008)	Category A and B	There is the potential for the generation of some general, hazardous and non-hazardous wastes due to proposed operations. If required, a Waste License will be applied for separately.
National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999)	Management/monitoring measures	Protection of indigenous heritage resources that may potentially occur on the property.
North -West Provincial Development Plan	Needs and desirability of the proposed activities	Municipal plans were used to identify relevant socio-economic information and spatial Development information with regards to the area relevant to the project site.
All other relevant national, provincial, district and local municipality legislation and guidelines that may be applicable to the application.		

6 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).

According to the Integrated Environmental Management Guideline from the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) on Need and Desirability: EIA Guideline and Information Document Series (2017), to describe the need for a development, it must be determined whether it is the right time for locating the type of land use and/or activity being proposed. To describe the desirability for a development, it must be determined, whether it is the right place for locating the type of land use and/or activity being proposed. Need and Desirability can be equated to the concept of wise use of land which can be determined through the question of what the most sustainable use of land is. In light of the above, the need and desirability of an application must be addressed separately and in detail answering inter alia the following questions:

Table 4: Need and desirability considerations

A) NEED (TIMING)	
QUESTION A1: Is the land use (associated with the activity being applied for) considered within the timeframe intended by the existing approved SDF agreed to by the relevant environmental authority?	The project is not completely aligned with the objectives of the municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and Integrated Development Plan (IDP), however, it will not compromise the integrity of these respective forward planning documents, due to the relatively short-term mining permit period of only 5 years.
YES X	NO
QUESTION A2: Should development, or if applicable, expansion of the town/area concerned in terms of this land use (associated with the activity being applied for) occur here at this point in time?	The proposed activities will enable Biomed Projects and Supplies (Pty) Ltd to extend the life of mine (LOM) with a significant number of years and therefore the benefits for local communities and South Africa as a whole for e.g. employment provision and social upliftment will continue for longer.
YES X	NO
QUESTION A3: Does the community/area need the activity and the associated land use concerned (is it a societal priority)?	Unemployment within the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality is high, according to the IDP of Moses Kotane Local Municipality. Biomed Projects and Supplies (Pty) Ltd mining will have a positive impact on the socio-economic conditions

YES X	NO	of the local communities involved once operations commence. The mine will also contribute towards the socio-economic development of the region as a whole through social-upliftment and job creation as primary agents.
QUESTION A4: Are the necessary services with the adequate capacity currently available (at the time of application), or must additional capacity be created to cater for the development?		All infrastructure for the operation of the mine would be sourced upon approval of this Mining Permit Application.
YES	NO X	
QUESTION A5: Is this development provided for in the infrastructure planning of the municipality, and if not what will the implication be on the infrastructure planning of the municipality (priority and placement of services and opportunity costs)?		No municipal infrastructure will be required for the study area.
YES	NO X	
QUESTION A6: Is this project part of a national programme to address an issue of national concern or importance?		No. This project will however lead to the creation of jobs and the growing of the local economy within the area which will contribute to overall GDP.
YES	NO X	
B) DESIRABILITY (PLACING)		
QUESTION B1: Is the development the best practicable environmental option for this land/site?		The majority of the study area is transformed due to past and current mining operations as well as farming activities, which has already had an impact in terms of environmental management
YES X	NO	

QUESTION B2: Would the approval of this application compromise the integrity of the existing approved and credible municipal IDP and SDF as agreed to by the relevant authorities?		The project is not completed aligned with the objectives of the municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and Integrated Development Plan (IDP) in terms of land use, however, it will not compromise the integrity of these respective forward planning documents. Unemployment is a major problem in South Africa as in Moses Kotane Local Municipality, and the mining will be able to provide the sustaining of current jobs for a significant period of time within Madibeng Local Municipality.
YES	NO X	
QUESTION B3: Would the approval of this application compromise the integrity of the existing environmental management priorities of the area (e.g. as defined in EMFs), and if so, can it be justified in terms of sustainability considerations?		The study area consists of Horizon Chrome Mine, other mining operations. The study area is covered with vegetation with no activities that currently occurring on site, except mining activities in close proximity.
YES	NO X	
QUESTION B4: Do location factors favour this land use (associated with the activity applied for) at this place, etc.)?		The study area where the mining permit is required proposed is located on Farm Davidskuil 167 JP, which is owned by traditional authorities. The present mines in close proximity makes the study area to be more feasible as mining operations.
YES X	NO	
QUESTION B5: Will the activity or the land use associated with the activity applied for, impact on sensitive natural and cultural areas (built and rural/natural environment)?		No specialist studies were undertaken. Should DMR require studies, those would be undertaken accordingly.
YES	NO X	
QUESTION B6: Will the development impact on people's health and wellbeing (e.g. in terms of noise, odours, visual character and sense of place, etc.)?		Noise, dust and visual pollution will increase, and possibly water pollution, if impacts are not managed effectively, but with the proper mitigation and good practice environmental management measures, it will result in minimal impacts.
YES X	NO	

<p>QUESTION B7: Will the proposed land use result in unacceptable cumulative impacts?</p>	<p>As already mentioned, through the implementation of good practice environmental management measures as well as mitigation measures, all direct and cumulative impacts which may result from the proposed development will be addressed and ensure that the environment is affected to the minimum.</p>
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7 MOTIVATION FOR THE OVERALL PREFERRED SITE, ACTIVITIES AND TECHNOLOGY ALTERNATIVE

The project site is located in the Bojanala District Municipality of the Moses Kotane Local Municipality, and according to the Bojanala District Municipality Profile and Analysis District Development Model, the district mainstay is the mining activities. The proposed Farm Davidskuil 167 JP was the best feasible property for the proposed Mining Permit Application and Activities, due to the previous and current mining activities that are underway within the vicinity of the said Farm. The Platinum Group Metals identified in this Farm are key minerals needed in the country and internationally.

Biomed Projects and Supplies (Pty) Ltd has plans to boost local socio-economic development through this proposed project, will provide employment opportunities, thus stimulating development in the community.

The parameters taken into account when selecting a site included:

- Environmental
- Streams and rivers;
- Wetlands;
- Flora, fauna and vegetation;
- Social
- Homesteads;
- Farming;
- Technical
- Topography; and
- Access

8 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.)

Alternatives

There are no site alternatives that have been considered for the Mining Permit Application. However, the activity will involve trenching, blasting and excavation of minerals within the five (05) hectares in the study area. The mine that would be operated would be an open cast mine. The overall mining permit area is indicated in Figure 1.

8.1 Details of all alternatives considered

(With reference to the site plan provided as Appendix D 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)

The following alternatives were investigated as feasible alternatives:

- a) The property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity

Biomed Projects and Supplies (Pty) Ltd is a mining company which operates in mining and exporting mineral nationally and internationally depending on the grade of the product mined. Farm Davidskuil 167 JP is the study area that is earmarked for mining mineral of the Platinum Group Metals (PGMs). Infrastructure and resources are currently unavailable in close proximity to the study area, however, upon DMRE granting Environmental Authorisation for the proposed mining permit application, necessary infrastructure and resources would be put in place.

The commodities proposed to be mined are cobalt, gold ore, copper ore, iron ore, manganese ore, vanadium ore, silica, clay, refractory clay and other associated minerals. The method that will be employed is a very basic form of open pit mining, and a 5Ha area will be demarcated for mining. Prior to mining, trenches will be excavated in order to delineate the outcrop. This will be followed by blasting and subsequent mining of the ore body utilising a truck and shovel operation. The mined ore will be crushed and screened using a mobile crushing and screening plant. A front-end loader will be used to load the material into haulage trucks which will be processed off-site. The mine will operate for a two (2) year permit period with an option to renew for three (3) periods, each of which may not exceed one (1) year if the mining programme is not yet completed.

b) The type of activity to be undertaken

The open cast mining method will not compromise any future land uses on the study area. Should results of the mining indicate a viable reserve is present, then a comprehensive social and environmental impact assessment will be conducted to obtain environmental authorisation and a mining right from the competent authority/ies, in accordance with legislation. Alternative land uses to mining would be investigated as part of the social and environmental impact assessments.

c) The design or layout of the activity

According to the desktop study that was undertaken, it indicated that there are no existing prospecting of mining applications that were done on Farm Davidskuil 167 JP therefore, there are no information regarding the site.

d) The technology to be used in the activity

In terms of technologies proposed, mining work will initially entail a high-level desktop study and potential desktop resource evaluation. Desktop studies to be undertaken would include studying of geological reports, mining permit data, plans/maps, aerial photographs, topography maps and any other related geological information regarding the specific area.

The method that will be employed is a very basic form of open pit mining, and a 5Ha area will be demarcated for mining. Prior to mining, trenches will be excavated in order to delineate the outcrop. This will be followed by blasting and subsequent mining of the ore body utilising a truck and shovel operation. The mined ore will be crushed and screened using a mobile crushing and screening plant. A front-end loader will be used to load the material into haulage trucks which will be processed off-site. The mine will operate for a two (2) year permit period with an option to renew for three (3) periods, each of which may not exceed one (1) year if the mining programme is not yet complete

e) The operational aspects of the activity

No permanent services including water supply, electricity, or sewerage facilities are required. All infrastructure to be developed will be mobile and temporary including generators, portable toilets and water tanks.

f) The option of not implementing the activity

According to Section 24 of the Constitution, a development must be ecologically sustainable and also support socio-economic development.

Not implementing the mining activities will result in a loss of information of mineral reserves present on the study area. Should economically feasible reserves exist on the study area and the applicant cannot prospect, the opportunity to utilise the reserves for future mining will be lost, i.e. the minerals will be sterilised and resultant socio-economic benefits will be lost.

The proposed mining activities have the potential to have a negative impact on the ecological environment, however, the study area is minimal to no vegetation as it is surrounded by other mining operations, in close proximity. The impacts that are envisaged, will however, potentially be prevented, minimised, mitigated and managed to low and very low levels, as shown through the impact assessment.

8.2 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 attended 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)

A Public Participation Process is undertaken for the proposed mining permit application. The process is undertaken to ensure compliance with regard to the requirements in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) [as amended] (MPRDA), the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) [as amended] (NEMA), the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No 59 of 2008) [as amended] (NEMWA), the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) [as amended] (NWA) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2014) [as amended].

Tasks undertaken for the Public Participation Process (PPP)

This section of the report provides an overview of the tasks undertaken for the PPP to date. All PPP undertaken is in accordance with the requirements of the NEMA requirements and EIA Regulations (2014) [as amended]. It further provides an outline of the next steps in the PPP and makes recommendations for tasks to be undertaken during the environmental assessment phase of the environmental authorisation process.

The PPP tasks conducted for the proposed mining project to date include:

8.2.1 Identification of Key Interested and Affected parties (Affected and Adjacent Landowners) and other Stakeholders (Organs of State and Other Parties)

Public Participation is the involvement of all parties who are either potentially interested and / or affected by the proposed development. The principle objective of public participation is to inform and enrich decision-making. This is also its key role in this BA process.

Interested and Affected parties (I&APs) representing the following sectors of society have been identified:

- National, provincial and local government;

- Agriculture, including local landowners (affected and adjacent);
- Community Based Organisations;
- Non-Governmental Organisations;
- Water bodies;
- Tourism;
- Industry and mining;
- Commerce; and
- Other stakeholders.

8.2.2 Formal Notification of the Application to Interested and Affected Parties (including all Affected and Adjacent Landowners) and other stakeholders

The project was announced as follows:

- Newspaper advertisement

Publication of media advertisement (English) in the Platinum Weekly, on the 30 July 2021. Refer to Appendix 5.1 for proof of newspaper advert placement.

- Site Notice placement

In order to inform surrounding communities, affected and adjacent landowners of the proposed development, numerous site notices were erected on site and at visible locations close to the site on the 31 July and 19 August 2021. Refer to Appendix 5.2 for proof of site notice placement.

- Written notification

I&AP's and other key stakeholders, who included the above-mentioned sectors, were directly informed of the proposed development by e-mail. I&APs were given 30 days to comment and / or raise issues of concern regarding the proposed development. The commenting period expired on the 30 July 2021 – 30 September 2021. Refer to Appendix 5.3 for proof of email notification.

NB: Registration process took longer due to the civil meetings between the chieftaincy meetings held between the communities. Minutes of this meeting are attached hereto.

- Notification to and consultation with landowners and/or lawful occupiers

All landowners were informed of the proposed mining permit activities via the chieftaincy administration contact person.

8.2.3 Consultation and Correspondence with I&AP's and Stakeholders

All I&AP registrations and comments that were received from stakeholders are formally recorded in the Comments and Responses Report. Refer to Appendix E for comments and responses.

Draft Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and Environmental Management Programme (EMPR)

All I&AP registrations and comments that were received from stakeholders will formally be recorded in the Comments and Responses Report. The Draft BAR and EMPR are herewith released for a period of 30 days from, Friday, 10 December 2021 to Friday, 11 February 2022. Hard copies of the Draft BAR and EMPR will be made available at the local libraries.

Refer to Appendix E for proof of notification of the basic assessment announcement.

8.2.4 Next Phases of the Public Participation Process

Due to the World Pandemic of Covid-19 and the strict lockdown restrictions, public meetings will not be held for the proposed Mining Permit Application. Furthermore, only two Interested and Affected Parties registration was received during the registration and comment phase.

The registered I&AP's would be emailed the DBAR and also a CD of the report would also be posted to them accordingly.

All comments received from I&APs and organs of state and responses sent will be included in the final BAR and EMPR to be submitted to the Competent Authority (CA).

Once the BAR and EMPR are submitted, the CA will have 107 days to reach a decision on the application. Thereafter the registered I&APs will be notified of the CA's decision.

8.2.5 Summary of issues raised by I&APs

(Complete the table summarising comments and issues raised, and reaction to those responses)

Table 5: Summary of issues raised

NOTE: The comments below were received following the release of the BID and project announcement documents (Appendix E) and prior to the release of this Draft Basic Assessment Report. All comments received in the 30 day public comment period will be included in the Final Basic Assessment Report. A copy of the full I&AP database can be seen in <u>Appendix E4</u>. Copies of the correspondence received by I&AP's can be found in <u>Appendix E5</u>.					
Interested and Affected Parties		Date Comments Received	Issues raised	EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant	Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated.
List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted.					
<u>AFFECTED PARTIES</u>					
Landowner/s	X				

NOTE: The comments below were received following the release of the BID and project announcement documents (Appendix E) and prior to the release of this Draft Basic Assessment Report. All comments received in the 30 day public comment period will be included in the Final Basic Assessment Report. A copy of the full I&AP database can be seen in Appendix E4. Copies of the correspondence received by I&AP's can be found in Appendix E5.

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted.	Date Comments Received	Issues raised	EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant	Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated.
Lawful occupier/s of the land	X			
Landowners or lawful occupiers on adjacent properties	X			
Municipal councillor	X			
Municipality	X			

NOTE: The comments below were received following the release of the BID and project announcement documents (Appendix E) and prior to the release of this Draft Basic Assessment Report. All comments received in the 30 day public comment period will be included in the Final Basic Assessment Report. A copy of the full I&AP database can be seen in Appendix E4. Copies of the correspondence received by I&AP's can be found in Appendix E5.

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted.	Date Comments Received	Issues raised	EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant	Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated.
Organs of state (Responsible for infrastructure that may be affected Roads Department, Eskom, Telkom, DWA e	X			
Communities	X			
Dept. Land Affairs	X			
Traditional Leaders	X			

NOTE: The comments below were received following the release of the BID and project announcement documents (Appendix E) and prior to the release of this Draft Basic Assessment Report. All comments received in the 30 day public comment period will be included in the Final Basic Assessment Report. A copy of the full I&AP database can be seen in Appendix E4. Copies of the correspondence received by I&AP's can be found in Appendix E5.

<p>Interested and Affected Parties</p> <p>List the names of persons consulted in this column, and</p> <p>Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted.</p>	<p>Date Comments Received</p>	<p>Issues raised</p>	<p>EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant</p>	<p>Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated.</p>
<p>Makoshong Community Executive Council-</p> <p>Portia Khuduga</p>	<p>X06/10/2021</p>	<p>Consultation with the leaders and the community will not be possible due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Headman fell ill b) Internal leadership issues within Makoshong Local Community that need to be sorted with the Bojanala District office c) Confirmed that Biomed Projects and Supplies (Pty) Ltd has consulted with the community regarding the mining permit application process 		
<p>Dept. Environmental Affairs</p>	<p>X</p>			

NOTE: The comments below were received following the release of the BID and project announcement documents (Appendix E) and prior to the release of this Draft Basic Assessment Report. All comments received in the 30 day public comment period will be included in the Final Basic Assessment Report. A copy of the full I&AP database can be seen in Appendix E4. Copies of the correspondence received by I&AP's can be found in Appendix E5.

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted.	Date Comments Received	Issues raised	EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant	Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated.
<u>OTHER AFFECTED PARTIES</u>	X			
<u>INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES</u>	X			
Xholane Chabalala		09/09/2021 Interested in getting business from the proposed mining project as a local resident	As soon as operations commences, all community members will be notified of all possible job and/or business opportunities	Appendix E

8.2.6 The Environmental attributes associated with the alternatives

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

1. Baseline Environment

a. Type of environment affected by the proposed activity

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

The study area is located on Farm Davidskuil 167 JP, North-West Province constituting a total area of 5 hectares (ha). The study area is located approximately 7 km West of Platinum Chrome Mine 25°12'47.82"S, 26°56'57.36" E.

Topography

The site is situated in a gentle lying terrain sloping towards south-east of the study area. Majority of the study area is currently being used for mining activities.. The elevation with the study area varies between 1114 to the south and 1126 north. Figure 2 shows the extract of the 1: 50 000 topographical map with the study area in red.

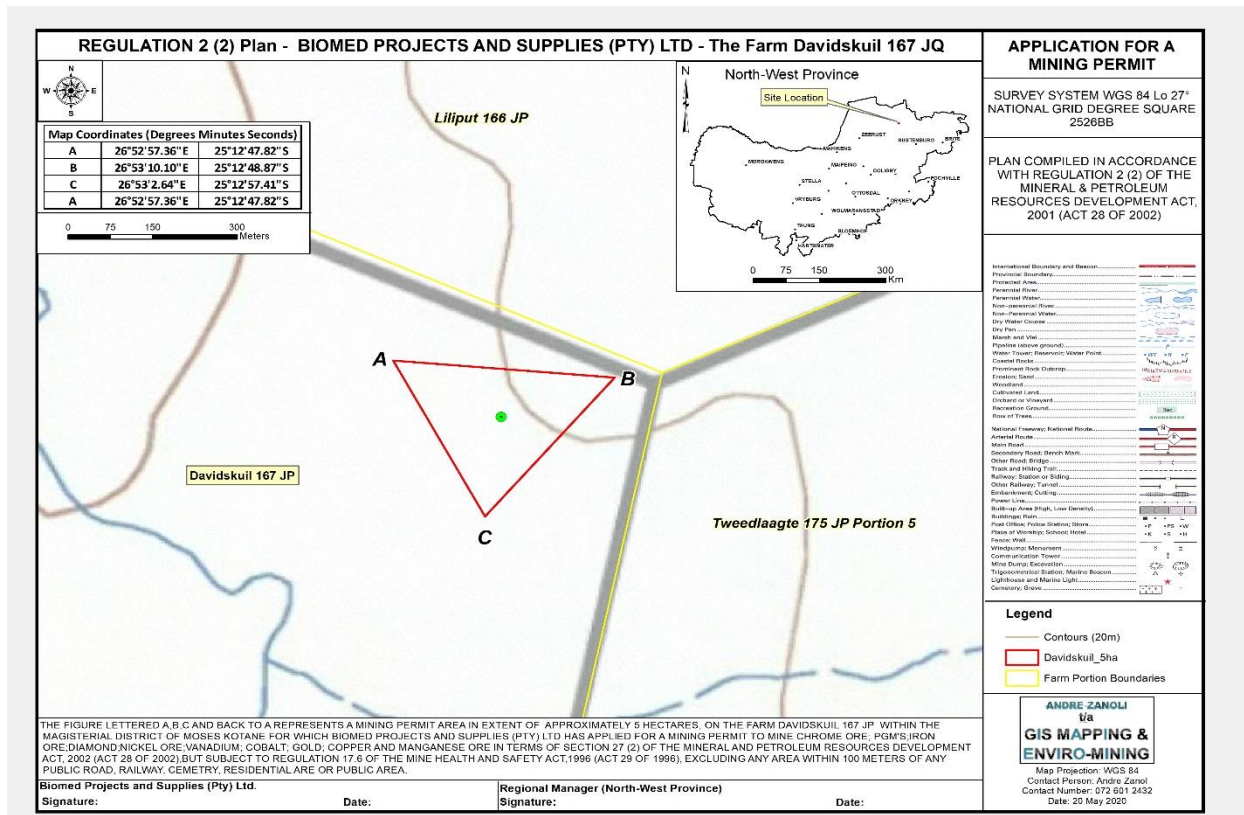


Figure 2: An extract of the 1:50 000 Topographical Map

Climate

Climate in the area is warm to hot in summer, with dry, mild, generally frost-free winters. The local area can be described as sub-humid with a mean annual rainfall of 629 mm per annum with an average annual temperature of 19.4 °C. Precipitation is the lowest in the month of July with an average of 3 mm. The greatest amount of precipitation occurs in the month of December where an average of 118 mm is received. At an average temperature of 23.5 °C, January is the hottest month of the year. The lowest average temperatures in the year occur in July, when it is around 12.6 °C Figure 3 and Figure 4 show the average temperature and rainfall for the area respectively.

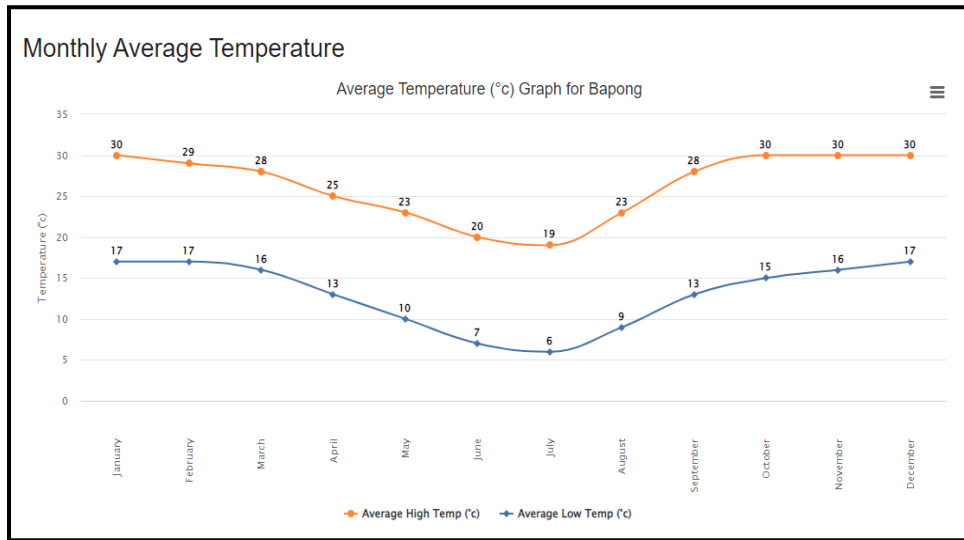


Figure 3: Average Temperature for Davidskuil (www.worldweatheronline.com)

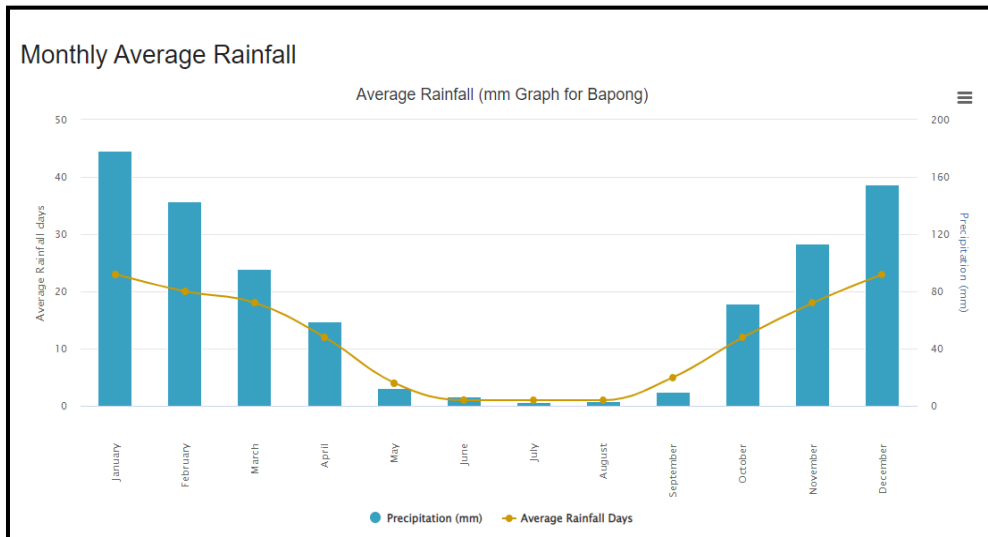


Figure 4: Average Rainfall (www.worldweatheronline.com)

Geology

The selected farms form part of the world's major igneous intrusion, the Bushveld Complex which hosts the world's Platinum Group Metal. These farms lie within the chromite rich belt of the Rustenburg Layered Suite (RLS), of the Bushveld complex. The RLS is further subdivided into several zones viz. Marginal, Lower, Critical (further subdivided into Lower and Upper), Main and Upper zones. The Upper and Critical Zone outcrops host the world's largest known platinum deposits and are mined within RLS towards the edge of the Pilanesberg complex. Critical Zone contains several chromite seams and is where the chromite ore is concentrated. The 1:250 000 geological map indicates that all the selected farms mostly lie within the Lower Zone (Figure 3). Scattered within the Lower and Critical Zone rocks of the Bushveld Complex, to the west and southwest of the Pilanesberg Alkaline Complex, is a series of massive sulphide nickel-bearing pipes. These were the target of most of the previous mining permit programs and mining activity. Where they are exposed on the surface, especially in the south-western section of RLS they form ferruginous gossans (refer to Figure 5 and Figure 5)

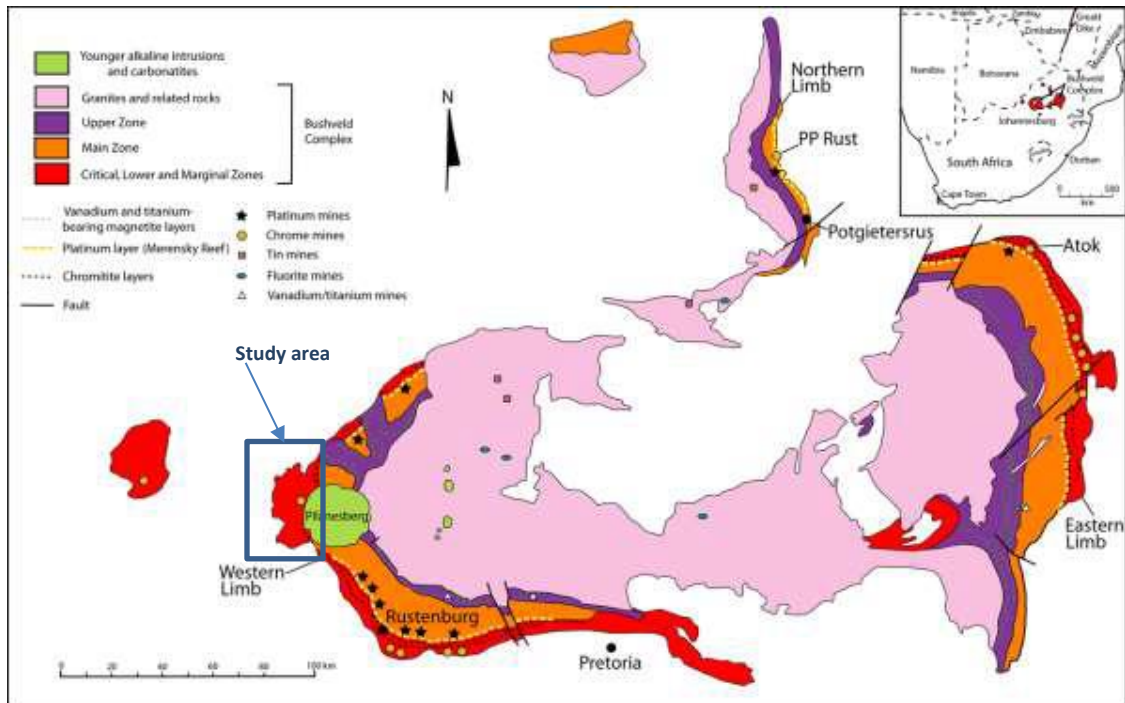


Figure 5: Bushveld Igneous Complex geologic map and the study area

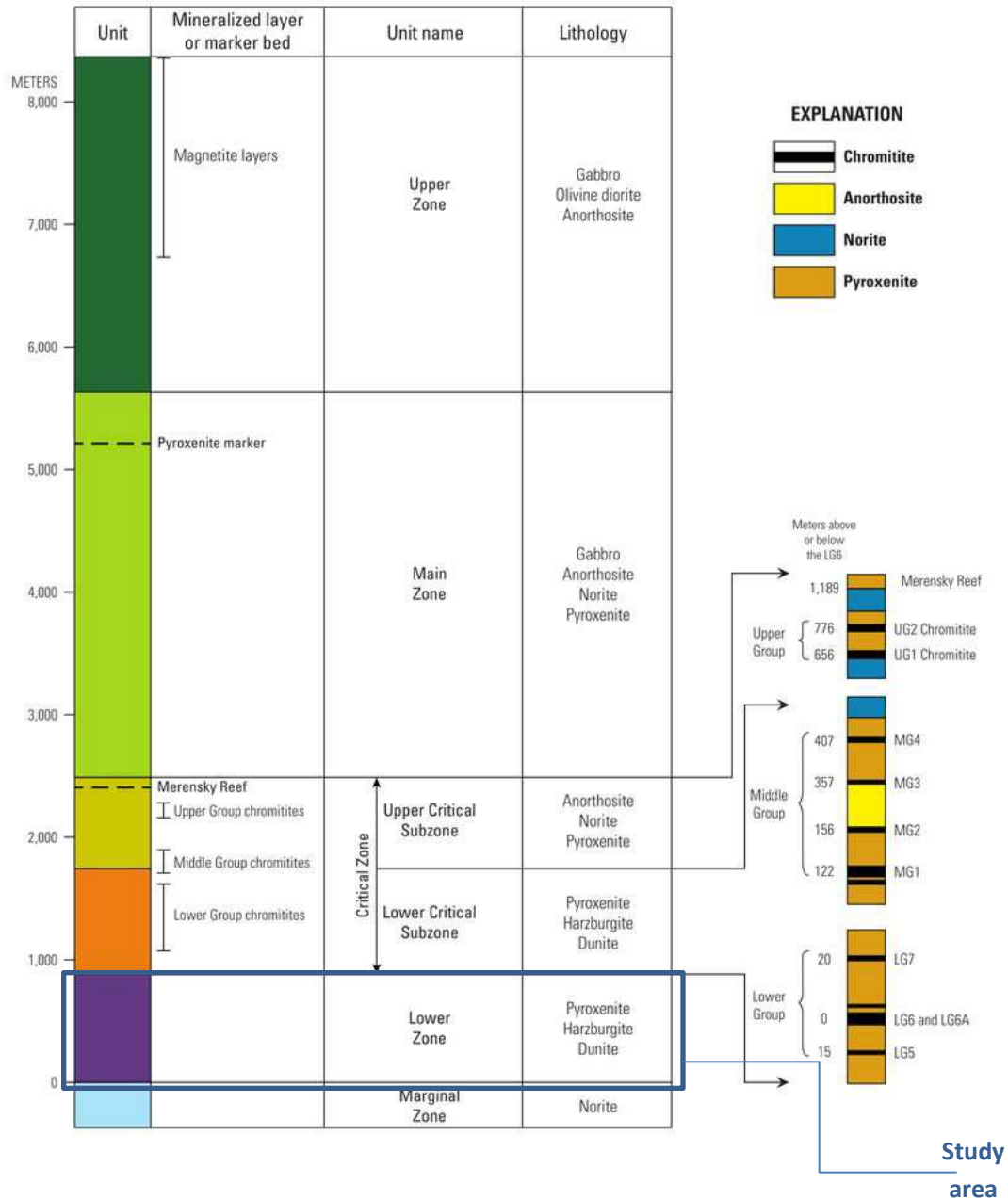


Figure 6: Generalised stratigraphic units of the Bushveld Igneous Complex showing the minable zone in the selected farms.

Socio-economic characteristics

The proposed Mining Permit Application for Biomed Projects and Supplies (Pty) Ltd endeavour is on approximately 5Ha on Farm Davidskuil 167 JP located 7km from Platinum Chrome Mine, North-West Province.

This area falls under the Moses Kotane Local Municipality, within the greater Bojanala Platinum District Municipality and is approximately 39km from Sun Village Town. Sometimes referred to as the Platinum Province, North-West is well-known for significant production of this valuable commodity. The province is centrally located with excellent road and rail infrastructure to all Southern African countries. The North-West has an area of 106,512 km² which is 8.72% of the area of South Africa and has a population of approximately 3.4 million people which is approximately 7.2% of the South African population.

The Bojanala Platinum District Municipality is a Category C municipality situated in the North West Province. It is bordered by the Waterberg District Municipality to the north, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality to the south, City of Tshwane Metro to the east, West Rand District Municipality to the south-east, and Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality to the west. It covers an area of more than 18 333 km², which is just a portion of the Province. Its area of jurisdiction covers It is one of four district municipalities in the province and comprises five local municipalities: Kgetlengrivier, Madibeng, Moses Kotane, Moretele and Rustenburg. The seat of Bojanala Platinum is Rustenburg. Main Economic Sectors: **Mining (30-35%), community services (15-20%), finance (10-15%), trade (10-15%), transport (5-10%), manufacturing (5-10%).**

The Madibeng Local Municipality is a Category B municipality located in the North West Province within the Bojanala Platinum District. It is situated between the Magaliesberg and Witwatersrand, 60km from Rustenburg and 50km north of Pretoria. It is one of five municipalities in the Bojanala district.

It is strategically located in relation to Gauteng, Limpopo, Harare and the Maputo Harbour, and is positioned along the Heritage Route, linking the World Heritage Site with the Pilanesberg and Madikwe Game Reserves. It is known for its diversified economy. Currently, mining is the predominant economic activity, and the Hartebeespoort Dam is the second most visited place after the Waterfront in Cape Town. It covers an area of Area: 3 720km², with its towns/cities Brits, Hartbeespoort, Mooiwooi. Main Economic Sectors: Mining, manufacturing, agriculture, tourism.

The unemployment rate is 48,7% which is an above 3% increase from the 2008 registered 45,5%. In 2018, there were a total number of 180 000 people unemployed in Bojanala Platinum, which is an increase of 44 900 from 135 000 in 2008. The total number of unemployed people within Bojanala Platinum constitutes 48.66% of the total number of the unemployed in North-West Province. The Bojanala Platinum District Municipality experienced an average annual increase of 2.91% in the number of unemployed people, which is worse than that of the North-West Province which had an average annual increase in unemployment of 2.21%.

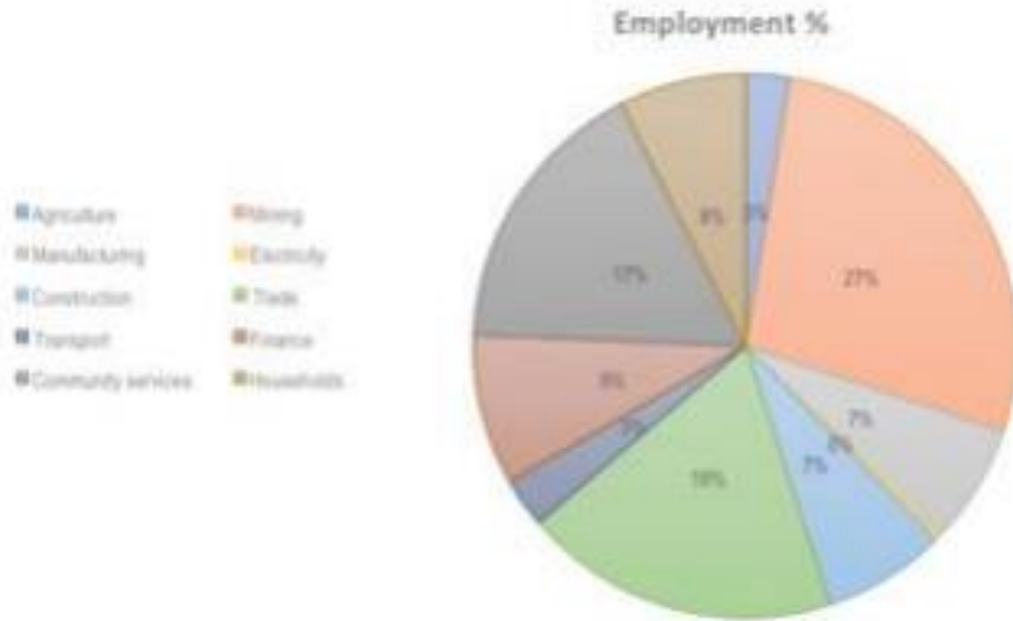


Figure 7: Unemployment Status in Bojanala District Municipality

b. Description of the current land uses.

This Section details the varying land uses located within and surrounding the Study Area.

Residential

The project area is in close proximity of Platinum Chrome Mine and other small-scale mines. Villages and/or communities noted in close proximity of the study area are within a 10km radius. The villages and/or village that were noted are:

- Mabelang,
- Mabeskraal,
- Tlhatlhaganyane
- Mabeskraal
- Selong
- Maologane
- Witrandjie
- Phalane

Transportation Systems

The Study Area is accessed via the N4 North-West from Hartbeespoort, from there take the R556, an unnamed road (25°12'47.82"S 26°52'57.36"E) near the Platinum Chrome Mine. The access road to the study area is a haul which will need to be maintained during the operation phase.

Mining

The area has been dominated by mining activities. These activities were by small mining and large mining operations, with scattered communities and/villages within 10km radius to the study area.

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

Environmental Features

The major sensitive features within the study area include:

- Open space
- Mining Activities
- Shrubs scattered across the study area

Infrastructure on the study area and in close proximity

Roads

- Roads on the study area are haul with no structures except mining infrastructures and stockpiled soils

Powerlines and Telephone Lines

- No powerlines and/or telephone lines noted on site.

d. Environmental and current land use map

(Show all environmental, and current land use features)

See Appendix D.

9 IMPACTS AND RISKS IDENTIFIED INCLUDING THE NATURE, SIGNIFICANCE, CONSEQUENCE, EXTENT, DURATION AND PROBABILITY OF THE 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 impacts of such activities, and as informed by the consultations with affected parties together with the significance, probability, and duration of the 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).

Table 6: Impact Significance Calculation - Construction, Operational and Rehabilitation Phase

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	NATURE OF THE IMPACT	IMPACT STATUS	MAGNITUDE	EXTENT	DURATION	REVERSIBILITY	IRREPLACEABILITY	PROBABILITY	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATION POTENTIAL	SIGNIFICANCE	CONFIDENCE RATING	CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
									PRE-MITIGATION		POST-MITIGATION		
GEOLOGY AND SOILS	<p>Minor loss and disturbance to topsoil as a result of clearing of vegetation and trenching.</p> <p>When vegetation is cleared and the topsoil is stripped, the soil's natural structure is disturbed and as a result the natural cycle is broken exposing the bare soil to erosion.</p> <p>Vehicles driving on these soils cause compaction of soils and reduces the soil's ability to be penetrated by root growth. Compaction also increases erosion potential.</p> <p>When soils are not stripped and stockpiled according to the soil stripping guidelines these soils would have lost their natural physical and chemical properties, reducing the topsoil's ability to be a plant growth medium.</p> <p>The above factors all contribute to a loss of the topsoil's ability to be a resource through alterations and removal.</p>	-	3	2	1	2	8	5	40	Medium	20	Certain	Very Low
	Hydrocarbon spills on soils can occur where heavy machinery and vehicles are parked such as the hard park area because they contain large volumes of lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, and diesel to run. There is always a chance of these breaking down and/or leaking.	-	3	2	1	3	9	2	18	Medium	9	Sure	Very Low
HYDROLOGY GROUNDWATER SURFACE WATER	Stormwater, erosion and siltation impacts due to a lack of implementing temporary measures to manage stormwater run-off quantity and quality.	-	3	3	1	3	10	3	30	Medium	15	Sure	Very Low
	Contamination of stormwater runoff and groundwater, caused by chemicals such as hydrocarbon-based fuels and oils or lubricants spilled from heavy vehicles and machinery and fuel storage area.	-	3	2	1	3	9	2	18	Medium	9	Sure	Very Low
BIODIVERSITY	Minor loss of natural vegetation and destruction of habitat will result in associated loss of fauna and flora species.	-	3	3	1	3	10	4	40	Low	27	Sure	Very Low

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	NATURE OF THE IMPACT	IMPACT STATUS	MAGNITUDE	EXTENT	DURATION	REVERSIBILITY	IRREPLACEABILITY	PROBABILITY	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATION POTENTIAL	SIGNIFICANCE	CONFIDENCE RATING	CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
									PRE-MITIGATION		POST-MITIGATION		
	<p>Disruption in the movement patterns of fauna species may impact on biodiversity.</p> <p>Noise, dust and potential light pollution, as well as migration of pollutants such as hydrocarbons in the soils, dust and emissions from vehicle and machinery altering air quality will all have an impact on biodiversity.</p>	-	3	3	1	3	10	4	40	Low	27	Sure	Very Low
	<p>Introduction and spread of alien invasive species.</p> <p>The moving of soil and vegetation resulting in opportunistic invasions after disturbance and the introduction of seed in construction materials and on vehicles. Invasion of alien plants can impact on hydrology, by reducing the quantity of water entering a watercourse through stormwater, and outcompete natural vegetation, decreasing the natural biodiversity. Once in a system, alien plants can spread throughout the catchment. If allowed to seed before control measures are implemented, alien plants can easily colonise and impact on downstream users.</p>	-	4	3	1	3	11	4	44	Medium	22	Sure	Very Low
ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HERITAGE RESOURCES	Alteration of archaeological, historical and palaeontological resources that may be discovered during earthworks and trenching.	-	2	1	5	5	13	2	26	Low	17	Sure	Very Low
VISUAL AND SENSE OF PLACE	Visibility from sensitive receptors / visual scarring of the landscape as a result of the mining activities.	-	3	3	1	1	8	5	40	Medium	20	Sure	Very Low
NOISE AND VIBRATION	Nuisance and health risks caused by an increase in the ambient noise level as a result of noise and vibration impacts associated with the operation of vehicles, machinery and equipment.	-	4	3	1	2	10	5	50	Low	33	Sure	Very Low
	Increased dust pollution due to vegetation clearance and vehicles driving on gravel roads and drilling.	-	4	3	1	2	10	5	50	High	16	Sure	Very Low

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	NATURE OF THE IMPACT	IMPACT STATUS	MAGNITUDE	EXTENT	DURATION	REVERSIBILITY	IRREPLACEABILITY	PROBABILITY	SIGNIFICANCE PRE-MITIGATION	MITIGATION POTENTIAL	SIGNIFICANCE POST-MITIGATION	CONFIDENCE RATING	CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
AIR QUALITY	Gaseous emissions from vehicles and machinery may cause an impact on ambient air quality.	-	3	3	1	3	10	5	50	Low	33	Sure	Very Low
WASTE	Generation of additional general waste, litter and building rubble and hazardous waste.	-	3	3	1	5	12	5	60	Medium	30	Certain	Very Low
SERVICES	Minor impact caused by need for services i.e. water, electricity and sewerage systems during the mining phase causing additional strain on natural resources and service infrastructure.	-	2	2	1	3	8	5	40	Medium	20	Certain	Very Low
TRAFFIC	Minor change in traffic patterns as a result of traffic entering and exiting the site on the surrounding road infrastructure and existing traffic.	-	2	3	1	1	7	5	35	High	12	Sure	Very Low
	Nuisance, health and safety risks caused by increased traffic on and adjacent to the study area including cars, and heavy vehicles.	-	5	3	5	5	18	3	54	High	18	Sure	Very Low
HEALTH AND SAFETY	Possibility of mining activities and workers causingveld fires, which can potentially cause injury and or loss of life to workers and surrounding landowners, visitors and workers.	-	5	4	5	5	19	3	57	High	19	Sure	Very Low
	Increased risk to public and worker safety: If not fenced off, the public and workers may fall into excavated areas and trenches.	-	5	3	5	5	18	3	54	High	18	Sure	Very Low
SOCIO-ECONOMIC	Potential creation of very limited extent short term employment opportunities for the local community, during the mining phase.	+	3	3	1	1	8	5	40	N/A	40	Certain	Very Low
	Multiplier effects on local economy will be positive, but very limited in extent and only short term.	+	2	3	1	1	7	5	35	N/A	35	Certain	Very Low

10 METHODOLOGY USED IN DETERMINING AND RANKING THE 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 the initial site layout needs revision).

A “significant impact” is defined as it is defined in the EIA Regulations (2014): “an impact that may have a notable effect on one or more aspects of the environment or may result in non-compliance with accepted environmental quality standards, thresholds or targets and is determined through rating the positive and negative effects of an impact on the environment based on criteria such as duration, magnitude, intensity and probability of occurrence”. The objective of this EIA methodology is to serve as a framework for accurately evaluating impacts associated with current or proposed activities in the biophysical, social and socio-economical spheres. It aims to ensure that all legal requirements and environmental considerations are met in order to have a complete and integrated environmental framework for impact evaluations.

The process of determining impacts to be assessed is one of the most important parts of the environmental impact assessment process. It is of such high importance because the environmental impacts identified can and are often linked to the same impact stream. In this method all impacts on the biophysical environment are assessed in terms of the overall integrity of ecosystems, habitats, populations and individuals affected. For example, the removal of groundcover for the sloping or scraping of an embankment, can lead to higher amounts of water runoff which increases the rate of erosion. Further down in the river the amount of sediment increases because of the increased erosion. A number of fish species cannot endure the high amount of sediment and moves off. The habitat is thus changed or in the process of changing. Thus, one needs to understand that the root of the problem (removal of groundcover) is assessed in terms of the degree of change in the health of the environment and/or components in relation to their conservation value. Thus, if the impact of removal of groundcover of a definable system is high and the conservation value is also high then the impact of removal of groundcover is highly significant.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 requirements

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) 2014 Regulations promulgated in terms of Sections 24 (5), 24M and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) [as amended] (NEMA), requires that all identified potential impacts associated with the proposed project be assessed in terms of their overall potential significance on the natural, social and economic environments. The criteria identified in the EIA Regulations (2014) include the following:

- Nature of the impact;
- Extent of the impact;
- Duration of the impact

- Probability of the impact occurring;
- Degree to which impact can be reversed;
- Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources;
- Degree to which the impact can be mitigated; and
- Cumulative impacts.

Selahle Consultancy and Projects (Pty) Ltd has developed an impact assessment methodology (as defined below) whereby the Significance of a potential impact is determined through the assessment of the relevant temporal and spatial scales determined of the Extent, Magnitude and Duration criteria associated with a particular impact. This method does not explicitly define each of the criteria but rather combines them and results in an indication of the overall significance.

METHODOLOGY OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT

By considering the root cause of the issue in this way, the probability that the activity undertaken does or may result in an impact, can be determined. The associated impact can then be assessed in order to determine its significance and to define mitigation measures or management measures to address the impact.

The following definitions therefore apply:

- An activity is a distinct process or task undertaken by an organisation for which a responsibility can be assigned. Activities also include facilities or pieces of infrastructure that are possessed by an organisation;
- An environmental aspect is an 'element of an organisation's activities, products and services which can interact with the environment. The interaction of an aspect with the environment may result in an impact;
- Environmental impacts are the consequences of these aspects on environmental resources or receptors of particular value or sensitivity, for example, disturbance due to noise and health effects due to poorer air quality;
- Receptors can comprise, but are not limited to, people or human-made systems, such as local residents, communities and social infrastructure, as well as components of the biophysical environment such as aquifers, flora and palaeontology. Impacts on the environment can lead to changes in existing conditions; the impacts can be direct, indirect or cumulative;
- Direct impacts refer to changes in environmental components that result from direct cause-effect consequences of interactions between the environment and project activities. Indirect impacts result from cause-effect consequences of interactions between the environment and direct impacts; and
- Cumulative impacts refer to the accumulation of changes to the environment caused by human activities

Assessment of Impact Significance

The accumulated knowledge and the findings of the environmental investigations form the basis for the prediction of impacts. Once a potential impact has been determined, it is necessary to identify which project activity will cause the impact, the probability of occurrence of the impact, and its magnitude and extent (spatial and temporal). This information is important for evaluating the significance of the impact, and for defining mitigation and monitoring strategies. The aspects and impacts identified are therefore described according to the following:

(a) Nature of the impact

The NATURE of an impact can be defined as: “a brief description of the impact being assessed, in terms of the proposed activity or project, including the socio-economic or environmental aspect affected by this impact”.

(b) The status of the impact:

STATUS	Status	Description
	Positive (+)	A benefit to the holistic environment.
	Negative (-)	A cost to the holistic environment.
	Neutral (N)	No cost or benefit to the holistic environment.

c) Magnitude of the impact

The MAGNITUDE of an impact can be defined as: “a brief description of the intensity or amplitude of the impact on socio-economic or environmental aspects”.

Determining the magnitude of an impact			
MAGNITUDE Magnitude / intensity of impact (at the specified scale)	Magnitude	Score	Description
	Zero	1	Natural and/or social functions and/or processes remain unaltered.
	Very Low	2	Natural and/or social functions and/or processes are negligibly altered.
	Low	3	Natural and/or social functions and/or processes are slightly altered.
	Medium	4	Natural and/or social functions and/or processes are notably altered.

	High	5	Natural and/or social functions and/or processes severely altered.
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(d) Extent of the impact

The EXTENT of an impact can be defined as: “a brief description of the spatial influence of the impact or the area that will be affected by the impact”.

Determining the extent of an impact			
	Extent	Score	Description
EXTENT Extent or spatial influence of impact	Footprint	1	Only as far as the activity, such as footprint occurring within the total site area
	Site	2	Only the site and/or 500m radius from the site will be affected
	Local	3	Local area / district (neighbouring properties, transport routes and adjacent towns) is affected
	Region	4	Entire region / province is affected.
	National	5	Country is affected

(e) Duration of the impact

The DURATION of an impact can be defined as: “a short description of the period of time the impact will have an effect on aspects”.

Determining the duration of an impact			
	Extent	Score	Description
DURATION Duration of the impact	Short term	1	Less than 2 years
	Short to Medium term	2	2 – 5 years
	Medium term	3	6 – 25 years
	Long term	4	26 – 45 years

	Permanent	5	46 years or more
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(f) Degree to which impact can be reversed

The REVERSIBILITY of an impact can be defined as: “the ability of an impact to be changed from a state of affecting aspects to a state of not affecting aspects”.

Determining the reversibility of an impact			
REVERSIBILITY	Reversibility	Score	Description
	Completely reversible	1	Impacts can be reversed through the implementation of minimal mitigation measures and rehabilitation with negligible residual effects.
	Nearly completely reversible	2	Impacts can nearly be completely reversed through the implementation of mitigation measures and rehabilitation, with marginal residual effects.
	Partly reversible	3	Impacts can be partly reversed through the implementation of mitigation measures and rehabilitation with moderate residual effects.
	Nearly irreversible	4	Impacts can be mitigated, but only marginally reversed through the implementation of mitigation measures and rehabilitation with severe residual effects.
	Irreversible	5	Impacts are permanent and can't be reversed by the implementation of mitigation measures or rehabilitation is not viable.

(g) Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources

The irreplaceability of an impact can be defined as “the amount of resources that can/can't be replaced”.

Irreplaceability = Magnitude + Extent + Duration + Reversibility.

Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources			
	Irreplaceability	Score	Description
		No loss	0

IRREPLACEABILITY Irreplaceable loss of resources	Very low	1 - 5	Very low loss of any resources
	Low	6 - 10	Marginal loss of resources
	Medium	11 - 15	Significant loss of resources
	High	16 - 20	Complete loss of resources

(h) Probability of the impact occurring

The PROBABILITY of an impact can be defined as: “the estimated chance of the impact happening”.

Determining the probability of an impact			
PROBABILITY	Probability	Score	Description
	Unlikely	1	Unlikely to occur (0 – 15% probability of impact occurring)
	Possible	2	May occur (15 – 40% chance of occurring)
	Probable	3	Likely to occur (40– 60% chance of occurring)
	High Probable	4	Between 60% and 85% sure that the impact will occur
	Definite	5	Will certainly occur (85 - 100% chance of occurring)

(i) Significance of Impacts - Pre-Mitigation

The SIGNIFICANCE can be defined as:” the combination of the duration and importance of the impact, in terms of physical and socio-economic extent, resulting in an indicative level of mitigation required”.

The significance of an impact is determined as follows:

- Significance = Irreplaceability x Probability

The maximum value is 100 significance points (SP). Environmental impacts were rated as either of Very High (VH) High (H), Medium (M), Low (L) or Very Low (VL) significance on the following basis:

Table 7: Significance rating (SR) Basis

Score	Significance
0	Neutral
1 to 20	Very low
21 to 40	Low
41 to 60	Medium
61 to 80	High
81 to 100	Very high

(j) Degree to which the impact can be mitigated

The degree to which an impact can be MITIGATED can be defined as: “the effect of mitigation measures on the impact and its degree of effectiveness”.

MITIGATION POTENTIAL	Determining the mitigation potential of an impact		
	Degree	Calculation	Description
	High	Pre-mitigation SR / 3 = Post Mitigation SR	Impact 100% mitigated
	Medium	Pre-mitigation SR / 2 = Post Mitigation SR	Impact >50% mitigated
	Medium	Pre-mitigation SR / 3 = x Then: Pre-mitigation SR – x = Post Mitigation SR	Impact <50% mitigated

(k) Significance of Impacts Post-Mitigation

The SIGNIFICANCE can be defined as:” the combination of the duration and importance of the impact, in terms of physical and socio-economic extent, resulting in an indicative level of mitigation required”.

The significance of an impact is determined as follows:

Significance = Irreplaceability x Probability

Table 8: Significance Rating

Score	Significance
0	Neutral
1 to 20	Very low
21 to 40	Low
41 to 60	Medium
61 to 80	High
81 to 100	Very high

(l) Confidence rating

CONFIDENCE in the assessment of an impact can be defined as the:” level of certainty of the impact occurring”.

Determining the confidence rating of an impact			
CONFIDENCE RATING	CONFIDENCE	Certain	Amount of information on and/or understanding of the environmental factors that potentially influence the impact is unlimited and sound
		Sure	Amount of information on and/or understanding of the environmental factors that potentially influence the impact is reasonable and relatively sound
		Unsure	Amount of information on and/or understanding of the environmental factors that potentially influence the impact is limited

(m) Cumulative impacts

The effect of CUMULATIVE impacts can be described as:” the effect the combination of past, present and “reasonably foreseeable” future actions have on aspects”.

Determining the confidence rating of an impact
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CUMULATIVE RATING	CUMULATIVE EFFECTS	Low	Minor cumulative effects
		Medium	Moderate cumulative effects
		High	Significant cumulative effects

11 The positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity (in terms of the initial site layout) and alternatives will have on the environment and the community that may be affected.

(Provide a discussion in terms of advantages and disadvantages of the initial site layout compared to alternative layout options to accommodate concerns raised by affected parties)

Positive impacts as a result of the mining permit application granted by the Department of Minerals and Resources to uplift the current unemployment status quo within the Bojanala District Municipality. Furthermore, a rehabilitated area during decommissioning will result as a positive impact in the area and for vegetation to re-grow. Because the study area is surrounded by other mining operations, it would be advisable to ensure that the applicant work hand in hand with other mining operations into maintaining the haul roads that leads to site. The loss of ±5 ha of natural grazing land will not impact on the economic viability of the farm and the area will be re-instated to grazing at closure.

12 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).

Possible mitigation measures to address issues and concerns raised by I&APs (if any) will be addressed following the 30-day public participation period of the Draft Basic Assessment Report.

13 Motivation where no alternative sites were considered.

Motivation for the exclusion of alternatives:

No alternative site was therefore assessed other than Farm Davidskuil 167 JP. The geological maps that were consulted indicated that the mineral ore that need to be mined are in available on the said Farm.

14 Statement motivating the alternative development location within the overall site. (provide a statement motivating the final site layout that is proposed)

No alternative site was therefore assessed other than Farm Davidskuil 167 JP. The geological maps that were consulted indicated that the mineral ore that need to be mined are in available on the said Farm.

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

1. Approach to the EIA

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a good planning tool. It identifies the environmental impacts of a proposed development and assists in ensuring that a project will be environmentally acceptable and integrated into the surrounding environment in a sustainable way.

The Basic Impact Assessment for this project complies with the National Environmental Management Act (1998) (as amended) and the NEMA EIA Regulations (2014) and guidelines of the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). The guiding principles of an EIA are listed below.

2. Guiding principles for an EIA

The EIA must take an open participatory approach throughout. This means that there should be no hidden agendas, no restrictions on the information collected during the process and an open-door policy by the proponent. Technical information must be communicated to stakeholders in a way that is understood by them and that enables them to meaningfully comment on the project.

There should be ongoing consultation with interested and affected parties representing all walks of life. Sufficient time for comment must be allowed. The opportunity for comment should be announced on an on-going basis. There should be opportunities for input by specialists and members of the public. Their contributions and issues should be considered when technical specialist studies are conducted and when decisions are made.

3. Information gathering

Early in the Basic Assessment process, the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) identified the information that would be required for the impact assessment and the relevant data were obtained. In addition, available information about the receiving environment was gathered from reliable sources, interested and affected parties, previous documented studies in the area and previous EIA Reports. The

project team visited the site to gain first-hand information and an understanding of the existing operations and the proposed project.

4. Specialist Assessments

No Specialist Studies were conducted for the proposed Mining Permit Application on Farm Davidskuil 167 JP, North-West Province.

The study area is severely modified due to previous and current mining activities.

5. Legislative Framework

The legal requirements were described and assessed in detail.

6. Alternatives

No site alternative was considered for the proposed Mining Permit Application on Farm Davidskuil 167 JP in North-West Province of South Africa. This will be an open pit mine, and all open pit mining activities concerned will be duly adhered to.

7. Description and assessment of impacts identified

A comprehensive list of all potential impacts of the mining as identified by the EAP, are provided and are assessed.

8. Environmental Management Programme

An Environmental Management Programme containing mitigation, management and monitoring measures and specifying roles and responsibilities was compiled with specialist input and are included in this report.

9. Stakeholder engagement

Registered interested and affected parties including relevant organs of state, are consulted with during the process. All their comments will be formally responded to and incorporated into the Final Basic Assessment Report and Environmental Management Programme that will be submitted to the competent authority.

16 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 interested and affected parties).

Potential impacts that may be caused by the proposed development will be identified using input from the following:

- Views of I&APs;
- Existing information;
- Site visit with the project team; and
- Legislation.

The following potential major direct, indirect and cumulative impacts were identified:

Table 9: Assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk

NAME OF ACTIVITY (E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route etc...etc...etc E.g. For mining,- excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, Loading, hauling and transport, Water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc...etc...etc.)	POTENTIAL IMPACT (Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts) (e.g. dust, noise, drainage surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, groundwater contamination, air pollution etc....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. etc) E.g. Modify through alternative method. Control through noise control Control through management and monitoring through rehabilitation..	SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated
Stripping of natural vegetation and top-soil and overburden and stockpiling	Dust, surface disturbance and surface run-off	Natural grass land	Operational	Medium - High	Stockpile vegetation and top-soil separately from overburden. To be re-introduced as part of rehabilitation process	Low
Blasting, excavation, haulage to crusher site within the mine footprint, crushing, stockpiling of graded materials	Surface disturbance, run-off, visual aesthetics	Landscape	Operational	Low	Implement dust and storm water control measures, rehabilitate embankment gradients and basin area	Low
Transport - Loading and removal to project sites	Dust	Environment	Operational	Low - Medium	Cover loads with tarpaulin	Low - medium
Re-fuelling of plant	Fuel spillage	Environment	Operational	Low	Re-fuel - mobile bowser	Low

17 SUMMARY OF SPECIALIST REPORTS.

(This summary must be completed if any specialist reports informed the impact assessment and final site layout process and must be in the following tabular form):-

LIST OF STUDIES UNDERTAKEN	RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIALIST REPORTS	SPECIALIST RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE EIA REPORT (Mark with an X where applicable)	REFERENCE TO APPLICABLE SECTION OF REPORT WHERE SPECIALIST RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED.
No Specialist Studies were conducted for the proposed Mining Permit Application on Farm Davidskuil 167 JP, North-West Province.			

18 Environmental impact statement

18.1 Summary of the key findings of the environmental impact assessment;

There will be a permanent impact on the landscape, which will be altered to a concave form. After rehabilitation and re-vegetation this will not pose a significant threat to the visual aesthetics - the site is not visible from public roads or adjoining landowners residences. The closure objective is to return this to grassland and the area will be returned into the grazing cycle within 3 years after rehabilitation.

18.2 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.)

The Final Site map has been attached as Appendix D.

Please note: The Final Site map and layout may be influenced by the outcome of the commenting period on this Draft Report.

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

The approval of this application would affiliate poverty in the nearby communities by creating jobs for at least 3-5 years. Furthermore, it will also increase the mineral ore status found in the country.

Negative impacts are associated with the operational phase only these being dust, noise and change to the landscape. The area is far removed from high or medium density residential areas being located within a commercial farming area. Noise already occurs associated with heavy farming equipment, which includes trucks and excavators. Maintenance of the gravel road will also assist the local villages to get a better gravel road to access.

19 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 following management objectives and impact management outcomes are recommended for inclusion in the EMPR:

- Biodiversity: Prevent and / or restrict the loss of indigenous fauna and flora as far as possible;
- Physical aspects: Prevent and / or restrict the impact on soils and surface water;
- Social Aspects: Ensure the health and safety of employees Biomed Projects and Supplies (Pty) Ltd and any contractors associated with the development and operation of the proposed activity as well as the surrounding community and visitors;
- Heritage: Ensure the protection of any potential heritage features or objects that may be excavated during the proposed development.

20 ASPECTS FOR INCLUSION AS CONDITIONS OF AUTHORISATION

(Any aspects which must be made conditions of the Environmental Authorisation)

The following aspects are recommended to be included as conditions in the Environmental Authorisation:

- The EMPR is a contractual document and must be implemented at all times during the mining phase;
- An independent environmental control officer (ECO) must be appointed to monitor the implementation of the EMPR and audit reports to be kept by the applicant;
- All contractors and employees of Biomed Projects and Supplies (Pty) Ltd must be made aware of the EMPR and its requirements as well as the impact of not implementing the measures of the EMPR;
- Copies of the EMPR, Integrated Environmental Authorisation and any emergency procedures and method statements, must be kept on site and be available on request of the Competent Authority.

21 Description of any assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge.

(Which relate to the assessment and mitigation measures proposed)

None

22 REASONED OPINION AS TO WHETHER THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY SHOULD OR SHOULD NOT BE AUTHORISED

22.1 Reasons why the activity should be authorized or not.

In general, it is recognised that the proposed mining activities have the potential to pose various risks to the environment as well as to the residents or businesses in the surrounding area. However, based on the findings of this BA documented in this report, all impacts can be mitigated to insignificant levels.

This report shows that the proposed development has the potential to provide socio-economic benefits to the local and regional communities. The EAP therefore recommends that the proposed activities be approved on condition that the EMPR is strictly implemented and monitored for compliance.

Not implementing the mining activities will result in a loss of information on mineral reserves present on the study area. Should economically feasible reserves exist on the study area and the applicant cannot mine, the opportunity to utilise the reserves for future mining i.e. the minerals will be sterilised and resultant socio-economic benefits will be lost.

The proposed mining activities have the potential to have a negative impact on the minimal impacts on the area. These impacts, however, can potentially be prevented, minimised, mitigated and managed to low and very low levels, as shown through the impact assessment.

22.2 Conditions that must be included in the authorization

- The EMPR is a contractual document and must be implemented at all times during the mining phase;
- An independent environmental control officer (ECO) must be appointed to monitor the implementation of the EMPR and audit reports to be kept by the applicant;
- All contractors and employees of Biomed Projects and Supplies (Pty) Ltd must be made aware of the EMPR and its requirements as well as the impact of not implementing the measures of the EMPR;
- Copies of the EMPR, Environmental Authorisation and any emergency procedures and method statements, must be kept on site and be available on request of the Competent Authority

22.3 Period for which the Environmental Authorisation is required.

This Environmental Authorisation is required for a period of 2 years. The mine will operate for a two (2) year permit period with an option to re.new for three (3) periods.

22.4 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).

The undertaking is provided at the end of the EMPr.

23 Financial Provision

(State the amount that is required to both manage and rehabilitate the environment in respect of rehabilitation).

The closure cost assessment will be conducted, if required. The report will be submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources together with the Final Basic Impact Assessment report, if required

23.1 Explain how the aforesaid amount was derived.

The financial provision amount will be calculated utilising the methodology as prescribed by the Guideline Documents for the Evaluation of the Quantum of Closure Related Financial Provision Provided by a Mine issued by the DMR.

23.2 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 Mining work programme, Financial and Technical Competence Report or Mining Work Programme as the case may be).

The applicant has confirmed that they would be able to fund the planned mining from its operational budget. It is confirmed that the amount for financial provision is anticipated to be an operating cost and is provided for as such in the Mining Work Programme.

24 SPECIFIC INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

24.1 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:-

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

(Provide the 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 XX).

Potential impacts on landowners, land occupiers, communities or individuals or competing land uses in the area include:

- Potential soil pollution which may result from any hydrocarbon spills where heavy machinery and vehicles are parked such as the hard park area because they contain large volumes of lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, and diesel to run. There is always a chance of these breaking down and/or leaking;

- Contamination of stormwater runoff and groundwater, caused by chemicals such as hydrocarbon-based fuels and oils or lubricants spilled from heavy vehicles and machinery and fuel storage area.
- Visual impacts: Visibility from sensitive receptors / visual scarring of the landscape as a result of the mining activities.
- Nuisance and health risks caused by an increase in the ambient noise level as a result of noise and vibration impacts associated with the operation of vehicles, machinery and equipment.
- Increased dust pollution due to vegetation clearance and vehicles driving on gravel roads and drilling.
- Gaseous emissions from vehicles and machinery may cause an impact on ambient air quality.
- Generation of additional general waste, litter and building rubble and hazardous waste.
- Minor impact caused by need for services i.e. water, electricity and sewerage systems during the mining phase causing additional strain on natural resources and service infrastructure.
- Minor change in traffic patterns as a result of traffic entering and exiting the site on the surrounding road infrastructure and existing traffic.
- Nuisance, health and safety risks caused by increased traffic on and adjacent to the study area including cars, and heavy vehicles.
- Possibility of mining activities and workers causing veld fires, which can potentially cause injury and or loss of life to workers and surrounding landowners, visitors and workers.
- Increased risk to public and worker safety: If not fenced off, the public and workers may fall into excavated areas and trenches.
- Potential creation of very limited extent short term employment opportunities for the local community, during the mining phase.
- Multiplier effects on local economy will be positive, but very limited in extent and only short term.

Mitigation measures are included in this report, as well as the EMPR.

24.1.2 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).

We wish to believe that no heritage sites are present on Farm Davidskuil 167 JP that would require an Authorisation from the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA). However, should the Competent Authority (CA) which is the Department of Minerals and Resources (DMR) North-West Office, wishes the proponent to undertake Phase 1 of HIA, such would be duly done.

24.1.3 *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 as 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 4**).*

The EAP included all aspects as required by the EIA regulations, 2014 for the EIA and EMPR as described in the Executive Summary of this report. Please refer to Part A Section 3 (g).

PART B

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT

1 DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

(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).

a) Details of the EAP

Herewith, it is confirmed that the requirement for the provision of the details and expertise of the EAP are already included in PART A, Section 1(a) of this report.

b) 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).

Herewith, it is confirmed 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.

c) 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 should be avoided, including buffers).

Refer to Appendix C.

d) 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 mining activities are dependent on the preceding phase (non-invasive). Mining is conducted in phases, where the activities and location of drilling and trenching to sample soil are dependent on the previous phase. Therefore, the specific locations and extent of soil sampling and diamond core drilling cannot be predetermined. Mapping of mining activities can also not be conducted.

The closure objectives include:

- Ensure that there are no safety risks associated with the drill boreholes through drill hole capping and backfilling;
- Rehabilitate any pollution that occurred through hazardous spills or waste materials and remove the source of the pollution;
- Establish an area that is not susceptible to soil erosion;
- Re-vegetate disturbed areas with endemic plant species that occur naturally within the area.

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

iii. Has a water use license been applied for?

Currently, the Draft Report is out for public comment, and as such, no application for a water use license has been made.

iv. Impacts to be mitigated in their respective phases

e) Measures to rehabilitate the environment affected by the undertaking of any listed activity

ACTIVITIES	PHASE	SIZE AND SCALE of disturbance	MITIGATION MEASURES	COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS	TIME PERIOD FOR IMPLEMENTATION
			•		

Please refer to Table 13 for the above requested information.

f) Impact Management Outcomes

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

Table 10: Measures to rehabilitate the environment affected by the undertaking of any listed activity, impact management outcomes, and impact management actions

Activity Including Size/ scale	Aspects and potential impacts	Mitigation type and Measures	Standards to be achieved	Compliance with standards	Phase and / or time period for implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing of vegetation and topsoil. • Stockpiling of overburden positioned for later rehabilitation. • Mining including diamond core drilling, logging and sampling of the borehole core, trenching will involve the digging of excavation trenches down 	<p>Minor loss and disturbance to topsoil as a result of clearing of vegetation and drilling and trenching.</p> <p>When vegetation is cleared and the topsoil is stripped, the soil's natural structure is disturbed and as a result the natural cycle is broken exposing the bare soil to erosion.</p> <p>Vehicles driving on these soils cause compaction of soils and reduces the soils' ability to be penetrated by root growth. Compaction also increases erosion potential.</p> <p>When soils are not stripped and stockpiled according to the soil</p>	<p>Prevent and reduce through management measures.</p> <p>Stripping of topsoil:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing of areas to take place a maximum of one month prior to intended mining in the area; • Stripping of topsoil will not take place during rain or excessive wind; and • The top 30 cm of vegetation and topsoil is to be stripped from the area to be prospected. <p>Storage of topsoil / overburden:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (top 30cm) is to be stored in predetermined topsoil berms, (+/- 5m) outside the boundary of the specific area; and • Topsoil stockpiles will be restricted to 1.5 to 2m in height. 	<p>Impact avoided.</p> <p>All topsoil used in concurrent rehabilitation.</p> <p>Rehabilitation objectives and standards</p>	<p>Rehabilitation objectives and standards</p>	<p>Mining Invasive Phase</p>

<p>to approximately 3 metres below surface using graders and excavators.</p>	<p>stripping guidelines these soils would have lost their natural physical and chemical properties, reducing the topsoil's ability to be a plant growth medium.</p> <p>The above factors all contribute to a loss of the topsoil's ability to be a resource through alterations and removal.</p>	<p>Maintenance and monitoring of topsoil stockpiles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The stored topsoil should be used as soon as possible in concurrent rehabilitation; • Weekly visual inspections to be conducted. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust Suppression. 	<p>Hydrocarbon spills on soil can occur where heavy machinery and vehicles are parked such as the hard park area because they contain large volumes of lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, and diesel to run. There is always a chance of these breaking down and/or leaking.</p>	<p>Prevent and reduce and remedy through management measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All vehicles and machinery will be regularly serviced to ensure they are in proper working condition and to reduce risk of leaks; • All leaks will be cleaned up immediately using an absorbent material and spill kits, in the prescribed manner; and <p><u>Hydrocarbons and hazardous waste</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All hazardous waste generated shall be kept separate and shall not be mixed with general waste; and • All hazardous waste shall be stored within a 	<p>Impact avoided. No signs of soil contamination and loss of topsoil due to contamination.</p> <p>Meet rehabilitation objectives and standards.</p>	<p>Rehabilitation objectives and standards</p> <p>Spill procedure</p> <p>Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act 15 of 1973) [as</p>	<p>Mining Invasive Phase</p>

		<p>sealed drum on an impermeable surfaced area within the central waste storage and transition area.</p>		<p>amended]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 2 Declaration of grouped hazardous substances; - Section 9 (1) Storage and handling of hazardous chemical Substances - Section 18 Offences Hazardous Chemical Substances Regulations, 1995 (Government Notice 1179 of 1995) - Section 4 	
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				<p>Duties of persons who may be exposed to hazardous chemical substances</p> <p>SANS 10234: 2008: Globally Harmonized</p> <p>System of classification and labelling of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> chemicals (GHS) 	
	<p>Stormwater, erosion and siltation impacts due to a lack of implementing temporary measures to manage stormwater run-off quantity and quality.</p>	<p>Prevent and reduce and remedy through management measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) to be developed for the collective area where mining will occur, (or the existing SMP updated, where applicable for present and future activities) and should include the management of stormwater during excavation, as well as the 	<p>Impact avoided.</p> <p>No signs of soil contamination and loss of topsoil due to contamination.</p> <p>Meet rehabilitation</p>	<p>Rehabilitation objectives and standards</p> <p>Spill procedure</p>	<p>Mining Invasive Phase</p>

		<p>installation of temporary stormwater and erosion control measures during mining, followed up by rehabilitation of the area;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary stormwater management systems (such as sand bags) will be installed to prevent stormwater from entering or exiting the area where mining will occur, which could result in silt laden surface water from draining into the nearby stream • The slopes of the area where mining activities will occur, should be profiled to ensure that they are not subjected to excessive erosion but capable of drainage run-off with minimum risk of scrub (hydrologic action by water that causes erosion). A maximum gradient of 1:3 is recommended; • If necessary, temporary diversion channels should be constructed ahead of the stockpiles (if relevant) to intercept clean run-off and divert it around disturbed areas into the natural drainage system downstream (down gradient) of the mining area; 	<p>objectives and standards.</p>	<p>GN704</p> <p>Regulations in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No 36 of 1998)</p> <p>Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act 15 of 1973) [as amended]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 2 Declaration of grouped hazardous substances; <p>-</p>	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing vegetation must be retained as far as possible to minimise erosion problems; • Rehabilitation of the mining area shall be planned and completed (after conclusion of the mining activities) in such a way that the run-off water (if any) will not cause erosion; • Visual inspections shall be done on a weekly basis with regard to the stability of the temporary water control structures, erosion and siltation (if required). • Sediment-laden run-off from cleared areas should be prevented from entering rivers and streams; • No river or surface water may be affected by silt emanating from the mining area (especially aimed at prevention of siltation of the nearby stream); and • No wastewater may run freely into any of the surrounding naturally vegetated areas. 		<p style="text-align: center;">Section 9 (1) Storage and handling of hazardous chemical substances</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 18 Offences</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hazardous Chemical Substances Regulations, 1995 (Government Notice 1179 of 1995)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 4 Duties of persons who may be</p>	
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				<p>exposed to hazardous chemical substances</p> <p>SANS 10234:</p> <p>2008:</p> <p>Globally Harmonized System of classification and labelling of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> chemicals <p>(GHS)</p>	
Activity Including Size/ scale	Aspects and potential impacts	Mitigation type and Measures	Standards to be achieved	Compliance with standards	Phase and / or time period for implementation

				<p>SANS 10234: 2008: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labelling of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> chemicals (GHS) 	
	<p>Minor loss of natural vegetation and destruction of habitat will result in associated loss of fauna and flora species.</p>	<p>Reduce through management measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A suitably qualified specialist (ecologist) to accompany the site manager to demarcate areas for mining, in order to avoid damaging sensitive vegetation as identified during the specialist study and according to the sensitivity maps provided in this report; Only vegetation falling directly into demarcated access routes or project sites should be removed; No further vegetation clearance except for the removal of alien invasive species will be allowed; and 	<p>Meet rehabilitation objectives and standards.</p> <p>Alien and invasive vegetation management plan implemented and outcomes achieved.</p>	<p>Meet rehabilitation objectives and standards.</p> <p>Alien and invasive vegetation management plan implemented and outcomes achieved.</p>	<p>Mining Invasive Phase</p>

Activity Including Size/ scale	Aspects and potential impacts	Mitigation type and Measures	Standards to be achieved	Compliance with standards	Phase and / or time period for implementation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All remaining indigenous vegetation should be conserved wherever possible. 			

	<p>Disruption in the movement patterns of fauna species may impact on biodiversity.</p> <p>Noise, dust and potential light pollution, as well as migration of pollutants such as hydrocarbons in the soils, dust and emissions from vehicle and machinery altering air quality will all have an impact on biodiversity.</p>	<p>Prevent and reduce through management measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the levels of disturbance on areas indicated by the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) as migratory routes, if any; • Environmental awareness training should include that no hunting, trapping or killing of fauna are allowed; • Any animals rescued or recovered will be relocated in a suitable habitat away from the mining operations and associated infrastructure; • Any lizards, snakes or monitors encountered should be allowed to escape to a suitable habitat away from disturbance. • No reptile should be intentionally killed, caught or collected during any phase of the project; and • General avoidance of snakes is the best policy if encountered. Snakes should not be intentionally harmed or killed and allowed free movement away from the area. 	<p>NEMBA: National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)</p>	<p>NEMBA: National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)</p>	<p>Mining Invasive Phase</p>
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Activity Including Size/ scale	Aspects and potential impacts	Mitigation type and Measures	Standards to be achieved	Compliance with standards	Phase and / or time period for implementation
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	<p>Introduction and spread of alien invasive species.</p> <p>The moving of soil and vegetation resulting in opportunistic invasions after disturbance and the introduction of seed in construction materials and on vehicles. Invasion of alien plants can impact on hydrology, by reducing the quantity of water entering a watercourse through stormwater, and outcompete natural vegetation, decreasing the natural biodiversity. Once in a system, alien plants can spread throughout the catchment. If allowed to seed before control measures are implemented, alien plants can easily colonise and impact on downstream users.</p>	<p>Prevent and control through management measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An alien vegetation management plan should be drawn up and implemented; • Regular removal of invasive alien species should be undertaken. This should extend through to the closure phase of the project; and • No spreading of alien vegetation onto adjacent properties should be allowed. 	<p>Rehabilitation Objectives and Standards</p> <p>Alien and invasive vegetation management plan implemented and outcomes achieved.</p> <p>Proof of alien vegetation control. No listed species visible on the site.</p>	<p>Alien and Invasive Species Management Plan Rehabilitation Objectives and Standards</p> <p>Alien and Invasive Species Regulations (Government Notice 598 of 2014) and Alien and Invasive Species List, 2014 in terms of NEMBA (Government Notice 599 of 2014)</p> <p>- Notice 2</p>	<p>Mining Invasive Phase</p>
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Activity Including Size/ scale	Aspects and potential impacts	Mitigation type and Measures	Standards to be achieved	Compliance with standards	Phase and / or time period for implementation
				Exempted Alien Species in terms of Section 66 (1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notice 3 National Lists of Invasive Species in terms of Section 70(1) – List 1, 3-9 & 11 - Notice 4 • Prohibited Alien Species in terms of Section 67 (1) – List 1, 3-7, 9-10 & 12 	

	Alteration of archaeological, historical and palaeontological resources that may be discovered during earthworks and drilling.	<p>Protect heritage resources through developing and implementing procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to any development, construction or mining, a qualified archaeologist should conduct a site inspection on the areas demarcated for geotechnical drilling/mining. 	No loss of newly discovered material.	National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) and associated regulations.	Mining Invasive Phase
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Activity Including Size/ scale	Aspects and potential impacts	Mitigation type and Measures	Standards to be achieved	Compliance with standards	Phase and / or time period for implementation
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		<p>Proposed access roads to the drill sites should also be surveyed in order to avoid the destruction of heritage material;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should the mining outcome result in further development or construction and mining, a full Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment must be conducted on the affected area if triggered; • Because archaeological artefacts generally occur below surface, the possibility exists that culturally significant material may be exposed during the development and construction phases, in which case all activities must be suspended pending further archaeological investigations by a qualified archaeologist. Also, should skeletal remains be exposed during development and construction phases, all activities must be suspended and the relevant heritage resources authority contacted (see National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) Section 36 (6)). Should culturally 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South African Heritage Resources Agency Guidelines. 	
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Activity Including Size/ scale	Aspects and potential impacts	Mitigation type and Measures	Standards to be achieved	Compliance with standards	Phase and / or time period for implementation
		<p>significant material or skeletal remains be exposed during mining all activities must be suspended pending further investigation by a qualified archaeologist (Refer to the National Heritage and Resources Act, 25 of 1999 section 36 (6));</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should any objects of archaeological or palaeontological remains be found during activities, work must immediately stop in that area and the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must be informed; • The ECO must inform SAHRA and contact an archaeologist and / or palaeontologist, depending on the nature of the find, to assess the importance and rescue them if necessary (with the relevant SAHRA permit). No work may be resumed in this area without the permission of the ECO and SAHRA. 			

	Visibility from sensitive receptors / visual scarring of the landscape as a result of the mining activities.	Reduce through controlling management measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unnecessary lights should be switched off during the day and / or night to avoid light pollution; 	Rehabilitation objectives and standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation objectives and standards 	Mining Invasive Phase
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Activity Including Size/ scale	Aspects and potential impacts	Mitigation type and Measures	Standards to be achieved	Compliance with standards	Phase and / or time period for implementation
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If lighting is required, the lighting will be located in such a place and such a manner so as to minimise any impact on the surrounding community and fauna; • Install temporary lights that will not create a night sky glow; • Security lighting should be designed in such a way as to minimise emissions onto undisturbed areas on site and neighbouring properties. Light fittings should face downwards; • Housekeeping on site should be enforced; • Rehabilitation measures such as re-vegetation and plan to be implemented; • Reduce the mining period through careful planning and productive implementation of resources; • Plan the placement of lay-down areas and any potential temporary mining camps in order to minimise vegetation clearing; 			
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Activity Including Size/ scale	Aspects and potential impacts	Mitigation type and Measures	Standards to be achieved	Compliance with standards	Phase and / or time period for implementation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict the activities and movement of workers and vehicles to the immediate mining site and existing access roads; • Ensure that rubble, litter and issued materials are managed and removed regularly; • Ensure that all infrastructure and the site and general surrounds are maintained in a neat and appealing way; and • Reduce and control dust through the use of approved dust suppression techniques. 			

	<p>Nuisance and health risks caused by an increase in the ambient noise level as a result of noise and vibration impacts associated with the operation of vehicles, machinery and equipment.</p>	<p>Reduce through controlling measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicles and machinery will be regularly serviced to ensure acceptable noise levels are not exceeded; • Silencers will be utilised where possible; • Heavy vehicle traffic should be routed away from noise sensitive areas where possible; • Noise levels should be kept within acceptable limits. All noise and sounds generated should adhere to South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) specifications for maximum allowable noise levels for construction sites. No pure tone 	<p>Impact reduced.</p> <p>Records of service of all operational vehicles. Silencers utilised where applicable.</p> <p>All employees wear PPE where required.</p>	<p>Meet the South African National Standard SANS 10103:2008</p> <p>Meet South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) specifications for maximum allowable noise</p>	<p>Mining Invasive Phase</p>
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Activity Including Size/ scale	Aspects and potential impacts	Mitigation type and Measures	Standards to be achieved	Compliance with standards	Phase and / or time period for implementation
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		<p>sirens or hooters may be utilised except where required in terms of SABS standards or in emergencies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With regard to unavoidable very noisy activities in the vicinity of noise sensitive areas, the Site Manager (SM) should liaise with local residents and a suitably qualified ecologist and how best to minimise impacts, and the local population should be kept informed of the nature and duration of intended activities; • The SM should take measures to discourage labourers from loitering in the area, causing noise disturbance; • Noise impacts should be minimised by restricting the hours (between 06h00 and 18h00 on Monday to Friday, and 06h00 and 13h00 on Saturdays), during which the offending activities are carried out and, where possible, by insulating machinery and/or enclosing areas of activity; • No noisy activities to occur on Sundays or public holidays; 		<p>levels for construction sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet the requirements of the Mine Health and Safety Act (Act 29 of 1996) 	
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Activity Including Size/ scale	Aspects and potential impacts	Mitigation type and Measures	Standards to be achieved	Compliance with standards	Phase and / or time period for implementation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Protective Equipment to all persons working in areas where high levels of noise can be expected; Signs where it is compulsory; • Regular inspections and maintenance of equipment, vehicles and machinery to prevent unnecessary noise. 			

	<p>Increased dust pollution due to vegetation clearance and vehicles driving on gravel roads and drilling.</p>	<p>Reduce through controlling measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust suppression shall be implemented during dry periods and windy conditions; • All exposed surfaces should be minimised in terms of duration of exposure to wind and stormwater; • Excavation, handling and transportation of erodible materials shall be avoided under high wind conditions (excess of 35km/hr) or when a visible dust plume is present; • Ensure that the shortest routes are used for material transport; • Ensure that stockpile height is kept to a minimum; • Minimise travel speed on unpaved roads; 	<p>Impact reduced.</p> <p>Speed limit road signs, complying with the South African Road Signs Manual on site.</p> <p>Dust fall monitoring programme should be implemented.</p> <p>Dust fallout and Particulate Matter</p>	<p>South Africa National Standard 1929:2005:</p> <p>Ambient Air Quality: Limits for common pollution</p> <p>Meet the requirements of the National Dust Control regulations, 2013, as published in the Government Gazette (No. 36974) of 1</p>	<p>Mining Invasive Phase</p>
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Activity Including Size/ scale	Aspects and potential impacts	Mitigation type and Measures	Standards to be achieved	Compliance with standards	Phase and / or time period for implementation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement monthly site inspection to check for possible areas of dust generation not addressed or not effectively managed; Spray areas to be cleared with water; Ensure minimum travel distance between working areas and stockpiles; Ensure that topsoil for stockpiles is sprayed with water before tipping to prevent dust generation; Ensure graded areas are sprayed with water; Minimise the amount of graded areas; Load and offload material, as far as possible, downwind of topsoil stockpiles. 	(PM) levels may not exceed the limits as set out in the Dust Control Regulations above. Monitoring dust stands occurring on site.	November 2013 (GNR 827 of 1 November 2013), in terms of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 39 of 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	
	Gaseous emissions from vehicles and machinery may cause an impact on ambient air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All vehicles and machinery will be regularly serviced to ensure they are in proper working condition and to reduce risk of leaks; Proper planning of movements (vehicle trips) and working of machinery should take place, in order to avoid unnecessary trips and hours of operation. 	Rehabilitation objectives and standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation objectives and standards 	Mining Invasive Phase

Activity Including Size/ scale	Aspects and potential impacts	Mitigation type and Measures	Standards to be achieved	Compliance with standards	Phase and / or time period for implementation
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	<p>Generation of additional general waste, litter and building rubble and hazardous waste.</p>	<p>Control through management measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A central waste storage and transition area shall be established within the site camp; • The central waste storage and transition area shall be surfaced and demarcated appropriately; • Portable wheelie bins shall be placed throughout the site camp as well as at the remainder of the site and at all working areas in the field; • Wheelie bins shall be colour coded and labelled to identify the waste stream for which it is intended; • All portable wheelie bins and other containers shall be emptied at the central waste storage and transition area a minimum of once a week or when filled, as to avoid waste build up; • The waste shall be removed (within 30 days) by a licensed waste service provider as shall be disposed of at a licensed waste landfill site and records of safe disposal (as required for hazardous wastes) shall be supplied to the Contractor. These records shall be kept on site by the ESM; 	<p>Waste management on site visible.</p>	<p>Waste management on site visible.</p> <p>Waste Classification and Management Regulations and Norms and Standards for the assessment of for landfill disposal and for disposal of waste to landfill, 2013 (Government Notice 634 – 635 of 2013) promulgated in terms of the National Environmental</p>	<p>Mining Invasive Phase</p>
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				Management:	
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Activity Including Size/ scale	Aspects and potential impacts	Mitigation type and Measures	Standards to be achieved	Compliance with standards	Phase and / or time period for implementation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wherever possible and practical, waste materials generated on site must be recycled; and • Waste specific (hazardous, timber, steel etc.) mitigation measures to be implemented. 		Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) [as amended] and: Regulations regarding the planning and management of residue stockpiles and residue deposits from a mining, mining, exploration or production operation (GN R. 632 of 2015)	

Activity Including Size/ scale	Aspects and potential impacts	Mitigation type and Measures	Standards to be achieved	Compliance with standards	Phase and / or time period for implementation
				SANS 10234: 2008: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labelling of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • chemicals (GHS) 	
	Minor impact caused by need for services i.e. water, electricity and sewerage systems during the mining phase causing additional strain on natural resources and service infrastructure.	Reduce through controlling management measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy savings measures to be implemented at the site e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No lights to be switched on unnecessarily; ➤ Only security lights to be switched on at night; • Energy saving bulbs to be installed; and • Water should be recycled as far as possible to avoid any additional water usage. 	Impact avoided. Recycling of used and contaminated water through wastewater and sewage treatment and reuse.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - 	Mining Invasive Phase

	Minor change in traffic patterns as a result of traffic entering and exiting the site on the surrounding road infrastructure and existing traffic.	<p>Reduce through controlling management measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where feasible heavy vehicles should not operate on public roads during peak hours; and • Heavy vehicles should adhere to the speed limit of the road. 	<p>Impact reduced.</p> <p>Speed limit road signs, complying with the South African Road Signs Manual on site.</p>	<p>Reduce through controlling measures</p> <p>Set Speed Limits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South African Road Signs Manual 	Mining Invasive Phase
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	<p>Nuisance, health and safety risks caused by increased traffic on and adjacent to the study area including cars, and heavy vehicles.</p>	<p>Prevent through controlling management measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drivers will be enforced to keep to set speed limits; • Trucks will be in a road-worthy condition; • Roads and intersections will be signposted clearly. Only main roads should be used; • Where feasible vehicles should not operate on public roads during peak hours; • Vehicles should adhere to the speed limit of the road; • Heavy vehicles should always travel with their headlights switched on; • Heavy vehicles should not stop on the road to pick up hitchhikers – No stopping on the road approaching the site will be allowed; 	<p>Impact reduced.</p> <p>Speed limit road signs, complying with the South African Road Signs Manual on site.</p> <p>South Africa National Standard 1929:2005:</p> <p>Ambient Air Quality: Limits for common pollution</p>	<p>Reduce through controlling measures</p> <p>Set Speed Limits</p> <p>South African Road Signs Manual</p> <p>South Africa National Standard 1929:2005:</p> <p>Ambient Air Quality: Limits for common pollution</p>	<p>Mining Invasive Phase</p>
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Activity Including Size/ scale	Aspects and potential impacts	Mitigation type and Measures	Standards to be achieved	Compliance with standards	Phase and / or time period for implementation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biomed Projects and Supplies (Pty) Ltd shall be responsible for ensuring that suitable access is maintained for public traffic to all relevant businesses and properties; and • All traffic accommodation measures are to conform to the latest edition of the South African Road Signs Manual. 	<p>Meet the requirements of the National Dust Control regulations, 2013, as published in the Government Gazette (No. 36974) of 1 November 2013 (GNR 827 of 1 November 2013),</p>	<p>National Dust Control regulations, 2013, as published in the Government Gazette (No. 36974) of 1 November 2013 (GNR 827 of 1 November 2013),</p>	

			<p>in terms of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 39 of 2004</p> <p>Dust fall monitoring programme should be implemented.</p> <p>Dust fallout and Particulate Matter (PM) levels may not exceed the limits as set out in the Dust Control Regulations above.</p>	<p>in terms of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 39 of 2004</p> <p>Approved dust fall monitoring programme</p>	
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			Monitoring dust stands occurring on site.		
	Possibility of mining activities and workers causing veld fires, which can potentially cause injury and or loss of life to workers and surrounding	<p>Prevent through controlling management measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All workers will be sensitised to the risk of fire; 	Mine Health and Safety Act (Act 29 of 1996)	Impact avoided. No incidents of fires occurring on	Mining Invasive Phase

	<p>landowners, visitors and workers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking is only allowed in designated smoking areas and disposal of cigarette butts safely in sand buckets; • A health and safety control officer should monitor the implementation of the health and safety plan for the operational phase; • Any health and safety incidents should be reported to the Site Manager (SM) immediately; • First aid facilities should be available on site at all times; • Workers have the right to refuse work in unsafe conditions; • Material stockpiles or stacks should be stable and well secured to avoid collapse and possible injury to site workers. • Access to excavation must be controlled; • Excavated areas should be temporarily fenced-off; and • Excavations will be backfilled and landscaped as soon as possible. 	<p>An Emergency Plan (including Fire Protection, being implemented.</p> <p>Proof of training in awareness of health and safety procedures.</p> <p>Proof / records of health and safety audits available on request.</p> <p>No health and safety incidents</p>	<p>site.</p>	
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			<p>reported.</p> <p>Proof / record of stockpile and stacks inspections</p> <p>taking place.</p> <p>Health and safety signs on site at appropriate locations.</p>		
	Potential creation of very limited extent short term employment opportunities for the local community, during the mining phase.	Local labour to be sourced where possible.	-		Mining Invasive Phase
	Multiplier effects on local economy will be positive, but very limited in extent and only short term.	Supplies to be bought locally as far as possible.	-		Mining Invasive Phase

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	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MITIGATION TYPE	TIME PERIOD FOR IMPLEMENTATION	COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS

Please refer to Table 13 for the above requested information.

h) 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 closure objectives include:

- Ensure that there are no safety risks associated with the drill boreholes through drill hole capping and backfilling;
- Rehabilitate any pollution that occurred through hazardous spills or waste materials and remove the source of the pollution;
- Establish an area that is not susceptible to soil erosion;
- Re-vegetate disturbed areas with endemic plant species that occur naturally within the area.

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

This Basic Assessment Report and Environmental Management Programme will be subjected to a public consultation period, whereby I&APs are given 30 days to comment.

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

The mining activities are dependent on the preceding phase (non-invasive). Mining is conducted in phases, where the activities and location of drilling and trenching to sample soil are dependent on the previous phase. Therefore, the specific locations and extent of soil sampling and diamond core drilling cannot be predetermined. Mapping of mining activities can also not be conducted.

Due to the small extent and fairly short-term period of the mining activities and as shown in the Environmental Impact Assessment, the impacts will be of a low or very low significance. Rehabilitation will be conducted concurrently and will include borehole capping and re-vegetation.

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

Due to the small extent and fairly short-term period of the mining activities and as shown in the Environmental Impact Assessment, the impacts will be of a low or very low significance. Rehabilitation will be conducted concurrently and will include borehole capping and re-vegetation. Detailed mitigation measures are provided in the EMPR to ensure the closure objectives are met.

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

The closure cost assessment will be conducted, if required. The report will be submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources together with the Final Basic Impact Assessment report, if required.

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

The financial provision will be provided as determined.

The applicant submits that it is an operating clay mining company and is able to fund the planned mining and rehabilitation thereof from its operational budget. It is confirmed that the amount for financial provision is anticipated to be an operating cost and is provided for as such in the Mining Work Programme.

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

- a) Monitoring of Impact Management Actions
- b) Monitoring and reporting frequency
- c) Responsible persons
- d) Time period for implementing impact management actions
- e) 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
MINING PHASE				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clearing of vegetation and topsoil. ▪ Stockpiling of overburden positioned for later rehabilitation. ▪ Mining including diamond core drilling, logging and sampling of the borehole core, trenching will involve the digging of excavation trenches down to approximately 3 metres below 	<p>Surface Water</p> <p>Dust and air quality pollution</p>	<p>A Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) to be developed for the collective area where mining will occur, (or the existing SMP updated, where applicable for present and future activities) and should include the management of stormwater during excavation, as well as the installation of temporary stormwater and erosion control measures during mining, followed up by rehabilitation of the area.</p> <p>This Stormwater Management Plan to be monitored for implementation;</p> <p>Visual inspections shall be done on a weekly basis</p>	<p>Applicant Engineer</p> <p>Applicant Environmental Specialist</p>	<p>After rain / storm events; and Weekly</p> <p>Monthly</p>

<p>▪ surface using graders and excavators.</p> <p>Dust Suppression.</p>		<p>with regard to the stability of the temporary water control structures, erosion and siltation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A minimum of eight dust buckets must be erected around the site in the eight main wind directions. <p>Monthly air quality report will be required as per the regulations to:</p> <p>Ensure that the environmental mitigation and control measures are implemented;</p> <p>Monitor environmental performance of the mining operations;</p> <p>Tracking of progress due to pollution control measure implementation;</p> <p>Verify compliance with all relevant legal and statutory requirements;</p> <p>Promote environmental education and protection; and</p> <p>Determine sources of significant pollution</p>		
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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
		Specialist monitoring on Faunal and Floral aspects include the monitoring of effects operational processes have on vegetation and accompanied animal life within the immediate or surrounding areas of the operations.		
	Spreading of alien invasive vegetation and impacts on habitat and vegetation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alien vegetation control and management; • Habitat and vegetation management; • Rehabilitation services include the rehabilitation of operational disturbed areas and hydrocarbon spill areas; • Sloping and re-vegetation of disturbed area to surrounding landscape; and • Remediation of soil at spill sites. 	Environmental Specialist	Visual inspections during all phases of the activities.

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

A Performance Assessment Review of the EMPR should be conducted annually and the environmental audit report will be submitted annually.

j) Environmental Awareness Plan

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

The environmental awareness plan will include the following:

- Induction of all staff and workers;
- Monthly 'toolbox' talks (awareness talks);
- Risk assessments for specific tasks with supervisors and staff involved in the task on a daily basis, or as often as the task is taking place.

The following principles and training will apply to the Environmental Awareness Plan (safety, health and environmental (SHE) training and the Environmental Management System (EMS) training):

- All personnel, including contactors, will as a minimum undergo general SHE induction and awareness training;
- The Safety, Health, Environmental and Quality (SHEQ) Manager will identify the SHE training requirements for all personnel and contractors. The training requirements will be recorded in a training needs matrix indicating particular training that must be undertaken by identified personnel and contractors. The training matrix will be administered by the Training Department; and Development of the Training Programme, which will include:
 - Job specific training – training for personnel performing tasks which could cause potentially significant environmental impacts;
 - Assessment of extent to which personnel are equipped to manage environmental impacts;
 - Basic environmental training;
 - EMS training;
 - Comprehensive training – on emergency response, spill management, etc;
 - Specialised skills;
 - Training verification and record keeping; and

- Periodic re-assessment of training needs, with specific reference to new developments, newly identified issues and impacts and associated mitigation measures.

General Awareness Training

- The HR Manager, together with the SHEQ Manager, will be responsible for the development of, or facilitating the development of, the required general SHE induction and awareness training. A general environmental awareness training module will be developed and integrated into the general induction programme. The general awareness training must include the Environmental Policy, a description of the environmental impacts and aspects and the importance of conformance to requirements, general responsibilities of personnel and contractors with regard to the environmental requirements and a review of the emergency procedures and corrective actions; and
- A Training Practitioner will conduct the general awareness training. The training presenter will keep a record of the details of all persons attending general awareness training. Such attendance registers shall indicate the names of attendants and their organisations, the date and the type of training received.

Specific Environmental Training

- Specific environmental training will be in line with the requirements identified in the training matrix; and
- Personnel whose work tasks can impact on the environment will be made aware of the requirements of appropriate procedures/work instructions. The SHEQ Manager will communicate training requirements to responsible supervisors to ensure that personnel and contractors are trained accordingly.

Training Evaluation and Re-training

- Effectiveness of the environmental training will be reflected by the degree of conformance to EMPR requirements, the result of internal audits and the general environmental performance achieved;
- Incidents and non-conformances will be assessed through the Internal Incident Investigation and Reporting System, to determine the root cause, including the possible lack of awareness/training;
- Should it be evident that re-training is required, the SHEQ Manager will inform the managers of the need and take the appropriate actions;
- General awareness training of all personnel shall be repeated every year; and

- The re-induction shall take into consideration changes made in the EMPR, changes in legislation, current levels of environmental performance and areas of improvement.

Emergency Procedures

- Emergency procedures, as relevant to this project, shall be implemented;
- The SHEQ Manager shall define emergency reporting procedures for the project;
- All personnel shall be made aware of emergency reporting procedures and their responsibilities;
- Any spills will be cleaned up immediately in accordance with relevant legislation; and
- Telephone numbers of emergency services, including the local firefighting service, shall be conspicuously displayed.

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

The procedure for dealing with environmental risk including the objectives, identification and calculation of environmental risks is described in the existing approved EMPR. A spill procedure should be developed and implemented by the applicant.

k) Specific information required by the Competent Authority

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

No specific information has been required by the Competent Authority at this point in time.

2 UNDERTAKING

The EAP herewith confirms

- a) the correctness of the information provided in the reports
- b) the inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs;
- c) the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports where relevant; ; and
- d) 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.



Signature of the environmental assessment practitioner:

Selahle Consultancy and Projects (Pty) Ltd

Name of company:

15 September 2021

Date:

-END-

DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

Appendix A	Requirements according to Appendix 1 of GNR 982 of 4 December 2014– Scope of Assessment and Content of BAR.
Appendix B	CV's of the project team
Appendix C	Locality Maps of the proposed Mining Permit for Biomed Projects and Supplies
Appendix D	Site Layout Plan and Current Land Use Map
Appendix E	Public Participation
Appendix F	Mining Work Programme

APPENDIX A:

**Requirements according to Appendix 1 of GNR 982 of 4 December 2014 –
Scope of Assessment and Content of BAR.**

Scope of Assessment and Content of BAR	SECTION IN BAR
1. A basic assessment report must contain all the information that is necessary for the competent authority to consider and come to a decision on the application, and must include a) details of – i. the EAP who prepared the report; and	Appendix B
ii. the expertise of the EAP, including a curriculum vitae;	Appendix B
b) the location of the activity, including: i. the 21 digit Surveyor General code of each cadastral land parcel; ii. where available, the physical address and farm name; iii. where the required information in items (i) and (ii) is not available, the coordinates of the boundary of the property or properties;	Part A
c) a plan which locates the proposed activity or activities applied for as well as associated structures and infrastructure at an appropriate scale; or, if it is- i. a linear activity, a description and coordinates of the corridor in which the proposed activity or activities is to be undertaken; or ii. on land where the property has not been defined, the coordinates within which the activity is to be undertaken;	Part A
d) a description of the scope of the proposed activity, including- i. all listed and specified activities triggered and being applied for; and ii. a description of the activities to be undertaken including associated structures and infrastructure ;	Part A
e) a description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is proposed including –	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. an identification of all legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning frameworks, and instruments that are applicable to this activity and have been considered in the preparation of the report; and ii. how the proposed activity complies with and responds to the legislation and policy context, plans, guidelines, tools frameworks, and instruments; 	Part A
<p>f) a motivation for the need and desirability for the proposed development including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;</p>	Part A
<p>g) a motivation for the preferred site, activity and technology alternative;</p>	Part A
<p>h) a full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred alternative within the site, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. details of all the alternatives considered; ii. details of the public participation process undertaken in terms of regulation 41 of the Regulations, including copies of the supporting documents and inputs; iii. a summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and an indication of the manner in which the issues were incorporated, or the reasons for not including them; iv. the environmental attributes associated with the alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects; v. the impacts and risks identified for each alternative, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts, including the degree to which these impacts - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) can be reversed (bb) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and (cc) can be avoided, managed or mitigated; vi. the methodology used in determining and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks associated with the alternatives; vii. positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity and alternatives will have on the environment and on the community that may be affected 	Part A Part B

<p>focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects;</p> <p>viii. the possible mitigation measures that could be applied and level of residual risk</p> <p>ix. the outcome of the site selection matrix;</p> <p>x. if no alternatives, including alternative locations for the activity were investigated, the motivation for not considering such; and</p> <p>xi. a concluding statement indicating the preferred alternatives, including preferred location of the activity</p>	
<p>i) a full description of the process undertaken to identify, assess and rank the impacts the activity will impose on the preferred location through the life of the activity, including-</p> <p>i. a description of all environmental issues and risks that were identified during the environmental impact assessment process; and</p> <p>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;</p>	Part A
<p>j) an assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk, including-</p> <p>i. the cumulative impacts;</p> <p>ii. nature, significance and consequences of the impact and risk;</p> <p>iii. the extent and duration of the impact and risk;</p> <p>iv. the probability of the impact and risk occurring;</p> <p>v. the degree to which the impact and risk can be reversed;</p> <p>vi. the degree to which the impact and risk may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and</p> <p>vii. the degree to which the impact and risk can be avoided, managed or mitigated;</p>	Part A Part B
<p>k) where applicable, a summary of the findings and impact management measures identified in any specialist report complying with Appendix 6 to these Regulations and an indication as to how these findings and recommendations have been included in the final report;</p>	Part A
<p>l) an environmental impact statement which contains-</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a summary of the key findings of the environmental impact assessment; ii. a map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity and its associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers; and iii. a summary of the positive and negative impacts and risks of the proposed activity and identified alternatives; 	Part A
<p>m) based on the assessment, and where applicable, impact management measures from specialist reports, the recording of the proposed impact management objectives, and the impact management outcomes for the development for inclusion in the EMPr;</p>	Part B
<p>n) any aspects which were conditional to the findings of the assessment either by the EAP or specialist which are to be included as conditions of authorisation;</p>	Part A
<p>o) a description of any assumptions, uncertainties, and gaps in knowledge which relate to the assessment and mitigation measures proposed;</p>	Part A
<p>p) a reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should or should not be authorised, and if the opinion is that it should be authorised, any conditions that should be made in respect of that authorisation;</p>	Part A
<p>q) where the proposed activity does not include operational aspects, the period for which the environmental authorisation is required, the date on which the activity will be concluded, and the post construction monitoring requirements finalised;</p>	Part A
<p>r) an undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the correctness of the information provided in the reports; ii. the inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs; iii. the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports where relevant; and iv. any 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; 	Part A
<p>s) where applicable, details of any financial provisions for the rehabilitation, closure, and ongoing post decommissioning management of negative environmental impacts</p>	Part B
<p>t) any specific information that may be required by the competent authority; and</p>	N/A

u) any other matters required in terms of section 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act	N/A
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Appendix B:
CV's of the Project Team

1. Shonisani Selahle – Project Lead
2. Musa Magala - Senior Environmental C

Name : Shonisani Selahle
Profession : OHSE Manager
Date of Birth : 24 July 1984
ID No. : 840724 0785 088
Nationality : South African

Professional Qualifications

- BSc Honors in Environmental Management, University of South Africa (UNISA) (in progress),
- National Diploma in Geology, Tshwane University of Technology

Certificates

- Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (HIRA) – 2021: NOSA
- Combined ISO 45001:2018 and ISO 14001:2015 Implementation – 2021: NOSA
- Occupational Health and Safety – 2017: Oxbridge Academy
- Stakeholder Engagement – 2012: Global Reporting Initiative
- Geographic Information Systems – 2010: University of Venda

Professional Association

- South African Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (SAIOSH): 41579769
- International Association Impact Assessment of South Africa (IAIAsa): 5545

Employment Record

- Nov 2015 – Date Selahle Consultancy and Projects (Pty) Ltd – Managing Director
- Mar 2013 – Dec 2015 SiVEST SA (Pty) Ltd: Environmental Consultant

- Feb 2010 – Feb 2013 Nsovo Environmental Consulting: Junior Environmental Consultant
- Aug 2007 – Dec 2007 GeoRay Geophysical Survey: Learnership (Experiential Training)

Language Proficiency

LANGUAGE	SPEAK	READ	WRITE
English	Fluent	Fluent	Fluent
Tshivenda	Fluent	Fluent	Fluent
Sepedi	Fluent	Fluent	Fair
Setswana	Fluent	Fair	Fair

Key Experience

Shonisani has a National Diploma in Geology from the Tshwane University of Technology (formerly known as Pretoria Technology), a certificate of Geographic Information System (GIS) from the University of Venda, Stakeholder Engagement Certificate from GRI Certified Training Program and Occupational Health and Safety Certificate. Shonisani recently enrolled for a BA Honours in Environmental Management at UNISA.

Shonisani has gained a depth understanding in the following:-

- Relevant legislation with regard to environment management (NEMA, ECA, NWA, MPRDA etc)
- Ability to carry out international environmental legislation research to interpret and incorporate it in proposals/EIAs/BAs
- Understanding and implementation of World Bank Guidelines and Equator Principles into EIA reports
- Technicalities of EIA Guidelines (Pre-consultation; Exemption of Environmental Authorisation, Environmental Screening Studies, Feasibility Studies, Fatal Flaw Studies, Basic Assessment, EIA, Scoping, EIA Public Participation and Appeals)

- Ability to undertake Environmental Authorisation Amendments (Minor and Substantive) Application
- Ability to carry out Occupational Health and Safety Compliance Monitoring and Audits in terms of the Occupational Health and Safety Act and Construction Regulations
- Ability to do EIA Reports independently and incorporating specialist input into reports.
- Ability to compile Environmental Management Plans
- Ability to coordinate Public Participation from call to register to compiling issues and response Reports
- Ability to undertake EIA's/BAs for Renewable energy projects
- Ability to carry out Environmental Control Officer (ECO) duties (site inspection and site/client auditing) and work independently
- Ability to liaise with clients and authorities
- Ability to undertake site rehabilitation using Bio-remediation methods for contaminated sites,
- Ability to carry out Occupational Health and Safety Audits,
- Ability to apply Construction Health and Safety Permits with swift responses from the Department of Employment and Labour
- Ability to implement ISO 45001:2018 and ISO 18001:2015 standards per project description for companies

Projects Experience

BASIC ASSESSMENTS

- Basic Assessment for the proposed Non-Motorised Transport (NMT) Training and Recreational Park in Polokwane, Limpopo Province
- Basic Assessment for the proposed Housing Establishment in Clayville Extension 33, Gauteng Province
- Basic Assessment for the proposed Development of Poultry Farm on Farm Doornkraal 426 JR in Cullinan, Gauteng Province

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS (ECO Work)

- Compliance Audit for the proposed construction of the Polokwane Integrated Rapid Public Transport System, Limpopo Province
- Compliance Audit for the Construction of Eskom Kusile Power Station in Mpumalanga Province
- Compliance Audit for the Etwatwa Ext 34 House Development in Benoni, Gauteng Province
- Compliance Audit for the proposed Upgrade of Road 27th Zone A and Construction of Non-Compliance Motorised Transport in 27th Street, Zone B in Seshego Phase 2, Section A in Polokwane, Limpopo Province;
- Compliance Audit for Construction of Non-Motorised Transport in Ditlou Street in Seshego Polokwane, Limpopo Province.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS

- Rehabilitation and Bioremediation for a diesel spillage in Millsite Transnet,,
- Waste disposal of diesel contaminated soil in Karsene Transenet,
- Environmental Authorisation Exemption Report for the proposed Construction of new IVECO Plant in Rosslyn, Gauteng Province
- Waste Licence Application for the proposed construction of new IVECO Vehicle Assembly Plant in Rosslyn, Gauteng Province
- Environmental Feasibility Study for the Implementation Corridor Development Framework for Mega City Projects of Post-Apartheid Cities, Gauteng Province
- National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Query for Land Rezoning in Midrand, Gauteng Province
- Environmental Feasibility Study for the proposed Health Centre on Farm Olifantsfontein 410JR in Tembisa Extension 23 & 24, Gauteng Province
- National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Query for Place of Worship in Centurion, Gauteng Province
- National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Query for the Upgrading of Informal Settlements (Tshepisong and Princess) Programme in Region C of City of Johannesburg, Gauteng Province
- National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Query for the Construction of a New Depot in Vosloorus, Gauteng Province

- Environmental Preliminary Study for the Upgrading of Informal Settlements (Tshepiso and Princess) Programme in Region C of City of Johannesburg, Gauteng Province
- Compilation of Site-Specific Environmental Management Plan for the Proposed Construction of a New Depot in Vosloorus, Gauteng Province
- Environmental Assessment Practitioner for the Construction of Water Facilities at Ramokgopa Primary School in Capricorn District, under Mvula Trust Construction and Upgrade of School Water and Sanitation Programme, Limpopo Province;
- Environmental Assessment Practitioner for the Construction of Water Facilities at Ketlani Primary School in Capricorn District, under Mvula Trust Construction and Upgrade of School Water and Sanitation Programme, Limpopo Province;

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FACILITATOR

- Environmental Scoping Phase for the Proposed Construction for Housing Establishment on the Remainder of Farm Benoni 77 IR, Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
- Basic Assessment Process for the Proposed Construction of Housing Establishment on Portion 153 of the Remainder of Farm Zuurfontein 33 IR, Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS

- Basic Assessment for the Proposed Construction of the Limestone 2-132kV and Switchyard Station in the Northern Cape
- Basic Assessment for the Proposed Construction of the Wilger 132kV and
- Basic Assessment for the proposed construction of the SSS1 and SSS2 5MW Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Plant, Free State Province

WATER USE LICENSE APPLICATION PROJECTS

- Application for a Water Use License for the Craighall-Benmore 88kV Underground Cable and the River Crossing of the Braamfontein Spruit
- Application for a Water use License for the proposed 11kV Underground power Cable in Ga- Rankuwa Substation, Gauteng Province

- Application for a Water Use License for the proposed Construction of Housing, Roads and Stormwater Bulk Water systems for the Olivenhoutbosch Extension 60, Gauteng Province
- Application for a Water Use License for the proposed Construction for House Development on ERF 3578 Clayville Extension 33, Gauteng Province

MINING PERMIT AND MINING RIGHTS APPLICATIONS

- Environmental Mining Permit Application on Portion 2 of Farm Beersfontein 263 JQ, Rustenburg, North West Province,
- Environmental Mining Mining Right Application for Portion 2 of Farm Beersfontein 263 JQ, Rustenburg, North West Province,
- Environmental Mining Permit Application on Farm Davidskuil 167 JP, Rustenburg, North West Province,
- Environmental Mining Mining Right Application on Farm Davidskuil 167 JP, Rustenburg, North West Province,
- Environmental Mining Permit Application on Farm Davidskuil 167 JP, Rustenburg, North West Province
- Environmental Mining Permit Application on Farm Leeuwkop 140 JP, Rustenburg, North West Province
- Environmental Mining Mining Right Application on Farm Leeuwkop 140 JP, Rustenburg, North West Province

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

- Compliance Audit for the proposed construction of the Polokwane Integrated Rapid Public Transport System- Luthuli Park, Seshego Phase A, Limpopo Province
- Compliance Audit for the proposed Housing Development at Etwatwa Extension 34, Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province,
- Compliance Audit for the proposed Housing Development at Kagiso Extension 12, Mogale City Local Municipality, Gauteng Province,
- Compliance Audit for the proposed construction of Low Cost House Development in Hospital Hill Extension 28, Lenasia, Gauteng Province;

- Compliance Audit for the proposed Rehabilitation of Outspan Street in Polokwane, Limpopo Province;
- Compliance Audit for Construction of Non-Motorised Transport in Ditlou Street in Seshego Polokwane, Limpopo Province.
- Compliance Audit for the proposed Upgrade of Sport Field Facilities in Rus-Ter-Val, Gauteng Province;
- Compliance Audit for the proposed Jet A1 Fuel Hydrant Lids Replacement at O.R Tambo International Airport for the Airport Company of South Africa (ACSA), Gauteng Province
- Asbestos Identification and Risk Assessment for South African Radio Astronomy Observatory (SARAO) property in Johannesburg, Gauteng Province
- Compliance Audit for the Proposed Upgrading of Hospital Link: A Township Road to Bo-Okelo Street to Link Hospital View in Seshego, Limpopo Province,
- Compliance Audit for the Proposed Construction of Mashishing South Reservoir, Pumping Mains and Gravity Line in Lydenburg, Limpopo Province
- Compliance Audit for the Proposed Construction of Makgwabe to Mphane Access Road (Phase 1 & 2), Limpopo Province,

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AGENT

- OHSA for the proposed Replacement of Foundation, Masts and Small Parts Steelwork for PRASA, Gauteng North Region, Gauteng Province
- OHSA for the proposed Upgrading from Single to Dual Carriageway at the Polokwane Drive in Seshego, Limpopo Province
- OHSA for the proposed Replacement of Perimeter Fence in Thohoyandou Correctional Facility for the Independent Development Trust (IDT), Limpopo Province.

ISO 45001:2018 and 14001:2015

- Implementation of ISO 45001:2018, 35 Standards and Safe Work Procedures for Dawaila Enterprises
- Implementation of ISO 45001:2018, 22 Electrical Activities Safe Work Procedures for Imela Construction and Projects (Pty) Ltd



**Tshwane University
of Technology**

We empower people

NATIONAL DIPLOMA

GEOLOGY

Awarded to

SHONISANI SHEILA MUKWEVHO

203138172

1984-07-24

Having complied with the
Requirements of the Act and Statute

2010-01-15

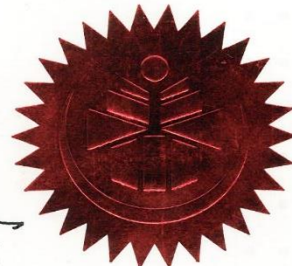
ND36971

Handwritten signature of the Vice-Chancellor and Principal.

Vice-Chancellor and Principal
On behalf of Council and Senate

Handwritten signature of the Registrar.

Registrar



Tshwane University of Technology, formerly known as Technikon North-West, Technikon Northern Gauteng or Technikon Pretoria.

OXBRIDGE ACADEMY



This is to certify that

SHONISANI SHEILA SELAHLE

ID NO: 8407240785088

has successfully completed the

Oxbridge Certificate Health and Safety

consisting of the following modules

SHE Awareness * SHE Representative
SHE Incident Investigation * Safety Audit Inspection
HIRA *



Symbol : A
Number : 21650131/CC023915
Awarded : May 2017



Riebenberg
PRINCIPAL
Oxbridge Academy

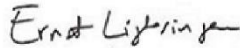
Oxbridge Academy ✓
effortless excellence in education

GRI Certified Training Program Certificate

Shonisani Mukwevho

has successfully completed the
GRI Certified Training Module on Stakeholder Engagement
provided by Environmental & Sustainability Solutions
Held in Johannesburg, South Africa on 24 October 2012 - 24 October 2012
(minimum 7 hours duration).

Amsterdam, 29 October 2012



Ernst Ligteringen
Chief Executive
Global Reporting Initiative



Nelmara Arbex
Deputy Chief Executive
Global Reporting Initiative

NOSA

C O L L E G E

Part of Safetycloud

Certificate of Competence

This certificate is proudly presented to

S Selahle

8407240785088

For achieving competency in

Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA)

Course date

08/04/2021 - 09/04/2021



Chantal Gray

Managing Director

32 Reedbuck Cres, Randjespark, Midrand, 0001
Telephone No.: +27 87 330 3790
NOSA Logistics (pty) Ltd Reg No. 2003/010541/07
NOSA (Pty) Ltd Reg No. 2003/029513/07



Saioosh

South African Institute of
Occupational Safety and Health
Accredited - 5 CPD Points

TC|21|101879
BCT02



This is to certify that

S Selahle

ID Number

8407240785088

has met the requirements for

**Combined ISO 45001: 2018 and ISO 14001: 2015
Implementation**

Date of Course

02/03/2021 - 04/03/2021

Elaine Herbst
Operational Manager



TC|21|95922

Name : Musatondwa Magala
Profession : Senior Environmental Consultant
Date of Birth : 29 November 1989
ID No. : 891129 6050 081
Nationality : South African

Professional Qualifications

M.Sc. Aquatic Health – 2015 :University of Johannesburg

B.Sc. Honours – 2012 :University of Limpopo

B.Sc. Natural Science – 2011 :University of Limpopo

Short Course:

Aquifer Hydraulics and Ground Water Assessment – 2014: University of North-West

Professional Qualifications

- South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP): Candidate Natural Scientist (No: 100111/15)

Employment Record

- 2018 – Date Selahle Consultancy and Projects (Pty) Ltd
- 2013 – 2018 Environmental Impact Management Services (Pty) Ltd
- 2011 – 2012 University of Limpopo

Language Proficiency

LANGUAGE	SPEAK	READ	WRITE
English	Fluent	Fluent	Fluent
Tshivenda	Fluent	Fluent	Fluent
Sepedi	Fluent	Fluent	Fair
Setswana	Fluent	Fair	Fair

Key Experience

Musatondwa holds a Master's Degree in Aquatic Health from the University of Johannesburg and other short courses certificate in Aquifer Hydraulics and Ground Water Assessment from the University of North West. He is registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) as a Candidate Natural Scientist.

Musatondwa has gained a depth understanding in the following:-

- Relevant legislation with regard to environment management (NEMA, ECA, NWA, MPRDA etc)
- Ability to carry out international environmental legislation research to interpret and incorporate it in proposals/EIAs/BAs
- Understanding and implementation of World Bank Guidelines and Equator Principles into EIA reports
- Technicalities of EIA Guidelines (Pre-consultation; Exemption of Environmental Authorisation, Environmental Screening Studies, Feasibility Studies, Fatal Flaw Studies, Basic Assessment, EIA, Scoping, EIA Public Participation and Appeals)
- Ability to undertake Environmental Authorisation Amendments (Minor and Substantive) Application
- Ability to do EIA Reports independently and incorporating specialist input into reports.
- Ability to compile Environmental Management Plans

- Ability to coordinate Public Participation from call to register to compiling issues and response Reports
- Ability to undertake EIA's/BAs for Renewable energy projects
- Ability to carry out Environmental Control Officer (ECO) duties (site inspection and site/client auditing) and work independently
- Ability to liaise with clients and authorities
- Ability to undertake site rehabilitation using Bio-remediation methods for contaminated sites

Projects Experience

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- Environmental Advisor for the proposed Gauteng Southern Corridor Profiling, Gauteng Province
- Environmental Scoping Phase for the proposed Nsoko Msele Sugar Integrated Mill Project in Nsoko, Swaziland
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for proposed Agricultural Components of the Integrated Sugar Project in Nsoko Swaziland
- EIA for the proposed 10km Westgate Randfontein DS 132kv strategic servitude,
- EIA for the proposed Construction of 300MW Coal-Fired Power Station, Coal Mine and Associated Infrastructure, KwaZulu-Natal Province
- EIA for the proposed Wildebees station and power lines,
- EIA for the proposed City of Tshwane-Wildebees 400&132kV Substation and Loop-in Powerlines.
- EIA and EMP for the proposed Foskor-Merensky 275kV ±131KM Powerline and Associated Substation Works
- EIA for the proposed Hatherely-Eland overhead powerline and associated Denneboom
- EMP for the proposed wildebees station and power lines,
- EMP for the proposed dredging of the Boksburg Lake,
- EMP for the proposed Kumba Iron Ore central waste sorting facility,
- EMP for the proposed Bundu Gas Exploration;

BASIC ASSESSMENTS

- Basic Assessment for the proposed Non-Motorised Transport (NMT) Training and Recreational Park in Polokwane, Limpopo Province
- Basic Assessment for Frankfort Strengthening Project: Proposed Construction of a Substation and 132kV Power Line from Heilbron (via Frankfort) to Villiers, Free State Province
- Basic assessment for the proposed dredging of the Boksburg Lake,
- Basic assessment for the proposed Kumba Iron Ore central waste sorting facility,
- Basic Assessment for the proposed Simmerpan Strengthening (Jupiter-Simmerpan-Jupiter B-Jack Shaft 400&132kV Simmerpan MTS),
- Basic Assessment for the proposed Marula 132/11kV Substation,
- Basic Assessment for the proposed Craighall-Bemore Cables and River Crossing of the Braamfontein Spruit,
- Basic Assessment for the proposed Carmel-Grootpan 0.5KM 132kV Line Loop-in to Khutsong
- Basic Assessment for the proposed Craighall-Athol and Athol-Benmore 88kV Cables and River Crossing of the Braamfontein Spruit and Tributaries
- Basic Assessment for the proposed Housing Establishment in Clayville Extension 33, Gauteng Province

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS (ECO Work)

- Compliance Audit for the proposed construction of the Polokwane Integrated Rapid Public Transport System, Limpopo Province
- Compliance Audit for the Construction of Eskom Kusile Power Station in Mpumalanga Province
- Compliance Audit for the Lulamisa/Crowthorne 88kV Line Rebuild, Gauteng Province
- Compliance Audit for the Leeukop/Vorna Valley 88kV Line Rebuild, Gauteng Province
- Compliance Audit for the Paulshof/Fourways 22kV Cables installation, Gauteng Province
- Compliance Audit for the Shoprite Checkers Freshmart Distribution, Dry Goods Phase III in Centurion, Gauteng province
- Compliance Audit for the Construction of New Market Development: Infrastructure and Services Development-Construction Phase

- Compliance Audit for the Etwatwa Ext 34 House Development in Benoni, Gauteng Province
- Compliance Audit for the proposed Upgrade of Road 27th Zone A and Construction of Non-Compliance Motorised Transport in 27th Street, Zone B in Seshego Phase 2, Section A in Polokwane, Limpopo Province;
- Compliance Audit for Construction of Non-Motorised Transport in Ditlou Street in Seshego Polokwane, Limpopo Province.

OTHER

- Feasibility study for the proposed Kumba Iron Ore central waste sorting facility,
- Sustainable environmental awareness and youth clean-up campaign in Thabazimbi,
- Rehabilitation and Bioremediation for a diesel spillage in Millsite Transnet,,
- Waste disposal of diesel contaminated soil in Karsene Transnet,
- Environmental Authorisation Exemption Report for the proposed Construction of new IVECO Plant in Rosslyn, Gauteng Province
- Waste Licence Application for the proposed construction of new IVECO Vehicle Assembly Plant in Rosslyn, Gauteng Province
- Fatal Flaw Study for the proposed Construction of 300MW Coal-Fired Power Station, Coal Mine and Associated Infrastructure, KwaZulu-Natal Province
- National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Query for a Land Rezoning in Midrand, Gauteng Province
- Environmental Feasibility Study for the proposed Development on Farm Olifantsfontein 410JR in Tembisa Extension 23 & 24, Gauteng Province

RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS

- Basic Assessment for the Proposed Droogfontein Construction of 132kV Powerline, PV Substation and Extension of Homestead Substation in the Northern Cape Province
- Basic Assessment for the Proposed Decommissioning and Construction of the Limestone 1-132kV and Switchyard Station in the Northern Cape
- Basic Assessment for the Proposed Construction of the Limestone 2-132kV and Switchyard Station in the Northern Cape
- Basic Assessment for the Proposed Construction of the Wilger 132kV and

- Basic Assessment for the proposed construction of the SSS1 and SSS2 5MW Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Plant, Free State Province
- EIA for the proposed Construction of a 75MW Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Power Plant near Dennenilton, Limpopo Province

WATER USE LICENSE APPLICATION PROJECTS

- Application for a Water Use License for the proposed Hendrina Gumeni 400kV Powerline
- Application for a Water Use License for the Craighall-Benmore 88kV Underground Cable and the River Crossing of the Braamfontein Spruit
- Application for a Water use License for the proposed Klevebank Substation- Dalkeith Substation 88kV Power Line, in Gauteng Province
- Application for a Water use License for the proposed 11kV Underground power Cable in Ga- Rankuwa Substation, Gauteng Province
- Application for a Water use License for the proposed Construction of an 88KV Power Line from Klevebank Substation to Dalkieth Substation, Gauteng Province



UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO

WE,
THE UNDERSIGNED,
HEREBY CERTIFY THAT

MAGALA MUSATONDWA
(200803087)

HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DEGREE

Bachelor of Science Honours

AT A CONGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY




Executive Dean


Registrar

Vice-Chancellor and Principal

24 MAY 2013

UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO: FORMERLY THE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA
AND THE UNIVERSITY OF THE NORTH



UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO

WE,
THE UNDERSIGNED,
HEREBY CERTIFY THAT

MAGALA MUSATONDWA
(200803087)

HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DEGREE

Bachelor of Science

AT A CONGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY


Executive Dean




Registrar


Vice-Chancellor and Principal

13 JUN 2012

UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO: FORMERLY THE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA
AND THE UNIVERSITY OF THE NORTH

T 29015



UNIVERSITY
OF
JOHANNESBURG

The Council and the Senate of the
UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG
hereby certify that the degree

Master of Science

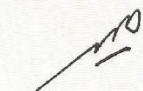
with field of study

Aquatic Health

with all its associated rights and privileges
in accordance with the Statute of the
University has been conferred upon

MUSATONDWA MAGALA

at a congregation of the University


Vice-Chancellor

14 JUNE 2016
Johannesburg
ID 8911296050081




Registrar



N 00022359

SACNASP

South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions

herewith certifies that

Musatondwa Magala

Registration number: 100111/15

is registered as a

Candidate Natural Scientist

in terms of section 20(3) of the Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003
(Act 27 of 2003)
in the following field(s) of practice (Schedule I of the Act)

Environmental Science

13 May 2015



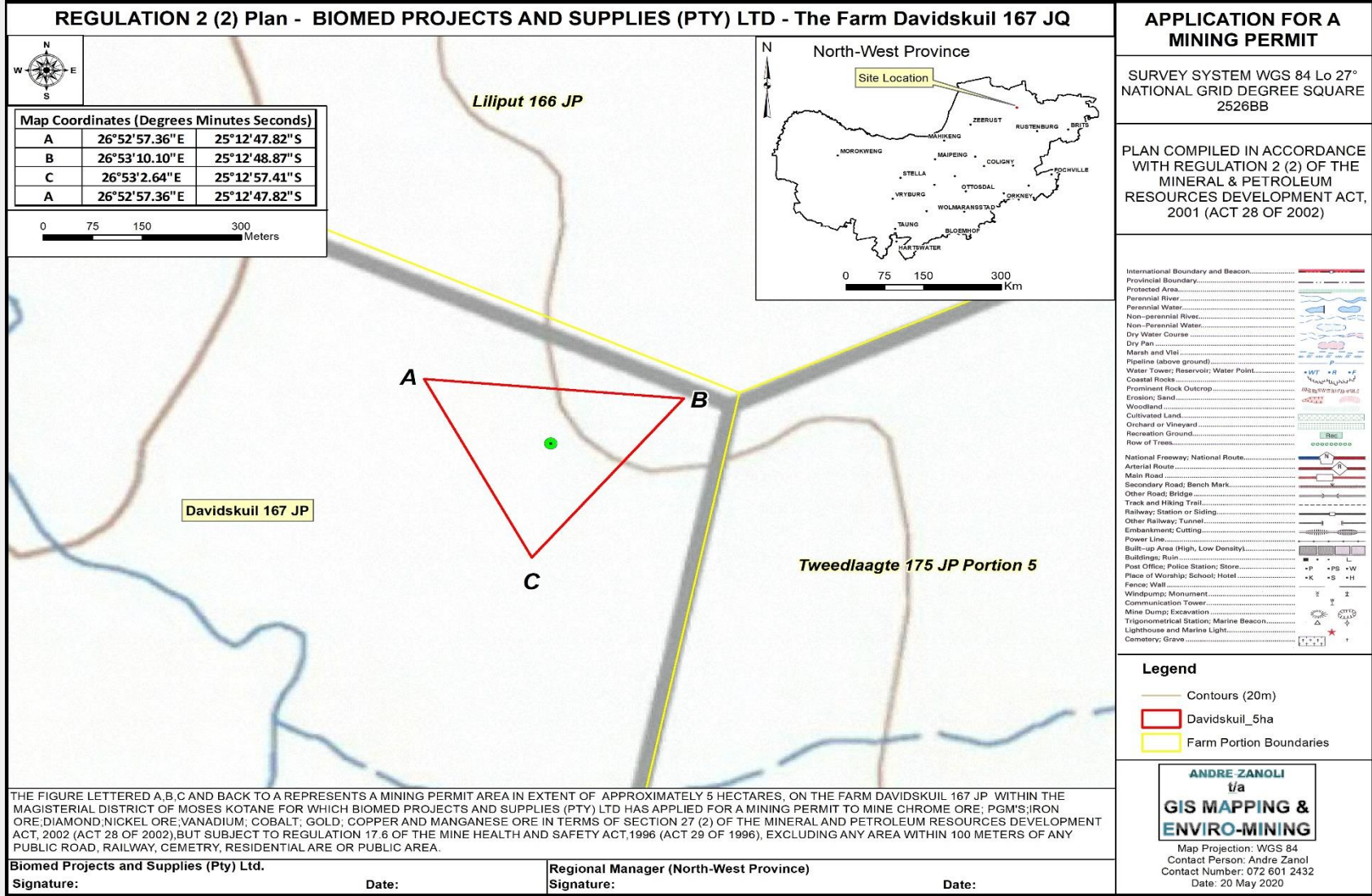
13 May 2015

Pretoria

President

Executive Director

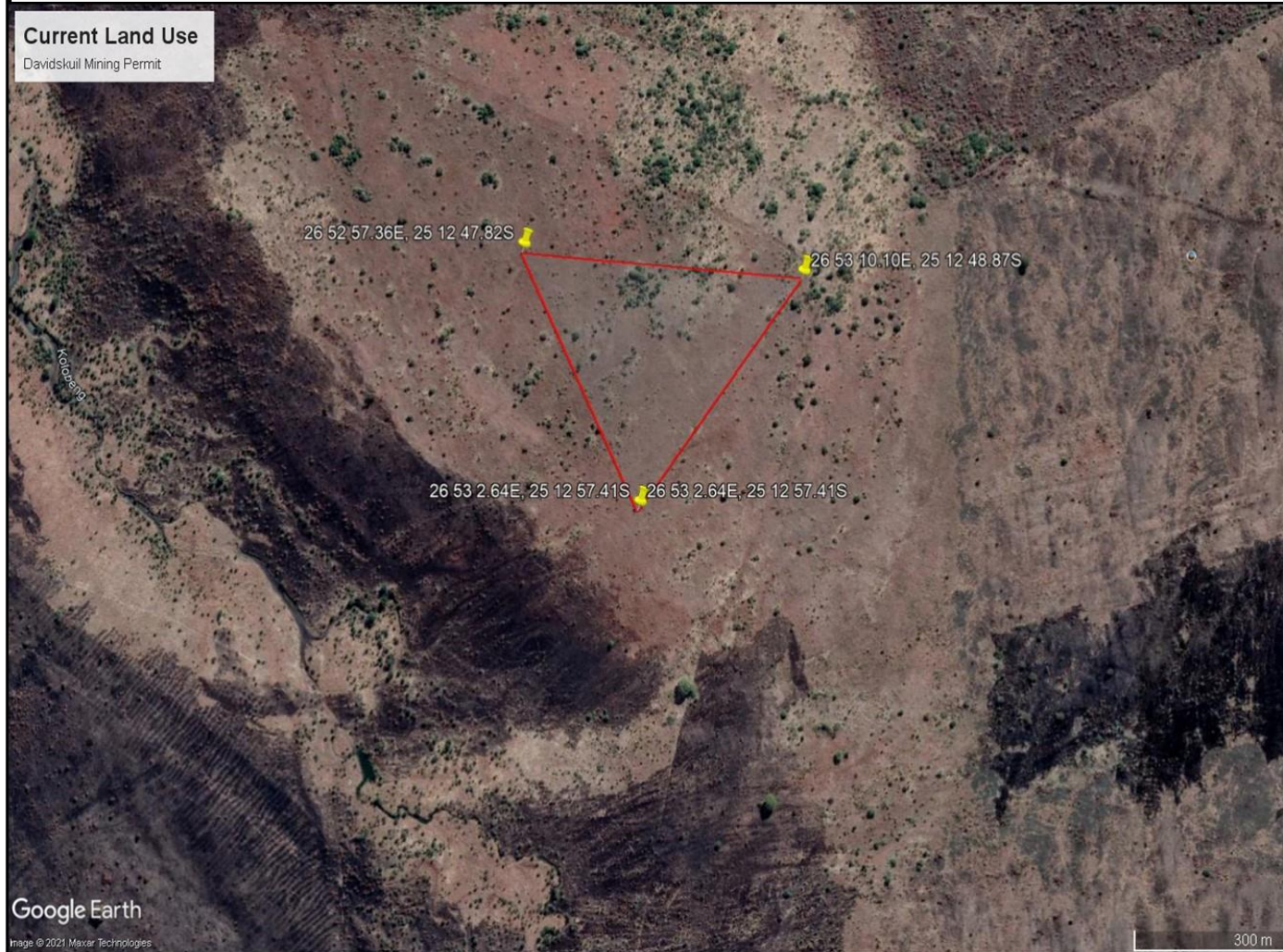
**APPENDIX C:
LOCALITY MAP**



**APPENDIX D:
SITE LAYOUT PLAN AND CURRENT LAND USE
MAPS**

CURRENT LAND USE MAP FOR VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE FARM DAVIDSKUIL 167 JP, NORTH-WEST

Current Land Use
 Davidskuil Mining Permit



Current Land Use:

- Open Space

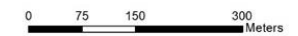


STUDY AREA



Map Coordinates (Degrees Minutes Seconds)

A	26°52'57.36"E	25°12'47.82"S
B	26°53'10.10"E	25°12'48.87"S
C	26°53'2.64"E	25°12'57.41"S
A	26°52'57.36"E	25°12'47.82"S



Contact No:
 0796148298 / 0110262560

Google Earth
 Image © 2021 Maxar Technologies

APPENDIX E:

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

1. Site Notices
2. Newspaper Advert
3. Background Information Document (BID)
4. Notification Letters to:
 - a. Stakeholders;
 - b. Landowners
 - c. I&APs

NOTICE OF MINING PERMIT

ENVIRONMENTAL BASIC ASSESSMENT (BA) FOR A MINING PERMIT ON A CERTAIN PORTION OF FARM DAVIDSKUIL 167 JP IN NORTH-WEST PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

DMR REF NO: NW 30/5/1/3/2/10798 MP

ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION:

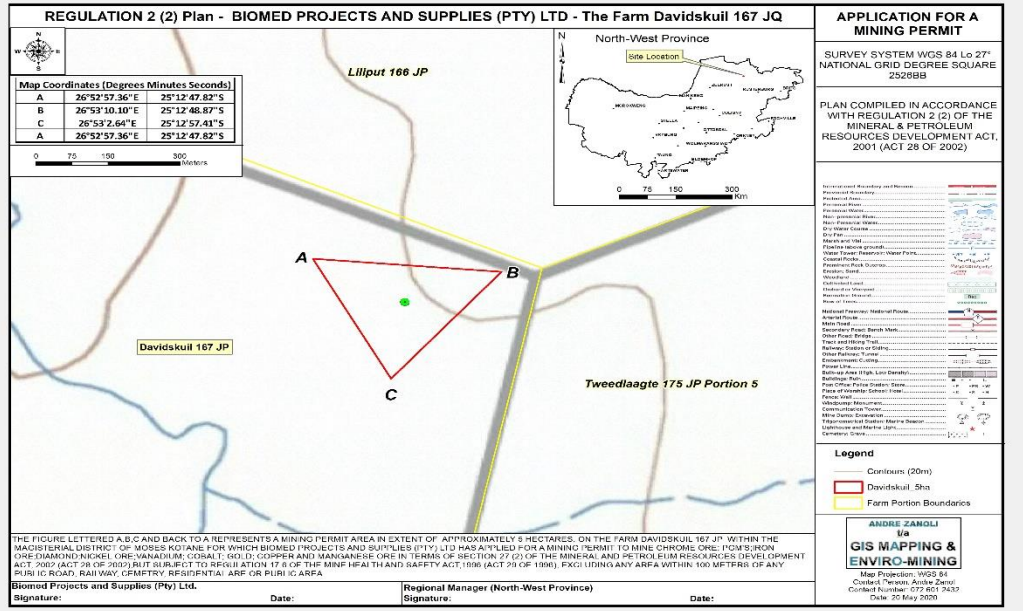
Notice is given in terms of Regulation 41 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations published in Government Notice R 326 of 07 April 2017 as amended, under Section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998 as amended, that **Biomed Projects and Supplies (Pty) Ltd** proposes to conduct Mining activities on a portion of the farm Davidskuil 167 JP the extent of the mining area is 5 hectares.

Furthermore, the Notice given in terms of Section 27(5)(b) of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act 2002(Act 28 of 2002) and Section 41 (c) (i) of the National Environmental Management Act ,1998(Act No 107 of 1998) read with Regulation 40 to 44 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, and the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act 2002(Act 28 of 2002) and Section 41 (c)(i) of the National Environmental Management Act ,1998(Act No 107 of 1998) read with Regulation 40 to 44 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations. The project trigger Listing Notice 1 of GN 327 Activity 21 and Activity 22, Listing Notice GN 324, Activity 12(h):

Government Notice No. 327 of 2017		
Listing Notice 1	21	22

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTIONS:

The application area is located approximately 58 km southeast of Rustenburg in the North-West Province of South Africa within the Moses Kotane Local Municipality in the Magisterial District of Bojanala in the North-West Province.



To register as an Interested and / or Affected Party (I&AP) and to obtain additional information regarding the proposed project, please contact **Selahle Consultancy and Projects (Pty) Ltd on or before Monday,**

30 August 2021 by submitting your name, contact details and the interest which you have in the application.

Please direct enquiries, in writing (letter, fax or e-mail), to the consultants below:

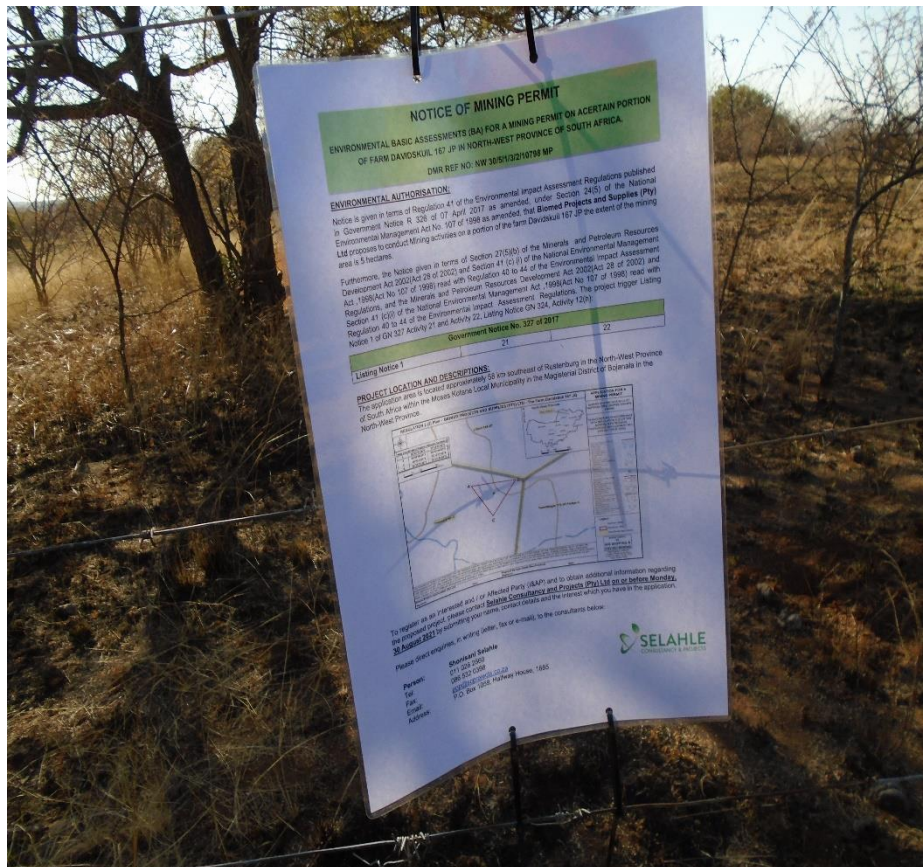
Person: Shonisani Selahle

Tel: 011 026 2560

Fax: 086 532 0398



Proof of Site Notices Erected on Site



Proof of Newspaper Advert

Voter registration postponed

SA – The Electoral Commission has postponed voter registration, initially scheduled for 31 July and 1 August, after careful considerations related to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on free and fair elections.

The move by the commission follows its decision to adopt the final report of the 'Inquiry into Ensuring Free and Fair Elections during COVID-19' by former deputy chief justice Dikgang Mosekene. Mass vaccination is a desirable precondition for a safe, free and fair election. The reports also advised the commission to approach the courts with a view of seeking a postponement of the elections to a date not later than February 2022.

Electoral Commission press release extracts

WHAT'S COOKING?

Goroga Trading owner, Busisiwe Ngwasheseng

Busi's signature salad

Rustenburg – Goroga Trading owner, Busisiwe Ngwasheseng, grew up seeing her mother working wonders in the kitchen and developed a love for cooking herself. "My kitchen is my happy place and I just love preparing food for others," Busisiwe said. This full-time employed working mother of four shared one of her favourite salad recipes. "This salad reminds me of my sister in law's 50th birthday, as it was the first time I made it. It goes with any occasion, be it Sunday meal or a braai."

Serves 4 to 6 people

Ingredients

- 1 Head broccoli
- Hand full of leeks
- 1 Tin tuna or 1 portion chicken breast
- Half of a green pepper, red pepper and yellow pepper
- Half an onion
- A half teaspoon Onigamun
- A half cup mayonnaise
- Half a cup of spf sweet chilli sauce
- Salt and pepper to preference
- Olive oil

Instructions

1. Boil broccoli until cooked, drain the water and let it cool down.
2. In a pan, fry the onion add the peppers.
3. Add (french) onions and peppers to the broccoli and wait for it to completely cool down.
4. Lastly add the leek, Onigamun, salt, pepper and sauces.
5. Served chilled.

AfriForum's Swartruggens branch acquires oxygen machine

Swartruggens – The AfriForum branch in Swartruggens on 27 July purchased an oxygen machine to assist the community considering the high number of Covid-19 cases in the area. The machine supplies 93% oxygen, it has an adjustable flow rate to provide for a patient's need, as well as a nebuliser function. The branch spent approximately R13,000 on it and is hopeful that it will help alleviate the need in the community. "Community members from the Lindleyspoor-Swartruggens area contacted me and asked for help. This oxygen machine was essential to them," said Gerhard Faber, AfriForum's safety coordinator for North West.

"Too many people recently lost loved ones to Covid-19 while many are restless due to the recent riots. It is essential that AfriForum brings hope to communities. I am glad we were able to bring some relief," said Petrus Coetzee, AfriForum's district coordinator for Marico.

Become involved with AfriForum's Swartruggens branch today: SMS "Swartruggens" to 45344 (R1).



From left: Petrus Coetzee, Gerhard Faber, Koba van Rooyen, Eddie Westpahl and Jaco Grobbelaar.

INFO PERSONNEL

Tel: 014 592 1791/4
Address: 40A Heystek Street, Rustenburg
PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITE FOR FULL DETAILS



We have the following permanent Mining positions available in Rustenburg:

- Miners
- Shift Supervisors
- Winder and Shaft Foreman
- Winder Electricians
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Snr Buyer/Project Manager in Rustenburg:

- Pastel
- 5-10 years exp in projects and tenders

Millwright:

- Section 13 Trade Certificate
- Supervisory qualification and exp
- Mining exp

Business Intelligence Reporting Practitioner – Brits area:

- B.Eng. Industrial Engineering or degree in Computer Science or Data Analytics

Payroll Administrator – Mogwase

- VIP Payroll and Reports

Register and upload your CV onto our website
www.infopersonnel.co.za

NOTICE OF CONSULTATION FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION ON THE FARM DAVIDSKUIL 167 JP IN NORTH WEST PROVINCE

DMR REF NO: NW306/11/12/13157PR

Notice is given in terms of Regulation 41 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations published in Government Notice R 982 of 08 December 2014, under Section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998 as amended that **Boned Projects and Supplies (Pty) Ltd proposes to conduct Prospecting activities on the farm **Davidskuil 167 JP** the extent of the prospecting area is 3308.26 hectares. The application area is located approximately 58 km southeast of Rustenburg in the North West Province of South Africa within the Moses Kotane Local Municipality in the Magisterial District of Bojanala in the North West province.**

Notice is given in terms of Section 27(5)(b) of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act 2002(Act 28 of 2002) and Section 41 (c) (i) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) read with Regulation 40 to 44 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, and the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act 2002(Act 28 of 2002) and Section 41 (c)(i) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998(Act No. 107 of 1998) read with Regulation 40 to 44 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations. The project trigger Listing Notice 1 Activity 20 and Activity 22. In order to participate in this Process, or to obtain further information, and to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP), please contact: SELAHLE CONSULTANCY AND PROJECTS (PTV) LTD. Tel: 011 026 2560 Cell No: 079 614 0398 Fax: 086 532 0398 Email: ppp@scprojects.co.za Address: P.O. BOX 1059 Halfway House, Midrand 1685 EIAR & EMPR will be released for 30 days, comments on or before 07th of September 2021.

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION BY: ABILI TRADING PTY LTD

Notice is here by given in terms of EIA Regulation 41(2)(c) of the Regulations, under the Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998). This is also a notice of acceptance for an application for a mining permit in terms of Section 27 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002. **Abili Trading (Pty) Ltd** applied for mining permit for mineral **chrome, iron, Manganese, Chrome & Vanadium** in terms of Section 27 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002. The applications cover the farm:

1. Roodekopjes of Zwartkopjes 427 JQ NW305/11/12/11567MP

Located in the magisterial district of Britz. You can be involved in the Public Participation Process by:

- sending a fax, email or mail with your name, contact details and concerns/questions relating to the project.
- Providing us with the names of additional people that can be contacted.

All correspondence, which should be received on or before **30 days from receipt of this notice** will be submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR). All issues raised during the public participation process will respond to in writing to the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). I&AP include all parties concerned, who will be affected by the project and interested in the mining project.

CORRESPONDANCE MAY BE DIRECTED TO: MAFANELE GEO-ENVIRO CONSULTING AND PROJECT (PTY) LTD 26 THABO MBEKI STREET, AL SMIT BUILDING, POLOKWANE ATT: MICHAEL MAFANELE EMAIL: mafanelevm@gmail.com OR PO BOX 1451 | MARLBORG | 2083 FAX: 0865 444 911 | TEL: 010 634 0780 CEL: 072 395 9511 | CEL: 081 575 1953 DATE OF NOTICE: 27 July 2021

NOTICE OF CONSULTATION FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A MINING PERMIT ON A CERTAIN PORTION OF THE FARM DAVIDSKUIL 167 JP IN NORTH WEST PROVINCE

DMR REF NO: NW 306/11/12/10786MP

Notice is given in terms of Regulation 41 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations published in Government Notice R 326 of 07 April 2017 as amended, under Section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998 as amended, that **Boned Projects and Supplies (Pty) Ltd proposes to conduct Mining activities on a portion of the farm **Davidskuil 167 JP** the extent of the mining area is 5 hectares. The application area is located approximately 58 km southeast of Rustenburg in the North West Province of South Africa within the Moses Kotane Local Municipality in the Magisterial District of Bojanala in the North West province. **Notice is given in terms of Section 27(5)(b) of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act 2002(Act 28 of 2002) and Section 41 (c) (i) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998(Act No. 107 of 1998) read with Regulation 40 to 44 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, and the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act 2002(Act 28 of 2002) and Section 41 (c)(i) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998(Act No. 107 of 1998) read with Regulation 40 to 44 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations. The project trigger Listing Notice 1, GN 327 Activity 21 and Activity 22. Listing Notice GN 324, Activity 12(b).****

In order to participate in this Process, or to obtain further information, and to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP), please contact: SELAHLE CONSULTANCY AND PROJECTS (PTY) LTD. Tel: 011 026 2560 Cell No: 079 614 0398 Fax: 086 532 0398 | Email: ppp@scprojects.co.za Address: P.O. BOX 1059 Halfway House, Midrand 1685EIAR & EMPR will be released for 30 days, comments on or before 7th of September 2021.

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of the provisions of Section 38 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, read with Section 12 of the Sectional Titles Act, 1986.

I, the REGISTRAR OF DEEDS at PRETORIA intend to issue **Deed of Transfer T143079/2006** dated 31 October 2006 passed by –THE EXECUTORS IN THE ESTATE LATE NEWLEE JOHAN BOON ESTATE NUMBER: 12481/2003 in favour of THE TRUSTEES FROM TIME TO TIME OF NEVER TRUST REGISTRATION NUMBER: IT 3302/2002

in respect of – 4. PORTION 17 (A PORTION OF PORTION 3) OF THE FARM KWAGAFONTEIN 375, REGISTRATION DIVISION J.Q., NORTH WEST PROVINCE 2. PORTION 22 (A PORTION OF PORTION 3) OF THE FARM KWAGAFONTEIN 375, REGISTRATION DIVISION J.Q., NORTH WEST PROVINCE 3. PORTION 1 OF THE FARM FREDDIE 378, REGISTRATION DIVISION J.Q., NORTH WEST PROVINCE 4. PORTION 2 OF THE FARM FREDDIE 378, REGISTRATION DIVISION J.Q., NORTH WEST PROVINCE 5. PORTION 26 (A PORTION OF PORTION 3) OF THE FARM ZANDFONTEIN 380, REGISTRATION DIVISION J.Q., NORTH WEST PROVINCE 6. PORTION 27 (A PORTION OF PORTION 3) OF THE FARM ZANDFONTEIN 380, REGISTRATION DIVISION J.Q., NORTH WEST PROVINCE 7. REMAINING EXTENT OF PORTION 28 (A PORTION OF PORTION 3) OF THE FARM ZANDFONTEIN 380, REGISTRATION DIVISION J.Q., NORTH WEST PROVINCE 8. REMAINING EXTENT OF PORTION 40 (A PORTION OF PORTION 3) OF THE FARM ZANDFONTEIN 380, REGISTRATION DIVISION J.Q., NORTH WEST PROVINCE 9. REMAINING EXTENT OF PORTION 41 (A PORTION OF PORTION 3) OF THE FARM ZANDFONTEIN 380, REGISTRATION DIVISION J.Q., NORTH WEST PROVINCE 10. REMAINING EXTENT OF PORTION 42 (A PORTION OF PORTION 3) OF THE FARM ZANDFONTEIN 380, REGISTRATION DIVISION J.Q., NORTH WEST PROVINCE

which has been lost or destroyed. All persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the REGISTRAR OF DEEDS at PRETORIA within six weeks after the date of the first publication of this notice in the Gazette. Dated at PRETORIA this 19th day of JULY 2021. REGISTRAR OF DEEDS

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA GAUTENG LOCAL DIVISION, JOHANNESBURG

CASE NO: 2020/31473

In the ex parte application of – SA TAXI IMPACT FUND (RF) (PTY) LIMITED Applicant (Registration No. 2012/093936/07) In re the action to be taken between – SA TAXI IMPACT FUND (RF) (PTY) LIMITED Plaintiff (Registration No. 2012/093936/07) and THWALA, JOHN NKOSINATHI Defendant (Identity Number: 700404 5293 08 8)

NOTICE OF INSTITUTION OF LEGAL ACTION TO: THWALA, JOHN NKOSINATHI (Identity Number: 700404 5293 08 8), the Defendant, a major male, whose full and further particulars are to the Plaintiff unknown, who to the Plaintiff's knowledge last ostensibly resided at STAND 7195, LEKGALONG VILLAGE, RUSTENBURG, 0300 and with his chosen domicile citandi et excedandi at HOUSE 7195 LEKGALONG, RUSTENBURG, RUSTENBURG, 0259 but whose present whereabouts are unknown. **TAKE NOTICE** that by way of summons issued out of this Court under case number 2020/31473, you have been called upon to give notice, within 30 (THIRTY) days after publication hereof, to the Registrar and to the Plaintiff's attorney, of your intention to defend (if any) in an action wherein the Plaintiff SA TAXI IMPACT FUND (RF) (PTY) LIMITED (Registration number: 2012/093936/07), a private company with limited liability, duly registered and incorporated in terms of the company laws of the Republic of South Africa, and registered as a credit provider as defined in terms of Section 40 of the National Credit Act, 34 of 2005, having its principal place of business at 179-15th ROAD, RANDJES PARK, MIDRAND claims: - 1.1 Confirmation of termination of the agreement entered into between the Plaintiff and the Defendant on 23 MARCH 2017, 1.2 Return of a 2017 TOYOTA QUANTUM SEFFKILE 16 SEATER – PETROL with engine number: 21R9 106608 and chassis number: AHSX22P0702842, 1.3 Expenses incurred for removal, storage, valuation and sale of the vehicle. 1.4 Attorney and client costs to be taxed. 1.5 Further and / or alternative relief. **TAKE NOTICE FURTHER** that if you fail to give such notice, judgment may be granted against you without further reference to you. **MARIE-LOU BESTER INC.** Applicant's Attorneys 108 Veswald Way, Sandvold, Johannesburg Tel: (011) 488 0775 | Ref: MLB/ac/SJ1

WE KNOCK AND DROP FLYERS AND PAMPHLETS | CALL 072 026 0414

**BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR MINING
PERMIT APPLICATION ON A CERTAIN PORTION OF
FARM DAVIDSKUIL 167 JP, NORTH-WEST
PROVINCE**

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT
JULY 2021**

DMR REFERENCE NO: NW 30/5/1/3/2/10798PM

**APPLICANT/ PROPONENT
BIOMED PROJECTS AND SUPPLIES (PTY) LTD**

CONSULTANTS



PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This Background Information Document (BID) provides you, as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP), with an overview of the proposed project. The BID invites you, as an I&AP to participate in the required Public Participation Process (PPP).

The BID provides you, as an I&AP with an opportunity to contribute and participate in the formulation of the Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPR).

The BID also provides you, as an I&AP an opportunity to provide the project team with your comments, concerns and objections to the proposed project.

1. INTRODUCTION

Biomed Projects and Supplies (Pty) Ltd has submitted a Mining Permit and Environmental Authorisation Application to the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) – North West Regional Office to mine cobalt, gold ore, copper ore, iron ore, manganese ore, vanadium ore, silica, clay, refractory clay and other associated minerals.

Receipt of the application for Environmental Authorisation was acknowledged by the DMR on the 06th October 2020 and received an acceptance of the application for a mining permit on the 19th July 2021.

In terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) and associated Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, an Environmental Authorisation (EA) must be obtained from the relevant decision-making authority, the DMR, prior to commencement of certain listed activities that may result in potential negative impacts on the environment. Activity 21 of GN 327 requiring a Basic Assessment process is triggered as the proposed activity will result in mining of a 5 hectare (ha) portion of land. **Selahle Consultancy and Projects (Pty) Ltd** have been appointed by Biomed Projects and Supplies (Pty) Ltd as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to compile and submit the Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPR) and undertake the Public Participation Process (PPP).

2. AIM OF THE BID

Public Participation forms an integral part of the Basic Assessment process. The BID offers the reader the opportunity to obtain information, comment, raise issues of concern and collaborate in the development of the process. The distribution of this document is a crucial step in advising the reader on how to become involved in the process.

This document aims to provide the reader with basic information regarding the proposed project and this includes:

- An introduction of the project, including location details
- An indication of the proposed activities and the legal framework in which the project is executed
- An overview of the environmental baseline information and environmental impacts that may potentially occur
- An explanation of the Public Participation Process (PPP) to be followed
- An explanation of how to get involved as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP).

3. LOCALITY

Table 1 indicates the property details within the Mining Permit Application area. The application area covers 5 hectares (ha) and it is situated on the farm Davidskuil 167 JP, within the jurisdiction of the Moses Kotane Local Municipality in the Bojanala Platinum Magisterial District, approximately 58 kilometres (km) southeast of Rustenburg in the North West Province of South Africa (Figure 1).

Table 1: Property details.

Farm name	Surveyor general code
DAVIDSKUIL 167 JP	T0JP000000000167

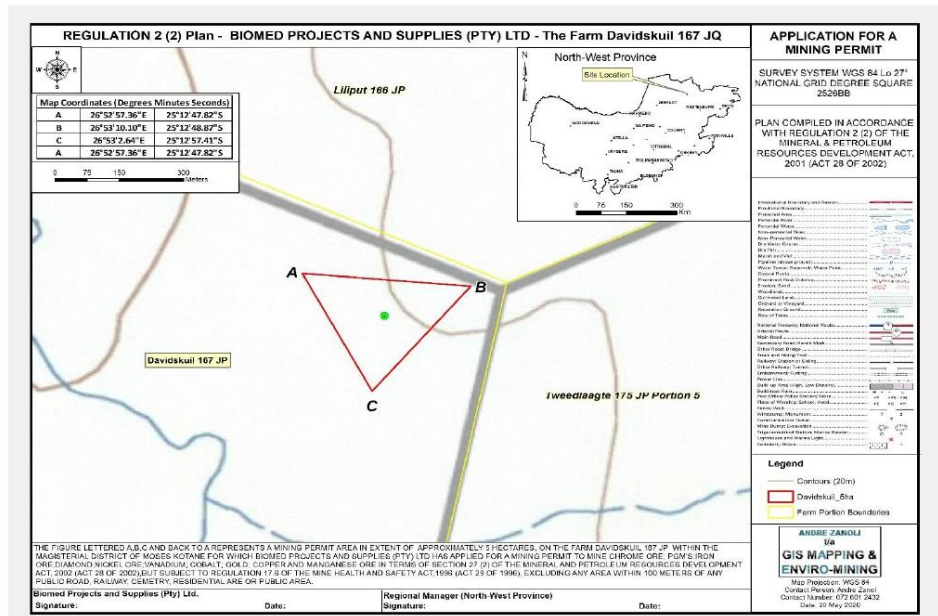


Figure 1: Locality map

4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The commodities proposed to be mined are cobalt, gold ore, copper ore, iron ore, manganese ore, vanadium ore, silica, clay, refractory clay and other associated minerals. The method that will be employed is a very basic form of open pit mining, and a 5 ha area will be demarcated for mining. Prior to mining, trenches will be excavated in order to delineate the outcrop. This will be followed by blasting and subsequent mining of the ore body utilising a truck and shovel operation. The mined ore will be crushed and screened using a mobile crushing and screening plant. A front-end loader will be used to load the material into haulage trucks which will be processed off-site. The mine will operate for a two (2) year permit period with an option to renew for three (3) periods, each of which may not exceed one (1) year if the mining programme is not yet completed.

5. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

South African law requires that the Environmental Authorisation be sought for certain activities prior to commencement. As part of the application process for Environmental Authorisation it is necessary to assess the environmental and social impacts associated with the activities, so as to identify any potential negative and/or positive consequences as a result thereof; following which measures must be proposed to avoid or minimise these impacts.

In terms of NEMA and its EIA Regulations (GN 327/GN 325/GN 324), the following listed activities may be applicable to the proposed project; as such the application is subject to a Basic Assessment Report process:

GN 327, Activity 21: Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a mining permit in terms of Section 27 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002), including (a) associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to the extraction of a mineral resource; or (b) the primary processing of a mineral resource including winning, extraction, classifying, concentrating, crushing, screening or washing; but excluding the secondary processing of a mineral resource, including the smelting, beneficiation, reduction, refining, calcinations or gasification of the mineral resource in which case activity 6 in Listing Notice 2 applies.

GN 327, Activity 27: The clearance of an area of 1 hectares or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for (i) the undertaking of a linear activity; or (ii) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.

GN 324, Activity 12(h): The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan (iv) critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority; (v) sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in Chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority.

6. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES

The project infrastructure and activities will include the following:

- Site clearance
- Removal of topsoil and overburden and stockpiling
- Site establishment – establishment of an access route, mobilisation of equipment and preparation of area for mining
- Excavation of trenches and an open pit
- Blasting
- Loading zone
- Loading and dust control
- Crushing and screening of ore
- Hauling and transporting of ore
- Ablution facilities and waste storage area
- Rehabilitation of site

7. TYPICAL IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THESE ACTIVITIES

The following impacts (positive and negative) *inter alia* will be included and assessed in the Basic Assessment Report:

- Job creation
- Economic development
- Safety and security risks to landowners and lawful occupiers
- Interference with existing land uses
- Sense of place
- Loss of habitat, habitat fragmentation and edge effect
- Perceptions and expectations
- Soil compaction
- Erosion and sedimentation
- Flora direct and indirect mortality
- Disturbance/damage/destruction of graves and cemeteries and unmarked graves

- Habitat fragmentation and edge effect
- Soil pollution/ contamination
- Introduction of alien invasive species
- Hydrocarbon spills/contamination
- Groundwater contamination
- Displacement of faunal species
- Generation and disposal of waste
- Disturbance to communities in the vicinity
- Noise
- Vibration
- Fugitive dust emissions

8. BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The key steps involved in a typical Basic Assessment process are described below.

Initiation & Application

- Compile and submit application form(s) to the DMR

Public Participation Process

- Identification of I&APs
- Preparation of notification documents (BID, letter, advert, site notice, registration form)
- Notification of I&APs and relevant stakeholders of the project
- Placement of site notices and advertisement

Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPR)

- Compilation of baseline environment data and identification of potential impacts associated with the project
- Assessment of alternative project aspects

We are here

- Specialist studies undertaken (if applicable)
- Potential impacts are rated and mitigation measures proposed
- Monitoring programmes proposed to ensure mitigation measures are efficient
- Draft BAR/EMPR is made available to the public and Authorities for public review and comment
- Final BAR/EMPR is updated to include all comments prior to submission to the DMR
- DMR accepts the BAR/EMPR or requests additional information

Record of Decision

- DMR makes a decision and either approves or rejects the application for Environmental Authorisation
- All I&APs are notified of the outcome of the application, and their right to appeal

Registration and Comment Sheet

Title _____ Initials _____

First name and Surname

Organization:

Capacity (e.g. Chairperson, member, etc.):

E-mail:

Telephone (work): _____

Telephone (Home): _____

Cellular

Phone:

_____ Fax: _____

Physical

Address):

Town (or nearest town): _____ Code: _____

Postal

Address: _____

Town: _____ Code _____

What is your main area of interest with regards to the proposed project?

9. PERIOD FOR WHICH THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION IS REQUIRED

- The Environmental Authorisation is required for two (2) years.

10. NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF THE PROJECT

The project will result in a number of socio-economic benefits which include employment, job creation, local economic development as well as increased business development, royalties and tax revenues.

11. BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The reader is hereby invited to participate freely and submit any questions or information that may contribute to the Basic Assessment process. Public involvement is an essential component of the process. It addresses the right of I&APs to be informed of the proposed activities and to be involved in decisions that affect them. It also affords the EAP the opportunity to assess and address the issues and concerns raised by I&APs thus allowing the EAP to assess all the potential impacts of the proposed project.

12. INVITATION TO REGISTER

Should you wish to register as an I&AP and kept informed on this project, kindly complete the attached registration form and return by no later than 30 August 2021 using the contact details below:

SELAHLE CONSULTANCY AND PROJECTS (PTY) LTD.

Tel: 011 026 2560
Cell No: 079 614 8298
Fax: 086 552 0171
Email: ppp@scprojects.co.za
Address: P.O BOX 1059 Halfway House. Midrand, 1685

Any comments or concerns regarding this application can also be directed to the DMR (and a copy sent to **Selahle Consultancy and Projects (Pty)Ltd**) at:

Tel: 018 487 4300
Fax: 018 487 4394
E-mail: mashudu.mokhese@dmre.gov.za
Contact person: Mr M Mokhese
DMR Reference number: NW 30/5/1/3/2/10798PM
Postal address: Private Bag A1, Klerksdorp, 2570
Attention: Mine Environmental Management Directorate DMR – North West

Notification Letters to I&APs



Tel: 011 026 2560
Fax: 086 532 0398
Email: ppp@scprojects.co.za
Company Reg: 2014/201351/07

Your reference:

Our reference: 07-0721A/DAVID-MP

Date: : 20 August 2021

Dear Interested and Affected Party

ENVIRONMENTAL BASIC ASSESSMENTS (BA) FOR THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION ON A CERTAIN PORTION OF FAMR DAVIDSKUIL 167 JP, NORTH-WEST PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Biomed Projects and Supplies (Pty) Ltd has submitted a Mining Permit and Environmental Authorisation Application to the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) – North-West Regional Office to mine cobalt, gold ore, copper ore, iron ore, manganese ore, vanadium ore, silica, clay, refractory clay and other associated minerals. Receipt of the application for Environmental Authorisation was acknowledged by the DMR on the 06 October 2020 and received an acceptance of the application for a mining permit on the 19 July 2021.

This letter serves to bring the Basic Assessment process for the abovementioned Prospecting Activities to the attention of the Interested and Affected Parties. In terms of Regulation 40 to 44 of the EIA Regulations (2014) as amended, an opportunity is being provided for I&APs, Stakeholders and Organs of State to formally register as I & APs and to submit written comments on the proposed application.

For your perusal, please find attached a Background Information Document (BID) that provides more details of the proposed project as well as the Public Participation Process (PPP) that will be undertaken during the BA process.

Should you wish to submit comments on the BID, Selahle Consultancy & Projects (Pty) Ltd urge that these written submissions reach us before or on **30 August 2021** C.O.B.

Yours Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Shonisani Selahle', is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Shonisani Selahle
Environmental Assessment Practitioner
SCP Environmental Division
Encl: Background Information Document

Address:
P.O BOX 1059
Halfway House
Midrand
1685

Mrs Portia Khuduga
Chairperson or Chairlady
Makoshong Community Council
ABO(for ON BEHALF OF) MAKOSHONG TRIBAL AUTHORITY
and also to THE HEADMAN
MAKOSHONG TRIBAL AUTHORITY

Your reference:

Our reference: 07-0721A/DAVID-MP

Date: : 29 July 2021

Dear Landowner

ENVIRONMENTAL BASIC ASSESSMENTS (BA) FOR THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION ON A CERTAIN PORTION OF FAMR DAVIDSKUIL 167 JP, NORTH-WEST PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Biomed Projects and Supplies (Pty) Ltd has submitted a Mining Permit and Environmental Authorisation Application to the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) – North-West Regional Office to mine cobalt, gold ore, copper ore, iron ore, manganese ore, vanadium ore, silica, clay, refractory clay and other associated minerals. Receipt of the application for Environmental Authorisation was acknowledged by the DMR on the 06 October 2020 and received an acceptance of the application for a mining permit on the 19 July 2021.

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Yours Sincerely



Shonisani Selahle
Environmental Assessment Practitioner
SCP Environmental Division
Encl: Background Information Document

Address:
P.O BOX 1059
Halfway House
Midrand
1685

Proof Notification Letters to I&AP

Mrs Portia Khuduga
Chairperson or Chairlady
Makoshong Community Council
ABO(for ON BEHALF OF) MAKOSHONG TRIBAL AUTHORITY
and also to THE HEADMAN
MAKOSHONG TRIBAL AUTHORITY

Your reference:

Our reference: 07-0721A/DAVID-MP

Date: 29 July 2021

Dear Landowner

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Yours Sincerely



Shonisani Selahle
Environmental Assessment Practitioner
SCP Environmental Division
Encl: Background Information Document

Address:
P O BOX 1059
Halfway House
Midrand
1685

BA for Mining Permit and Prospecting Right Applications on a certain Portion of Farm Davidskuil 167 JP, North-West Province.

FOR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF BID DOCUMENTS

NAME	COMPANY	DEPARTMENT AND POSITION	ADDRESS	Contact Details
Morgan Selahle	—	secretary community council	10143 Matroosburg	079 3122455
Perth Khatwa	MATROOSBURG COMMUNITY COUNCIL	Chairperson	10195 Matroosburg	079 7069590

31 July 2021

Database



MAKOSHONG COMMUNITY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

P.O. BOX 13612 MABESKRAAL 0313

ENQUIRIES: 0797069590/0793122435

MEMO TO: BIOMED PROJECTS AND SUPPLIES

Cc : DMRE (KLERKSDORP)

FROM : Makoshong community administration

SUBJECT: Notice and consultation with interested and affected parties -Davidskuil Mining and Prospecting applications

DATE : 06/10/2021

MADAM/SIR

We refer to the above matter and confirm that we are duly appointed representative of Makoshong local Community.

We wish to advise that at this stage it will not be possible for you to consult with our Headman Mr J Mokotelakoena because of ill health.

The meeting with members of the public will also not be possible because of the leadership issues which are still being sorted out with the Bojanala District office.

We hereby confirm that Biomed Projects and Supplies has consulted with us regarding the mining and Prospecting applications.

As soon as the headman is well, we will arrange for you to consult with him.

We hope you find the above in order and should you have any queries kindly do not hesitate to contact us on the above numbers.

Kind regards.


Ms Portia Khuduqa
Chairperson

Public Participation Office

From: xholane tshabalala <xolile.nouma@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, 10 September 2021 11:34
To: ppp@scprojects.co.za
Subject: Interest on mining permit at Davidskuil 167

Good day

May you please serve me with details required to apply for mining permit as per our telephonic conversation.

regards
Xolani