KWADIWA AFRICA
POWER IN INNOVATION

REPORT

DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED ELECTRISURV CC BENEFICIATION PLANT

Reference: 1/3/1/16/1N-236

Electrisurv Surveying CC

September 2020

Project Number: K217002

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Reference: 1/3/1/16/1N-236

KWADIWA AFRICA
POWER IN INNOVATION

PROJECT NAME

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION: THE PROPOSED ELECTRISURV CC BENEFICIATION PLANT

DOCUMENT NO: K217002-**01-**

PROJECT NAME

Draft Basic Assessment Report

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

%:	Percentage
°C:	degrees Celsius
AMD:	Acid Mine Drainage
m^3/annum:	cubic metres per annum
Mm^3/annum:	million cubic metres per annum
BID:	Background Information Document
BA:	Basic Assessment
BAR:	Basic Assessment Report
CBD:	Central Business District
CARA:	Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983)
DEA:	Department of Environmental Affairs
DMR:	Department of Mineral Resources
EAP:	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Electrisurv:	Electrisurv Surveying CC
EA:	Environmental Authorisation
ECA:	Environmental Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989)
EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP:	Environmental Management Programme
GIS:	Geographic Information Systems
GN:	Government Notice Regulation
GGP:	Gross Geographic Product
ha:	hectare
I&APs:	Interested and affected parties
km:	kilometre
km^2:	square kilometre
Kwadiwa Africa:	Kwadiwa Africa (Pty) Ltd
LED:	Local Economic Development
mS/m:	millisiemens/meter
mg/l:	milligram per litre
M:	meter
MAP:	Mean Annual Precipitation
MAR:	Mean Annual Runoff
MAE:	Mean Annual Evaporation
MW:	Megawatts
mamsl:	metres above mean sea level
mm:	millimetre
mm/month:	millimetre per month
mm/year:	millimetre per year
MPRDA:	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002)
MDARDLEA:	Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs
Mtpa:	million tonnes per annum
NEMA:	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998)
NEM:BA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)

NHRA:	National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999)
NDM:	Nkangala District Municipality
NWA:	National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998)
NW:	North west
PCD:	Pollution control dam
PES:	Present Ecological Status Category
PHRA:	Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (PHRA)
PPP:	Public Participation Process
RoM:	Run of Mine
SE:	South east
SAHRA:	South African Heritage Resources Agency
WMA:	Water Management Area
WULA:	Water Use Licence Application

SPECIALIST DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The Environmental Assessment Practitioner General declaration:

I Vumile Ribeiro, declare that –

- I act as the independent environmental practitioner in this Basic Assessment Application;
- I will perform the work relating to the audit in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the auditees;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise our objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting environmental compliance audits, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I have not and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I will provide the competent authority with access to all information at our disposal regarding the audit, whether such information is favourable to the auditee or not; will perform all other obligations as expected from an environmental assessment practitioner in terms of the Regulations; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

Disclosure of Vested Interest (delete whichever is not applicable)

I ~~do~~/ do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the activity other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014.

Signature of the environmental assessment practitioner:	V. Ribeiro
Designation:	Environmental Consultant
Qualifications:	Post Graduate Degree (Hons): BSoc Sci Environmental Analysis and Management
Name of company:	Kwadiwa Africa (Pty) Ltd
Experience (years):	14 years
Date:	September 2020

FOREWORD

Kwadiwa Africa (Pty) Ltd (Kwadiwa Africa) is committed to Environmental Quality. Environmental Quality refers to the total environment, and not just the natural environment. It is a measure of the health of the environment itself (including the fauna and flora it supports), and of the effects it has on the health, comfort and psychological state of the people that inhabit it. Environmental Quality ensures that the value of the land to which South Africa 'belongs' is preserved, protected, and sustained, and not unacceptably exploited or degraded.

All members of this project team are committed to protecting the environment and encouraging its sustainability. To promote Environmental Quality, Kwadiwa Africa has conducted this basic assessment as an unbiased, independent and external auditor.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Need and Desirability

Coal, because of its strategic importance is one of the five minerals selected by the DMR for local beneficiation as it is considered critical to the on-going development of South Africa (Beneficiation Strategy for the Minerals Industry, June 2011).

Coal remains strategically critical to the South African economy with 253.1 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) produce in 2016 (Chamber of Mines, 2018) of which 181.4 Mtpa were solder internally. South Africa is the world's 6th largest coal exporter at 77 Mtpa (http://www.worldstopexports.com/coal-exports-country).

South Africa's energy is predominately coal fuelled. Eskom's existing coal fired power stations are critical in terms of electricity production and in meeting the growing energy requirements of South Africa as a whole. As a result, coal mining, beneficiation and supply is of paramount importance to South Africa for continued electricity generation to meet the rising energy demands of the country in the short, medium and long term.

Demand exists in the market for a competitive alternative to coal supply. Electrisurv aims to address this demand through its production of coal by its beneficiation process which will be supplied to a number of clients including Eskom and the local community. The operation therefore provides for a demand in the market by providing a product with significantly less air pollution.

Electrisurv Surveying CC (Electrisurv) intends to establish a coal beneficiation plant on Farm Kromdraai 292 JS Portion 2 in the Emalahleni Local Municipality (refer Plan 1, Appendix A). Run of Mine (RoM) will be received via road from different sources within South Africa and the treated to the necessary requirements. The processed coal will then be sold to different local clients.

The ROM is loaded into the primary crusher with the use of a front loader before been feed to the screening and washing section. The material is treated through a series of vibrating screens, cyclones, water and mixing tanks before been stockpiled into product stockpiles before been loaded into trucks and distributed to clients.

1.2. Approach to the Basic Assessment Study

The required environmental study is the undertaking of a Basic Assessment (BA) process which is being conducted in 3 phases namely:

- Phase 1: Project inception;
- Phase 2: Basic Assessment and Environmental Management Programme (EMPr); and
- Phase 3: Authority review and response.

The Basic Assessment Report (BAR) has been compiled in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) (herein referred to as NEMA), as read with the amended EIA Regulations of GN R983, GN R984 and R985, a Basic Assessment process should be undertaken and an Environmental Authorisation (EA) must be obtained from the Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs (MDARDLEA) prior commencement of any of the listed activities. The content requirements for the basic assessment report are listed in Table 1 with the relevant sections of the report for easy reference.

Table 1: Content of Basic Assessment Report

Content of Basic Assessment Report	Chapter
(a) Details of (i) the EAP who prepared the report; and (ii) the expertise of the EAP to carry out scoping procedures.	1.3
(b) A description of the proposed activity.	3
(c) A description and a map of the property on which the activity is to be undertaken and the location of the activity on the property, or if it is (i) a linear activity, a description of the route of the activity; or (ii) an ocean-based activity, the coordinates where the activity is to be undertaken.	Plan 3, Appendix A
(d) A description of the environment that may be affected by the proposed activity and the manner in which the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic and cultural aspects of the environment may be affected by the proposed activity.	6
(e) An identification of all legislation and guidelines that have been considered in the preparation of the basic assessment report.	2
(f) Details of the public participation process conducted in terms of regulation **21**(2)(a) in connection with the application including: (i) the steps that were taken to notify potentially interested and affected parties of the proposed application; (ii) proof that notice boards, advertisements and notices notifying potentially interested and affected parties of the application have been displayed, placed or given; (iii) a list of all persons, organizations or organs of state that were registered in terms of regulation 55 as interested and affected parties in relation to the application; and (iv) a summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, the date of receipt of and the response of the EAP to those issues	5
(g) A description of the need and desirability of the proposed activity	1.1
(h) A description of any identified alternatives to the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable, including the advantages and disadvantages that the proposed activity or alternatives will have on the environment and on the community that may be affected by the activity.	4

Content of Basic Assessment Report	Chapter
(i) A description and assessment of the significance of any environmental impacts, including: i. Cumulative impacts that may occur as a result of the undertaking of the activity or identified alternatives or as a result of any construction, erection or decommissioning associated with the undertaking of the activity. ii. The nature of the impact. iii. The extent and duration of the impact. iv. The probability of the impact occurring. v. The degree to which the impact can be reversed. vi. The degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and vii. The degree to which the impact can be mitigated.	8
(j) Any environmental management and mitigation measures proposed by the EAP.	8
(k) Any inputs and recommendations made by specialists to the extent that may be necessary.	-
(l) A draft Environmental Management Programme containing the aspects contemplated in regulation **33.**	Appendix D
(m) A description of any assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge.	1.4
(n) A reasoned opinion as to whether the 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.	9
(o) Any representations and comments received in connection with the application or the basic assessment report.	-
(p) The minutes of any meetings held by the EAP with interested and affected parties and other role players which record the views of the participants.	Appendix C
(q) Any responses by the EAP to those representations, comments and views.	Appendix C
(r) Any specific information required by the competent authority; and	-
(s) Any other matters required in terms of sections 24(4)(a) and (b) of the ct.	-

1.3. Details of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)

Kwadiwa Africa has been requested by Electrisurv to apply for Environmental Authorisation for Listed Activities triggered under the NEMA (Act 107 of 1998). The particular of the EAP undertaking the BAR process is supplied in Table 2. Refer to Appendix B for the EAP's curriculum vitae.

Table 2: Contact details of the EAP

Name of Practitioner:	**Vumile Ribeiro**
Telephone:	**+27 82 767 2786**
Email:	**vribeiro@kwadiwaafrica.co.za**
Expertise:	Vumile is an Environmental Consultant specialising in EIA and WULA for mining projects, electricity supply (generation, transmission and distribution), road infrastructure, as well as water management projects. Vumile's skills

	include consultation in the field of legal requirements as prescribed by the NWA. Vumile holds a Bachelor of Social Sciences (Honours) degree in Environmental Analysis and Management from the University of Pretoria, and is currently completing her Masters Degree (at the University of the Witwatersrand) in Environmental Science focusing on Air Quality: The Respiratory Health Impacts of Open-cast Coal Mining. Vumile has 13 years of professional experience in Environmental Assessment and Planning and Management. Vumile is well versed in Environmental Impact Assessments, Environmental Auditing, GIS and Remote sensing, as well as Environmental Law practices.

1.4. An Undertaking Under Oath or Affirmation by the EAP

In undertaking the draft BAR, the EAP took into consideration the requirements stipulated in the EIA Regulation of December 2014 (as amended in April 2017), as well as other relevant Acts and regulations. This will also apply in undertaking the final BAR phases. The EAP herby confirms that with the information available at the time of preparing this report, the following has been considered:

- The correctness of the information provided in this BAR;
- The inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and interested and affected parties (I&APs); and
- Any information provided by the EAP to the I&APs and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by I&APs.

Refer to Page 7 for the declaration of the EAP.

2 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

There are a number of regulatory requirements at local, provincial and national level with which the proposed project must conform. Some of the key laws and regulations include:

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996)
- National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998), as amended (NEMA)
- EIA Regulations 2017 (Vol. 604 30, No. 39343), promulgated in terms of NEMA
- National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998) (NWA)
- National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) (NHRA)
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004) (NEM:BA)
- National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008) (NEM: WA)
- National Environmental Management: Protected Areas (Act 57 of 2003) (NEM: PAA)
- Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency (Act 5 of 2005) (MTPA)
- Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA)

A brief summary of Kwadiwa Africa understanding of the relevant Acts and Regulations that are applicable to this study is provided below. Note that other legislative requirements may also pertain to the project. As such, the summary provided below is not intended to be definitive or exhaustive, and serves only to highlight key environmental legislation and obligations.

The legislative guidelines directing the project are outlined in further detail in Table 3.

Table 3: Legislation and guidelines application to the proposed project

Applicable legislation and guidelines used to compile the report	Reference where applied	How does this development comply with and respond to the policy and legislative context
Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996) Section 24 of the Constitution provides that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being and to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures, that – i. Prevent pollution and ecological degradation; ii. Promote conservation; and iii. Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.	The implementation of the mitigation and management measures to minimise and prevent negative impacts associated with the project, while promoting justifiable socio-economic development.	The environmental management objectives of the project prevent environmental damage and to support sustainable development and the use of natural resources, whilst promoting justifiable socio-economic development.
National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) is the overarching legislation that protects and regulates the management of heritage resources in South Africa.	As the site is currently disturbed by previous mining and industrial activities, no heritage resources are expected on site.	

The Act requires that Heritage Resources Agency's in this case the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (PHRA), be notified as early as possible of any developments that may exceed certain minimum thresholds.		
National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) The National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998) (NEMA), as amended, was set in place in accordance with section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. Certain environmental principles under NEMA have to be adhered to, to inform decision making for issues affecting the environment. Section 24 (1)(a) and (b) of NEMA state that: *The potential impact on the environment and socio-economic conditions of activities that require authorisation or permission by law and which may significantly affect the environment, must be considered, investigated and assessed prior to their implementation and reported to the organ of state charged by law with authorizing, permitting, or otherwise allowing the implementation of an activity.* The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, Government Notice Regulation (GN) R.326 were promulgated on 07 April 2017.		This Basic Assessment Report has been compiled in accordance with the requirements of the NEMA EIA Regulations as amended.

Together with the EIA Regulations, the Minister also published GN R.326 (Listing Notice No. 1), GN R.327 (Listing Notice No. 2) and GN R.328 (Listing Notice No. 3) in terms of sections 24(2) and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), as amended.		
Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) In terms of the closure process the applicant must submit an EMP to the DMR and consult with Interested & Affected Parties (I&APs) for comment regarding the Project.	In terms of Section 16 (3) (b) of the EIA Regulation (2017), any report submitted as part of an application must be prepared in a format that may be determined by the Competent Authority. This Report has been compiled as per the requirements of the Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs (MDARDLEA).	This Basic Assessment Report has been compiled in accordance with the requirements of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2017, with the environmental management objective to protect ecologically sensitive areas.
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983) (CARA) CARA aims to provide for the conservation of the natural agricultural resources of the country through the maintenance of the production potential of land, by combatting and preventing erosion and the weakening of water sources. In addition, this Act aims to protect vegetation, while combatting weeds and invader plants	Mitigation measures have been included for the potential impacts on soils and land capability. The mitigation measures will comply with the CARA.	Section 12 of the CARA details the maintenance of soil conservation in which every land user will be responsible for the maintenance and conservation of soil. The mitigation measures recommended as part of this Basic Assessment Report aim to prevent the compaction, erosion and degradation of the soil resources.

Environmental Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989) (ECA) ECA makes provision for guidelines pertaining to noise control and measurements. The regulations refer to the use of the South African National Standards 10103:2008 (SANS) guidelines for the Measurement and Rating of Environmental Noise with Respect to Land Use, Health, and Annoyance and to Speech Communication.	Mitigation measures have been included for the potential impacts due to the generation of noise. The mitigation measures will comply with the ECA.	The proposed project will not exceed the SANS 10103: 2008 limits for baseline noise measurements, thus conforming to the requirements of the ECA.
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004) (NEM:BA) The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004) (NEM: BA) regulates the management and conservation of the biodiversity of South Africa within the framework provided under NEMA. This Act also regulates the protection of species and ecosystems that require national protection and also considers the management of alien and invasive species. This Act works in accordance with the framework set under NEMA. The following regulations which have been promulgated in terms of the NEM:BA are also of relevance: ◆ Alien and Invasive Species Lists, 2014 published (GN R.599 in GG 37886 of 1 August 2014);	Mitigation measures have been included for the potential impacts on flora and fauna and the biodiversity of the project site. The mitigation measures will comply with the NEM: BA.	The mitigation and management measures to be implemented as part of the project aim to manage and conserve biological diversity, as well as to minimise alien invasive species.

◆ National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004: Threatened and Protected Species Regulations; and ◆ National list of Ecosystems Threatened and in need of Protection under Section 52(1) (a) of the Biodiversity Act (GG 34809, GN R.1002, 9 December 2011).		

3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Electrisurv Surveying CC (Electrisurv) intends to establish a coal beneficiation plant in the eMalahleni Local Municipality. Run of Mine (RoM) will be received via road from different sources within South Africa and the treated to the necessary requirements. Raw material is treated to the necessary requirements to produce various products which are then sold to different local clients. The operation includes a washing, crushing and screening plant.

Coal will be delivered by truck to the Electrisurv Wash Plant from different surrounding mines for further processing. Electrisurv seeks to operate a wash plant with a filter press where screening, crushing, and coal washing takes place.

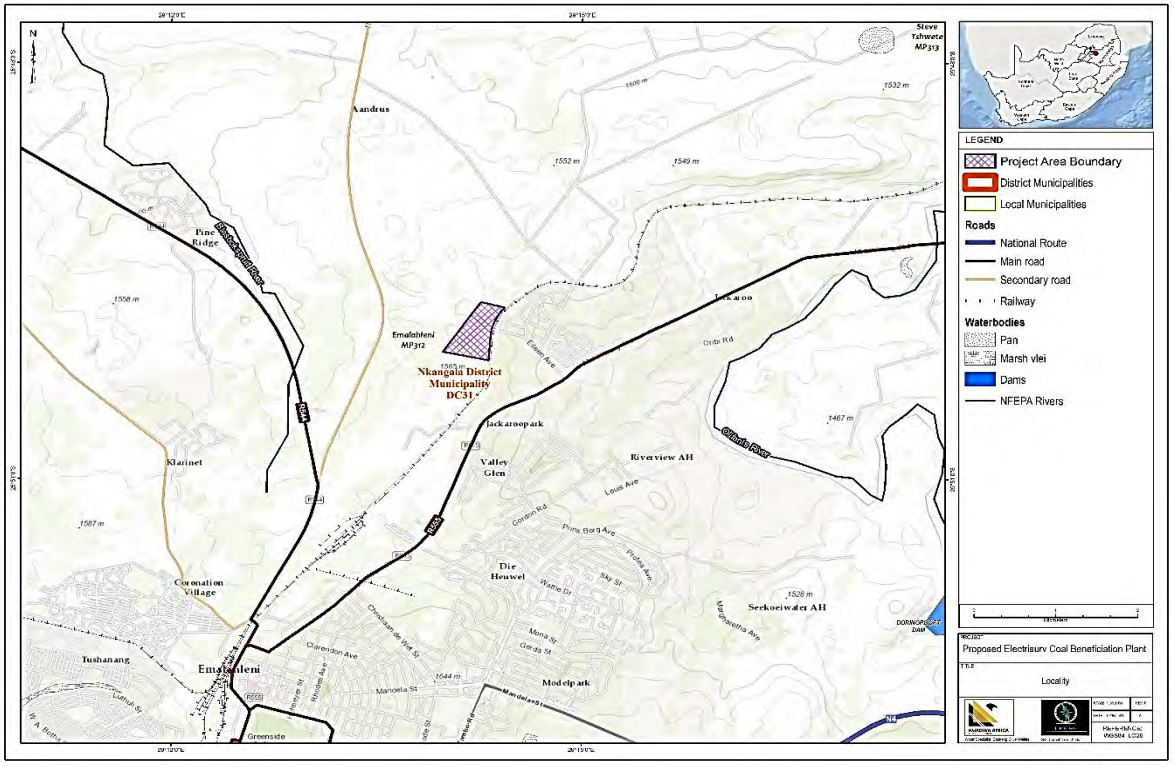
The process involves the use of low-quality raw material (Run of Mine coal or ROM) is received via road and is transported to the jigging Plant. The ROM is loaded into the primary crusher with a front-end loader. The material is fed via a conveyor belt system through to a secondary crusher and then finally into the screening and jigging section and then finally dumped on to the various stockpiles where a front-end loader is used to load the final product onto the different trucks for distribution to the clients. The coal is processed and produces any grade coal. The waste from the beneficiation plan will be pumped into the settling (slurry) dams and left to dry.

The proposed infrastructure for the Project is:

- Washing plant;
- Screening plant;
- Pollution Control Dam;
- Weigh bridge; and
- Administration buildings.

3.1 Location of Activity

Electrisurv will construct a coal beneficiation plant on Farm Kromdraai 292 JS, Portion 2. The proposed project area is located within eMalahleni Town in Mpumalanga, next to the eMalahleni railway station. The site is located north of the eMalahleni town centre, which falls within the eMalahleni local municipality of the Nkangala District municipality in the Mpumalanga Province. The project footprint area will cover an extent of approximately 28.84 Hectares. Please refer to the locality map below (Figure 1).



The location of the proposed project is described further in Table 4.

Table 4: Location of the overall activity

Farm Name:	Kromdraai 292 JS Portion 2
Application Area (Ha):	28.84 ha
Magisterial District:	Nkangala District Municipality (NDM) eMalahleni Local Municipality
Distance and direction from nearest town:	The application area is located 6 km North of eMalahleni, Mpumalanga
21-digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion:	T0JS00000000029200004

The regional and local settings are indicated in Plan 1 and Plan 2 (Appendix A) respectively. The project location is approximately 10 km north of eMalahleni.

3.2 Land Tenure

The farm portion is currently privately owned by the applicant Mr FJ du Preez.

3.3 Current Land Use

Predominant land uses in the area include coal mining, cultivation, and grazing as well as residential -Clarinet settlement nearby. The proposed project site was utilized historical for

industrial activities and is disturbed. Figure 3-1 show the current disturbed nature of the proposed site.

Figure 3-1: Historically disturbed proposed project site

3.4 Coal Beneficiation

Raw material is treated to the necessary requirements to produce various products which are then sold to different clients. Coal will be delivered by truck to the Electrisurv Wash Plant from different surrounding mines for further processing. Electrisurv seeks to operate a wash plant with a filter press where screening, crushing, and coal washing takes place.

The process involves the use of low-quality raw material (ROM) is received via road and is transported to the jigging Plant. The ROM is loaded into the primary crusher with a front-end loader. The material is fed via a conveyor belt system through to a secondary crusher and then finally into the screening and jigging section and then finally dumped on to the various stockpiles where a front-end loader is used to load the final product onto the different trucks for distribution to the clients. The coal is processed and produces any grade coal. The waste from the beneficiation plan will be pumped into the settling (slurry) dams and left to dry. Key infrastructure that will be constructed includes:

- A process water storage tank which will forms part of the Coal Washing Plant
- Access control & roads
- Ablution facilities
- Weighbridges
- Offices with parking area
- Water tanks
- Workshops
- Wash bays
- Waste management area with waste skips
- Bulk diesel tanks
- Coal stockpile
- One borehole
- Pollution control dam (PCD)
- Biofilter and Biofilter dam which forms part of the domestic wastewater management system, to contain treated domestic wastewater before re-use within the Coal Washing Plant
- Silt trap
- Clean and dirty water trenches
- Stormwater drains
- Pipeline infrastructure which facilitates the conveyance of raw water to the Washing Plant.

The major water users will be the Washing Plant (since no mining activities will be taking place). Other users include the workshops and domestic users of potable water

The following activities are anticipated to take place:

- Hauling of coal to the Washing Plant area and washing as well as stockpiling of coal product.
- Disposal of dust slurry generated at the Washing Plant in the settling dams.
- Transport of coal product.

- The utilisation of pollution control measures.
- Utilisation of ablution facilities and the domestic wastewater treatment system.
- The utilisation of the water supply system.

3.5 Surrounding Economic Activities

Mpumalanga is the second-smallest province in South Africa after Gauteng and is located in the north-eastern part of the country bordering Swaziland and Mozambique to the east. It covers an area of 79 490 km^2 and has a population of approximately 4 million, representing 7.8% of the South African population. Severe poverty is evident in the province and is the result of its geographic characteristics and historical racial inequalities (Stats SA, 2011).

Mpumalanga's economy is based largely on the rich natural resources of the region. Main economic activities include the production of petrochemicals and chemical products, agriculture, mining (Mpumalanga accounts for 83% of South Africa's coal production), power generation, forestry, and food processing. There is significant potential for further development in these sectors, as well as in tourism. This potential is enhanced by the province's favourable location in relation to the Maputo harbour being only 100 km from the Mozambique border, the substantial Gauteng market within proximity, and good rail and road infrastructure which allows easy access to ports at Durban and Richards Bay (de Waal, 2005).

As previously mentioned, the NDM is one of the three district municipalities in Mpumalanga Province and covers a total area of approximately 16 892 km^2. The total population of NDM in 2011 was recorded at 1 308 129, constituting approximately 32% of Mpumalanga's population. The population growth rate of the district was 2.5% between the period 2001 and 2011, according to Stats SA 2011.

The eMalahleni and Middelburg areas are home to the major economic activity concentrations in NDM. The south-western regions of NDM are referred to as the Energy Mecca of South Africa, due to the large deposits of coal reserves and associated power stations, particularly the eMalahleni and Steve Tshwete local municipalities. The regeneration of some of the mothballed power stations pose opportunities for the mining and energy sectors, as well as the regeneration of some of the smaller towns in the district such as Delmas, Hendrina and Arnot. Greater portions of the district, particularly the Dr. JS Moroka and Thembisile Hani municipal areas, are characterised by subsistence agriculture according to NDM Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2013-2014.

4 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

In accordance with the requirements outlined in Appendix 2 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended, a consideration of reasonable and feasible alternatives, including site and technology alternatives and the "do-nothing" alternative must be undertaken. Each alternative is to be accompanied by a description and comparative assessment of the advantages and disadvantages that such development and activities will pose on the environment and socio-economy. When no feasible and/or reasonable alternatives can be identified and investigated

in terms of a comparative assessment during the Scoping Phase, the EIA Report will then not contain a section with alternatives.

The EIA Regulations 2014, as amended, define alternatives as the different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to:

- The property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity;
- The type of activity to be undertaken;
- The design or layout of the activity;
- The technology to be used in the activity;
- The operational aspects of the activity; and
- The option of not implementing the activity.

Limited alternatives may exist for the project may exist for the Proposed Project. The most feasible of these alternatives have been considered for this DBAR and are discussed in greater detail below.

The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) EIA guidelines necessitate the consideration of various development alternatives as part of the EIA process. The consideration of project alternatives is a key requirement of an EIA as it provides a basis for choice for the competent authority and I&APs. In the NEMA EIA Regulations, alternatives in relation to a proposed activity are defined as “different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to the –
property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity;

- type of activity to be undertaken;
- design or layout of the activity;
- technology to be used in the activity; and
- operational aspects of the activity.

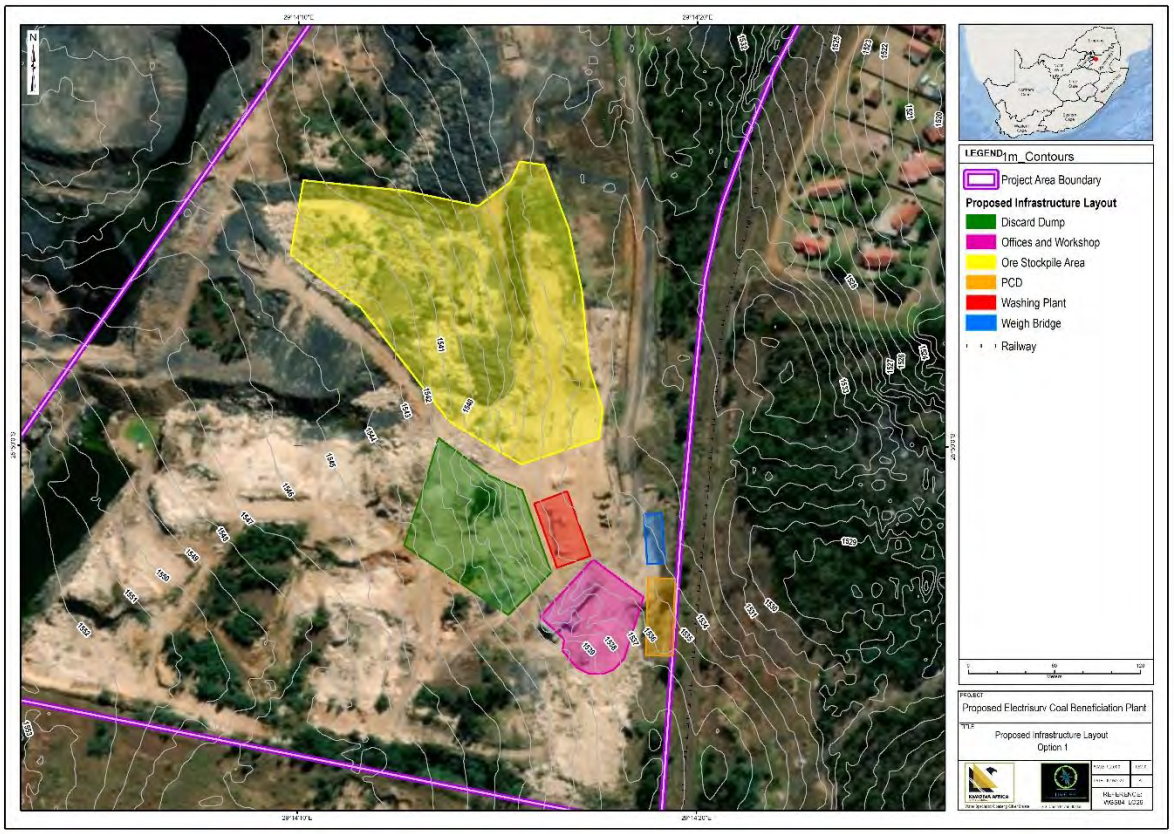
Alternatives that are considered must be reasonable and feasible and should have the potential to reduce negative impacts that may occur due to the proposed project. Alternatives are considered as a means of reaching the same need and purpose as the originally proposed project in a way that minimises the impacts and maximises the benefits. The anticipated environmental impacts which these alternatives may pose have been discussed below.

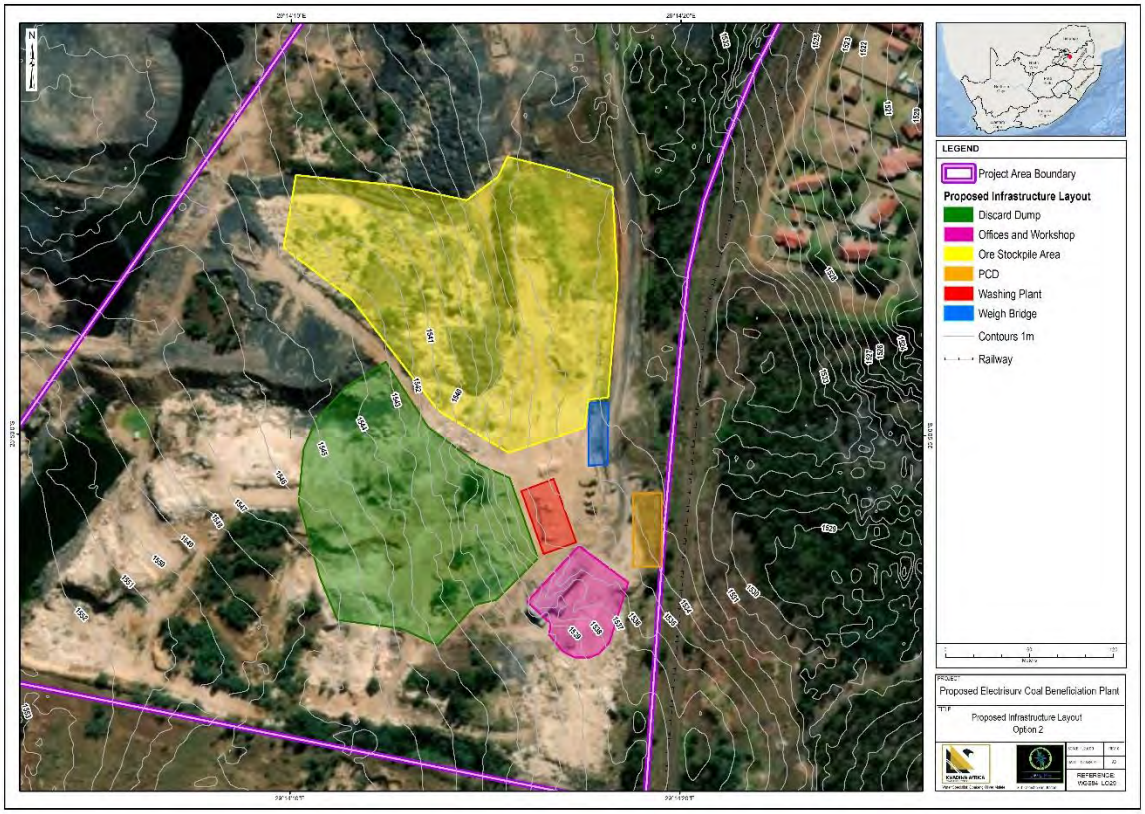
4.1 Location Alternatives

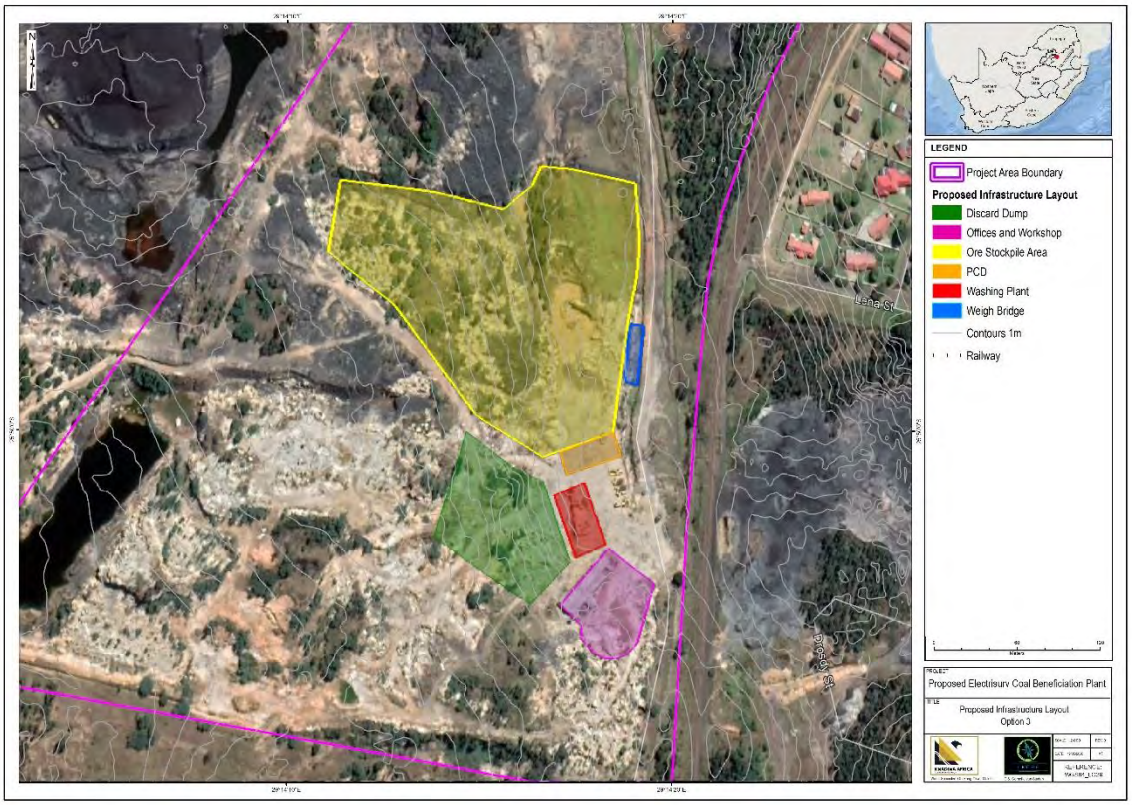
Historically the site has been used for various mining activities. The land use of the farm portion is now considered to be predominantly one of mining and related activities. The property is also located centrally to coal suppliers and therefore there is no practical development alternative for the proposed project area.

4.2 Site Layout Alternatives

Three site layout alternatives were considered. Layout option 2 is the preferred option.


LEGEND
1m_Contours
Project Area Boundary
Proposed Infrastructure Layout
Discard Dump
Offices and Workshop
Ore Stockpile Area
PCD
Washing Plant
Weigh Bridge
Railway
PROJECT
Proposed Electrisurv Coal Beneficiation Plant
TITLE
Proposed Infrastructure Layout
Option 1


LEGEND
Project Area Boundary
Proposed Infrastructure Layout
Discard Dump
Offices and Workshop
Ore Stockpile Area
PCD
Washing Plant
Weigh Bridge
Contours 1m
Railway
PROJECT
Proposed Electrisurv Coal Beneficiation Plant
TITLE
Proposed Infrastructure Layout
Option 2



4.3 Technology Alternatives

There are main types of technology which could be used for coal beneficiation, namely:

- A dry coal separator uses less water than a conventional wet processing alternative. The main and most obvious advantage of dry processing of coal is that no water is required. Dry processing is, however, not applicable on all mines and with all coal types and quantities and is thus not well suited to this project will coal will be received from various suppliers and blended.
- Wet washing: This is the conventional processing alternative employed at most processing facilities and is the preferred alternative to Electrisurv as the technology is readily available and is tried and tested.

4.4 Do Nothing / No-Go Alternative

The option of the project not proceeding would mean that the environmental condition of the historically impacted site would remain unchanged. The opportunity to develop the coal washing plant and have an active land user to monitor and manage historical and current environmental impacts would be lost.

5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The public participation process offers stakeholders a fair opportunity to be informed about the Proposed Project, to raise issues of concern and to make suggestions for enhanced project benefits. This Public Participation Process (PPP) is being undertaken to ensure compliance with the environmental Authorisation and the integrated Water use Licence Application (IWULA) process.

Public participation is the involvement of all parties who are either potentially interested or affected by a proposed development. The principal objective of public participation is to inform and enrich decision-making. Public participation plays a key role in the Environmental Impact Assessment process where it informs the public of the proposed activity and invites people to register as interested and affected parties (I&APs) and provide any comment or information that may be of use during the environmental impact assessment. The role of the public participation during the BA phase is to allow the registered I&APs to comment on the Draft BA Report before submission to the relevant decision-making authority. This allows I&APs to evaluate whether their concerns have been appropriately addressed.

One of the general objectives of integrated environmental management laid down in Section 23(2)(d) of NEMA is to “ensure adequate and appropriate opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the environment”. An inadequate and non-transparent public participation process (PPP) has the potential to provide a negative decision and perception regarding the proposed project. The EIA Regulations (2010) places a lot of emphasis on the public participation process and have been revised to contain comprehensive guidelines to involve the public in the EIA process. The primary aims of the public participation process include:

- Meaningful and timeous participation of interested and affected parties (I&APs);
- Identification of issues and concerns of key stakeholders and I&APs with regards to the proposed development, i.e. focus on important issues;
- Promotion of transparency and an understanding of the proposed project and its potential environmental (social and biophysical) impacts;
- Accountability for information used for decision-making;
- Serving as a structure for liaison and communication with I&APs;
- Assisting in identifying potential environmental (social and biophysical) impacts associated with the proposed development; and
- Inclusivity (the needs, interests and values of I&APs must be considered in the decision-making process).

5.1 Details of the Public Participation Process Followed

Notice of the Basic Assessment process has been given by:

- placing a site notice on the farm fence;

- posting and emailing written notice and Background Information Document (BID) regarding the proposed development to Interested and Affected Parties, including neighbours and Ward councillor, competent authority and other relevant Government departments on the 14th of September 2020.
- placing an advertisement in the Witbank News newspaper (on 18th of September 2020), which allowed potential Interested and Affected Parties to register and to submit comments within a 30-day period regarding the Basic Assessment of the proposed project;
- a copy of the Draft Basic Assessment Report will be placed on the Kwadiwa Africa Website and at the eMalahleni Main Library on the 21st of September 2020.
- letters notifying, I&APs of the release of the Draft Basic Assessment Report for 30-day review period was be sent out on the 18th of September 2020.
- the Draft Basic Assessment Report is also available on the project website: https://kwadiwaafrica.co.za/public-documents/
- all comments raised by I&APs during the review of the BID were captured and addressed within the Draft BA Report;
- the Draft BAR will be distributed for 30-days to registered I&APs and organs of state. Comments from I&APs on the Draft BAR will be addressed and incorporated into the Final BAR which will be submitted to the Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs (MDARDLEA) for decision-making.

5.2 Summary of Issues Raised by I&APs

No issues have been raised thus far, comments are anticipated once the Draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR) (this report) has been circulated to all stakeholders and I&AP's. Issues and concerns raised by I&AP's will be integrated into the Comments and Responses Report and they will be recorded and reflected in the Final Basic Assessment Report.

Interested and affected parties registered by completing registration forms and forwarding comments by email, fax and/or telephone. The I&APs comments will be captured on the CRR, acknowledged and forwarded to the relevant specialists for their consideration. A final BAR will be compiled inclusive of public participation information. The Final BAR will be submitted to competent authority for decision making. Notification of the decision by the competent authority will be communicated to all I&AP's.

6 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

6.1 Land Use and Land Capability

The current land use is mainly restricted to mining and related activities with limited agricultural activities. The area is characterised by fast growing urban and industrial development, specifically housing and mining.

The surrounding landscape can be described as undulating and draining to the east towards the Olifants River.

6.2 Regional Climate

Mpumalanga's weather is naturally defined by the topography of the province. The low-lying subtropical region is on the eastern part of the province and is wetter than the high lying savannah grassland region which is on the western part of the province.

The proposed project falls under the western part of the province. Summer rainfall dominates this Highveld escarpment, with an average range of temperatures between winter and summer falling around 19°C.

In eMalahleni, the climate is warm and temperate in winter there is much less rainfall in eMalahleni than in summer. The average annual temperature in eMalahleni is 15.4 °C. About 693 mm of precipitation falls annually.

The driest month is July with 6 mm. Most precipitation falls in January, with an average of 119 mm.

The warmest month of the year is January with an average temperature of 20.1 °C. In July, the average temperature is 8.7 °C. It is the lowest average temperature of the whole year.

6.2.1 Rainfall

The proposed project falls under the western part of the province. Summer rainfall dominates this Highveld escarpment, with an average range of temperatures between winter and summer falling around 19°C. In eMalahleni, the climate is warm and temperate in winter there is much less rainfall in eMalahleni than in summer. The average annual temperature in eMalahleni is 15.4 °C. About 693 mm of precipitation falls annually.

6.2.2 Evaporation

Evaporation data has been received from the SA Weather Services for Station number 0478867 at Bethal and B1 E001 near the Witbank Dam. The annual average evaporation for the period 1968 to 1987 is 1 702 mm/year. The minimum evaporation of 59.6mm was recorded in March 1976, while the maximum of 264.4 mm was recorded during December 1972. Monthly evaporation is presented above in Table 5. It is important to note here that evaporation exceeds rainfall for all months of the year and the area could therefore be classified as water deficit.

Table 5: Evaporation data

EVAPORATION (mm/month)	
Bethal 0478867 (1968 – 987)	**Witbank Dam B1E001**
179.8	178

EVAPORATION (mm/month)	
151.1	149
147.8	147
111.1	113
94.8	95
79.2	77
132.0	112
167.0	145
186.6	175
167.6	165
195.9	182
141.8	135.2
1 701.9	**622**

6.3 Air Quality

The proposed project is located within the Highveld Priority Area as declared by the minster at the end of 2007. This requires that an Air Quality Management Plan for the area is to be developed. The plan includes the establishment of emission reduction strategies and intervention programmes based on the findings of a baseline characterisation of the area. The management plan was published by the DEA in 2011 and included 7 goals:

- Goal 1: By 2015, organisation capacity in government is optimised to efficiently and effectively maintain, monitor and enforce compliance with ambient air quality standards and dust fallout limit values.
- Goal 2: By 2020, industrial emissions are equitably reduced to achieve compliance with ambient air quality standards and dust fallout limit values.
- Goal 3: By 2020, air quality in all low-income settlements is in full compliance with ambient air quality standards.
- Goal 4: By 2020, all vehicles comply with the requirements of the National Vehicle Emissions Strategy.
- Goal 5: By 2020, a measurable increase in awareness and knowledge of air quality exists.
- Goal 6: By 2020, biomass burning, and agricultural emissions will be 30% less than current.
- Goal 7: By 2020, emissions from waste management are 40% less than current.

6.6 Surface hydrology

The site generally slopes towards the south east, with the highest elevation being 1 553 metres above mean sea level (mamsl) in the north western corner of the site and the lowest elevation being 1540 (mamsl) in the south eastern corner of the site (where the catchment dam is situated). The gradient was calculated at approximately 1:50.

- Topography: Site slopes northwest to south east
- Topographical fall: Towards the south east

	1 553 mamsl in NW to 1 540 mamsl in SE
◆ Water Management Area (WMA):	Olifants (WMA 4)
◆ Catchment:	Olifants River
◆ Sub-catchment:	Upper Olifants River
◆ Catchment area:	376 km^2.
◆ Mean Annual Runoff (MAR):	11.2 million m^3/annum.
◆ Mean Annual Evaporation (MAE):	1 700 mm.
◆ Quaternary catchment:	B11J (SA Water Resource of South Africa, 1990)
◆ Surface water resources:	Olifants, Klein Olifants, Blesbokspruit
◆ Water supply:	eMalahleni Municipality
◆ Water authority: Mpumalanga	Department of Water and Sanitation, (Bronkhorstspruit office)
◆ Water Management Area (WMA):	Olifants, WMA 4
◆ Surface Water User Survey: users other than be maintained.	As municipal water is supplied to the area and surroundings, there are no surface water the natural system that needs to

The natural environment has been significantly modified from its original state by mining and agricultural activities. Therefore, a Present Ecological Status Category (PES) C has been assigned to the catchment for the purpose of the Reserve.

6.4 Groundwater

6.4.1 Regional Hydrogeology

The groundwater systems in the Mpumalanga Coal Fields have been discussed extensively by Hodgson et al. (1998) and Grobbelaar et al. (2004). Three distinct superimposed groundwater systems are present. They are the upper weathered Ecca aquifer, the fractured aquifers within the Ecca sediments that were not weathered and the aquifer below the Ecca sediments.

6.4.2 The Weathered Aquifer

The Ecca sediments are weathered to depths between 5 m and 12 m below the surface throughout the area. The upper aquifer is associated with this weathered zone, and water is often found within a few metres below the surface. This aquifer is recharged by rainfall and recharge is estimated to be in the order of 1% to 3% of the MAP (Mean Annual Precipitation), based on work in other parts of the country by Kirchner et al. (1991) and Bredenkamp (1995).

6.4.3 Fractured Ecca Aquifer

Underneath the weathered aquifer is the fractured aquifer. The pores within the Ecca sediments are well cemented and do not allow any significant flow of water. All groundwater movement, therefore, occurs along with secondary structures, such as fractures and joints in the sediments. These structures are better developed in competent rocks such as sandstone, hence the better water-yielding properties of the latter rock type.

6.4.4 Aquifer Characterization

A medium level confidence preliminary determination of the groundwater component of the ecological Reserve and the basic human needs Reserve was undertaken (DWAF, 26/8/3/3/495; 15 March 2007).

The groundwater quality component of the Reserve is presented below (Table 6) and was based on one data set.

Table 6: Groundwater quality reserve

Parameter	Ambient Groundwater Quality	Basic Human Needs Reserve	Groundwater Quality Reserves
pH	5.1	5.0 – 9.5	5.0 – 9.5
Electrical Conductivity (mS/m)	61.5	70	68
Calcium (mg/l) as Ca	10.4	<150	11
Magnesium as Mg (mg/l)	10.7	<100	12
Sodium (mg/l) as Na	70	<200	77
Chloride (mg/l) as Cl	96	<200	106
Sulphate as SO4 (mg/l)	56	<400	62
Nitrate as $No3^-$ (mg/l)	<0.1	<20	<0.1
Fluoride (mg/l) as F	0.1	<1	0.1
Toxics		<TWQR	

TWQR = Target Water Quality Range

6.4.5 Potential Pollution Source Identification

Deterioration of groundwater quality on the site and in the immediate vicinity of the operations due to seepage from unlined facilities containing potential contamination sources (slurry and contaminated water).

6.5 Flora and Fauna

The study area was determined to be severely modified from the natural state. Images presented in Figure 3 present the current state of the study area. The area has been modified by existing activities and the biodiversity of the areas is low. A memo was compiled by 9eroSeven Consultants (Pty) Ltd in this regard and has been appended to this Report.

Figure 6-1: Current state of the study area

6.6 Socio-Economic Environment

Electrisurv is situated within the eMalahleni municipal area in the Nkangala District. The eMalahleni Local Municipality represents one of six (6) local municipalities in the Nkangala District.

The eMalahleni Municipality is strategically located in provincial context and in relation to the national transport network. It is situated in close proximity to the City of Johannesburg, City of Tshwane and Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality in Gauteng, and it is connected to these areas by the N4 and N12 freeways and a railway network. These freeways converge in eMalahleni Municipality, from where the N4 extends to Nelspruit, the provincial capital and ultimately to Maputo in Mozambique. The N4 freeway and the railway line which runs parallel with and adjacent to it from Gauteng to Mozambique constitute the Maputo Corridor. The corridor forms part of a transcontinental corridor initiative, aimed at linking Walvis Bay on the west coast of Africa with Maputo on the east coast, thereby creating strategic linkages for trade and tourism between Namibia, Botswana, South Africa and Mozambique.

The southern parts of the eMalahleni Municipality form part of the precinct referred to as the Energy Mecca of South Africa, due to its rich deposits of coal reserves and power stations such as Kendal, Matla, Duvha and Ga-Nala. The southward road and rail network connect the eMalahleni area to the Richards Bay and Maputo harbours, offering export opportunities for the coal reserves.

6.6.1 Demography

According to the Statistic SA census taken in 2011, 395 466 people were recorded. The largest ethnic groups under eMalahleni Local Municipality is Black African with approximately 81.3%, Whites with approximately 15.7%, Coloureds with approximately 1.8%, Asians with approximately 0.9% and other with approximately 0.3%. Number of households equals to 119 874 (3.31 people per household).

6.6.2 Unemployment and employment

Dependency and unemployment rates are very high in the area. The census done in 2011 found that approximately 190 662 people were economically active, with 138 548 of the economically active people being employed and 52 114 unemployed.

The relatively low-income levels are an indication of high poverty level and result in an increased dependency on social aid e.g. housing subsidies and child grants.

6.6.3 Spatial structure

The eMalahleni Municipality can be described as an urban and rural area, consisting of large farms, dispersed urban settlements, coal mines and power stations. eMalahleni is seen as the main urban centre in the municipality, with the other activity nodes/towns in the municipal area represented by:

- Ogies and Phola;
- Ga-Nala and Thubelihle;
- Rietspruit;
- Van Dyksdrift; and
- Wilge.

6.6.4 Business activities

The primary business centre in eMalahleni is the eMalahleni Central Business District (CBD), which includes offices, retail, general business and commercial uses. There are also decentralised nodes in the eMalahleni area with mainly retail uses, like the Highveld Mall, Saveways Shopping Centre and Klipfontein Shopping Centre. The casino in eMalahleni (The Ridge) adjacent to the Highveld Mall offers a hotel, restaurants and entertainment centre.

6.6.5 Industrial activities

There are number of major industrial areas in eMalahleni, mostly concentrated in and around eMalahleni City. This also represents the largest concentration of industrial activity in the Nkangala District. Undermining, however, poses a major constraint to the expansion of these areas, which is problematic in view of the fact that there is a need for industrial land in

eMalahleni, both in terms of land for heavy industries (approximately 20 to 50 ha) and for light industries, service industries and high-tech industries.

6.6.6 Mining

Mining occurs throughout the central and southern portions of the eMalahleni area, with large sections of the municipal area affected by shallow undermining and/or mineral rights. Many of the mines have closed down for a variety of reasons.

This has had a significant impact on the environment, resulting in sinkhole formation, subsidence, underground fires, and seepage of water and AMD from underground workings. It has also had a significant economic impact, with some of the mining towns closing down and people being retrenched.

6.6.7 Electricity

Due to the rich coal reserves in the eMalahleni Municipality, Eskom developed the Kendal, Ga-Nala, Matla, Wilge and Duvha power stations during the 1970's and 1980's to provide in future electricity needs. This has led to the establishment of towns at Ga- Nala, Thubelihle and Wilge and the growth of these townships. Wilge is no longer operational.

Kendal is the largest power station with capacity of 4 032 MW. The chimneys at the Duvha power station are the highest manmade structures in Africa. These smokestacks are each 300 m tall, 30 m higher than the Hillbrow tower in Johannesburg. Coal is a limited resource and there are plans to convert to gas in future to feed the power stations.

6.7 Agriculture

The non-urban areas of the eMalahleni Municipality consist mainly of farms and agricultural holdings. The agricultural holdings are found on the periphery of the urban settlements. In terms of agriculture, stock farming (sheep and cattle) and maize farming occur through the area and especially along the river drainage basins.

6.7.1 Economic profile

The eMalahleni economy is dominated by electricity as the main contributor to the GGP (Gross Geographic Product) of the area. The electricity sector dominates the local economy whilst the mining activities contribute significantly. The manufacturing and community services sectors are respectively the third and fourth most important sectors in the local economy.

6.7.2 Electrisurv socio-economic contribution

- Training will be provided to employees resulting in an improvement of the local skills base;

- The local and national economy will be supported through the procurement of goods and services required by the mine.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The assessment of impacts is largely based on the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism's (1998) Guideline Document: Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations. The assessment will consider impacts arising from the proposed activities of the project both before and after the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures.

The potential environmental impacts associated with the project will be evaluated according to it nature, extent, duration, intensity, probability and significance of the impacts, whereby:

- ***Nature***: A brief written statement of the environmental aspect being impacted upon by a particular action or activity.
- ***Extent***: The area over which the impact will be expressed. Typically, the severity and significance of an impact have different scales and as such bracketing ranges are often required. This is often useful during the detailed assessment phase of a project in terms of further defining the determined significance or intensity of an impact. For example, high at a local scale, but low at a regional scale;
- ***Duration***: Indicates what the lifetime of the impact will be;
- ***Intensity***: Describes whether an impact is destructive or benign;
- ***Probability***: Describes the likelihood of an impact actually occurring; and
- ***Cumulative***: In relation to an activity, means the impact of an activity that in itself may not be significant but may become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.

Table 7: Criteria to be used for the rating of impacts

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION			
EXTENT	**National (4)** The whole of South Africa	**Regional (3)** Provincial and parts of neighbouring provinces	**Local (2)** Within a radius of 2 km of the construction site	**Site (1)** Within the construction site

DURATION	**Permanent (4)** Mitigation either by man or natural process will not occur in such a way or in such a time span that the impact can be considered transient	**Long-term (3)** The impact will continue or last for the entire operational life of the development but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter. The only class of impact which will be non-transitory	**Medium-term (2)** The impact will last for the period of the construction phase, where after it will be entirely negated	**Short-term (1)** The impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural process in a span shorter than the construction phase
INTENSITY	**Very High (4)** Natural, cultural and social functions and processes are altered to extent that they permanently cease	**High (3)** Natural, cultural and social functions and processes are altered to extent that they temporarily cease	**Moderate (2)** Affected environment is altered, but natural, cultural and social functions and processes continue albeit in a modified way	**Low (1)** Impact affects the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and social functions and processes are not affected
PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE	**Definite (4)** Impact will certainly occur	**Highly Probable (3)** Most likely that the impact will occur	**Possible (2)** The impact may occur	**Improbable (1)** Likelihood of the impact materialising is very low

Table 8 Significance rating of classified impacts

Low impact (4 - 6 points)	A low impact has no permanent impact of significance. Mitigation measures are feasible and are readily instituted as part of a standing design, construction or operating procedure.
Medium impact (7 - 9 points)	Mitigation is possible with additional design and construction inputs.
High impact (10 - 12 points)	The design of the site may be affected. Mitigation and possible remediation are needed during the construction and/or operational phases. The effects of the impact may affect the broader environment.
Very high impact (13 - 16 points)	Permanent and important impacts. The design of the site may be affected. Intensive remediation is needed during construction and/or operational phases. Any activity which results in a "very high impact" is likely to be a fatal flaw.
Status	Denotes the perceived effect of the impact on the affected area.
Positive (+)	Beneficial impact.
Negative (-)	Deleterious or adverse impact.
Neutral (/)	Impact is neither beneficial nor adverse.

The suitability and feasibility of all proposed mitigation measures will be included in the assessment of significant impacts. This will be achieved through the comparison of the significance of the impact before and after the proposed mitigation measure is implemented. Mitigation measures identified as necessary will be included in an EMP (Appendix D) which forms part of the Basic Assessment Report.

8 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

This section aims to identify the potential positive and negative impacts (both biophysical and social) associated with the proposed project and considers the construction, operational and decommissioning phases (refer Table 9 to Table 11).

8.1 Construction Impacts

Table 9: Potential construction phase impacts

POTENTIAL IMPACTS	SIGNIFICANCE RATING OF IMPACTS	PROPOSED MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE RATING OF IMPACTS AFTER MITIGATION
Soil Resources: ◆ Alteration of topography due to stockpiling of material, debris, waste material on site and establishment of lay-down areas. ◆ Contamination of soils due to spillage, leakage, incorrect handling of chemicals, oils, paints, fuel etc. ◆ Exposed soil susceptible to erosion	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Medium-term (-2) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Low (-6)**	◆ Existing construction lay-down area must be utilized. ◆ All site disturbances must be limited to the areas where equipment will be installed. ◆ All stockpiles must be restricted to designated areas. ◆ Spill kits must be available on site to clean up spills and leaks. ◆ All diesel-operated equipment must be provided with drip trays and should be maintained in good working order. ◆ Used oil and grease from equipment must be disposed of at a hazardous waste site.	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Short-term (-1) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1) **Significance: Low (-4)**

Water Resources: ◆ Contamination of ground water due to spillage, leakage, incorrect storage and handling of chemicals; oils; lubricants, cement, fuels and other hazardous materials.	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Medium-term (-2) **Intensity:** Moderate (-2) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Medium (-7)**	◆ All hazardous substances must be stored on an impervious surface in a designated bunded area, able to contain 110% of the total volume of materials stored at any given time. ◆ The integrity of the impervious surface and bunded area must be inspected regularly and any maintenance work conducted must be recorded in a maintenance report. ◆ All diesel-operated equipment must be provided with drip trays and should be maintained in good working order. ◆ Spill kits must be available on site to clean up spills and leaks. ◆ Employees should record and report any spillages to the responsible person. ◆ Employees and contractors must be trained on the correct handling of spillages and precautionary measures that need to be implemented to minimise potential spillages. ◆ An Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan must be developed and implemented should an incident occur. ◆ Access to storage areas on site must be restricted to authorised employees only. ◆ Washing of containers, equipment must be conducted at designated washing areas.	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Medium-term (-2) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1) **Significance: Low (-5)**

		◆ Train employees and contractors on the correct handling of spillages and precautionary measures that need to be implemented to minimise potential spillages.	
Flora & Fauna: Loss of natural vegetation and faunal habitat as a result of vegetation clearing	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Medium-term (-2) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Low (-6)**	◆ Existing construction lay-down area must be utilized. ◆ All site disturbances must be limited to the areas where equipment will be installed. ◆ All stockpiles must be restricted to designated areas.	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Short-term (-1) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1) **Significance: Low (-4)**
Air Quality: The following activities have been identified as possible sources of fugitive dust during construction operations at the site: ◆ Debris handling. ◆ Emissions from construction machinery and equipment.	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Medium-term (-2) **Intensity:** Moderate (-2) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Medium (-7)**	◆ Dust must be suppressed on the site, by, for example, the regular application of water. Water used for this purpose must be used in quantities that will not result in the generation of run-off. ◆ All site workers during construction will need to wear the appropriate PPE to avoid excessive exposure to dust particles. ◆ Equipment used by the contractor must be maintained in good working order to prevent emission of fumes.	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Short-term (-1) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1) **Significance: Low (-4)**
Noise: During the construction phase there might be an increase in noise pollution. The following possible sources of noise could potentially generate noise pollution during construction: ◆ Construction equipment.	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Medium-term (-2) **Intensity:** Moderate (-2) **Probability:** Possible (-2)	◆ Maintain silencer units in vehicles and equipment in good working order. ◆ Construction staff working in areas where the 8-hour ambient noise levels exceed 85 dBA must have the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Short-term (-1) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1)

	Significance: Medium (-7)		**Significance: Low (-4)**
Waste: Waste generation during the construction phase will have a negative impact on the environment, if not controlled adequately. Waste on site includes domestic waste, spent grinding material, mixed	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Medium-term (-2) **Intensity:** Moderate (-2) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Medium (-7)**	◆ The Contractor must familiarise themselves with the definitions of waste and the handling, storage, transport and disposal of waste as prescribed in the applicable environmental legislation. ◆ General waste disposal bins should be made available for employees to use throughout the construction phase. ◆ General waste will be disposed of at an approved waste disposal facility. ◆ Evidence of correct disposal must be kept. ◆ Building rubble must be disposed of at an appropriate licensed site. ◆ Hazardous materials will be generated if there are spillages during construction and maintenance periods. This waste should be cleaned up using absorbent material provided in spill kits on site. ◆ Absorbent materials used to clean up spillages should be disposed of in a separate hazardous waste bin. ◆ The storage area for hazardous material must be concreted, bunded, covered, labelled and well ventilated.	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Medium-term (-2) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Low (-6)**

		◆ Provide employees with appropriate PPE for handling hazardous materials. ◆ All hazardous waste will be disposed of in a registered hazardous waste disposal facility.	
Employment: Very limited opportunities exist for manual labour for unskilled tasks. In this case, the appointed contractor would be required to make use of local workers.	**Extent:** Local (+2) **Duration:** Short-term (+1) **Intensity:** Low (+1) **Probability:** Possible (+2) **Significance: Low (+6)**	◆ All labour (skilled and unskilled) and contractors should be sourced locally where possible. ◆ Recruitment at the construction site will not be allowed.	**Extent:** Local (+2) **Duration:** Short-term (+1) **Intensity:** Low (+1) **Probability:** Possible (+2) **Significance: Low (+6)**

8.2 Operational Impacts

Table 10: Potential operational phase impacts

POTENTIAL IMPACTS	SIGNIFICANCE RATING OF IMPACTS	PROPOSED MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE RATING OF IMPACTS AFTER MITIGATION
Soils Resources: ◆ Contamination of soils due to spillage, leakage, incorrect storage and handling of chemicals; oils; lubricants, cement, fuels and other hazardous materials.	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Long-term (-3) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Medium (-7)**	◆ Spill kits must be available on site to clean up spills and leaks. ◆ All diesel-operated equipment must be provided with drip trays and should be maintained in good working order.	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Long-term (-3) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1) **Significance: Medium (-6)**

		◆ Used oil and grease from equipment must be disposed of at a hazardous waste site.	
Water Resources: Contamination of ground water due to spillage, leakage, incorrect storage and handling of chemicals; oils; lubricants, cement, fuels and other hazardous materials.	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Long-term (-3) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Medium (-7)**	◆ Bund or contain all dirty and waste containment areas, reuse or recycle where possible. ◆ Annual inspections of PCDs ◆ GNR 704 compliance ◆ Water quality monitoring of the River upstream and downstream of the Project site.	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Long-term (-3) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1) **Significance: Medium (-6)**
Flora & Fauna: Impacts of operational activities on fauna.	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Long-term (-3) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Medium (-7)**	◆ Minimise noise to limit its impact on sensitive fauna. ◆ Operational areas to be demarcated and workers to stay within these areas. ◆ Create awareness of the importance of fauna and ecosystem functioning. ◆ Workers to stay within demarcated operational areas.	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Long-term (-3) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1) **Significance: Medium (-6)**
Air Quality: The following activities have been identified as sources of fugitive dust during operations at the site:	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Long-term (-3) **Intensity:** Moderate (-2) **Probability:** Possible (-2)	◆ Dust must be suppressed on the site, by, for example, the regular application of water. Water used for this purpose must be used in	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Long-term (-3) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1)

◆ Emissions from handling of coal material. ◆ Traffic on gravel roads	**Significance: Medium (-8)**	quantities that will not result in the generation of run-off. ◆ All site workers during operations will need to wear the appropriate PPE to avoid excessive exposure to dust particles. ◆ Equipment used by the operator must be maintained in good working order to prevent emission of fumes.	**Significance: Medium (-6)**
Noise: During the operational phase there might be an increase in noise pollution. The following possible sources of noise could potentially generate noise pollution during operations: ◆ Operational equipment and vehicles.	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Long-term (-3) **Intensity:** Moderate (-2) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Medium (-8)**	◆ Maintain silencer units in vehicles and equipment in good working order. ◆ Operational staff working in areas where the 8-hour ambient noise levels exceed 85 dBA must have the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Long-term (-3) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1) **Significance: Medium (-6)**
Waste: Waste generation during the operational phase will have a negative impact on the environment, if not controlled adequately. Waste on site includes domestic waste, spent grinding material, mixed	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Long-term (-3) **Intensity:** Moderate (-2) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Medium (-8)**	◆ The Operator must familiarise themselves with the definitions of waste and the handling, storage, transport and disposal of waste as prescribed in the applicable environmental legislation. ◆ General waste disposal bins should be made available for	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Long-term (-3) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1) **Significance: Medium (-6)**

		employees to use throughout the construction phase. ◆ General waste will be disposed of at an approved waste disposal facility. ◆ Evidence of correct disposal must be kept. ◆ Hazardous materials will be generated if there are spillages during construction and maintenance periods. This waste should be cleaned up using absorbent material provided in spill kits on site. ◆ Absorbent materials used to clean up spillages should be disposed of in a separate hazardous waste bin. ◆ The storage area for hazardous material must be concreted, bunded, covered, labelled and well ventilated. ◆ Provide employees with appropriate PPE for handling hazardous materials. ◆ All hazardous waste will be disposed of in a registered hazardous waste disposal facility.	

Employment: Extremely limited opportunities exist for manual labour for unskilled tasks using local workers where feasible.	**Extent:** Local (+2) **Duration:** Long-term (+3) **Intensity:** Low (+1) **Probability:** Possible (+2) **Significance: Medium (+8)**	◆ All labour (skilled and unskilled) and contractors should be sourced locally where possible. ◆ Recruitment at the construction site will not be allowed.	**Extent:** Local (+2) **Duration:** Long-term (+3) **Intensity:** Low (+1) **Probability:** Possible (+2) **Significance: Medium (+8)**
Cumulative Impact:			
Water resources: Impacts as a result of leakage of wastewater and final Iso-octanol product into ground water resources.	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration: Long-term (3)** **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Low (-6)**	• The bunded area must be inspected regularly and any maintenance work conducted must be recorded in a maintenance report. • Absorbent materials used to clean up spillages should be disposed of in a separate hazardous waste bin. • Employees must be provided with appropriate PPE and spill kits for handling hazardous materials. • Train employees on the correct handling of spillages and precautionary measures that need to be implemented to minimize potential spillages. • Emergency plans and procedures should be	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration: Long-term (3)** **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Low (-6)**

		implemented in the event of spillage. All incidents must be reported to the responsible officer as soon as it occurs.	

8.3 Decommissioning Impacts

At this point of the project planning process, the necessity for and timing of decommissioning of the proposed project is not known. If decommissioning of the coal beneficiation plant does occur, all appropriate legal procedures will be followed e.g. giving notice to the relevant authorities. Furthermore, an application in terms of Listing Notice 1 of the EIA Regulations (2014) as amended for the relevant Environmental Authorisation will be lodged if applicable. However, like construction impacts, de-commissioning impacts are inherently temporary in duration.

Table 11: Potential decommissioning phase impacts

POTENTIAL IMPACTS	SIGNIFICANCE RATING OF IMPACTS	PROPOSED MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE RATING OF IMPACTS AFTER MITIGATION
Soil Resources: ◆ Contamination of soils due to spillage, leakage, incorrect storage and handling of chemicals; oils; lubricants, cement, fuels and other hazardous materials. ◆ Impact of land capability.	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Medium-term (-2) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Low (-6)**	◆ Existing lay-down areas must be utilized. ◆ All stockpiles must be restricted to designated areas. ◆ Spill kits must be available on site to clean up spills and leaks. ◆ All diesel-operated equipment must be provided with drip trays	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Short-term (-1) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1) **Significance: Low (-4)**

		and should be maintained in good working order. ◆ Used oil and grease from equipment must be disposed of at a hazardous waste site. ◆ Topsoil replacement should be done systematically, slopes should be kept low to prevent run-off and erosion. ◆ Avoid compaction of the topsoil.	
Water Resources: ◆ Contamination of soils due to spillage, leakage, incorrect storage and handling of chemicals; oils; lubricants, cement, fuels and other hazardous materials. ◆ Restoration of water quality and quantity.	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Medium-term (-2) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Low (-6)**	◆ The rehabilitated site will have a positive impact on water resources. ◆ Disturbed areas should be vegetated and contoured to allow for good drainage. ◆ Regular inspection and monitoring of water quality should be implemented for a period of at least 3 years posit operations to determine if any negative residual impacts have occurred.	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Short-term (-1) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1) **Significance: Low (-4)**
Flora & Fauna: ◆ Destruction of vegetation. ◆ Establishment and increase in alien vegetation.	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Medium-term (-2) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Possible (-2)	◆ Reinstate vegetation cover through rehabilitation in disturbed areas.	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Short-term (-1) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1)

	Significance: Low (-6)	◆ Care must be taken no to destroy rehabilitated areas. ◆ All alien plant species should be removed before they become established and bear seed or flowers.	**Significance: Low (-4)**
Air Quality: The following activities have been identified as possible sources of fugitive dust during construction operations at the site: ◆ Debris handling. ◆ Emissions from rehabilitation machinery and equipment.	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Medium-term (-2) **Intensity:** Moderate (-2) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Medium (-7)**	◆ Dust must be suppressed on the site, by, for example, the regular application of water. Water used for this purpose must be used in quantities that will not result in the generation of run-off. ◆ All site workers during construction will need to wear the appropriate PPE to avoid excessive exposure to dust particles. ◆ Equipment used by the contractor must be maintained in good working order to prevent emission of fumes.	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Short-term (-1) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1) **Significance: Low (-4)**
Noise: During the decommissioning phase there might be an increase in noise pollution. The following possible sources of noise could potentially generate noise pollution during construction:	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Medium-term (-2) **Intensity:** Moderate (-2) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Medium (-7)**	◆ Maintain silencer units in vehicles and equipment in good working order. ◆ Rehabilitation staff working in areas where the 8-hour ambient noise levels exceed 85 dBA must	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Short-term (-1) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1) **Significance: Low (-4)**

◆ Rehabilitation equipment.		have the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).	
Waste: Waste generation during the decommissioning phase will have a negative impact on the environment, if not controlled adequately. Waste on site includes domestic waste, spent grinding material, mixed	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Medium-term (-2) **Intensity:** Moderate (-2) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Medium (-7)**	◆ The Contractor must familiarise themselves with the definitions of waste and the handling, storage, transport and disposal of waste as prescribed in the applicable environmental legislation. ◆ General waste disposal bins should be made available for employees to use throughout the construction phase. ◆ General waste will be disposed of at an approved waste disposal facility. ◆ Evidence of correct disposal must be kept. ◆ Building rubble must be disposed of at an appropriate licensed site. ◆ Hazardous materials will be generated if there are spillages during construction and maintenance periods. This waste should be cleaned up using absorbent material provided in spill kits on site. ◆ Absorbent materials used to clean up spillages should be	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Medium-term (-2) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Low (-6)**

		disposed of in a separate hazardous waste bin. ◆ The storage area for hazardous material must be concreted, bunded, covered, labelled and well ventilated. ◆ Provide employees with appropriate PPE for handling hazardous materials. ◆ All hazardous waste will be disposed of in a registered hazardous waste disposal facility.	
Employment: Very limited opportunities exist for manual labour for unskilled tasks. In this case, the appointed contractor would be required to make use of local workers.	**Extent:** Local (+2) **Duration:** Short-term (+1) **Intensity:** Low (+1) **Probability:** Possible (+2) **Significance: Low (+6)**	◆ All labour (skilled and unskilled) and contractors should be sourced locally where possible. Recruitment at the construction site will not be allowed.	**Extent:** Local (+2) **Duration:** Short-term (+1) **Intensity:** Low (+1) **Probability:** Possible (+2) **Significance: Low (+6)**

9 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This Basic Assessment study for the proposed coal beneficiation plant has been compiled in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) (herein referred to as NEMA), as read with the amended EIA Regulations of GN R983, GN R984 and R985.

This Basic Assessment study provides an assessment of both the benefits and potential negative impacts anticipated because of the proposed project. From the heritage perspective, the identified impacts are low given that the site has been historically disturbed by mining and industrial activities. The biodiversity specialist indicated that the construction of the proposed project will result in various impacts of low significance to the flora and fauna occurring in the vicinity of the new infrastructure, which can be reduced to negligible levels through the application of mitigation measures. Given the presence of existing habitat degradation in places and significant levels of disturbance, it is anticipated that the proposed project can be constructed within the project area with acceptable levels of impact. Both positive and negative environmental impacts were identified and assessed for the proposed development.

It can be concluded from the findings conclude that there are **no environmental fatal flaws** that could prevent Electrisurv from continuing with the implementation of the proposed coal beneficiation plant project, provided that the recommended mitigation and management measures contained in the preceding chapter and Environmental Management Programme (EMP) are implemented (refer to Appendix D). ***Thus, from all the findings of this report, it is recommended that Environmental Authorisation be granted for the proposed*** **coal beneficiation plant** ***description provided in Chapter 3.***

The EMP would be used to ensure compliance with management measures. The implementation of this EMP for the entire life cycle of the project is considered to be vital in achieving the appropriate environmental management standards as detailed for this project. This is the view and recommendation of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner based on the findings of this Basic Assessment study.

Positive impacts associated with construction will include:

- Local economic growth and development;
- Employment opportunities and skills development; and
- Improved road networks.

It is perceived that these impacts will have a sustainable benefit. It must be ensured that the construction phase, in no way, hampers the health of any of the ecological systems or items of heritage significance identified on site, and that post-construction rehabilitation leaves the surrounding environments in an as good, if not better, state. After the construction phase of the project, the contractors must ensure that all hazardous materials are removed from the site and that Rehabilitation Plan is drawn up and approved by the Project Manager and the ECO in according to the requirements of the EMPr.

The Project Manager and Contractor is to ensure that an Alien Plant Management Programme is drawn up and approved by the Project Manager and the ECO and implemented during the construction phase and must be maintained during the construction defects/liability period. It is also critically important that drainage lines are kept free of alien plant infestation.

Kwadiwa Africa (Pty) Ltd recommends that the proposed road construction be considered for approval subject to the following general recommendations:

- EMPr for this application be made a binding document for the contractors and managers on site;
- An independent ECO should be present during construction to monitor the implementation of the EMPr and the environmental authorisation once issued;
- Compliance with the mitigation measures outlined in this BA report and EMPr;
- Development should be done in a manner that does not further alter the natural watercourses (rivers and wetlands) and their catchments. This includes protecting and maintaining current wetlands before additional water inputs can be implemented.
- Adequate measures must be put in place to prevent polluted runoff water from entering the soil, thus preventing surface and groundwater pollution;
- All relevant legislation and requirement of other government departments (National, Provincial), in particular of Section 28 (duty of care) of NEMA, must be complied with.
- In the event of a major incident (e.g. fire causing damage to property and environment, major spill or leak of contaminants), the relevant authorities should be notified as per the notification of emergencies/ incidents, as per the requirements of section 30 of NEMA.
- Should heritage features, archaeological sites or graves be exposed during construction work, it must immediately be reported to a heritage practitioner so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made.
- In the event of a major incident (e.g. fire causing damage to property and environment, major spill or leak of contaminants), the relevant authorities should be notified as per the notification of emergencies/ incidents, as per the requirements of NEMA.
- The site after construction must be rehabilitated back to its original state as per the Environmental Management Programme, if not possible to a state that conforms to the principles of sustainable development.

10 REFERENCES

Department of Mineral Resources, Beneficiation Strategy for the Minerals Industry, June 2011.

National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act: Highveld Priority Area Air Management Plan ,2011

Nkangala District Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2017 (Stats SA, 2011).

Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism's (1998) Guideline Document: Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations

APPENDIX A - PLANS

Plan 1 – Regional setting

Plan 2 – Local setting

Plan 3 – Proposed project layout

29°12'0"E
29°15'0"E
25°48'0"S
25°51'0"S
N
Steve Tshwete MP313
Emalahleni MP312
Nkangala District Municipality DC31
Aandrus
Pine Ridge
Blesbokspruit River
Jackaroo
Jackaroopark
Klarinet
Valley Glen
Riverview AH
Olifants River
Die Heuwel
Coronation Village
Seekoeiwater AH
DORINGPOORT DAM
Tushanang
Emalahleni
Modelpark
Greenside
Eileen Ave
Oribi Rd
Louis Ave
Gordon Rd
Prins Berg Ave
Protea Ave
Sky St
Wattle Dr
Margharetha Ave
Christiaan de Wet St
Clarendon Ave
Mona St
Gerda St
Mandela St
Rhodes Ave
Luthuli St
W A Botha
R544
R555
N4
1558 m
1587 m
1565 m
1644 m
1552 m
1549 m
1500 m
1532 m
1467 m
1528 m

LEGEND

- Project Area Boundary
- District Municipalities
- Local Municipalities

Roads

- National Route
- Main road
- Secondary road
- Railway

Waterbodies

- Pan
- Marsh vlei
- Dams
- NFEPA Rivers

0 1 2
Kilometers

PROJECT
Proposed Electrisurv Coal Beneficiation Plant

TITLE
Locality

KWADWA AFRICA
Water Specialist: Obakeng Oliver Malete

LIME PIE
GIS: Cornette van Staden

SCALE 1:35,000 | REV. 0
DATE 19/05/2020 | A3
REFERENCE: WGS84_LO29

29°14'10"E

29°14'20"E

25°50'0"S

N

LEGEND

1m Contours

Project Area Boundary

Proposed Infrastructure Layout

- Discard Dump
- Offices and Workshop
- Ore Stockpile Area
- PCD
- Washing Plant
- Weigh Bridge
- Railway

0 60 120
Meters

PROJECT

Proposed Electrisurv Coal Beneficiation Plant

TITLE

Proposed Infrastructure Layout
Option 1

KWADIWA AFRICA
Water Specialist: Obakeng Oliver Malete

LIME PIE
GIS: Cornette van Staden

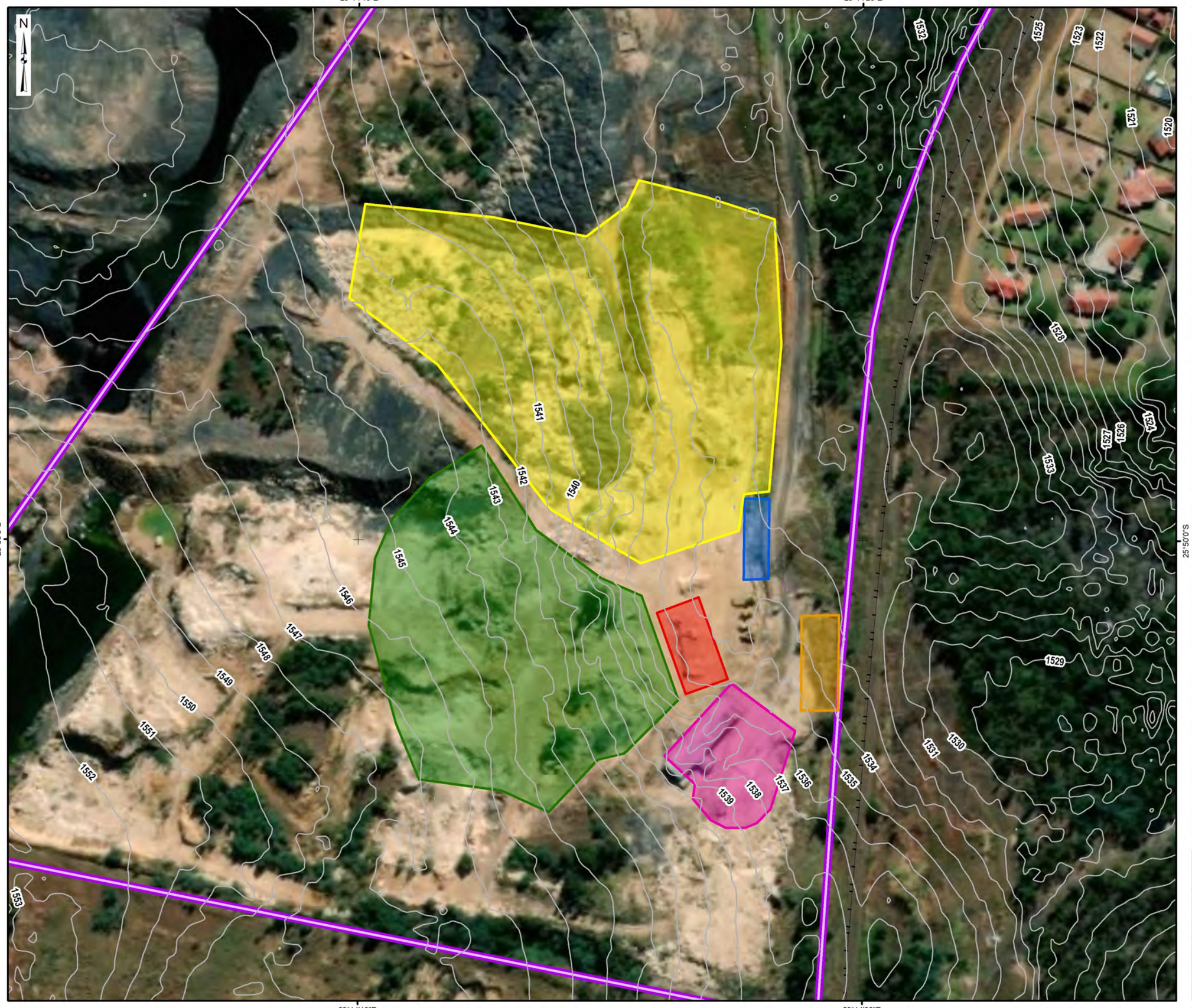
SCALE 1:2,000 | REV: 0
DATE: 19/05/2020 | A3

REFERENCE:
WGS84_LO29

29°14'10"E

29°14'20"E

25°50'0"S



LEGEND

- Project Area Boundary

Proposed Infrastructure Layout

- Discard Dump
- Offices and Workshop
- Ore Stockpile Area
- PCD
- Washing Plant
- Weigh Bridge
- Contours 1m
- Railway

0 60 120
Meters

PROJECT
Proposed Electrisurv Coal Beneficiation Plant

TITLE
Proposed Infrastructure Layout
Option 2

KWADIWA AFRICA
Water Specialist: Obakeng Oliver Malete

LIME PIE
GIS: Cornette van Staden

SCALE 1:2,000 | REV: 0
DATE: 19/05/2020 | A3
REFERENCE: WGS84_LO29

29°14'10"E

29°14'20"E

25°50'0"S

N

Lena St

Drosdy St

LEGEND

- Project Area Boundary

Proposed Infrastructure Layout

- Discard Dump
- Offices and Workshop
- Ore Stockpile Area
- PCD
- Washing Plant
- Weigh Bridge
- Contours 1m
- Railway

0 60 120
Meters

PROJECT
Proposed Electrisurv Coal Beneficiation Plant

TITLE
Proposed Infrastructure Layout
Option 3

KWADIWA AFRICA
Water Specialist: Obakeng Oliver Malete

LIME PIE
GIS: Cornette van Staden

SCALE 1:2,000 | REV: 0
DATE 19/05/2020 | A3
REFERENCE: WGS84_LO29

Appendix B – EAP Curriculum Vitae

Curriculum Vitae of Mrs Vumile Ribeiro

Environmental Consultant

Vumile Ribeiro is an Environmental Consultants at Kwadiwa Africa (Pty) Ltd. Vumile has 13 years of professional and international experience in Environmental Assessment and Management primarily in the minerals resources and energy sector. Her roles include the operational management responsibilities of Kwadiwa Africa, project management, report writing, client liaison, as well as business development.

Having worked for a multi-disciplinary advisory firms and environmental consultancies, Vumile has a competent understanding of the work effort and cross collaboration required for a successful multidisciplinary organisation. Vumile has been involved in a number of Environmental Impact Assessments and has a particular interest in health impacts assessments, water resource management, mining, energy and stakeholder engagement. Vumile has considerable experience across a range of developmental and environmental sciences and has worked in South Africa, Mozambique, Sierra Leone and Liberia and is familiar with Regulatory Environmental Legislation in other parts of Africa.

Vumile is very well versed in the IFC Environmental and Social Performance Standards (including IFC PS 2012) and the associated Equator Principles, which have informed the approach and standard for a number of ESIA processes that she has been involved in. Vumile is skilled at organising and driving effective project teams at a scale relevant to the project's requirements. She has technical experience and is able to quickly identify the most pertinent issues of a particular project whilst focussing on driving project success by rigorously implementing project management tools.

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vribeiro@kwadiwaafrica.co.za	
Vumile Ribeiro	

Key Competencies:

- Project Management
- Health Impact Assessments
- Legal Compliance Audits: Environmental / Health & Safety
- Environmental Control Officer
- Performance Assessments (Environmental Audits) on mine EMPrs
- Compliance audits on environmental authorisations (e.g. ROD's, water, air and waste licenses)
- Consolidated Compliance Programmes
- Environmental Impact Assessments
- Basic Assessment Reports
- Mineral Law -Mining Rights and Permits
- Environmental Authorisation Applications
- Water Use License Applications
- Waste Management License Applications
- Co-ordinating and conducting Public Involvement processes.
- Qualitative and Quantitative Social Research
- Social Assessment (Stakeholder and Social Analysis)
- Public Participation Process and Stakeholder consultation and mediation

Education:

- BSocSc. (Geography and Environmental Management) University of KwaZulu Natal (2007)
- BSocSc. Hons. (Environmental Analysis and Management) University of Pretoria (2011)
- MSc. (Environmental Science) WITS University (current)

Language Skills:

- English (excellent)
- isiZulu (excellent)
- siSwati (excellent)
- Xhosa (excellent)
- Afrikaans (intermediate)

Employment:

- June 2017 – present: Director: Environmental Management Services, Niara Environmental Consultants
- March 2012 – May 2017: Environmental Consultant Human Sciences Department, Digby Wells Environmental, South Africa
- January 2010 – December 2010: GIS Technician, Niara Environmental Consultants
- October 2008 – October 2009: Client Service Executive, Ernst & Young
- July 2007 – August 2008: GIS technician Capturer, Geospace International, (City of Tshwane Public Works and Infrastructure Development Department: Roads and Storm Water Division Project.)
- April 2007 – July 2007: Mineral information Management Intern Department of Minerals and Energy, Mpumalanga Regional Office

Project Experience:

Duration	Assignment name/ brief description of main deliverables/outputs	Name of client and country of assignment	Role on the assignment
2012	Scoping EIA and Water Use License Application for the Bokoni Platinum Mine: Klipfontein Opencast Mining Operation	Bokoni Platinum Mines (Pty) Ltd Republic of South Africa	Project Administrator
2012	Amendment to City Deep EIA/EMP for the inclusion of Dump 3/L/40 and 3/L/42	Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd Republic of South Africa	Project Assistant
2012	Community Health Baseline Study for Tonguma	Koidu Holdings Sierra Leone	Project Assistant/ Report Writer
2012-2013	Community Health Impact Assessment for the Cooke Uranium Project re-mining of historic tailings facilities and establishment of a single large new Tailings Storage Facility for residual tailings	Gold One International Ltd Republic of South Africa	Health Specialist/ Report Writer
2012-2013	Water Use Licence Compliance Audit	Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd Republic of South Africa	Project Administrator
2013	Community Health Impact assessment for the Vedanta Power Plant and Associated Transmission Lines	Vedanta Zinc International Republic of South Africa	Health Specialist/ Report Writer
2013	Community Health Impact Assessment for the Balama Graphite Mine	Syrah Resources Mozambique	Health Specialist/ Report Writer
2013	Community Health Impact Assessment for the Putu Iron Ore Project	Atkins Global, Grand Gedeh County, Liberia	Project assistant for Health Impact Assessment
2013	Prospecting Right Application and Environmental Management Program Compilation for the St. Agnesfontein	Glenover Phosphate (Pty) Ltd/ FermineOre, Republic of South Africa	Project Administrator
2013-2014	Scoping EIA, Water Use License Application, Waste Management Licence Application for the Sasol Sigma Colliery Underground Ash Backfilling Project	Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd Republic of South Africa	Project Administrator

Duration	Assignment name/ brief description of main deliverables/outputs	Name of client and country of assignment	Role on the assignment
2013-2014	Basic Assessment Report, Scoping EIA, Water Use License Application for the Sasol Syferfontein Block 4 Expansion Project	Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd Republic of South Africa	Project Administrator
2013-2014	Community Health Impact Assessment for the Platreef underground platinum mine operation	Platreef Resources (PTY) Ltd Republic of South Africa	Health Specialist/ Report Writer
2014	Submission of revised Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Programme for the Trichardtsfontein Project	Glencore Operations South Africa (Pty) Ltd, Republic of South Africa	Project Administrator/ Report Co-author
2014	Amendment to the Nooitgedacht Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Programme: Inclusion of Seams 2 and 4	Glencore Operations South Africa (Pty) Ltd, Republic of South Africa	Project Administrator/ Report Co-author
2014	Community Impact Assessment for the proposed Kamiesberg heavy mineral sands mine Project	Zirco Roode Heuwel (Pty) Ltd Republic of South Africa	Health Specialist/ Report Writer
2014	Community Impact Assessment for the proposed Tenge Iron Ore Project	Capitol Resources Limitada –subsidiary of Baobab Resources Plc, Mozambique	Health Specialist/ Report Writer
2015	Integrated Water Use Licence Application and Integrated Waste Water Management Plan for the proposed Klipspruit Extension: Weltevreden	BHP Billiton Energy Coal South Africa Limited, Republic of South Africa	Project assistant for the WULA and IWWMP
2015	Integrated Water Use Licence Application for the proposed Middelburg – Mhluzi Powerline Project	Eskom SOC Holdings Limited Republic of South Africa	Project Manager/ Report Writer for the WULA

Duration	Assignment name/ brief description of main deliverables/outputs	Name of client and country of assignment	Role on the assignment
2015	Community Health Impact Assessment for the proposed open-pit magnetite mine and concentrator plant	Pamish Investments No. 39 (Pty) Ltd Republic of South Africa	Health Specialist/ Report Writer
2015	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the Proposed Nachu Graphite Project	Magnis Resources T/A Uranex Tanzania Ltd, Ruangwa District, Lindi Region Tanzania, East Africa	Health Impact Assessment Report Reviewer
2015	Integrated Water Use Licence Application and Integrated Waste Water Management Plan for the Lanxess Chrome Mine	Lanxess Mining (Pty) Ltd Republic of South Africa	Report Writer for the WULA and IWWMP
2015	De Groote Boom Mining Permit Application: Prescribed Environmental Management Programme	De Groote Boom Minerals (Pty) Ltd Republic of South Africa	Project Administrator and Report Writer
2015	Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Programme Report for the Proposed Realignment of the P141-1 Provincial Road, Tweefontein Mine Complex, Mpumalanga Province	Glencore Operations South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Report Compiler
2015	Water Use Licence Application for the Proposed Realignment of the P141-1 Provincial Road, Tweefontein Mine Complex, Mpumalanga Province	Glencore Operations South Africa (Pty) Ltd, Republic of South Africa	Report Writer for the WULA and IWWMP
2015	Community Impact Assessment for the GK Ancuabe Graphite Mine	Graphit Kropfmühl Ancuabe Graphite Mine SA, Cabo Delgado Province Mozambique	Project Manager/ Health Specialist/ Report Writer
2015	Water Use Licence Application for the Proposed Roodekop Wetland Offset and Compensation Strategy Project	Universal Coal Development IV (Pty) Ltd Republic of South Africa	Report Writer for the WULA and IWWMP

Duration	Assignment name/ brief description of main deliverables/outputs	Name of client and country of assignment	Role on the assignment
2015	Water Use Licence Application for the proposed Lambda Substation near Volksrust, Mpumalanga and Associated 2 x 400kV & 2 x 765kV Loop in Transmission Line Project	Eskom SOC Holdings Limited Republic of South Africa	Project Manager
2016	Klipspruit Extension: Motivation for The Drilling Of Exploration Holes Within A Wetland	South32 Sa Coal Holdings (Pty) Ltd	Project Administrator/ Report Writer
2016	Namane Generation Independent Power Producer and Transmission Line Project, near Lephalale, Limpopo	Namane Generation (Pty) Ltd	Health Specialist
2016	Risk Assessment and Associated General Authorisation for the Proposed KPSX Northern Bypass, in Mpumalanga	South32 SA Coal Holdings (Pty) Limited	Project Manager and Report Writer
2016	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the Massawa and Sofia Gold Project, Senegal	Randgold Resources Limited	Health Specialist
2016	Proposed Reclamation of the Grootvlei Tailings Storage Facilities Cluster, near Springs, Gauteng	Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd Republic of South Africa	Health Specialist
2017	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the Proposed Ntem Iron Ore Project, in Cameroon: Health Impact Assessment Report	Caminex SA, Cameroon	Health Specialist
2017	Water Use Licence for the Proposed Pit H and Associated Infrastructure at KPSX: Weltevreden and KPSX: South Operations, in Mpumalanga	South32 SA Coal Holdings (Pty) Limited, Republic of South Africa	Project Manager and Report Writer
2017	Risk Assessment and Associated General Authorisation for the Proposed Substation and 132kV Power Lines in Ogies, Mpumalanga	Eskom Holdings SOC Limited, Republic of South Africa	Project Manager and Report Writer
2017	Wetlands Risk Assessment and Associated General Authorisation for the Proposed Geotechnical Drilling Project at Khutala Colliery, in Mpumalanga	South32 SA Coal Holdings (Pty) Limited, Republic of South Africa	Project Manager and Report Writer
2017	Community Health Impact Assessment for the Proposed Phase 2 KwaMathukuza Housing Development in KwaMathukuza, Newcastle, KwaZulu-Natal	Phumaf Consulting Engineers, Republic of South Africa	Project Manager and Report Writer

Duration	Assignment name/ brief description of main deliverables/outputs	Name of client and country of assignment	Role on the assignment
2017	Odour Survey/ Assessment for the Proposed Phase 2 KwaMathukuza Housing Development in KwaMathukuza, Newcastle, KwaZulu-Natal	Phumaf Consulting Engineers, Republic of South Africa	Project Manager and Report Writer
2017	Health Impact Assessment for the Mining Right Application for Iron Ore for Muhlava Mining on the Farms Berlyn 670 LT and Keulen 669 LT in Tzaneen, Limpopo Province	Titanium Mining (Pty) Ltd, Republic of South Africa	Project Manager and Report Writer
2017	Emakhazeni Coal Mining Project in the Eastern Basin Coalfield, Mpumalanga Province	Umsimbithi Mining (Pty) Ltd, Republic of South Africa	Health Specialist
2017	Odour Impact Survey for the Proposed Phase 2 KwaMathukuza Housing Development in KwaMathukuza, Newcastle, KwaZulu-Natal	Phumaf Consulting Engineers, Republic of South Africa	Project Manager and Report Writer
2018	Renewal of an Existing Integrated Water Use License for Vlakfontein Mine: Central Block, Ogies in Mpumalanga Province	African Exploration Mining and Finance Corporation SOC Limited (AEMFC)	Project Manager and Report Writer
2018	2017 IWWMP Update and Amendment for Eskom Lethabo Power Station in Free State	Eskom Holdings SOC Limited	Project Manager and Report Writer
2018	East Block External Integrated Water Use License Audit at Vlakfontein Mine, Ogies in Mpumalanga Province	African Exploration Mining and Finance Corporation SOC Limited (AEMFC)	Project Manager and Report Writer
2018	Waste Management License Application for NN Metals proposed listed activities of the scrap metal recycling operation located at 300 Mundt Street on Waltloo township ERF 110 in Pretoria within the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	NN Metals (Pty) Ltd, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa	Project Manager and Report Writer
2018	Community Health Impact Assessment for The Development of the Proposed Leslie 1 Coal Mining Project, near Leandra, Mpumalanga Province	Anglo Operations (Pty) Ltd and Leslie Coal Mine (Pty) Ltd	Health Specialist

Duration	Assignment name/ brief description of main deliverables/outputs	Name of client and country of assignment	Role on the assignment
2018	The Development of the Proposed Transformer Manufacturing, Repairing and Testing Facility at Portion 189 of the Farm Zandfontein 317JR, Kirkney Industrial Township, Pretoria West: Health Impact Assessment	Contipower (Pty) Ltd	Health Specialist
2018	Elandsfontein Colliery: Oosbank Coal Siding Draft Environmental Management Programme	Anker Coal, Elandsfontein Colliery (Pty) Ltd	Project Manager and Report Writer
2018	Elandsfontein Colliery (Pty) Ltd: Elandsfontein Mine Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan Annual Update: 2018	Anker Coal, Elandsfontein Colliery (Pty) Ltd	Project Manager and Report Writer
2018	Rehabilitation, Decommissioning and Mine Closure Plan for the Proposed Woestalleen Holdings (Pty) Ltd Coal Mine in Middelburg, Mpumalanga Province	Woestalleen Holdings (Pty) Ltd	Project Manager and Report Writer
2019	Elandsfontein Colliery: Performance Assessment Audit Report on MP 63 MR Environmental Management Programme	Anker Coal, Elandsfontein Colliery (Pty) Ltd	Project Manager and Report Writer
2019	Community Health Impact Assessment The Development of the Proposed Matai Mining Project in Mankwe District, North West Province	Matai Mining (Pty) Ltd	Project Manager and Report Writer
2019	Health Impact Assessment Report The Development of the Proposed Panfontein Mining Project in the Magisterial District of Vereeniging, Gauteng Province	Richtrau 253 (Pty) Ltd	Project Manager and Report Writer
2019	Socio-economic Impact Assessment Report The Development of the Proposed Panfontein Mining Project in the Magisterial District of Vereeniging, Gauteng Province	Richtrau 253 (Pty) Ltd	Project Manager and Report Writer

Duration	Assignment name/ brief description of main deliverables/outputs	Name of client and country of assignment	Role on the assignment
2019	Elandsfontein Colliery (Pty) Ltd: Elandsfontein Mine Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan and RSIP Annual Update: 2019	Anker Coal, Elandsfontein Colliery (Pty) Ltd	Project Manager and Report Writer
2019	Vlakfontein Colliery Financial Provision Assessment: 2019	African Exploration Mining and Finance Corporation (SOC) Ltd (AEMFC)	Project Manager and Report Reviewer
2019	Inyanda Coal Mine Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan Update: 2019	Inyanda Mining Holdings (Pty) Ltd	Report Writer
2019	Inyanda Coal Mine Rehabilitation Strategy and Implementation Plan	Inyanda Mining Holdings (Pty) Ltd	Report Writer
2019	Health Risk Assessment for The Proposed Residential Development on Various Portions of The Farm Rooikoppies 297-JQ	Seaton Thomson and Associates Cc	Specialist and Report Writer
2019	Application for Environmental Authorisation and A Change of Land Use for the Proposed Musina-Makhado Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in the Limpopo Province Health Impact Assessment Report	Limpopo Economic Development Agency (LEDA)	Specialist and Report Writer
2019	Integrated Environmental Authorisation Process for the Proposed Weltevreden Mining Right Application, Socio-economic Impact Assessment Report	Saldomate (Pty) Ltd	Specialist and Report Writer
2019	Integrated Environmental Authorisation Process for the Proposed Wildebeestfontein Mining Right Application, Socio-economic Impact Assessment Report and Social and Labour Plan	Opsirex (Pty) Ltd	Specialist and Report Writer

Duration	Assignment name/ brief description of main deliverables/outputs	Name of client and country of assignment	Role on the assignment
2020	Proposed Aggregate and Gravel Mining in Bizana, Eastern Cape: Social and Labour Plan	Ilitye Industrial (Pty) Ltd	Specialist and Report Writer
2020	Integrated Water Use Licence Application and IWWMP: Inyanda Coal Mine Rehabilitation Strategy and Implementation Plan	Inyanda Mining Holdings (Pty) Ltd	Report Writer
2020	Integrated Water Use Licence Application and IWWMP: The Development of the Proposed Panfontein Mining Project in the Magisterial District of Vereeniging, Gauteng Province	Richtrau 253 (Pty) Ltd	Project Manager and Report Writer
2020	Integrated Environmental Authorisation Process for the Proposed Van Oudshoornstroom Mining Right Application: Socio-economic Impact Assessment Report	Estate Late Philippus Christoffel Johannes De Jager	Specialist and Report Writer
2020	Integrated Water Use Licence Application and IWWMP: The Proposed Jabula Coal Mine in Newcastle, KwaZulu Natal	Jabula Mines (Pty) Ltd	Project Manager and Report Writer
2020	Nkomati Mine Closure Project: Community and Occupational Health Assessment	Nkomati Joint Venture – a partnership between African Rainbow Minerals Limited and Norilsk Nickel Africa (Pty) Limited (Nkomati Mine	Specialist and Report Writer
2020	Social Impact Assessment Report for the Development of the Proposed Zelpy Kafferskraal Mining Right Application	Zelpy Gold Mine (Pty) Ltd	Specialist and Report Writer
2020	Health Impact Assessment Report for the Development of the Proposed Zelpy Kafferskraal Mining Right Application	Zelpy Gold Mine (Pty) Ltd	Specialist and Report Writer

Professional Affiliations:

- International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa (IAIASA)
- Public Health Association of South Africa (PHASA)
- National Association for Clean Air (NACA)

Appendix C - Environmental Management Programme

Aspects	Activities	Size and Scale of Disturbance	Potential Impact	Phase	Significance if not Mitigated	Mitigation Measures	Mitigation Type	Significance if Mitigated	Compliance with Standards
Soil Resources	Water management pipelines exceeding 1000 m in length with an internal diameter of more than 0.36m and a peak throughput of 120 litres per second Pollution control dam (PCD) will be constructed Diesel storage on site up to 100 cubic metres Development of internal transport roads wider than 8m in width Widening of internal transport roads	2000m² 2000m² 100m² 1.6ha 1.6ha	◆ Alteration of topography due to stockpiling of material, debris, waste material on site and establishment of lay-down areas	Construction	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Long-term (-3) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Medium (-7)**	◆ Existing construction lay-down area must be utilized. ◆ All site disturbances must be limited to the areas where equipment will be installed. ◆ All stockpiles must be restricted to designated areas. ◆ Spill kits must be available on site to clean up spills and leaks. ◆ All diesel-operated equipment must be provided with drip trays and should be maintained in good working order. ◆ Used oil and grease from equipment must be disposed of at a hazardous waste site. ◆ Topsoil replacement should be done systematically, slopes should be kept low to prevent run-off and erosion. ◆ Avoid compaction of the topsoil.	Preventative & Corrective	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Long-term (-3) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1) **Significance: Medium (-6)**	Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983)
			◆ Contamination of soils due to spillage, leakage, incorrect handling of chemicals, oils, paints, fuel etc.	Construction Operational Decommissioning					
			◆ Exposed soil susceptible to erosion	Construction					
			◆ Impact of land capability	Decommissioning					
Water Resources	Water management pipelines exceeding 1000 m in length with an internal diameter of more than 0.36m and a peak throughput of 120 litres per second	2000m²	Contamination of ground water due to spillage, leakage, incorrect storage and handling of chemicals; oils; lubricants, cement, fuels and other hazardous materials.	Construction Operational Decommissioning	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Medium-term (-2) **Intensity:** Moderate (-2) **Probability:** Possible (-2)	◆ All hazardous substances must be stored on an impervious surface in a designated bunded area, able to contain 110% of the total volume of materials stored at any given time. ◆ The integrity of the impervious surface and bunded area must be	Preventative & Corrective	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Medium-term (-2) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1)	National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998)

Aspects	Activities	Size and Scale of Disturbance	Potential Impact	Phase	Significance if not Mitigated	Mitigation Measures	Mitigation Type	Significance if Mitigated	Compliance with Standards
	Pollution control dam (PCD) will be constructed Diesel storage on site up to 100 cubic metres Development of internal transport roads wider than 8m in width Widening of internal transport roads	2000m² 100m² 1.6ha 1.6ha			**Significance: Medium (-7)**	inspected regularly and any maintenance work conducted must be recorded in a maintenance report. ◆ All diesel-operated equipment must be provided with drip trays and should be maintained in good working order. ◆ Spill kits must be available on site to clean up spills and leaks. ◆ Employees should record and report any spillages to the responsible person. ◆ Employees and contractors must be trained on the correct handling of spillages and precautionary measures that need to be implemented to minimise potential spillages. ◆ An Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan must be developed and implemented should an incident occur. ◆ Access to storage areas on site must be restricted to authorised employees only. ◆ Washing of containers, equipment must be conducted at designated washing areas. ◆ Train employees and contractors on the correct handling of spillages and precautionary measures		**Significance: Low (-5)**	

Aspects	Activities	Size and Scale of Disturbance	Potential Impact	Phase	Significance if not Mitigated	Mitigation Measures	Mitigation Type	Significance if Mitigated	Compliance with Standards
						that need to be implemented to minimise potential spillages. ◆ Bund or contain all dirty and waste containment areas, reuse or recycle where possible. ◆ Annual inspections of PCDs ◆ GNR 704 compliance ◆ Water quality monitoring of the River upstream and downstream of the Project site.			
			◆ Restoration of water quality and quantity.	Decommissioning	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Medium-term (-2) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Low (-6)**	◆ The rehabilitated site will have a positive impact on water resources. ◆ Disturbed areas should be vegetated and contoured to allow for good drainage. ◆ Regular inspection and monitoring of water quality should be implemented for a period of at least 3 years posit operations to determine if any negative residual impacts have occurred.	Corrective	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Short-term (-1) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1) **Significance: Low (-4)**	
Flora & Fauna	Water management pipelines exceeding 1000 m in length with an internal diameter of more than 0.36m and a peak throughput of 120 litres per second	2000m^2 2000m^2	Loss of natural vegetation and faunal habitat as a result of vegetation clearing	Construction	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Medium-term (-2) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Low (-6)**	◆ Existing construction lay-down area must be utilized. ◆ All site disturbances must be limited to the areas where equipment will be installed. ◆ All stockpiles must be restricted to designated areas. ◆ Minimise noise to limit its impact on sensitive fauna.	Preventative & Corrective	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Short-term (-1) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1) **Significance: Low (-4)**	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act. 10 of 2004)

Aspects	Activities	Size and Scale of Disturbance	Potential Impact	Phase	Significance if not Mitigated	Mitigation Measures	Mitigation Type	Significance if Mitigated	Compliance with Standards
	Pollution control dam (PCD) will be constructed Diesel storage on site up to 100 cubic metres Development of internal transport roads wider than 8m in width Widening of internal transport roads	100m² 1.6ha 1.6ha	Impacts of operational activities on fauna.	Operational	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Long-term (-3) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Medium (-7)**	◆ Operational areas to be demarcated and workers to stay within these areas. ◆ Create awareness of the importance of fauna and ecosystem functioning. ◆ Workers to stay within demarcated operational areas. ◆ Reinstate vegetation cover through rehabilitation in disturbed areas. ◆ Care must be taken no to destroy rehabilitated areas. ◆ All alien plant species should be removed before they become established and bear seed or flowers.	Preventative	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Long-term (-3) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1) **Significance: Medium (-6)**	
			◆ Destruction of vegetation.	Decommissioning	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Medium-term (-2) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Low (-6)**		Preventative	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Short-term (-1) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1) **Significance: Low (-4)**	
			◆ Establishment and increase in alien vegetation.						
Air quality	Development of internal transport roads wider than 8m in width Widening of internal transport roads	1.6ha 1.6ha	The following activities have been identified as possible sources of fugitive dust during construction operations at the site: ◆ Debris handling. ◆ Emissions from construction machinery and equipment.	Construction	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Medium-term (-2) **Intensity:** Moderate (-2) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Medium (-7)**	◆ Dust must be suppressed on the site, by, for example, the regular application of water. Water used for this purpose must be used in quantities that will not result in the generation of run-off. ◆ All site workers during construction will need to wear the appropriate PPE to avoid excessive exposure to dust particles. ◆ Equipment used by the contractor must be maintained in good working order to prevent emission of fumes.	Preventative Preventative	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Short-term (-1) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1) **Significance: Low (-4)**	National ambient air quality standards (GNR 1210 of 2009)
			The following activities have been identified as sources of fugitive dust during operations at the site: ◆ Emissions from handling of coal material. ◆ Traffic on gravel roads	Operational	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Long-term (-3) **Intensity:** Moderate (-2) **Probability:** Possible (-2)			**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Long-term (-3) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1)	

Aspects	Activities	Size and Scale of Disturbance	Potential Impact	Phase	Significance if not Mitigated	Mitigation Measures	Mitigation Type	Significance if Mitigated	Compliance with Standards
					Significance: Medium (-8)			**Significance: Medium (-6)**	
			The following activities have been identified as possible sources of fugitive dust during construction operations at the site: ◆ Debris handling. ◆ Emissions from rehabilitation machinery and equipment.	Decommissioning	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Medium-term (-2) **Intensity:** Moderate (-2) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Medium (-7)**			**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Short-term (-1) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1) **Significance: Low (-4)**	
Noise	Water management pipelines exceeding 1000 m in length with an internal diameter of more than 0.36m and a peak throughput of 120 litres per second Pollution control dam (PCD) will be constructed Diesel storage on site up to 100 cubic metres Development of internal transport roads wider than 8m in width Widening of internal transport roads	2000m² 2000m² 100m² 1.6ha 1.6ha	During the construction phase there might be an increase in noise pollution. The following possible sources of noise could potentially generate noise pollution during construction: ◆ Construction equipment/Operational equipment/Decommissioning equipment	Construction Operational Decommissioning	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Long-term (-3) **Intensity:** Moderate (-2) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Medium (-8)**	◆ Maintain silencer units in vehicles and equipment in good working order. ◆ Construction staff working in areas where the 8-hour ambient noise levels exceed 85 dBA must have the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).	Preventative	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Long-term (-3) **Intensity:** Low (-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1) **Significance: Medium (-6)**	Noise control regulations in terms of section 25 of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (act no. 73 of 1989)
Waste	Water management pipelines exceeding 1000 m in length with an internal	2000m²	Waste generation during the respective phase will have a negative impact on the environment, if not controlled	Construction Operational	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Long-term (-3) **Intensity:**	◆ The Contractor/operator must familiarise themselves with the definitions of waste and the	Preventative	**Extent:** Site (-1) **Duration:** Long-term (-3) **Intensity:** Low	National Environmental Management: Waste Act

Aspects	Activities	Size and Scale of Disturbance	Potential Impact	Phase	Significance if not Mitigated	Mitigation Measures	Mitigation Type	Significance if Mitigated	Compliance with Standards
	diameter of more than 0.36m and a peak throughput of 120 litres per second Pollution control dam (PCD) will be constructed Diesel storage on site up to 100 cubic metres Development of internal transport roads wider than 8m in width Widening of internal transport roads	2000m² 100m² 1.6ha 1.6ha	adequately. Waste on site includes domestic waste, spent grinding material, mixed	Decommissioning	Moderate (-2) **Probability:** Possible (-2) **Significance: Medium (-8)**	handling, storage, transport and disposal of waste as prescribed in the applicable environmental legislation. ◆ General waste disposal bins should be made available for employees to use throughout the construction phase. ◆ General waste will be disposed of at an approved waste disposal facility. ◆ Evidence of correct disposal must be kept. ◆ Building rubble must be disposed of at an appropriate licensed site. ◆ Hazardous materials will be generated if there are spillages during construction and maintenance periods. This waste should be cleaned up using absorbent material provided in spill kits on site. ◆ Absorbent materials used to clean up spillages should be disposed of in a separate hazardous waste bin. ◆ The storage area for hazardous material must be concreted, bunded, covered, labelled and well ventilated. ◆ Provide employees with appropriate PPE for handling hazardous materials.		(-1) **Probability:** Improbable (-1) **Significance: Medium (-6)**	(Act 59 of 2008)

Aspects	Activities	Size and Scale of Disturbance	Potential Impact	Phase	Significance if not Mitigated	Mitigation Measures	Mitigation Type	Significance if Mitigated	Compliance with Standards
						◆ All hazardous waste will be disposed of in a registered hazardous waste disposal facility.			
Employment	N/A	N/A	Very limited opportunities exist for manual labour for unskilled tasks. In this case, the appointed contractor would be required to make use of local workers.	Construction Decommissioning	**Extent:** Local (+2) **Duration:** Short-term (+1) **Intensity:** Low (+1) **Probability:** Possible (+2) **Significance: Low (+6)**	◆ All labour (skilled and unskilled) and contractors should be sourced locally where possible. ◆ Recruitment at the construction site will not be allowed.	Preventative	**Extent:** Local (+2) **Duration:** Short-term (+1) **Intensity:** Low (+1) **Probability:** Possible (+2) **Significance: Low (+6**	Social and Labour Plan
			Extremely limited opportunities exist for manual labour for unskilled tasks using local workers where feasible.	Operational	**Extent:** Local (+2) **Duration:** Long-term (+3) **Intensity:** Low (+1) **Probability:** Possible (+2) **Significance: Medium (+8)**			**Extent:** Local (+2) **Duration:** Long-term (+3) **Intensity:** Low (+1) **Probability:** Possible (+2) **Significance: Medium (+8)**	

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21 Rorke Street | Dundee | 3000
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mdumela@9zeroseven.com

Attention	Vumile Ribeiro – Kwadiwa Africa (Pty) Ltd
RE:	Electrisurv Kroomdraai Biodiversity
Date	16 April 2020
From	Ndumiso Dlamini – 9ZeroSeven Environmental

Good day Vumile,

This memo provides findings of a site assessment alongside a desktop assessment for the proposed beneficiation plant on Portion 2 of the farm Kroomdraai in the Emalahleni area (Figure 1). The study area falls within the Eastern Highveld Grassland vegetation unit as presented in Figure 2.

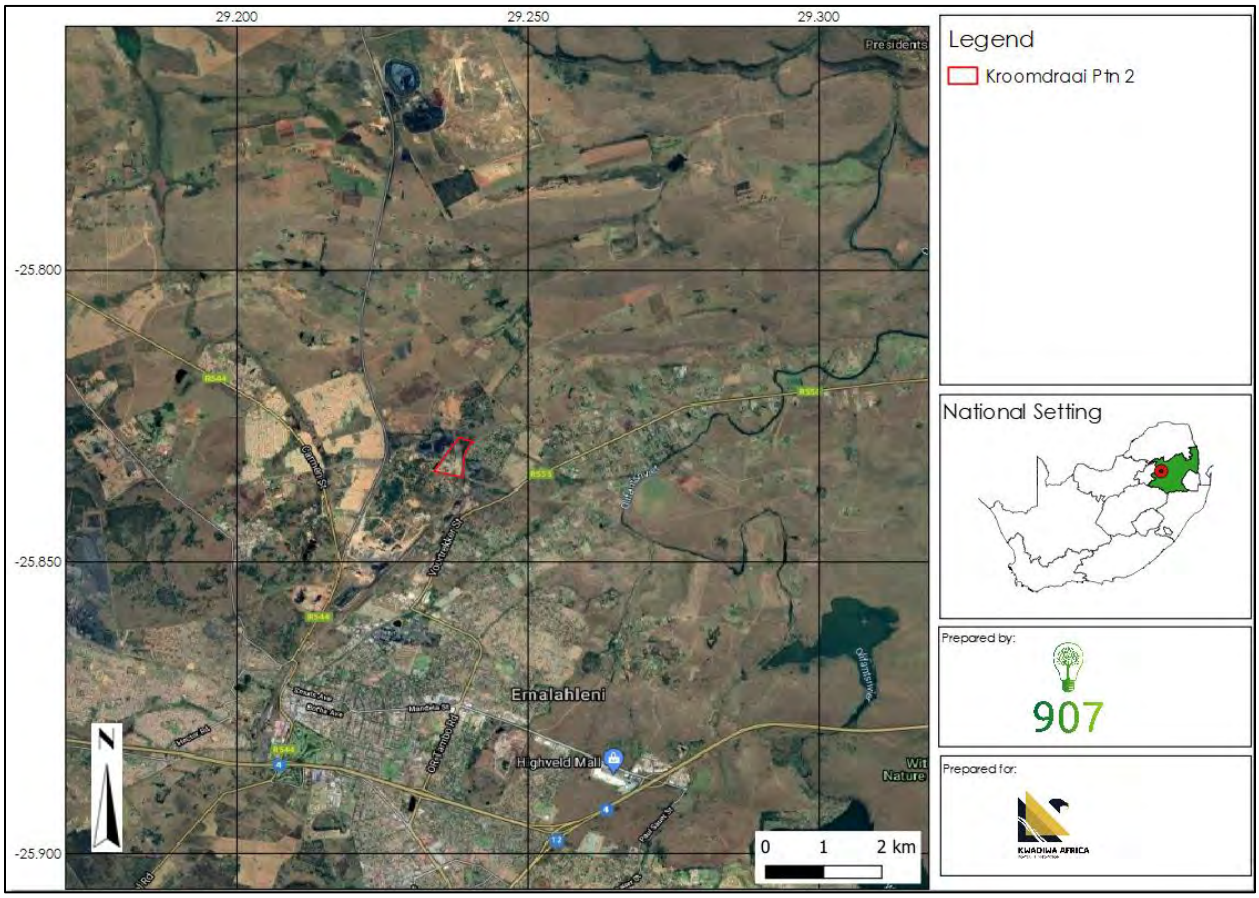

Figure 1: Locality Setting of the study area

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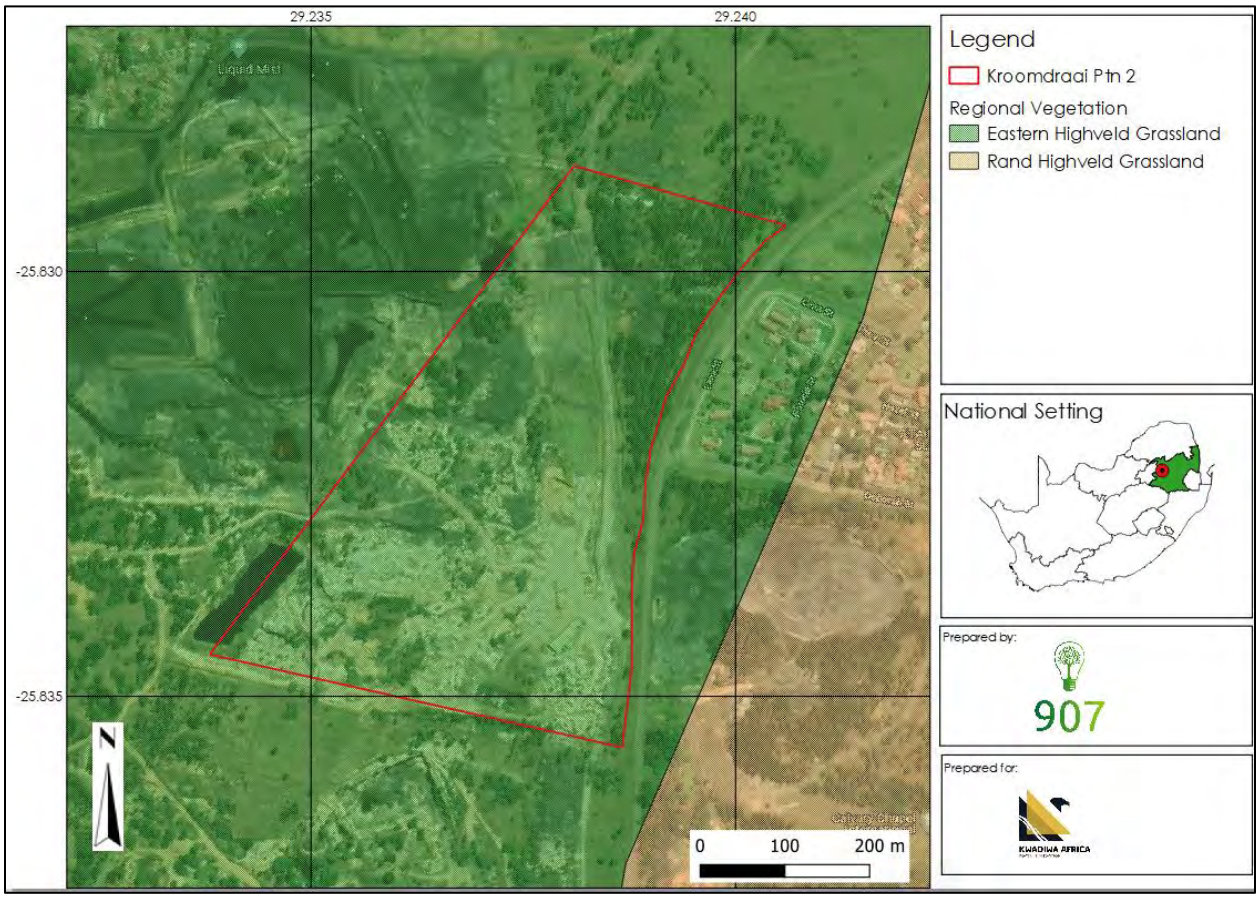

Figure 2: The regional vegetation associated with the study

The study area was determined to be severely modified from the natural state. Images presented in Figure 3 present the current state of the study area. The area has been modified by existing activities and the biodiversity of the areas is low. The Google Earth imagery as presented in Figure 4 indicates the level of modification that has occurred within the study area.

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Figure 3: Current state of the study area

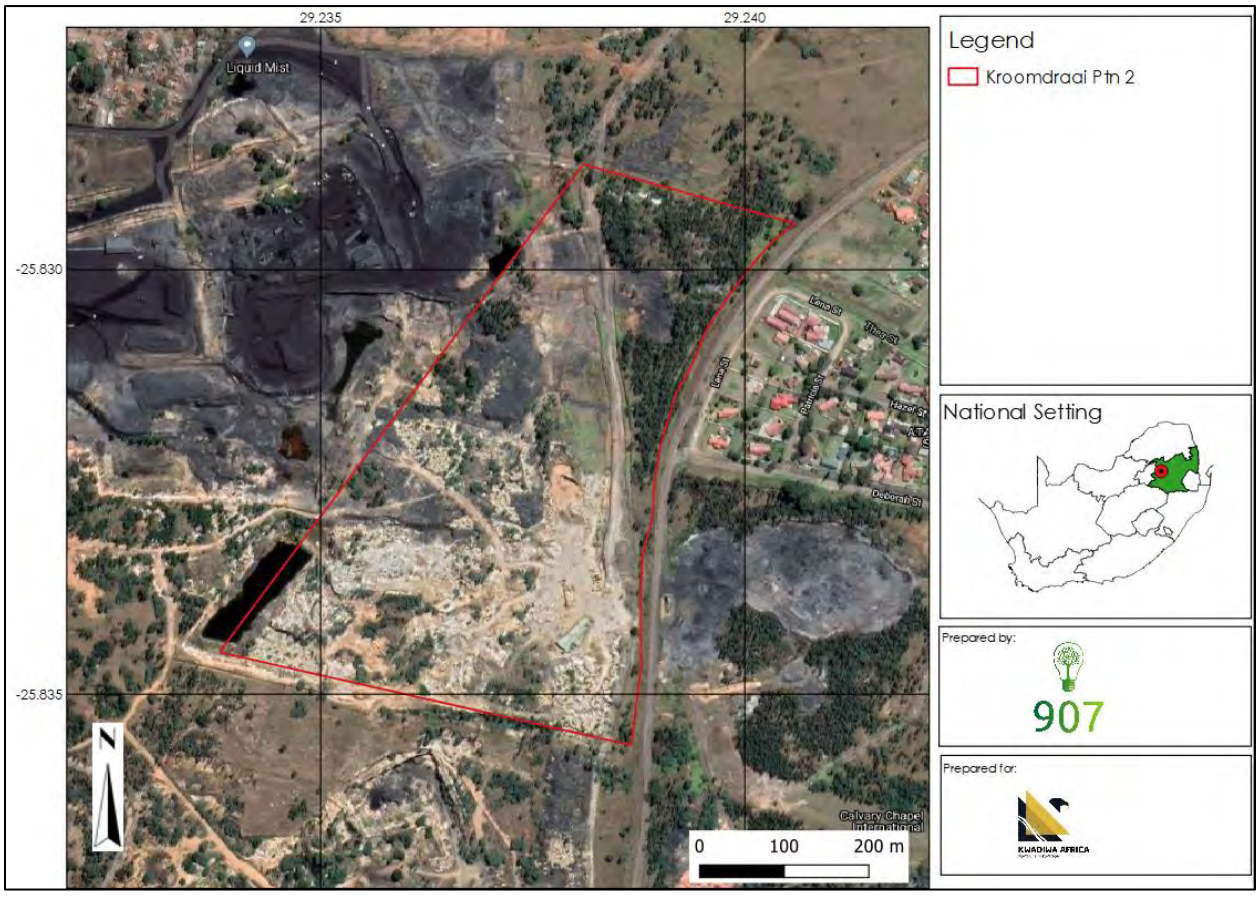

Figure 4: The modified area within the study area

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A full biodiversity study and report was not deemed necessary based on the results of the desktop assessment and field investigation. The study area is severely modified with little to no vegetative cover through most of the area and the establishment of stands of alien invasive plant species in the north-eastern part of the area.

It is the opinion of the specialist that the proposed project will not have any negative impacts to the project area in terms of biodiversity as the study has been and is currently severely modified.

I trust that you will find all in order.

Best regards,

Ndumiso Dlamini

9ZeroSeven Environmental
21 Rorke Street | Dundee | 3000
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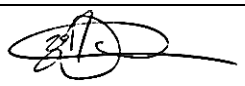
Declaration

I Ndumiso Ian Dlamini, as duly authorized representative of 9ZeroSeven Environmental, hereby confirm my independence and declare that I:

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 71 and is punishable in terms of Section 24F of the Act.

Signature of the specialist:	
Designation:	Ecologist (Pr. Sci. Nat.)
Qualifications:	BSc Life and Environmental Sciences (UJ) BSc Hons Botany (UJ)
Experience (years):	Six (6)
Date:	16 April 2020

Appendix D – Public Participation Process Report

KWADIWA AFRICA
POWER IN INNOVATION

REPORT

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED ELECTRISURV CC BENEFICIATION PLANT

Reference: 1/3/1/16/1N-236

Electrisurv Surveying CC

September 2020

Project Number: K217002

Tel: (+27) 76 108 0872 Fax: 086 605 1810 Email: info@kwadiwaafrica.co.za

PROJECT NAME

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION FOR THE PROPOSED ELECTRISURV CC BENEFICIATION PLANT

DOCUMENT NO: K217002-01-

PROJECT NAME

Public Participation Process Report

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Task 3/B – Consultation with I&APs Phase: Public Participation Meeting

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Task 4/B – Identification and Recording of Issues: Summary of Issues Raised by I&AP's

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1 INTRODUCTION

The national South African Regulatory Framework requires a Public Participation Process (PPP) to be undertaken as part of an Environmental Authorisation application. A PPP involves notifying stakeholders of the proposed Project and providing Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with enough information to enable effective engagement.

The PPP Report has been compiled in support of the Basic Assessment and the Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) for the Electrisurv Surveying CC (Electrisurv) beneficiation plant. PPP is about building and maintaining constructive relationships over time. It is an ongoing process with stakeholders that extends throughout the life of the project and encompasses a range of activities and approaches.

The public participation for the proposed project is currently underway and is being undertaken in line with the statutory requirements for public participation. The following legislation is considered for the public participation process:

- International good-practice guidelines for public participation and the Core Values of the International Association for Public Participation;
- Department of Environmental Affairs (2017), Public Participation guideline in terms of NEMA EIA Regulations,
- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996);
- The Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 107 of 1998);
- The National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998).

1.1 Objectives of the Public Participation Process

The PPP objectives are to:

- Comply with the legal requirements;
- Inform and consult stakeholders regarding the proposed project;
- Provide stakeholders with accurate project information;
- Provide stakeholders the opportunity to participate in the process and provide comment;
- Verify that stakeholder comments have been recorded.

2 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The PPP activities for the proposed project is informed by an iterative approach that ensures that all stakeholders are adequately consulted throughout the environmental regulatory process. The overall approach to the PPP is outlined in

Table 2-1 below.

Table 2-1: Approach to the PPP

Activity	Details
Stakeholder identification	Identify individuals/organisations that might be affected by the proposed project or those who might have an interest in the project.
Distribution of project announcement materials.	Distribute/Publish project announcement materials i.e. Background Information Document (BID), newspaper advertisements and site notices, notification letters. Obtain initial comments and record in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR)
Availability of the Draft Basic Assessment Report (BAR), the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) and the Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP) for public review and comment	The Draft BAR/ EMPr will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days. The IWWMP will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 60 days. Obtain comments from stakeholders and provide adequate responses to stakeholders' comments/concerns. All comments received will be recorded in the CRR. The Draft BAR and EMPr will be made available at publicly accessible locations such as the eMalahleni Public Library and Kwadiwa Africa's website. Commenting authorities will be sent a copy of the reports for their review and comments.
Submission of the Final BAR and EMPr to the relevant Competent Authority.	The BAR and EMPr will be updated accordingly with stakeholder comments. The updated report will be submitted to the Competent Authority for evaluation and decision making.
Authority review and response	Once the competent authority has come to a decision regarding the authorisation of the project, all registered stakeholders will be notified of the

	decision made and the appeal process will be explained.

2.1 Identification of stakeholders

Stakeholders who might be affected by the proposed project or who might have an interest in the project were identified by means of Windeed searches, telephonic consultations, network referrals, land claims query and those that requested to be registered to participate in the proposed project. It is also important to understand how each stakeholder may be affected or perceives they may be affected so that engagement can be tailored to inform them and address their views and concerns in an appropriate manner. Details of individual stakeholders are compiled in a stakeholder register which will be updated throughout the regulatory process.

Stakeholders identified who are affected by or interested in the Proposed Project are grouped into the following broad categories:

- All sectors of Government: National, Provincial, District and Local Authorities;
- Relevant Organs of State;
- Directly or indirectly affected landowners;
- Directly or indirectly affected land occupiers;
- Surrounding communities;
- Agriculture and Water Associations;
- Environmental Forums;
- Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs): Environmental organisations, community-based organisations;
- Land claimants - a query was sent to the Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development on 11 September 2020 to enquire if there are registered land claims on the affected project property. Feedback from the Department has not yet been received.

2.2 Distribution of project announcement materials

The project team compiled project information materials such as BIDS, newspaper advertisements and site notices. The section below, provides details of the project information materials that were distributed and published.

- BID: The BID was developed and distributed to stakeholders on the database on 14 September 2020. The BID provided stakeholders with the following details: Project description, the regulatory process to be undertaken; availability of the Draft BAR and EMPr as well as IWWMP, how stakeholders can become involved in the propose project and contact details of the project team. The BIDs were sent by email and hand delivered to stakeholders. The BID is also available on Kwadiwa Africa's website. A comments and registration form was appended to BID to ensure

that stakeholders provide their contact details and comments/issues of concern Please refer to Task 2/A for a copy of the BID.

- Newspaper advertisement: A newspaper advertisement (Task 2/D) was placed in the Witbank News on 18 September 2020. The newspaper provided stakeholders contained project information, applicable listed activities, details about the availability of the Draft BAR and EMPr and how stakeholders can register to become involved and participate in the proposed project.
- Site notices: A total of 4 copies of site notices were placed within the project area on 20 September 2020. The site notices provided the same details as the newspaper advertisement. A project locality map was included on the site notice, please refer to Task 2/C for a copy of the site notice report and site notice placement map.
- Notification letter: A notification letter (Task 2/A) notifying stakeholders about the availability of the Draft BAR was sent to stakeholders on 18 September 2020.

2.3 Site Notices

Site notices were placed around the proposed mining site in accordance with Regulation 41(2)(a), (3) and (4) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Published under Government Notice R982 in Government Gazette 38282 of 4 December 2014 (as amended). All stakeholders on the initial database received a letter/email inviting them to register as I&AP's

2.4 Availability of the Draft Basic Assessment Report (BAR), the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) and IWWMP for public review and comment

To satisfy the requirements of Regulations 40 through 44 of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), this notification letter serves to inform you as a potential I&AP of the proposed Project, the associated Environmental Authorisation process and the availability of the Draft BAR/ EMPr and IWWMP for public review.

The Draft Basic Assessment Report and the EMPr will be made available for public review and comment from **21 September 2020** to **22 October 2020 (30 days public review period)** and the IWULA / IWWMP will be available for public review and comment from **21 September 2020** to **23 November 2020 (60 days public review period)** at the following locations:

Location	Contact person
Kwadiwa Africa website: https://kwadiwaafrica.co.za/public-documents/	Mrs Vumile Ribeiro 082 767 2786
Placement of the Reports at the Witbank Public Library at 28 Hofmeyer St, Witbank, EMalahleni	

The Project team will ensure to put measures in place to obtain comments from stakeholders and provide adequate responses to stakeholders' comments/concerns. All relevant Commenting Authorities will be sent a copy of the reports for their review and comments. All comments received will be recorded in the CRR.

2.5 Submission of the Final BAR and EMPr to the relevant Competent Authority

The BAR and EMPr will be updated accordingly with stakeholder comments. The updated report will be submitted to the Competent Authority for evaluation and decision making. To ensure transparency, the updated/final BAR and EMPr submitted to the Competent Authority will be made available on Kwadiwa Africa's website.

2.6 Online Meetings

Instead of a public meeting, online group meetings will be scheduled upon request, and recorded for reporting purposes. This is in adherence to the COVID regulations.

2.7 Authority Review and Response

Once the competent authority has come to a decision regarding the authorisation of the project, all registered stakeholders will be notified of the decision made and the appeal process to be followed.

3 CONCLUSION

The PPP has been undertaken to ensure meaningful and adequate stakeholder engagement. A variety of communication methods, tools and channels of engagement will be used during the stakeholder engagement process.

TASK 1/A - I&AP'S IDENTIFICATION PHASE: REGISTER FOR I&AP'S

Table 3-1: Stakeholder Database

I&AP Sector	Farm/Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position
Directly Affected landowner	Directly Affected landowner	Mr	Francois	Du Preez	Landowner
District Muncipality	Nkangala District Muncipality		M.M	Skosana	Municipal Manager
District Muncipality	Nkangala District Muncipality		Lerato	Gambu	Environmental Department
District Muncipality	Nkangala District Muncipality		Vusi	Mahlangu	Environmental Department
Local Municipality	eMalhahleni Local Municipality		H.S	Mayisela	Municipal Manager
Local Municipality	eMalhahleni Local Municipality		Felicity	Maseko	Executive Director: Environmental & Waste
National Government	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)	Ms	Portia	Khumalo	ROC - Environmental
National Government	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)	Ms	Mashudu	Mukwevho	Dir: Land Use & Soil Management
National Government	Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)	Mr	Obed	Baloyi	Environmental Impact Evaluation
National Government	Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)	Mr	Lucas	Mahlangu	Control Environmental Officer:Waste Licensing
National Government	Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)	Ms	Pumeza	Skepe	Deputy Director
National Government	National Department of Health	Ms	Belinda	Makhafola	

I&AP Sector	Farm/Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position
National Government	Department of Public Works (National)	Ms	Joyce	Nyoka (Acting)	Director
National Government	Department of Rural Development and land Reform (DRDLR)	Mr	Harry	Maphutha	Regional Land Claims Commissioner
National Government	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR)	Mr	Cindy	Benyane	Chief Director
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Bashan	Govender	Water Quality Manager National)
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Phillimon	Khwinana	Control Environmental Officer
National Government	Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development, environment	Mr	Gavin	Cowden	Directorate: Strategic Environmental Management
Provincial Government	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy	Ms	Martha	Seshweni	Environmental Officer
Provincial Government	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)	Mr	Love	Shabane	
Provincial Government	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)	Mr	Frans	Mashabela	Resource Auditor
Provincial Government	Mpumalanga Department of Health	Ms	Careen	Swart	Deputy Director: Environmental Health
Provincial Government	Mpumalanga Department of Health	Dr	Savera	Muhangi	Head of Department
Provincial Government	Department of Health	Mrs	Aneliswa	Cele	Chief Director:Environmental Health and Port Health
Provincial Government	Mpumalanga Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation	Mr	Masala	Mulaundzi	Acting Chief Director: Mpumalanga
Provincial Government	Mpumalanga Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation	Mr	Stanford	Macevele	Olifants Catchment Manager (Bronkhorstpruit)
Provincial Government	Mpumalanga Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation	Ms	Gloria	Moloto	

I&AP Sector	Farm/Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position
Provincial Government	Mpumalanga Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation	Mr	Christopher	Nemalili	Olifants Proto-CMA Water Quality Management
Provincial Government	Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development, and Tourism	Ms	Charity	Mthimunye	
Provincial Government	Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development, and Tourism	Ms	Dineo	Tswai	EDC Grd B
Provincial Government	Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency (MTPA)	Mr	JJ	Eksteen	Manager Scientific Services
Provincial Government	Mpumalanga Department Rural development and Land Reform	Mr	Sam	Nkosi	Chief Director: Land Restitution Support (Mpumalanga
Provincial Government	Mpumalanga Department Rural development and Land Reform	Mr	Bongani	Mabaso	Official
Provincial Government	Mpumalanga Department Rural development and Land Reform	Mr	Thomas	Sambo	Official
Provincial Government	Mpumalanga Department of Roads & Transport	Mr	Mathew	Mohlasedi	
Provincial Government	Mpumalanga Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport	Mr	KM	Mohlaseedi	Head of Department
Provincial Government	National Department of Agriculture - Nelspruit	Mr	Frans	Mashabela	
Provincial Government	Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and	Ms	SP	Xulu	Head of Department
Business & commerce	Transnet Freight Rail	Mr	Ndivhuwo	Netshilapala	
Business & Commerce	SANRAL	Mr	David	Thubane	
Parastatals	Randwater	Mr	Marinus	Aspeling	District Superintendent

TASK 1/B – LAND CLAIMS ENQUIRY

Date: 14 September 2020

Mpumalanga Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR)

Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner

Cnr Henshall and Brander Street,

3rd Floor Home Affairs

Nelspruit

1200

Attention: Mr Sam Nkosi

Email: Sam.Nkosi@drdlr.gov.za

Application for Environmental Authorisation and Water Use Licence Application for the Electrisurv CC beneficiation plant, eMalahleni Local Municipality, Mpumalanga Province

Electrisurv Surveying CC (Electrisurv) intends to establish a coal beneficiation plant in the eMalahleni Local Municipality. Run of Mine (RoM) will be received via road from different sources within South Africa and the treated to the necessary requirements. Raw material is treated to the necessary requirements to produce various products which are then sold to different local clients. The operation includes a washing, crushing and screening.

Kwadiwa Africa (Pty) Ltd (Kwadiwa Africa) has been appointed as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) by Electrisurv to undertake a Basic Assessment, and an Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA). The Basic Assessment will be conducted in terms of the EIA Regulations (as amended), promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998). In addition, approval is also required in terms of the National Water Act (NWA) (Act No. 36 if 1998) for water uses associated with the proposed project, an Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP) will be compiled in support of the IWULA.

Electrisurv will construct a coal beneficiation plant on Farm **Kromdraai 292 JS, Portion 2**. The proposed project area is located within **eMalahleni Town in Mpumalanga**, next to the eMalahleni railway station. The site is located north of the eMalahleni town centre, which falls within the eMalahleni local municipality of the Nkangala District municipality in the

Mpumalanga Province. The project footprint area will cover an extent of approximately 28.84 Hectares. Please refer to the attached locality map.

Kwadiwa Africa would like to enquire if there are any land claims lodged against the Farm **Kromdraai 292 JS, Portion 2.** Confirmation of whether there are land claims against the mentioned property will assist our project team to consult with the relevant claimants as required by the regulatory environmental legislation.

Should you have any comments/queries, please contact Kwadiwa Africa.

Contact person: Mrs Vumile Ribeiro

Tel: 082 767 2786

Fax: 086 605 1810

Email: info@kwadiwaafrica.co.za Cc vribeiro@kwadiwaafrica.co.za

Postal Address: 16 Birkholtz Avenue, Witbank Ext 16, eMalahleni, 1034, Mpumalanga

V. Ribeiro

Yours sincerely

Mrs Vumile Ribeiro

Environmental Consultant

COMMISSION ON RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: MPUMALANGA
18 Bell Street, Bell Tower building, Restitution House, Nelspruit | Private Bag X11330, Nelspruit, 1200
Tel: (013) 752 4054 | Fax. (013) 752 5410

Enq: VK Khoza
Date: 18/09/2020

KWADIWA AFRICA
E-mail: vribeiro@kwadiwaafrica.co.za
ATT: Vumile Ribeiro

Dear Sir / Madam

LAND RESTITUTION IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT NO. 22 OF 1994

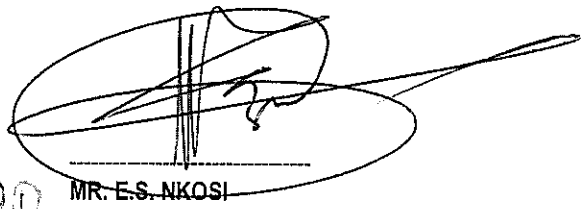
I refer to your enquiry, dated 15 August 2020
Please note that a claim for the restitution of land rights has been lodged against the following property:

Property Description	Comments	File number	Claim Status
Province: Mpumalanga **Magisterial District:** Ehlanzeni **Property:** Portion 2 of the Farm Kromdraai 292 JS	There is a Land Claim which was lodged against the mentioned property. **For more information regarding the Portions affected, kindly contact Takalalni Sirakalala on 013 655 1000**	**1156**	Gazetted

It is not within the powers of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights to grant or withhold permission for the development or alienation in respect of land being claimed until such a claim has been gazetted, unless such development would constitute an obstruction to the achievement of the aims and objectives of the Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 of 1994. In such instances application can be made in the Land Claims Court in terms of Section 6(3) of the Restitution Act; this can be done at any stage after the claim has been lodged - even before the publishing of such a claim in terms of Section 11 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 of 1994.

While the Regional Land Claims Commission: Mpumalanga
has taken reasonable care to ensure the accuracy of the above-mentioned information, the Commission cannot be held accountable if, through the process of further investigation, additional information is found that contradicts this communication.

Kind regard



PP

MR. E.S. NKOSI
CHIEF DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSION
DATE: 18/09/2020

29°12'0"E
29°15'0"E
25°48'0"S
25°51'0"S
N
Steve Tshwete MP313
Emalahleni MP312
Nkangala District Municipality DC31
Aandrus
Pine Ridge
Blesbokspruit River
Jackaroo
Jackaroopark
Klarinet
Valley Glen
Riverview AH
Olifants River
Die Heuwel
Coronation Village
Seekoeiwater AH
DORINGPOORT DAM
Tushanang
Emalahleni
Modelpark
Greenside
Eileen Ave
Oribi Rd
Louis Ave
Gordon Rd
Prins Berg Ave
Protea Ave
Sky St
Wattle Dr
Margharetha Ave
Christiaan de Wet St
Clarendon Ave
Mona St
Gerda St
Mandela St
Rhodes Ave
Luthuli St
W A Botha
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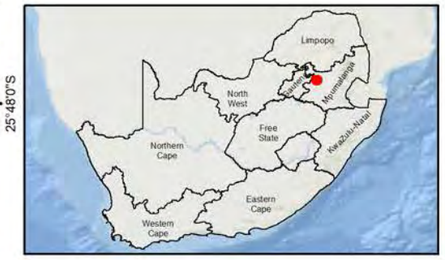


LEGEND

- Project Area Boundary
- District Municipalities
- Local Municipalities

Roads

- National Route
- Main road
- Secondary road
- Railway

Waterbodies

- Pan
- Marsh vlei
- Dams
- NFEPA Rivers

0 1 2
Kilometers

PROJECT
Proposed Electrisurv Coal Beneficiation Plant

TITLE
Locality

KWADWA AFRICA
Water Specialist: Obakeng Oliver Malete

LIME RE
GIS: Cornette van Staden

SCALE 1:35,000 | REV. 0
DATE 19/05/2020 | A3
REFERENCE: WGS84_LO29

29°14'10"E

29°14'20"E

25°50'0"S

N

LEGEND

- Project Area Boundary

Proposed Infrastructure Layout

- Discard Dump
- Offices and Workshop
- Ore Stockpile Area
- PCD
- Washing Plant
- Weigh Bridge
- Contours 1m
- Railway

0 60 120
Meters

PROJECT

Proposed Electrisurv Coal Beneficiation Plant

TITLE

Proposed Infrastructure Layout
Option 2

KWADIWA AFRICA
Water Specialist: Obakeng Oliver Makete

GIS: Cornette van Staden

SCALE 1:2,000	REV. 0
DATE 19/05/2020	A3
REFERENCE: WGS84_LO29	

TASK 2/A - ANNOUNCEMENT PHASE: BID AND NOTIFICATION LETTERS – BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENTS SENT

A Background Information Document (BID) was compiled and sent to interested and affected Parties (I&Aps) in accordance with Regulation 41(2)(b) and (3) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Published under Government Notice R982 in Government Gazette 38282 of 4 December 2014 (as amended).

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT
APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION AND WATER USE LICENCE APPLICATION FOR THE ELECTRISURV CC COAL BENEFICIATION PLANT
SEPTEMBER 2020

PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

The purpose of this Background Information Document is to provide stakeholders with the following information:

- Project description;
- The regulatory process;
- Availability of the Draft Basic Assessment Report/ Environmental Management Programme and Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan;
- How to become involved through the Public Participation Process.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

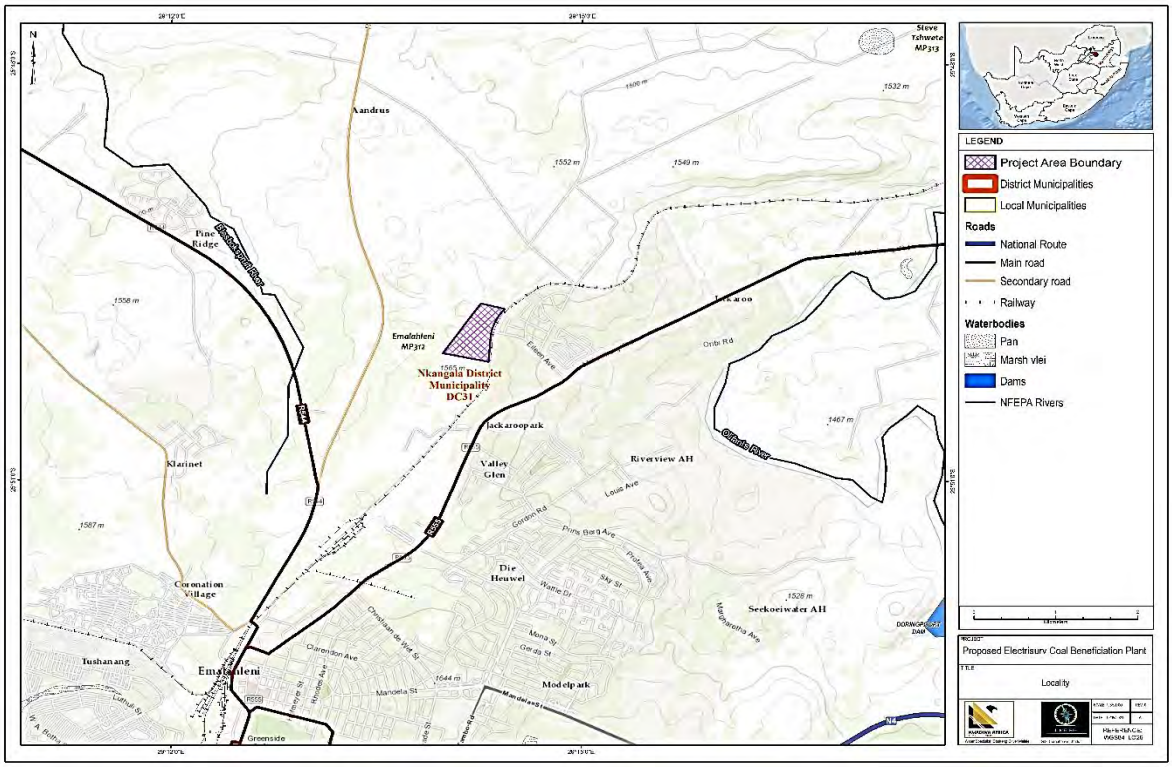
Electrisurv Surveying CC (Electrisurv) intends to establish a coal beneficiation plant in the eMalahleni Local Municipality. Run of Mine (RoM) will be received via road from different sources within South Africa and the treated to the necessary requirements. Raw material is treated to the necessary requirements to produce various products which are then sold to different local clients. The operation includes a washing, crushing and screening plant.

Kwadiwa Africa (Pty) Ltd (Kwadiwa Africa) has been appointed as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) by Electrisurv to undertake a Basic Assessment, and an Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA). The Basic Assessment will be conducted in terms of the EIA Regulations (as amended), promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998). In addition, approval is also required in terms of the National Water Act (NWA) (Act No. 36 of 1998) for water uses associated with the proposed Project, an Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP) will be compiled in support of the IWULA.

LOCALITY

Electrisurv will construct a coal beneficiation plant on Farm Kromdraai 292 JS, Portion 2. The proposed project area is located within eMalahleni Town in Mpumalanga, next to the eMalahleni railway station. The site is located north of the eMalahleni town centre, which falls

within the eMalahleni local municipality of the Nkangala District municipality in the Mpumalanga Province. The project footprint area will cover an extent of approximately 28.84 Hectares. Please refer to the locality map below (Figure 1).



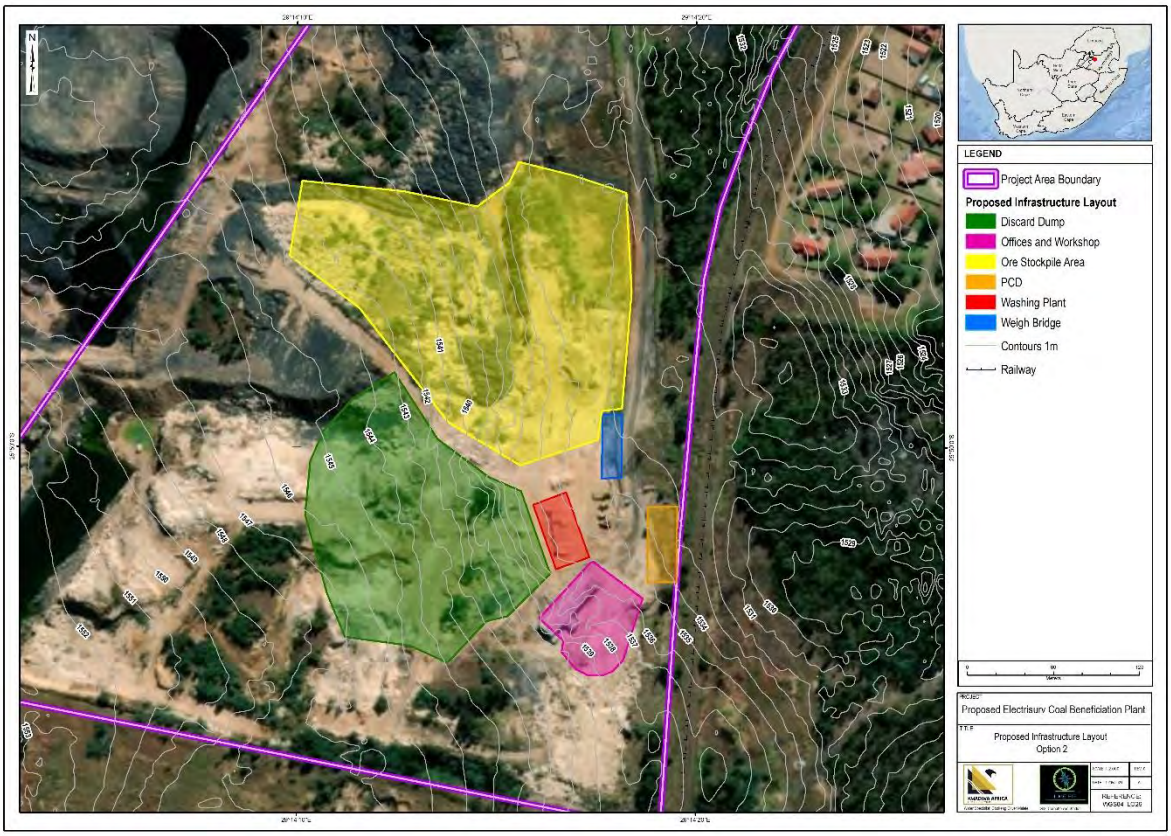
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Coal will be delivered by truck to the Electrisurv Wash Plant from different surrounding mines for further processing. Electrisurv seeks to operate a wash plant with a filter press where screening, crushing, and coal washing takes place.

The process involves the use of low-quality raw material (Run of Mine coal or ROM) is received via road and is transported to the jigging Plant. The ROM is loaded into the primary crusher with a front-end loader. The material is fed via a conveyor belt system through to a secondary crusher and then finally into the screening and jigging section and then finally dumped on to the various stockpiles where a front-end loader is used to load the final product onto the different trucks for distribution to the clients. The coal is processed and produces any grade coal. The waste from the beneficiation plan will be pumped into the settling (slurry) dams and left to dry.

PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE

- Washing plant;
- Screening plant;
- Pollution Control Dam;
- Weigh bridge; and
- Administration buildings.



LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

Electrisurv is required to obtain an Environmental Authorisation and a Water Use licence prior to constructing the coal beneficiation plant.

An Integrated Environmental Authorisation (EA) application will be submitted to the Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs (MDARDLEA) as the Competent Authority for the proposed project. The applicable applications to be assessed by the MDARDLEA are as follows:

- Application for an Environmental Authorisation for listed activities triggered in Listing Notice *GNR 983* in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2017, as promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA);

- In addition to the above-mentioned authorisation, an Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) will be undertaken in accordance with the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No.36 of 1998) (NWA). The Department of Human Settlements Water and Sanitation (DHSWS) will be the Competent Authority to assess the IWULA for the proposed project.

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

In terms of the above-mentioned listed activities, a Basic Assessment Report and the associated Environmental Management Programme will be undertaken in support of the Environmental Authorisation.

An EMPr, in the context of the EIA Regulations 2017 (as amended), is a tool that takes a project from a high-level consideration of issues down to detailed workable mitigation or management measures that can be implemented in a cohesive and controlled manner. The objectives of an EMPr are to minimise disturbance to the environment, present mitigation measures for identified impacts, maximise potential environmental benefit and assign responsibility for actions to ensure that the pre-determined aims are met. An EMPr will be drafted according to the findings in the BAR.

APPROACH TO THE BASIC ASSESSMENT STUDY

The Basic Assessment (BA) process will be conducted in 3 phases namely:

- Phase 1: Project inception;
- Phase 2: Basic Assessment and Environmental Management Programme (EMPr); and
- Phase 3: Authority review and response.

INTEGRATED WATER AND WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

From a legal perspective, the IWWMP fulfils the requirement of the Integrated Water Use Licence Application, provides a plan for implementation of the WUL commitments for the water uses related to the current operations at the mine. From a best management practice perspective, the IWWMP provides the mine with a consolidated approach for implementation of the Department of Water and Sanitation (DHSWS) Best Practice Guidelines (BPGs) and Electrisurv standards to achieve integrated mine water management while simultaneously protecting the surrounding water resource.

The IWWMP is, therefore, a living document that will be revised and updated throughout the life of the operations to accommodate additional information and improved technology to ensure that water and waste management is continually optimised and adapted to the

changing needs of the water management area thereby reducing the risks of the operation to the environment and humans.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The Public Participation Process will form part of the integrated Environmental Authorisation and IWULA process. The public participation process offers stakeholders the opportunity to be informed about the proposed project, to raise issues of concern, and to make suggestions for enhanced project benefits.

AVAILABILITY OF THE DRAFT BAR AND IWULA/IWWMP

The Draft Basic Assessment Report and the EMPr will be made available for public review and comment from **21 September 2020** to **22 October 2020 (30 days public review period)** and the IWULA / IWWMP will be available for public review and comment from **21 September 2020** to **23 November 2020 (60 days public review period)** at the following locations:

Location	Contact person
Kwadiwa Africa website: https://kwadiwaafrica.co.za/public-documents/	Mrs Vumile Ribeiro 082 767 2786
Placement of the Reports at the Witbank Public Library at 28 Hofmeyer St, Witbank, EMalahleni	

COMMENTS AND QUERIES:

Comments, questions, issues of concern or objections can be made in writing (by e-mail or post). For your convenience, a comment sheet is appended to this document. If you do not wish to submit comments and would like to be removed from the mailing list, please send us an email indicating this.

Should you have any comments/queries, please contact Kwadiwa Africa

Contact person: Mrs Vumile Ribeiro
Tel: 082 767 2786 Fax: 086 605 1810
Email: info@kwadiwaafrica.co.za Cc vribeiro@kwadiwaafrica.co.za
Postal Address: 16 Birkholtz Avenue, Witbank Ext 16, eMalahleni, 1034, Mpumalanga

In order to ensure that you are identified as an interested and/or affected party, please submit your name, contact information and interest in the Project to the contact person within 30 days of receipt of this document (i.e. 22 October 2020).

18 September 2020

NOTIFICATION LETTER

Application for Environmental Authorisation and Water Use Licence Application for the Electrisurv CC Beneficiation Plant

AVAILABILITY OF THE DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT AND INTEGRATED WATER USE LICENCE APPLICATION (IWULA)

Electrisurv Surveying CC (Electrisurv) intends to establish a coal beneficiation plant on Farm Kromdraai 292 JS Portion 2, in the eMalahleni Local Municipality. Run of Mine (RoM) will be received via road from different sources within South Africa and the treated to the necessary requirements. Raw material is treated to the necessary requirements to produce various products which are then sold to different local clients. The proposed operation includes a washing, crushing and screening plant.

Kwadiwa Africa (Pty) Ltd (Kwadiwa Africa) has been appointed as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) by Electrisurv to undertake a Basic Assessment, and an Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA). The Basic Assessment will be conducted in terms of the EIA Regulations (as amended), promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998). In addition, approval is also required in terms of the National Water Act (NWA) (Act No. 36 of 1998) for water uses associated with the proposed Project, an Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP) will be compiled in support of the IWULA.

AVAILABILITY OF THE DRAFT BAR AND IWULA/IWWMP

The Draft Basic Assessment Report and the EMPr will be made available for public review and comment from **21 September 2020** to **22 October 2020 (30 days public review period)** and the IWULA / IWWMP will be available for public review and comment from **21 September 2020** to **23 November 2020 (60 days public review period)** at the following locations:

Location	Contact person
Kwadiwa Africa website: https://kwadiwaafrica.co.za/public-documents/	Mrs Vumile Ribeiro 082 767 2786
Placement of the Reports at the Witbank Public Library at 28 Hofmeyer St, Witbank, EMalahleni	

COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT BAR AND IWWMP AND QUERIES:

Your comments/inputs regarding the proposed project are valuable. For your convenience, a comment sheet is appended to this document. If you do not wish to submit comments and would like to be removed from the mailing list, please send us an email indicating this.

Should you have any comments/queries, please contact Kwadiwa Africa

Contact person: Mrs Vumile Ribeiro
Tel: 082 767 2786
Fax: 086 605 1810
Email: info@kwadiwaafrica.co.za Cc vribeiro@kwadiwaafrica.co.za
Postal Address: 16 Birkholtz Avenue, Witbank Ext 16, eMalahleni, 1034, Mpumalanga

In order to ensure that you are identified as an interested and/or affected party, please submit your name, contact information and interest in the Project to the contact person within 30 days of receipt of this document (i.e. 22 October 2020).

TASK 2/B – PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS PLAN

ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION (BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS AND EMPR) AND WATER USE LICENCE APPLICATION FOR THE ELECTRISURV CC BENEFICIATION PLANT
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS PLAN

1 INTRODUCTION

Electrisurv Surveying CC (Electrisurv) intends to establish a coal beneficiation plant in the eMalahleni Local Municipality. Run of Mine (RoM) will be received via road from different sources within South Africa and the treated to the necessary requirements. Raw material is treated to the necessary requirements to produce various products which are then sold to different local clients. The proposed operation includes a washing, crushing and screening.

Kwadiwa Africa has been appointed by Electrisurv to undertake a Basic Assessment, and an Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP). The Basic Assessment will be conducted in terms of the EIA Regulations (as amended), promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998). In addition, approval is also required in terms of the National Water Act (NWA) (Act No. 36 if 1998) for water uses associated with the proposed project, an IWWMP will be compiled in support of the IWULA.

Electrisurv will construct a coal beneficiation plant on Farm Kromdraai 292 JS, Portion 2. The proposed project area is located within eMalahleni Town in Mpumalanga, next to the eMalahleni railway station. The site is located north of the eMalahleni town centre, which falls within the eMalahleni local municipality of the Nkangala District municipality in the Mpumalanga Province. The project footprint area will cover an extent of approximately 28.84 Hectares.

The Public Participation Process (PPP) Plan has been compiled in support of the Basic Assessment and the Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) for the Electrisurv Beneficiation Plant.

2 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

On 5 June 2020 the Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (the Minister) published Directions in terms of Regulation 4(10) of the Regulations issued by the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (Minister of COGTA) in terms of section 27(2) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002) as published on 29 April 2020 in Government Notice No. R. 480 (the Directions).

The purpose of these Directions is to curtail the threat posed by the COVID -19 pandemic and to alleviate, contain and minimise the effects of the national state of disaster, and in particular to provide directions to ensure fair licensing processes and public participation processes.

In accordance with Annexure 3 of the Directions, the applicant through services provided by an Independent Environmental Assessment, is required to prepare a written public participation plan, containing proposals on how the identification of and consultation with all potential I&APs will be ensured in accordance with regulation 41(2)(a) to (d) of the EIA Regulations or proposed alternative reasonable methods as provided for in regulation 41(2)(e) of the EIA Regulations. The PP plan must be submitted to the competent authority and obtain agreement from the relevant competent authority.

3 PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

The primary objective of this document is to ensure that consistent, comprehensive, coordinated and culturally appropriate public participation process approach is taken in relation to the mandatory restrictions and social distancing measures associated with COVID-19.

This PP plan serves to:

- Outline the approach to be adopted for the public participation process and demonstrate how this will be integrated into the environmental regulatory process, the Basic Assessment process;
- Identify stakeholders and take their needs into consideration in the implementation of the public participation process;
- Demonstrate mechanisms through which these stakeholders will be included in the process;
- Serves to document the engagement process.

4 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

4.1 Approach

The PPP activities for the proposed project is informed by an iterative approach that ensures that all stakeholders are adequately consulted throughout the environmental regulatory process. The overall approach to the PPP is outlined in **Error! Reference source not found.** below.

Table 1: Approach to the PPP

Activity	Details
Stakeholder identification	Identify individuals/organisations that might be affected by the proposed project or those who might have an interest in the project.
Distribution of project announcement materials.	Distribute/Publish project announcement materials i.e. Background Information Document (BID), newspaper advertisements and site notices, notification letters. Obtain initial comments and record in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR)
Availability of the Draft Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) for public review and comment	The Draft BAR and EMPr will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days. Obtain comments from stakeholders and provide adequate responses to stakeholders' comments/concerns. All comments received will be recorded in the CRR. The Draft BAR and EMPr will be made available for public review and comment. Commenting authorities will be sent a copy of the reports for their review and comments.
Submission of the Final BAR and EMPr to the relevant Competent Authority.	The BAR and EMPr will be updated accordingly with stakeholder comments. The updated report will be submitted to the Competent Authority for evaluation and decision making.

Authority review and response	Once the competent authority has come to a decision regarding the authorisation of the project, all registered stakeholders will be notified of the decision made and the appeal process will be explained.

To ensure that meaningful stakeholder engagement is conducted, a range of stakeholder engagement methods have been considered, please refer to Table 2. The following aspects have been taken into consideration as part of the Public Participation plan for the proposed project:

- **Literacy and Language**: Project information will be communicated in such a way that stakeholders clearly understand the project, potential impacts, mitigation measures and how they can become involved in the project. Local languages will be observed. Literacy levels will be taken into consideration when engaging with stakeholders;

- **Connectivity**: limited mobile phone usage and internet connectivity can make electronic communication more challenging in some contexts. Stakeholders with no access to internet will be provided with cd copies of the reports and simplified summary of the overall project will be printed and distributed;

- **Government restrictions on social distancing and gatherings**: Covid-19-related restrictions on public assembly have an influence on the number of people allowed to convene a meeting, as such, only online engagement platforms such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams and Skype will be used for stakeholder meetings;

- **Vulnerable people**: vulnerable project stakeholders may be harder to reach using non-traditional engagement methods such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams and Skype. Accordingly, attention will be paid to ensuring that an engagement strategy deploys approaches that specifically target these groups. Engagement with vulnerable groups will comprise of telephone discussions, engagement with community leaders or elected community representatives to disseminate project information and encourage involvement of vulnerable groups;

- **Anonymity and risks of reprisal**: It is noted that the transparency of online engagement platforms can increase the risk of reprisals, as such, a wide range of

engagement channels will be made available for stakeholders to raise to questions, concerns or complaints and have these addressed appropriately, securely and/or anonymously.

Table 2: Proposed methods of engagement with stakeholders

Proposed method	Description	Engagement content
Background Information Document	A Background Information Document will be compiled and distributed in the following manner: ♦ By email; ♦ Hand delivered through the assistance of community leaders; ♦ Mailed, this will be done upon request.	♦ Overall project description; ♦ Project locality; ♦ Applicable listed activities; ♦ The BAR and Public Participation Processes to be followed; ♦ Availability of the BAR/EMPr for public review and comment; ♦ How stakeholders can register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) ♦ How stakeholders can access the report and available engagement opportunities; ♦ Contact details of the EAP
Publish newspaper advertisement	A newspaper advertisement will be published in a local newspaper and translated to one local language	♦ Overall project description; ♦ Project locality; ♦ Applicable listed activities; ♦ Availability of the BAR/EMPr for public review and comment;

Proposed method	Description	Engagement content
		♦ How stakeholders can register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) ♦ How stakeholders can access the report and available engagement opportunities ♦ Contact details of the EAP
Posters/Site notices	Site notices will be placed in public places near the project site, Municipal offices, local clinic etc	♦ Overall project description; ♦ Project locality; ♦ Applicable listed activities; ♦ Availability of the BAR/EMPr for public review and comment; ♦ How stakeholders can register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) ♦ How stakeholders can access the report and available engagement opportunities ♦ Contact details of the EAP
Text based messaging	Text based messaging will be used mostly to communicate with stakeholders which do not have access to emails or internet connection. This method will used	♦ Brief project information; ♦ Invitation to register as an I&AP and preferred method of engagement;

Proposed method	Description	Engagement content
	also to notify stakeholders about project progress/update and milestones.	♦ Project progress.
Email campaigns	On-going emails will be sent to stakeholders to notify them about the project progress/milestones.	♦ Overall project description; ♦ Project locality; ♦ Applicable listed activities; ♦ Availability of the BAR/EMPr for public review and comment; ♦ How stakeholders can register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) ♦ How stakeholders can access the report and available engagement opportunities ♦ Contact details of the EAP ♦ Time frames
Engagement through community representatives	This method will be used as a vehicle to share project information with the broader community, vulnerable groups, stakeholders with no access to internet connection.	♦ Overall project description; ♦ Project locality; ♦ Applicable listed activities; ♦ Availability of the BAR/EMPr for public review and comment;

Proposed method	Description	Engagement content
		♦ How stakeholders can register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) ♦ How stakeholders can access the report and available engagement opportunities ♦ Contact details of the EAP ♦ Time frames
Online engagements	Zoom, Skype, Microsoft teams etc. Kwadiwa Africa website	Structured presentations about the overall project description, potential impacts, mitigation measures, available engagement methods.

COMMENTS AND QUERIES:

Should you have any comments/queries, please contact Kwadiwa Africa

Contact person: Mrs Vumile Ribeiro

Tel: 082 767 2786

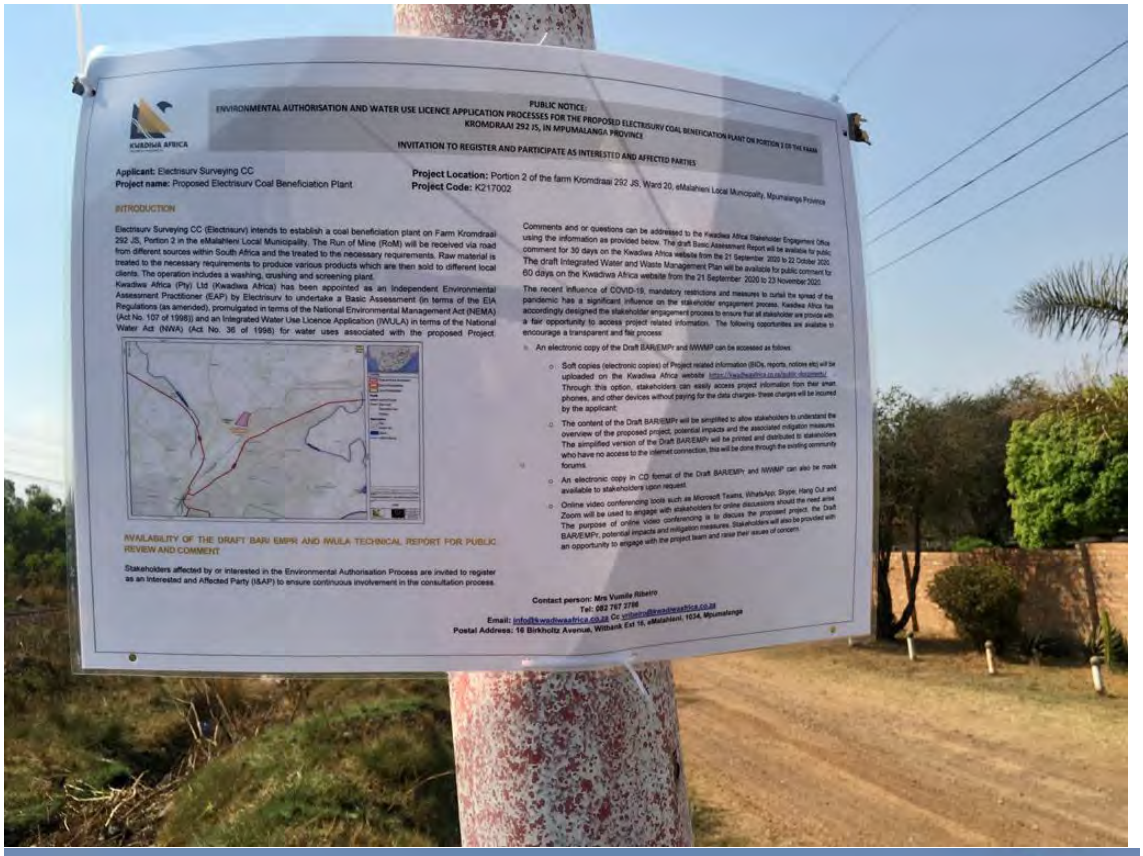
Fax: 086 605 1810

Email: vribeiro@kwadiwaafrica.co.za

Postal Address: 16 Birkholtz Avenue, Witbank Ext 16, eMalahleni, 1034, Mpumalanga

TASK 2/C - ANNOUNCEMENT PHASE: SITE NOTICES

Site notices were placed around the proposed mining site in accordance with Regulation 41(2)(a), (3) and (4) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Published under Government Notice R982 in Government Gazette 38282 of 4 December 2014 (as amended). All stakeholders on the initial database received a letter/email inviting them to register as I&AP's.


PUBLIC NOTICE:
ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION AND WATER USE LICENCE APPLICATION PROCESSES FOR THE PROPOSED ELECTRISURV COAL BENEFICIATION PLANT ON PORTION 2 OF THE FARM KROMDRAAI 292 JS, IN MPUMALANGA PROVINCE
INVITATION TO REGISTER AND PARTICIPATE AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES
Applicant: Electrisurv Surveying CC
Project name: Proposed Electrisurv Coal Beneficiation Plant
Project Location: Portion 2 of the farm Kromdraai 292 JS, Ward 20, eMalaheni Local Municipality, Mpumalanga Province
Project Code: K217002
INTRODUCTION
AVAILABILITY OF THE DRAFT BAR/ EMPR AND WULA TECHNICAL REPORT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT
Contact person: Mrs Vumile Ribeiro
Tel: 082 767 3786
Email: info@kwadiwaafrica.co.za
Postal Address: 16 Birkholtz Avenue, Witbank Ext 16, eMalahleni, 1034, Mpumalanga


Masemanzi
Mining

PUBLIC NOTICE:
ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION AND WATER USE LICENCE APPLICATION PROCESSES FOR THE PROPOSED ELECTRISURV COAL BENEFICIATION PLANT ON PORTION 2 OF THE FARM KROMDRAAI 292 JS, IN MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

INVITATION TO REGISTER AND PARTICIPATE AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

Applicant: Electrisurv Surveying CC
Project name: Proposed Electrisurv Coal Beneficiation Plant

Project Location: Portion 2 of the farm Kromdraai 292 JS, Ward 20, eMalahleni Local Municipality, Mpumalanga Province
Project Code: K217002

INTRODUCTION

Electrisurv Surveying CC (Electrisurv) intends to establish a coal beneficiation plant on Farm Kromdraai 292 JS, Portion 2 in the eMalahleni Local Municipality. The Run of Mine (RoM) will be received via road from different sources within South Africa and the treated to the necessary requirements. Raw material is treated to the necessary requirements to produce various products which are then sold to different local clients. The operation includes a washing, crushing and screening plant.

Kwadwa Africa (Pty) Ltd (Kwadwa Africa) has been appointed as an independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) by Electrisurv to undertake a Basic Assessment (in terms of the EIA Regulations (as amended), promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998)) and an Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) in terms of the National Water Act (NWA) (Act No. 36 of 1998) for water uses associated with the proposed Project.

Comments and or questions can be addressed to the Kwadwa Africa Stakeholder Engagement Office using the information as provided below: The draft Basic Assessment Report will be available for public comment for 30 days on the Kwadwa Africa website from the 21 September 2020 to 22 October 2020. The draft Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan will be available for public comment for 60 days on the Kwadwa Africa website from the 21 September 2020 to 23 November 2020.

The recent influence of COVID-19, mandatory restrictions and measures to curtail the spread of this pandemic has a significant influence on the stakeholder engagement process. Kwadwa Africa has accordingly designed the stakeholder engagement process to ensure that all stakeholder are provide with a fair opportunity to access project related information. The following opportunities are available to encourage a transparent and fair process:

- An electronic copy of the Draft BAR/EMPr and IWWMP can be accessed as follows:
  - Soft copies (electronic copies) of Project related information (BIDs, reports, notices etc) will be uploaded on the Kwadwa Africa website https://kwadwaafrica.co.za/public-documents/. Through this option, stakeholders can easily access project information from their smart phones, and other devices without paying for the data charges- these charges will be incurred by the applicant;
  - The content of the Draft BAR/EMPr will be simplified to allow stakeholders to understand the overview of the proposed project, potential impacts and the associated mitigation measures. The simplified version of the Draft BAR/EMPr will be printed and distributed to stakeholders who have no access to the internet connection, this will be done through the existing community forums.
  - An electronic copy in CD format of the Draft BAR/EMPr and IWWMP can also be made available to stakeholders upon request.
  - Online video conferencing tools such as Microsoft Teams, WhatsApp, Skype, Hang Out and Zoom will be used to engage with stakeholders for online discussions should the need arise. The purpose of online video conferencing is to discuss the proposed project, the Draft BAR/EMPr, potential impacts and mitigation measures. Stakeholders will also be provided with an opportunity to engage with the project team and raise their issues of concern.

PUBLIC NOTICE:

ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION AND WATER USE LICENCE APPLICATION PROCESSES FOR THE PROPOSED ELECTRISURV COAL BENEFICIATION PLANT ON PORTION 2 OF THE FARM KROMDRAAI 292 JS, IN MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

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Project Location: Portion 2 of the farm Kromdraai 292 JS, Ward 20, eMalahleni Local Municipality, Mpumalanga Province
Project Code: K217002

INTRODUCTION

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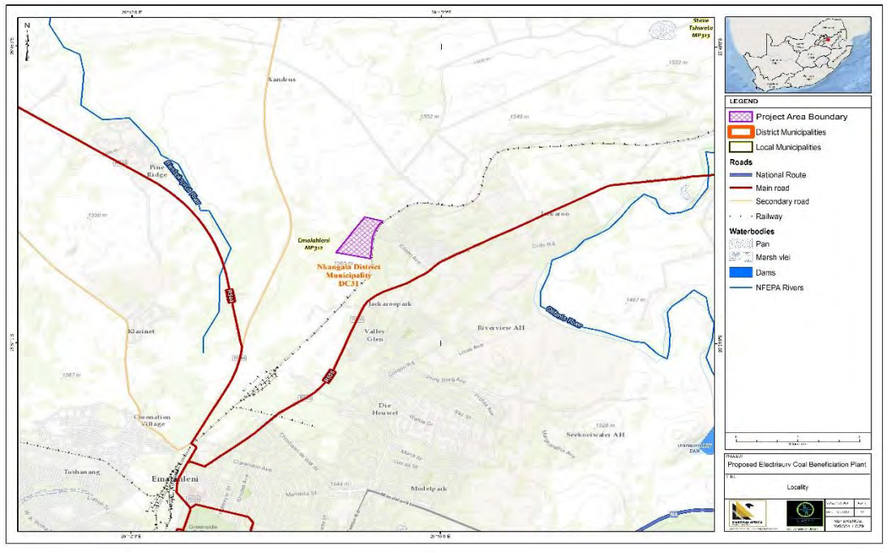

AVAILABILITY OF THE DRAFT BAR/ EMPR AND IWULA TECHNICAL REPORT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT

Stakeholders affected by or interested in the Environmental Authorisation Process are invited to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) to ensure continuous involvement in the consultation process.

Comments and or questions can be addressed to the Kwadiwa Africa Stakeholder Engagement Office using the information as provided below. The draft Basic Assessment Report will be available for public comment for 30 days on the Kwadiwa Africa website from the 21 September 2020 to 22 October 2020. The draft Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan will be available for public comment for 60 days on the Kwadiwa Africa website from the 21 September 2020 to 23 November 2020.

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  - The content of the Draft BAR/EMPr will be simplified to allow stakeholders to understand the overview of the proposed project, potential impacts and the associated mitigation measures. The simplified version of the Draft BAR/EMPr will be printed and distributed to stakeholders who have no access to the internet connection, this will be done through the existing community forums.
  - An electronic copy in CD format of the Draft BAR/EMPr and IWWMP can also be made available to stakeholders upon request.
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Tel: 082 767 2786
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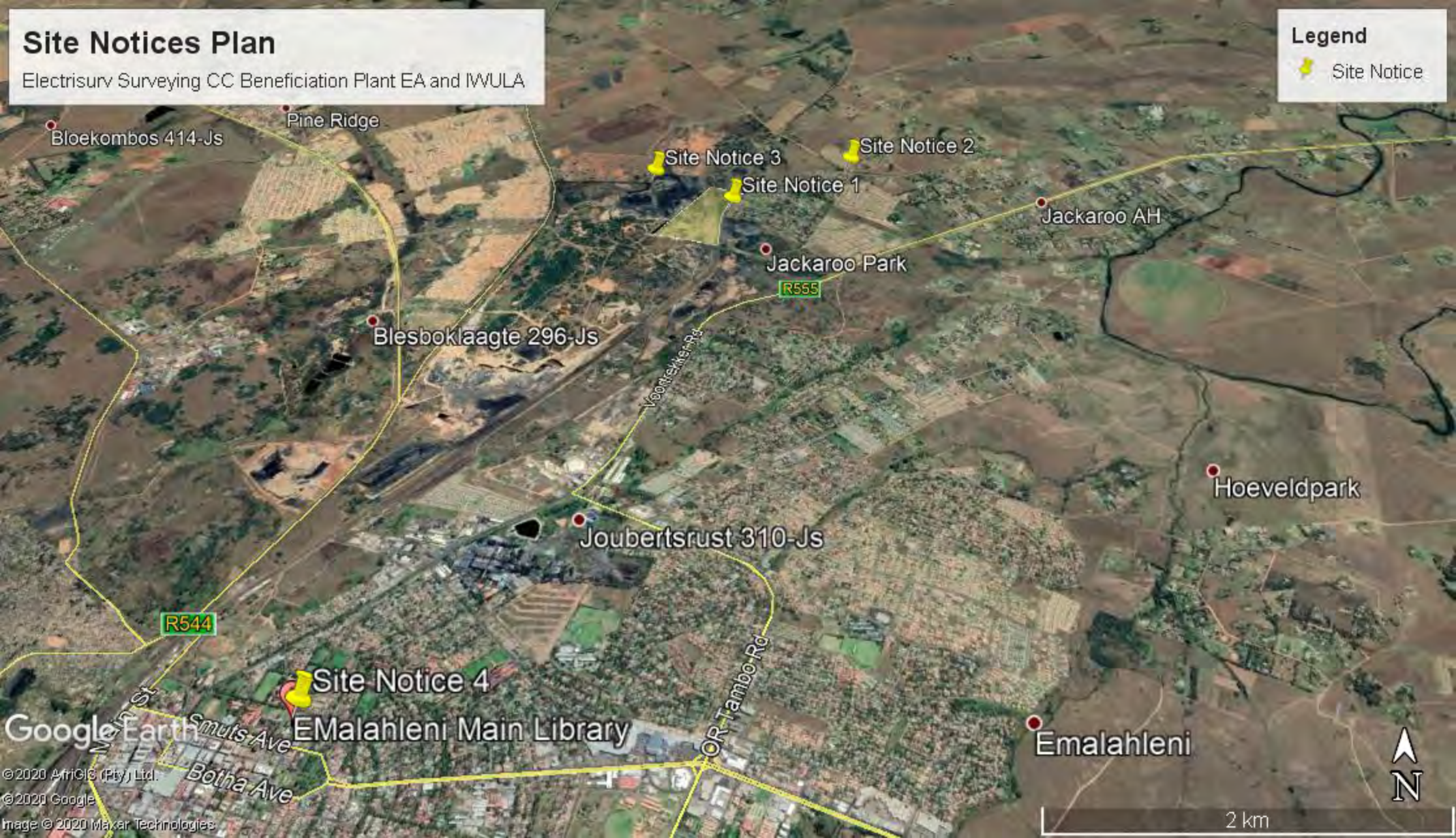
Site Notices Plan
Electrisurv Surveying CC Beneficiation Plant EA and IWULA
Legend
Site Notice
Bloekombos 414-Js
Pine Ridge
Site Notice 3
Site Notice 2
Site Notice 1
Jackaroo AH
Jackaroo Park
R555
Blesboklaagte 296-Js
Voortrekker Rd
Hoeveldpark
Joubertsrust 310-Js
R544
Site Notice 4
EMalahleni Main Library
OR Tambo Rd
Emalahleni
Smuts Ave
Botha Ave
Google Earth
© 2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd.
© 2020 Google
Image © 2020 Maxar Technologies
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TASK 2/D - ANNOUNCEMENT PHASE: NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements were placed in accordance with Regulation 41(2)(c) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Published under Government Notice R982 in Government Gazette 38282 of 4 December 2014 (as amended). One (1) advertisement was placed in the Witbank News on the 18th of September 2020.

Witbank news · nuus

Friday / Vrydag September 18 September 2020

Tel: 013-656-2490 • Email: wtbnews@mweb.co.za

R4.00

Thieves stopped in their tracks

Zita Goldswain

Railway infrastructure is a favoured target for criminals.
The damages on infrastructure run into millions of rands each year and railway tracks do not come cheap.
Railway infrastructure damage is a huge headache for the Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (Prasa).
That is why they are grateful when culprits are arrested and strong sentences are handed down to thieves who put life in jeopardy in their quest for money.
A 40-year-old employee of a well-known local

September 16 for a formal bail application.
The owner of the waste management and scrap metal company, Mr Lucky Mamosadi said he was unaware that his employee was using his vehicles for loading railway tracks.
"I was so shocked when I heard that my vehicles were used. And the news that my company bakkie was crashed in the process is just more than I can handle. The employer asked me if he could use my vehicles to move some of his personal belongings. I would never have agreed to him using my vehicles if I knew he was intending to steal from Prasa," Mr Mamosadi said.
Huge applause was heard when the Middelburg Regional Court has sentenced Sizwe Khaba

Witbank News • Nuus, Friday 18 September 2020

JEF Drill and Blast Pty (Ltd) is a leading surface

Extension 29, Witbank; and in the absence thereof by affixing this order onto the front gate/door of the premises;
b) By forwarding a copy of this order to the last known

JIMMY NTLANHLA MJOLI
ID 7004145539081
1ST DEFENDANT
PRUDENCE SPHIWE MJOLI
ID 7502030567083
2ND DEFENDANT
TAKE NOTICE THAT on the instructions of Stegmanns Attorneys (Ref: DEB252)
Tel:086 133 3402
PORTION 5 OF ERF 1516 REYNO RIDGE

OF GORDON ROAD AND FRANCOIS STREET WITBANK
Conditions of sale may be inspected at Sheriff of the High Court-Witbank at SHERIFF'S

NOTICES!

ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION PROCESS AND WATER USE LICENCE APPLICATION FOR THE PROPOSED ELECTRISURV COAL BENEFICIATION PLANT ON PORTION 2 OF THE FARM KROMDRAAI 292 JS, IN MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

Kwadiwa Africa (Pty) Ltd (Kwadiwa Africa) hereby gives notice that Electrisurv Surveying CC (Electrisurv) intends to establish a coal beneficiation plant on Portion 2 of the Farm Kromdraai 292 JS within eMalahleni Local Municipality, Mpumalanga Province. It is anticipated that the Run of Mine (RoM) will be received via road from different sources and then treated to the necessary requirements. Raw material is treated to the necessary requirements to produce various products which are then sold to different local clients. The operation includes a washing, crushing and screening plant.

An Integrated Environmental Authorisation (EA) application will be submitted to the Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs (MDARDLEA) as the Competent Authority for the proposed project. The applicable applications to be assessed by the MDARDLEA are as follows:

- Application for an Environmental Authorisation for listed activities triggered in Listing Notice GNR 983 in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2017, as promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA);
- In addition to the above-mentioned authorisation, an Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) will be undertaken in accordance with the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA). The Department of Human Settlements Water and Sanitation (DHSWS) will be the Competent Authority to assess the IWULA for the proposed Project.

AVAILABILITY OF THE DRAFT BAR/EMPR AND IWULA/IWWMP FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT

The Draft Basic Assessment Report (BAR), Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) and the IWULA/IWWMP will be made available for public review at the following locations:

Location	Contact Person
Kwadiwa Africa website: https://kwadiwaafrica.co.za/public-documents/	Mrs Vumile Ribeiro - 082 767 2786
eMalahleni Public Library, Cnr Hofmeyer & Elizabeth Street, Witbank 1034	Ms J Rozamairek - 013 699 1057

The Draft Basic Assessment Report and the EMPr will be made available for public review and comment from **21 September 2020 to 22 October 2020 (30 days public review period)** and the IWULA / IWWMP will be available for public review and comment from **21 September 2020 to 23 November 2020 (60 days public review period).**

STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS

The recent influence of COVID-19, mandatory restrictions and measures to curtail the spread of this pandemic has a significant influence on the stakeholder engagement process. Kwadiwa Africa has accordingly designed the stakeholder engagement process to ensure that all stakeholders are provided with a fair opportunity to access project related information. Online video conferencing tools such as Microsoft Teams, WhatsApp; Skype; Hang Out and Zoom will be used to engage with stakeholders for online discussions should the need arise.

COMMENTS AND QUERIES: Should you have any comments/queries, please contact Kwadiwa Africa, **Contact person:** Mrs Vumile Ribeiro, **Tel:** 082 767 2786, **Fax:** 086 605 1810, **Email:** info@kwadiwaafrica.co.za
Postal Address: 16 Birkholtz Avenue, Witbank Ext 16, eMalahleni, 1034, Mpumalanga.

KWADIWA AFRICA

SOUTH32

TENDER NOTICE

A competent and experienced Contract Mining company to conduct topsoil stripping activities at Pegasus Colliery, situated 15 kilometres north of Witbank town in the Emalahleni municipality.

South32 SA Coal Holdings (Pty) Ltd require the services and competence of a Contract Mining Company to remove and place topsoil at Pegasus Colliery.

Serious contenders should meet the following minimum requirements:

EXPERIENCE:
Three (3) year previous experience in Contract Mining with emphasis on topsoil removal.

EQUIPMENT AVAILABILITY:
Minimum size of fleet:

Material Type	Equipment Type	Equipment Capacity

ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION PROCESS AND WATER USE LICENCE APPLICATION FOR THE PROPOSED ELECTRISURV COAL BENEFICIATION PLANT ON PORTION 2 OF THE FARM KROMDRAAI 292 JS, IN MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

Kwadiwa Africa (Pty) Ltd (Kwadiwa Africa) hereby gives notice that Electrisurv Surveying CC (Electrisurv) intends to establish a coal beneficiation plant on Portion 2 of the Farm Kromdraai 292 JS within eMalahleni Local Municipality, Mpumalanga Province. It is anticipated that the Run of Mine (RoM) will be received via road from different sources and then treated to the necessary requirements. Raw material is treated to the necessary requirements to produce various products which are then sold to different local clients. The operation includes a washing, crushing and screening plant.

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- Application for an Environmental Authorisation for listed activities triggered in Listing Notice GNR 983 in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2017, as promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA);
- In addition to the above-mentioned authorisation, an Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) will be undertaken in accordance with the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA). The Department of Human Settlements Water and Sanitation (DHSWS) will be the Competent Authority to assess the IWULA for the proposed Project.

AVAILABILITY OF THE DRAFT BAR/EMPR AND IWULA/IWWMP FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT

The Draft Basic Assessment Report (BAR), Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) and the IWULA/ IWWMP will be made available for public review at the following locations:

Location	Contact Person
Kwadiwa Africa website: https://kwadiwaafrica.co.za/public-documents/	Mrs Vumile Ribeiro - 082 767 2786
eMalahleni Public Library, Cnr Hofmeyer & Elizabeth Street, Witbank 1034	Ms J Rozamairek - 013 699 1057

The Draft Basic Assessment Report and the EMPr will be made available for public review and comment from 21 September 2020 to 22 October 2020 (30 days public review period) and the IWULA / IWWMP will be available for public review and comment from 21 September 2020 to 23 November 2020 (60 days public review period).

STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS V. Ribeiro

The recent influence of COVID-19, mandatory restrictions and measures to curtail the spread of this pandemic has a significant influence on the stakeholder engagement process. Kwadiwa Africa has accordingly designed the stakeholder engagement process to ensure that all stakeholders are provided with a fair opportunity to access project related information. Online video conferencing tools such as Microsoft Teams, WhatsApp; Skype; Hang Out and Zoom will be used to engage with stakeholders for online discussions should the need arise.

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Postal Address: 16 Birkholtz Avenue, Witbank Ext 16, eMalahleni, 1034, Mpumalanga.

KWADIWA AFRICA

TASK 3/A – CONSULTATION WITH I&APS PHASE: PROOF OF CONSULTATION WITH INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

An email notifying the I&APs of the proposed project, Draft BAR/ EMPr and IWWMP review, the public participation process and how to comment, and the proposed open day information, was sent to all identified I&APs.

Reply all Delete Junk Block ···

Electrisurv Surveying CC Coal Beneficiation Plant on Portion 2 of the Farm Kromdraai 292 JS

This message was sent with High importance.

You replied on Fri 9/18/2020 10:58 PM

Vumile Ribeiro
Mon 9/14/2020 8:38 PM

K217002_Electrisurv_Comme...
102 KB

K217002_Electrisurv_BID.pdf
640 KB

2 attachments (742 KB) Download all Save all to OneDrive - Kwadiwa Africa (Pty) Ltd

Dear Stakeholder,

Kwadiwa Africa (Pty) Ltd ("Kwadiwa Africa") herby informs/ gives no ce that Electrisurv Surveying CC (Electrisurv) intends to establish a coal beneficia on plant on Farm Kromdraai 292 JS, Por on 2. The proposed project area is located within eMalahleni Town in Mpumalanga, next to the eMalahleni railway sta on. The site is located north of the eMalahleni town centre, which falls within the eMalahleni local municipality of the Nkangala District municipality in the Mpumalanga Province.

Kwadiwa Africa has been appointed as an Independent Environmental Assessment Prac oner (EAP) by Electrisurv to undertake a Basic Assessment, and an Integrated Water Use Licence Applica on (IWULA).The Basic Assessment will be conducted in terms of the EIA Regula ons (as amended), promulgated in terms of the Na onal Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998). In addi on, approval is also required in terms of the Na onal Water Act (NWA) (Act No. 36 of 1998) for water uses associated with the proposed Project, an Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP) will be compiled in support of the IWULA.

For more informa on, please refer to the a ached Bakcground Informa on Document (BID). The BAR and IWULA Technical Documents have been compiled and will be made available for Public review and comment as from the 21st September 2020 un l the 22nd of October 2020.

Reply all | Delete | Junk | Block | ···

REMINDER: Electrisurv Surveying CC Coal Beneficiation Plant on Portion 2 of the Farm Kromdraai 292 JS

Vumile Ribeiro
Fri 9/18/2020 10:58 PM
To: Kwadiwa Africa
Bcc:

K217002_Electrisurv_Notificat...
99 KB

K217002_Electrisurv_BID.pdf
622 KB

3 attachments (823 KB) Download all Save all to OneDrive - Kwadiwa Africa (Pty) Ltd

Dear Stakeholder,

Kwadiwa Africa (Pty) Ltd ("Kwadiwa Africa") herby informs/ gives no ce thatElectrisurv Surveying CC (Electrisurv) intends to establish a coal beneficia on plant on Farm Kromdraai 292 JS, Por on 2. The proposed project area is located within eMalahleni Town in Mpumalanga, next to the eMalahleni railway sta on. The site is located north of the eMalahleni town centre, which falls within the eMalahleni local municipality of the Nkangala District municipality in the Mpumalanga Province.

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For more informa on, please refer to the a ached Background Informa on Document (BID) and No fica on Le er. The Dra. Basic Assessment Report and the EMPr will be made available for public review and comment from **21 September 2020** to **22 October 2020 (30 days public review period)** and the IWULA / IWWMP will be available for public review and comment from **21 September 2020** to **23 November 2020 (60 days public review period).**

In order to ensure that you are iden fied as an interested and/or affected party, please submit your name, contact informa on and interest in the Project to the contact person within 30 days of receipt of this document (i.e. 22 October 2020).

Kind regards,

Vumile Ribeiro
Environmental Consultant
Mobile: +27 (0)82 767 2786
Fax: +27 (0)86 605 1810
E-mail: vribeiro@kwadiwaafrica.co.za

TASK 3/B – CONSULTATION WITH I&APS PHASE: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING

Stakeholders are invited to participate through on-line engagements such as Skype and Microsoft Teams and Telephonic discussions. On-line engagement activities will be available during the public review period upon request. The purpose of the on-line engagement activities is to discuss the contents of the Draft BAR/ EMPr as well as the IWWMP and provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise issues of concern/comments and seek clarity.

TASK 4/A – IDENTIFICATION AND RECORDING OF ISSUES: NOTIFICATION OF DOCUMENTATION AVAILABILITY

The Draft Basic Assessment Report and the EMPr will be made available for public review and comment from **21 September 2020** to **22 October 2020 (30 days public review period)** and the IWULA / IWWMP will be available for public review and comment from **21 September 2020** to **23 November 2020 (60 days public review period)** at the following locations:

Location	Contact person
Kwadiwa Africa website: https://kwadiwaafrica.co.za/public-documents/	Mrs Vumile Ribeiro 082 767 2786
Placement of the Reports at the Witbank Public Library at 28 Hofmeyer St, Witbank, EMalahleni	

COMMENT AND REGISTRATION FORM

INTEGRATED WATER AND WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN IN SUPPORT OF WATER USE LICENCE APPLICATION FOR THE ELECTRISURV CC BENEFICIATION PLANT

SEPTEMBER 2020

Please complete this form and return it to Kwadiwa Africa: **Contact person**: Mrs Vumile Ribeiro **Tel:** 082 767 2786, **Fax**: 086 605 1810, **Email**: info@kwadiwaafrica.co.za Cc vribeiro@kwadiwaafrica.co.za, **Postal Address**: 16 Birkholtz Avenue, Witbank Ext 16, eMalahleni, 1034, Mpumalanga

Section A: Contact details

Landowner	Farm/s			
Land occupier	Farm		Farm owner	

Title		Mr	Mrs	Ms	Dr	Prof	Other		
First Name									
Surname									
Organisation/Farm/ Business/ Village. Etc.									
Position in organisation									
Contact Numbers	Cell phone			Fax			Tel		
Email address									
Postal address									
Please indicate your preferred method of communication		Email		SMS		Post		Fax	

SECTION B: Comments/Concerns/Suggestions (You are welcome to use a separate sheet if required)

Environmental concerns:
Economic concerns:

Social concerns:

Section C: Additional stakeholders to be registered/consulted

1. Please provide contact details of any other stakeholders we should consult							
Title	Mr	Mrs	Ms	Dr	Prof	Other	
First name							
Surname							
Organisation/ Farm / Business							
Cell phone							
Email							
2. Please provide contact details of any other stakeholders we should consult							
Title	Mr	Mrs	Ms	Dr	Prof	Other	
First name							
Surname							
Organisation/ Farm / Business							
Cell phone							
Email							

Signature:		Date:	

TASK 4/B – IDENTIFICATION AND RECORDING OF ISSUES: SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED BY I&AP'S

At the end of the announcement phase and during the public review for the draft report, all comments/input from stakeholders and I&AP's, will be captured in the Comments and Response Report (CRR) which will form part of the final BAR/EMPr. The CRR will include responses from members of the project team and/or the project proponent.

No issues have been raised thus far, comments are anticipated once the Draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR) and IWWMP have been circulated to all stakeholders and I&AP's. Issues and concerns raised by I&AP's will be integrated into the Comments and Responses Report and they will be recorded and reflected in the Final Reports.

Interested and affected parties registered by completing registration forms and forwarding comments by email and/or telephone. The I&APs comments will be captured on the CRR, acknowledged and forwarded to the relevant specialists for their consideration. A final BAR will be compiled inclusive of public participation information. The Final BAR and IWWMP will be submitted to competent authority for decision making. Notification of the decision by the competent authority will be communicated to all I&AP's.

TASK 5 – MDARDLEA CORRESPONDENCE

agriculture, rural development,
land & environmental affairs
MPUMALANGA PROVINCE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Cnr Ryan and Rosemead Street
Klipfontein
eMalahleni
1035
Mpumalanga Province

NKANGALA DISTRICT

Litiko Letekulima, Kutfutfukiswa
Kwetindzawo Tasemakhaya, Temhlaba
Netesimondzawo

Departement van Landbou,
Landelike Ontwikkeling,
Grond en Ongewing Sake

umNyango weZelimo
UkuThuthukiswa kweeNdawo zemaKhaya,
iNarha neeNdaba zeBhoduluko

Enquiries: Charity Mthimunye, Cnr Rosemead & Ryan Str, Klipfontein Witbank, 1035, Tel: 013 692 6300/5848
Email:cnmthimunye@mpg.gov.za
Reference: 1/3/1/16/1N-236

Ms. Vumile Ribeiro
Kwadiwa Africa (Pty) Ltd
16 Birkholts Avenue
Witbank
1035

E-mail: info@kwadiwaafrica.co.za

Dear Madam

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION: THE PROPOSED ELECTRISURV COAL BENEFICIATION PLANT ON PORTION 2 OF THE FARM KROMDRAAI 292 JS, EMALAHLENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY.

The Department confirms having received the application form for environmental authorisation of the abovementioned project on the 03rd September 2020.

The application has been assigned the reference number **1/3/1/16/1N-236.** Kindly quote this reference number in any future correspondence in respect of the application. The responsible officer is **Charity Mthimunye** and all correspondence must be directed to: Environmental Impact Management, Nkangala District Office, marked for the attention of the responsible officer. Please note that you must, within 90 days from the 03rd September 2020, submit to this office a Final Basic Assessment Report – inclusive of specialist reports and an EMPr which has already been subjected to a public participation process, and was provided to interested and affected parties for a period of 30 days for comments, and which reflects the incorporation of any comments received, including any comments from this office. In this regard you are referred to the requirements of Regulation 40(3).

Please take note in terms of the provisions of regulation 45, the application will lapse, and this office will deem the application to have lapsed, if the applicant fails to submit the Final Basic Assessment Report within the timeframe specified above.

Please draw the applicant's attention to the fact that the activity may not commence prior to an environmental authorisation being granted by the Department.
Your cooperation will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

Dineo Tswai
Deputy Director
Environmental Impact Management

11/09/2020
Date

MPUMALANGA

Reply all | Delete | Junk | Block | ···

Re: Electrisurv Surveying CC Coal Beneficiation Plant on Portion 2 of the Farm Kromdraai 292 JS

CM

Charity Mthimunye <cnmthimunye@mpg.gov.za>

Wed 9/16/2020 12:03 PM

To: Vumile Ribeiro

Dear Ms. Ribeiro

Thank you for the below email, it is noted.

Kind Regards,
Charity

>>> Vumile Ribeiro <vribeiro@kwadiwaafrica.co.za> 2020/09/14 08:38 PM >>>
Dear Stakeholder,

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Kind regards,

KWADIWA AFRICA
POWER IN INNOVATION

Vumile Ribeiro
Environmental Consultant
Mobile: +27 (0)82 767 2786
Fax: +27 (0)86 605 1810
E-mail: vribeiro@kwadiwaafrica.co.za

Reply all Delete Junk Block ···

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT FOR PTN 3 OF THE FARM TWEEFONTEIN 357 JT

You replied on Tue 9/15/2020 1:23 AM

CM

Charity Mthimunye <cnmthimunye@mpg.gov.za>

Fri 9/11/2020 11:49 AM

To: Vumile Ribeiro

Vumile Ribeiro-Acknowledge...
45 KB

Good Day Ms. Ribeiro

Kindly receive the attached acknowledgement.

Kind Regards,
Charity

>>> Vumile Ribeiro <vribeiro@kwadiwaafrica.co.za> 2020/08/31 12:13 PM >>>
Good a. ernoon Charity,

I hope you are well?
Just checking if you are in the office this Thursday? I would like to come and make my submission if you are please?
If not, please do let me know which day works best for you?

Kind regards,

KWADIWA AFRICA
POWER IN INNOVATION

Vumile Ribeiro
Environmental Consultant
Mobile: +27 (0)82 767 2786
Fax: +27 (0)86 605 1810
E-mail: vribeiro@kwadiwaafrica.co.za

From: Charity Mthimunye <cnmthimunye@mpg.gov.za>
Sent: Tuesday, August 18, 2020 3:33 PM
To: Vumile Ribeiro <vribeiro@kwadiwaafrica.co.za>
Subject: Fwd: PTN 3 OF THE FARM TWEEFONTEIN 357 JT

Good Afternoon Vumile

Kindly receive the attached Application Form as per our conversation this afternoon. Hope you wont encounter any difficulties when filling in the requested information , however you are most