BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT
&
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT

PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION BY KAMOMA 2020 INVESTMENTS(PTY) LTD FOR COAL ON PORTIONS 2 (RE), 4,6,9(RE/9),12(RE/12,13,14,15,20(RE/20) 21,22,25,30,34,37(RE/37), 38 and 40 OF THE FARM SUKKELAAR 421 IS SITUATED UNDER LEKWA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY IN THE MAGESTRIAL DISTRICT OF BETHAL.

DMRE REF : MP 30/5/1/1/2 (16607) PR

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2021

mineral resources & energy

Department:
Mineral Resources and Energy
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT
AND
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT

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

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FILE REFERENCE NUMBER SAMRAD: MP 30/5/1/1/2 (16607) PR

DOCUMENT CONTROL	
Project Title:	Prospecting Right Application on portions 2(RE), 4, 6, 9(RE/9),12(RE/12, 13, 14, 15, 20(RE/20), 21, 22, 25, 30, 34, 37(RE/37), 38 and 40 of the farm Sukkelaar 421 IS
Mineral	Coal
Site Location	Bethal Magisterial District, Mpumalanga Province.
Compiled on behalf of	Kamoma 2020 Investments (Pty) Ltd
Compiled By	Mr Abel Mojapelo
Reviewed By	Dr Kenneth Singo
Submitted to	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
Version	Draft
Date	2021

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kamoma 2020 Investments (Pty) Ltd (the Applicant) has applied for a Prospecting Right in terms of Section 16 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) and an Application for Environmental Authorization in terms of Chapter 6 of GNR 326 promulgated under the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA) to prospect for coal resource.

The proposed project will aim to ascertain if economically viable mineral deposit exists within the applied area. To undertake prospecting activities, Kamoma 2020 Investments (Pty) Ltd will require a Prospecting Right in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA, Act No.28 of 2002). The Applicant is also required to obtain an Environmental Authorisation (EA) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, Act No. 107 of 1998) which involves the submission of a Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and Environmental Management Programme Report. Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd has been appointed by Kamoma 2020 Investments (Pty) Ltd to compile the BAR (this report) in support of the Prospecting Right application submitted by Kamoma 2020 Investments (Pty) Ltd, which in turn will be submitted to the DMRE for adjudication.

This BAR has been designed to meet the requirements for a BAR and Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr) as stipulated in the 2014 EIA Regulations promulgated under the NEMA. The adjudicating authority for this Application will be the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), and this report has been compiled in accordance with the applicable DMRE guidelines and reporting template.

The proposed Prospecting Right Area is situated over the farm Sukkelaar 421 IS and is located at approximately 3.47 km North-East of Bekkersrust, approximately 6.34 km South-West of Dave and approximately 16.49 km South-East of Bethal within the Lekwa Local Municipality under the Bethal Magisterial District.

A Prospecting Work Programme (PWP) has been developed to include both non-invasive and invasive prospecting activities. The target geological formation of the PWP is the Karoo Supergroup – Vryheid formation.

The Prospecting Right Application and Application for EA was submitted to the DMRE. The DMRE accepted the proposed application on the 1st of September 2021. The BAR (this report) will be made available to Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP's) for comment from the **26th of November 2021 – 13th January 2022 (exclusion of the period from the 15th of December 2021 to the 02nd of January 2022 as per regulation 54 (2), section 4.6).**

All comments received during this period will be included in the final BAR & EMPr to be submitted to the DMRE for adjudication.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

OBJECTIVE OF THE BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS

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

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

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

c) describe the need and desirability of the proposed alternatives,

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

e) the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration, and probability of the impacts occurring to; and

f) the degree to which these impacts—

- can be reversed;
- may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and
- can be managed, avoided or mitigated;

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

- identify and motivate a preferred site, activity and technology alternative;
- identify suitable measures to manage, avoid or mitigate identified impacts; and
- Identify residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

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PART A

SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT AND BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

1. Contact person and correspondence address

a) Details of the Project EAP

Item	Details
Name of EAP	Abel Mojapelo
Name of Company	Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Tel no	071 362 7894
Fax no	086 514 4103
Email Address	abel@singoconsulting.co.za

b) Details of Principal Reviewer

DR NDINANNYI KENNETH SINGO

MANAGING DIRECTOR

QUALIFICATIONS

- Ph.D.Geology, Applied Environmental Mineralogy and Geochemistry (UJ)
- MSc Environmental Management (University of South Africa (UNISA)
- BSc (Hons) in Mining and Environmental Geology (UNIVEN).

AFFILIATIONS

- South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP: Earth Science)
- Geological Society of South Africa (GSSA) [Geologist and Hydrogeologist]
- Land Rehabilitation Society of Southern Africa (LaRSSA)
- South African Affiliates of the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIAsa)
- WESSA (People Caring for the Earth)
- Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa (EAPASA)

EXPERIENCE

Dr. Singo is a Principal Consultant (Earth Science), and REAP (EAPASA) in the Mining, Agricultural and Construction sector and currently works for Singo Consulting, an advisory firm based in eMalahleni. He has over 11 years' experience in diverse areas of natural resources including Geology, Geochemistry and Environmental Geochemistry. He is a coal expect with extensive experience of the Waterberg, Soutpansberg, Witbank, Highveld, and Springbok flats, as well as the Tete (Moatize) coalfield in Mozambique.

Kenneth holds an MSc in Environmental Geochemistry (University of South Africa (UNISA)), BSc (Hons) in Mining and Environmental Geology (the University of Venda), and Ph.D. (Geology, Applied Environmental Mineralogy and Geochemistry) at the University of Johannesburg. Dr. Singo has knowledge of Mine Water and Mine Environmental Management (acid mine drainage, heavy metal assessments and tailings management) in various commodities including coal, gold, magnesite and base metals (Cu, Pb, Zn). He has extensive knowledge of defunct mining waste and waste water impact assessments in communities residing in the vicinity of those mines. This knowledge was gained through MSc. Kenneth has sound knowledge of risk assessment, both in terms of human health and the environment. He is experienced in the appraisal of potential constraints, as well as devising means of mitigation through remedial strategy development, feasibility and validation.

During his PhD studies, Dr. Singo has learned how to operate within contaminated lands. His PhD largely focused on disused mines (gold, copper and magnesite) ranging from Phase I and Phase II investigations to development of remedial strategies (i.e. Phase III). His PhD further equipped him to intensively understand the waste classification, profiling and understanding of the implications associated with the management of waste, landfill disposal profiling and development of beneficiation strategies.

Expertise of the EAP

In the year 2008, Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd was established as an Independent Consulting Company focused to create opportunities within the Mining and Environmental Industry. With time, Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd has diversified its services, it provides high value Geological, Hydrological, Environmental, Cleaning and Rehabilitation specialized services to clients across a range of industries that are primarily natural resource based.

The company aims to be a consulting firm that communicates sound environmental services solutions. Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd takes pride in the fact that it holds no equity in any project and is owned by the staff, enabling it to offer clients objective support on crucial issues.

2. Location of the overall activity

Farm name	Sukkelaar 421 IS, within portions 2(RE), 4, 6, 9(RE/9),12(RE/12, 13, 14, 15, 20(RE/20) 21, 22, 25, 30, 34, 37(RE/37), 38 and 40	
Application area (ha)	Approximately 1959.350ha	
Magisterial district	Magisterial district of Bethal	
Distance and direction from nearest town	The Proposed right Prospecting area is situated approximately 3.47 km North-East of Bekkersrust, approximately 6.34 km South-West of Dave and approximately 16.49 km South-East of Bethal	
21-digit Surveyor General codes for each farm portion	T0IS00000000042100004 T0IS00000000042100025 T0IS00000000042100038 T0IS00000000042100006 T0IS00000000042100014 T0IS00000000042100015 T0IS00000000042100030 T0IS00000000042100034 T0IS00000000042100040 T0IS00000000042100012 T0IS00000000042100037 T0IS00000000042100009 T0IS00000000042100021	T0IS00000000042100002 T0IS00000000042100020 T0IS00000000042100022

2.1 General description of the project location

The farm Sukkelaar 421 IS is situated in the Bethal Magestrial district in Mpumalanga province, South Africa. The Prospecting Area, as seen in figure 1 below, is situated approximately 47 km North-East of Bekkersrust, approximately 6.34 km South-West of Dave and approximately 16.49 km South-East of Bethal . The proposed area can be accessed using R35 road connecting Bethal and Morgenzon.

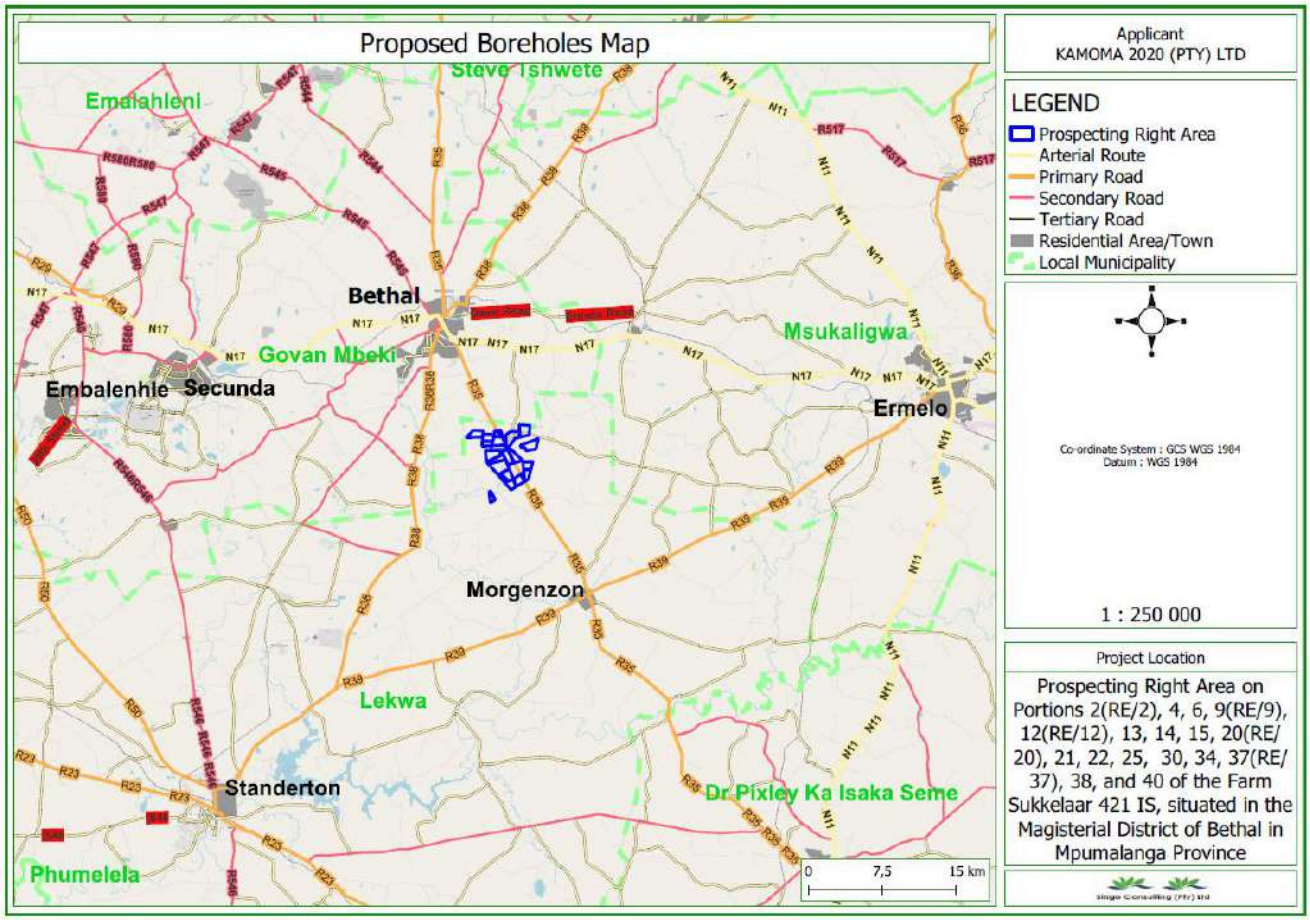


Figure 1: Locality map of the proposed project area.

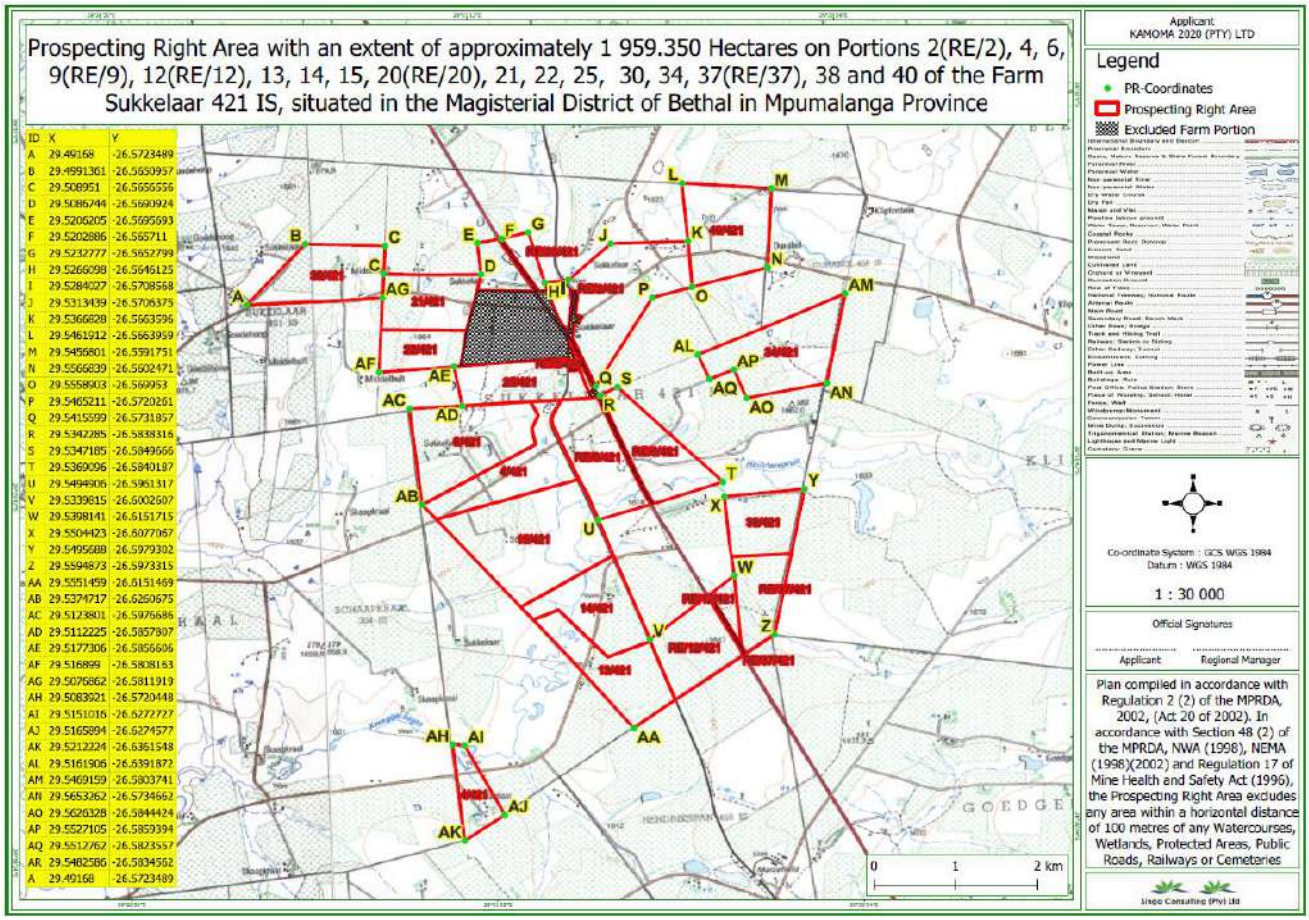


Figure 2: Map showing the exact location of project area in farm Sukkelaar 421 IS.

2.2 Description of the scope of the proposed overall activity

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

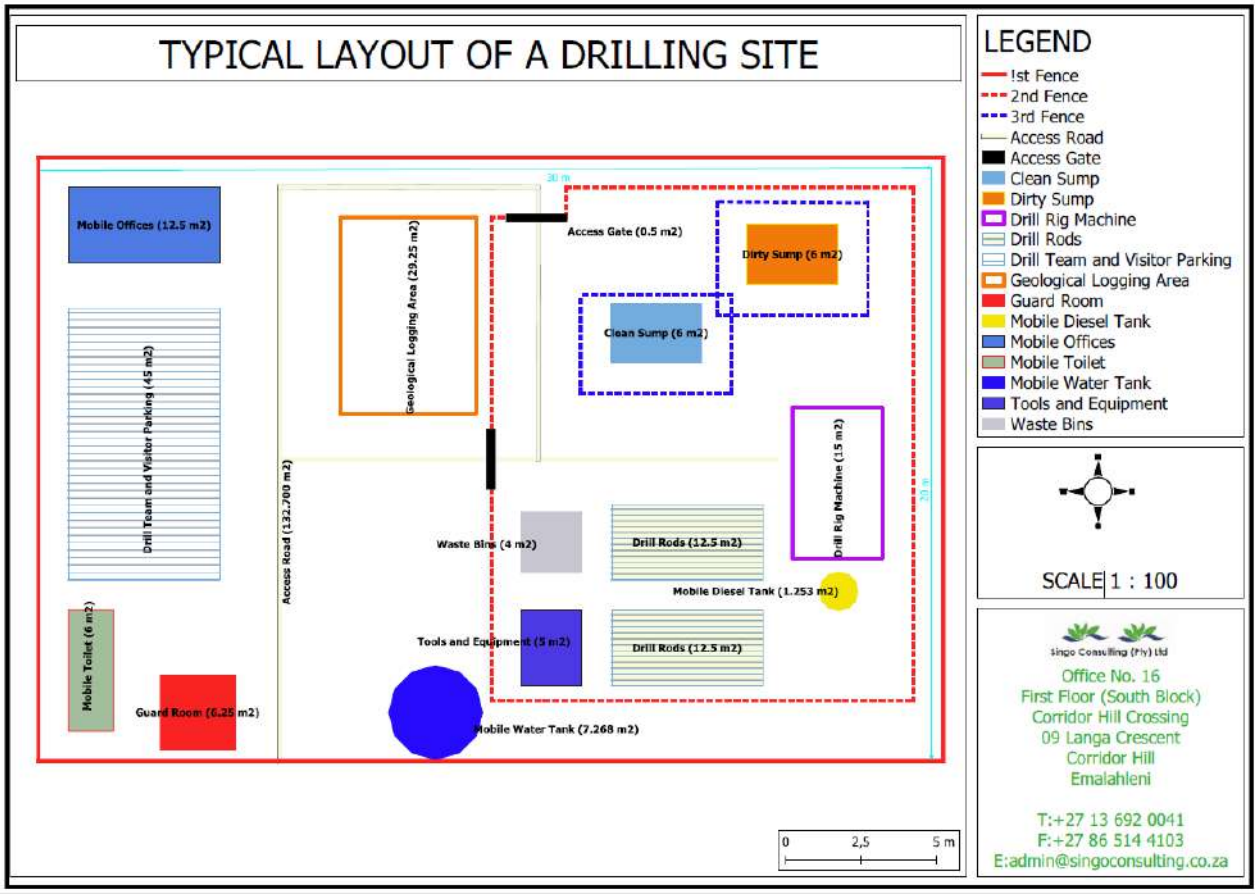


Figure 3: The drill site layout plan showing areas where specific activities will take place in the project area.

2.3 Listed and specified activities

Table 1: Listed and specified activities.

NAME OF ACTIVITY **(E.g. For prospecting -** drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route **etc…etc…etc. E.g. for mining**, - excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, Loading, hauling and transport, Water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc…etc…etc.)	**Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m²**	**LISTED ACTIVITY** (Mark with an **X** where applicable or affected).	**APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE** **GNR 327, 325 & 324**	**WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORISATION** (Indicate whether an authorisation is required in terms of the Waste Management Act). **(Mark with an X)**
Prospecting Area	1959.350 ha	**X**	GNR 327 Listing Notice 1, Activity 20.	Not required
Vegetation clearing	0.9 ha		Not Listed	
Drilling	0.9 ha		Not Listed	

Total area to be disturbed

9000 m^2÷10000=**0.9ha**

30*20=600m^2

15 boreholes* 600m^2=9000 m^2

Table 2: Summary of drilling activities.

Drilling method	Diamond drilling
Number of boreholes	15
Depth of boreholes	100m
Duration of drilling	A borehole takes about 4 days to complete a borehole; 15 will take at least 60 days.
Demarcated working area	0.9 ha for all 15 drilling sites

2.4 Description of the activities to be undertaken

Describe methodology or technology to be employed, including the type of commodity to be prospected/mined, a linear activity, and a description of the route of the activity.

Background

Kamoma 2020 Investments (Pty) Ltd is requesting a Prospecting Right without bulk sampling in order to prospect for coal mineral on the aforementioned properties. The prospecting area is approximately 1959.350 ha in size (refer to Figure 2).

Prospecting work will begin with a high-level desktop study and potential desktop resource evaluation. This will include a data search for any previous drilling, trenching, sampling, exploration, existing maps, and relevant historical data. Following the successful completion of this desktop study, additional drilling, trenching, and resource estimations may be performed if the results warrant it.

Coal prospecting activities will be conducted over a period of five years in the following phases:

Phase 1A: Data collection and review

This phase includes data collection and review of all available information relating to the project, such as property description, tenure and permitting, accessibility, climate, environmentally sensitive areas, historical work and geology. A site visit will be conducted during this phase.

Phase 1B: Data review report and gap analysis

This phase involves confirming adequacy of baseline project data available to support preparation of a Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS). Upon gap analysis completion, recommendations will be made to fill the shortfall in any technical or study area that may directly impact the quality of the Bankable Feasibility study. Phase 1A and 1B (combined) will be conducted for about 1- 2 months.

Phase 2: Geology and resources

This phase includes drilling, geochemical sample analysis, data verification and mineral resource estimation according to international reporting codes, such as the South African Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (SAMREC). Data acquisition and test work in the form of diamond, percussion or directional drilling (for geochemical assay and metallurgical test work) is required to support the study. Once the geochemical analytical results have been obtained, the generation of a geological and resource model and resulting SAMREC-compliant (or similar) mineral resource estimate may be completed. The drilling programme will include at least sixteen (15) boreholes mainly aimed at verifying the acquired historical data by obtaining reliable samples from different depths below surface. The three potential drilling methods are described in the following.

2.4.1.1 Diamond drilling

Diamond core drilling uses a diamond-studded drill bit that is mounted on a cylindrical rotating shaft. A hydraulic or mechanical chuck securely holds the drill shaft and mounted drill bit, allowing it to rotate at the desired speed. The feed frame provides the necessary force to apply to the bit in order for it to cut effectively. The flush pump pushes water or other flushing fluids down the rod string, past the core barrel and core bit. This cools the bit and moves the cutting up to the surface outside the drill rod, reducing friction between the drill string and the borehole wall. The bit removes a core of rock, which moves up into the core barrel until the barrel is full. When the rod string is full, it is hoisted until the core barrel reaches the surface, where it can be emptied.

Figure 4: A typical example of diamond core drilling rig.

2.4.1.2 Directional drilling

Directional drilling directs the borehole's direction and deviation to a predetermined underground target, in this case the coal seam. A mud motor, specialized bit, and a bend near the bit are among the tools used to drill directional wells. When the entire string is not rotating, the bend directs the bit in different directions from the well bore axis; this is accomplished by pumping drilling fluid through the mud motor, which rotates the bit. Once the desired angle is reached, the entire drill string is rotated. Horizontal drilling is employed in coal prospecting. The well is drilled horizontally across the coal bed at an angle greater than 800 degrees. Core samples and strata thickness information can be obtained with this type of drilling.

Figure 5: Schematic illustration of directional drilling.

2.4.1.3 Reverse circulation drilling

A pneumatic reciprocating piston (known as a "hammer") drives a tungsten-steel drill bit in the Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling mechanism. RC drilling employs much larger rigs and machinery, and depths of up to 500 meters are routinely attained. Dry rock chips are ideal for RC drilling because large air compressors dry the rock out ahead of the advancing drill bit. By blowing air down the rods, the differential pressure creates air lift of the water and cuttings in the inner tube of each rod, resulting in RC. It travels through a sample hose attached to the top of the cyclone until it reaches the bell at the top of the hole. Drill cuttings travel around the inside of the cyclone until they fall through a bottom opening and are collected in a sample bag. Although RC drilling is powered by air, water is used to reduce dust and keep the drill bit sharp.

Figure 6: An example of a truck mounted RC drill rig.

Phase 3: Topographic survey

This phase includes a topographic survey. A detailed Digital Elevation Model (DEM) with 2m accuracy contour levels is required (existing LIDAr survey results to 5cm in the xyz space with a 1cm orthoimage is available).

Phase 4: Geophysical investigations

This phase involves collection of sub-surface information relative to Witbank coalfield stratigraphy; this will affirm the exact location of the coal seams and its depth; the nature and effects of dolerite intrusions; and the characteristics of the bed rock and overburden. Geophysical survey results will be interpreted with geological and drilling data to provide a firm basis for analysis of the coal seam characteristics and its potential of being converted from resource to reserves.

Phase 5: Mineral processing and metallurgical testing

This phase involves following standard procedures for Feasibility studies to obtain test work results to determine the Run of Mine (RoM) ore quality. RoM ore quality is needed to establish basic beneficiation plant design criteria and start with basic engineering, layout planning, preliminary tendering and cost

estimates of initial capital costs for each of the main components, production planning and operating cost estimates.

Phase 6: Reporting

This phase includes review, interpretation, peer review, conclusions and recommendations, and the compilation of the final BFS report signed off by the Competent Person. The Mineral and Ore Reserve Report produced during this phase, will be SAMREC-compliant.

2.5 Ancillary activities

2.5.1 Access roads

The R35 runs through the proposed site, allowing all project staff easy access to the project area. There will be no new access roads built for this proposed project. Following the grant of the prospecting right, the applicant will negotiate access with land / surface rights holders in order to conduct a thorough technical assessment of the prospecting region. There shall be an agreement with the landowner concerning the access and the appropriateness and time of year preferred to be executed and negotiated with him.

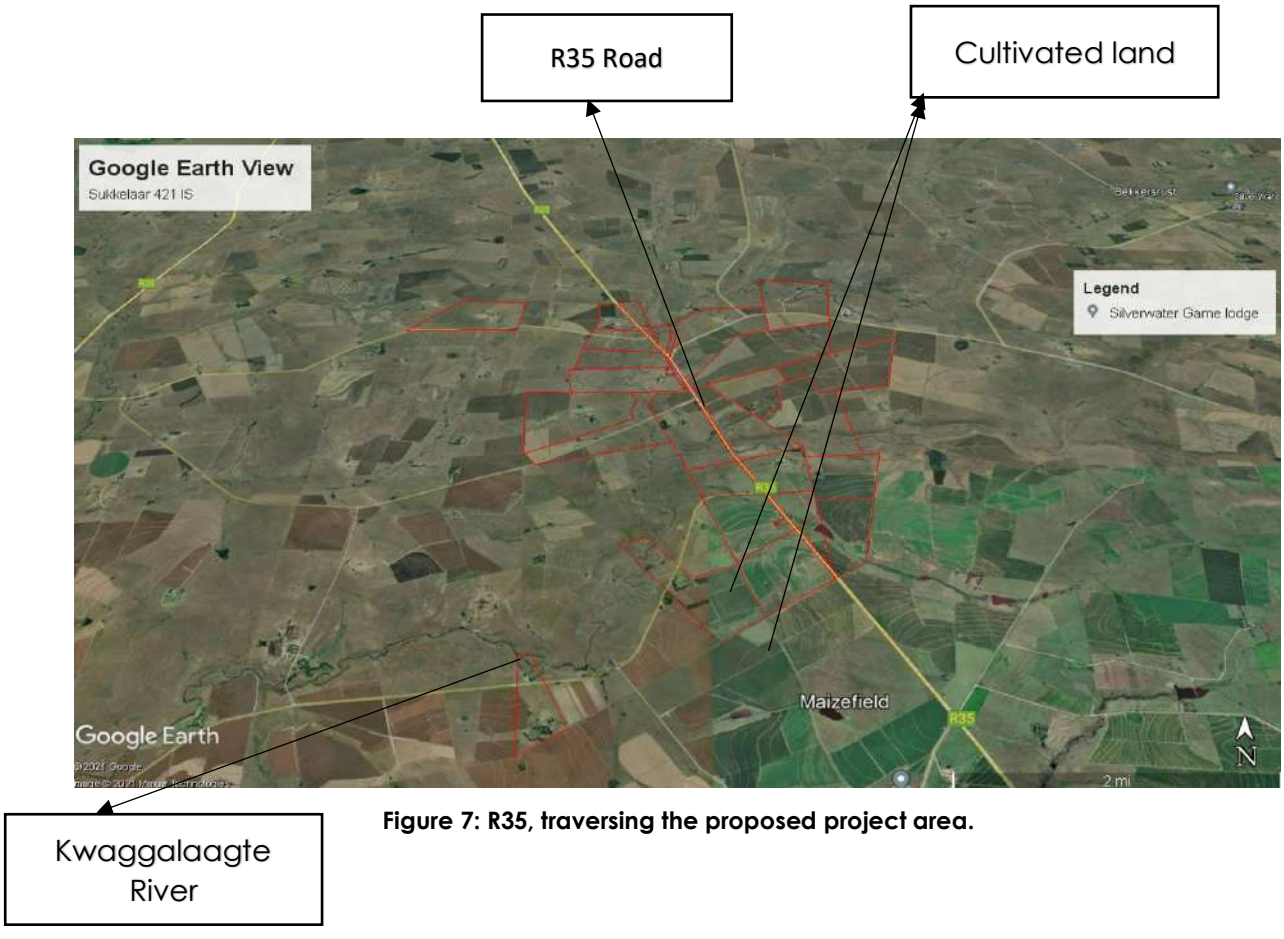


Figure 7: R35, traversing the proposed project area.

2.5.2 Water supply

Drilling mechanisms to be employed using compressed air instead of water, and therefore water will only be required by personnel on site for drinking purposes. A temporary storage tank of portable water for drinking and general usage will be provided on site. This water will be bought in water containers from water distributors such as Oasis. During the prospecting operations, best practice guidelines will be implemented so as to prevent future pollution in waterbodies.

Figure 8: Typical example of a temporary storage tank on site.

2.5.3 Ablution facilities

Portable toilets for ablution purposes will be put in place, minimizing potential contamination associated with underground waste pipe system. portable toilets are strong, they can be moved around during prospecting and also be removed from site after prospecting activities have been completed.

Figure 9: Shows an example of portable toilets on site.

2.5.4 Temporary office area

Temporary office shades will be erected on site. No electricity will be generated on site. Meals will be provided to staff and staff as no heating and / or cold facilities will be available. A shady restaurant will be provided.

Figure 10: An example of a temporary office shades.

2.5.5 Accommodation

Accommodation will note be provided on site, but on nearby towns (Bethal) and areas near the proposed area. Night security will be employed will once the drilling equipment has been established on site.

2.5.6 Blasting

Blasting is the process of using explosives to break or disintegrate rocks so that they can be excavated. Blasting is out of the scope of this prospecting project as the Prospecting Works Programme (PWP) does not allow for bulk sampling, no blasting will take place. Instead, the project will entail geological mapping, exploration drilling (i.e Percussion, Diamond core, and Directional), sampling, resource modelling and resource reporting.

2.5.7 Storage of dangerous goods

During prospecting / drilling activities, a limited amount of diesel, oil and lubricants will be stored in the area. The only hazardous materials will be stored in any appropriate metal containers with concrete slabs next to them to prevent soil contamination. Less than 30m3 will be stored in above ground diesel storage tanks.

Figure 11: Diesel storage.

2.6 Policy and legislative context

Table 3: Applicable legislation to this application.

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines	Reference Where Applied (i.e. where in this document has it been explained how the development complies with and responds to the legislation and policy context)	How does this Development Comply with and Respond to the Legislation and Policy Context
National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)(NEMA):	This entire report is prepared as part of the prospecting right application under the NEMA, section 24	In terms of the National Environmental Management Act an Application for Environmental Authorisation subject to a Basic Assessment Report and Environmental Management Programme Report. The application was lodged at the DMRE
Minerals and Petroleum resources Development Act (No.28 of 2002) (MPRDA): In support of the Prospecting Right Application submitted by Kamoma 2020 Investments (Pty) Ltd, the applicant is required to conduct a NEMA BAR process in terms of Section 5A and Chapter 16 of the MPRDA.	This entire report is prepared as part of the Prospecting Right Application under the MPRDA, section 16.	In terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act a Prospecting Right Application has been applied for coal resource. The application was accepted on the **25th of August 2021.** DMRE Ref: **MP 30/5/1/1/2/(16607) PR**

National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998) (NWA): Water may not be used without prior authorisation by the DWS. Section 21 of the National Water Act (No.36 of 1996) the NWA water uses for which authorisation is required.	No Water Use Licence has been applied for this prospecting project.	No water use license is required for this Application. Any water required for drilling activities will be obtained from a legal source within the area or brought in via mobile water tanker. Appropriate dust extractions /suppression equipment will be a condition imposed on the drill contractor for their drill rigs.
The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004 – NEMBA) Section 57 and 87	Regulations published under NEMBA provides a list of protected species (flora and fauna), according to the Act (GN R. 151 dated 23 February 2007, as amended in GN R. 1187 dated 14 December 2007) which require a permit in order to be disturbed or destroyed	No applications have been submitted in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act.
Lekwa Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP) **Strategic Development Framework (SDF)**	Land Claims Alternatives	This department was consulted to ensure that the project does not take place where there is a land claim the claimants not knowing about the project. In addition to acquire the claimant's information to consult them before the project commence. No correspondence has been received. In terms with the SDF of the Lekwa Local municipality, various strategies and associated policies should be adopted to ensure effective spatial development. The municipality must provide alternative means of support for rural/informal population in order to decrease dependence on the environment and subsistence agriculture. For this purpose, the following policies are adopted: Maximise economic benefit from mining industrial, business, agricultural and tourism development within the area. Promote a climate for economic development. Improve public and investor confidence in the region through crime reduction and infrastructure development.

Constitution of South Africa, **Specifically, everyone has the right:** **a) to an environment that is not harmful to their health or wellbeing; and** **b) 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.**	BAR & EMPr	Prospecting activities will only proceed after effective consultation. All activities will be conducted in a manner that does not violate the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.
National Heritage Resources Act, 1999	Management measures	Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during development activities, such activities should be stopped, and SAHRA should be notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place.

2.7 Need for and desirability of the proposed activities

Motivate the need for and desirability of the proposed development including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location.

NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT		
PART I: NEED		
Questions (Notice 792, NEMA, 2012)		Answers
1.	Is the land use associated with the activity being applied for considered within the timeframe intended by the existing approved SDF agreed to be the relevant environmental authority?	Yes. prospecting is an integral part of its rationale to make use of the abundant natural resources in the area to create strong, resilient, and prosperous district. However, the objectives of the Lekwa's integrated development plan for 2020/2021 section: re-generate – to achieve environmental well-being Fights with: • High carbon emissions from electricity generation.

		• Unsustainable natural resource usage; and • Uncontrolled pollution
2.	Should the development, or if applicable, expansion of the town/area concerned in terms of this land use occurs here at this point in time?	The planned activities would allow Kamoma Investment 2020 (Pty) Ltd to extend mine life (LOM) for a large number of years and thus the benefits to local communities and South Africa as a whole for e.g., work provision and social upliftment would continue for a longer period.
3.	Does the community/area need the activity and the associated land use concerned? This refers to the strategic as well as local level.	According to the STATSA unemployment figure has drastically increased with 8600 jobs in the municipality between 2001 and 2011. The Kamoma 2020 Investments (Pty) Ltd prospecting will have a positive impact on the socio-economic conditions of the local communities involved once operations commence. The prospecting will sustain the proposed areas and once the stage of mining has been reached, it will contribute to the socio-economic development of the region as a whole through social upliftment and the creation of jobs as key agents.
4.	Are the necessary services with adequate capacity currently available (at the time of application) or must additional capacity be created to cater for the development?	Yes. All infrastructure for services and capacity is sufficient for the existing and proposed prospecting/drilling activities. The proposed project will be using water through their water licence and will not rely on municipal water services. The road networks are fully intact, and the project will not have a major impact on road congestion. Thus, additional capacity does not need to be created for the development.
5.	Is this development provided for in the infrastructure planning of the municipality, and if not what will the implication be on the infrastructure planning of the municipality (priority and placement of the services and opportunity cost)?	The development is not provided for in the infrastructure planning of the municipality as it is a small development of local importance. Thus, the proposed project will not have any implications for the infrastructure planning, as no services and/or infrastructure needs to be upgraded or created to cater for this project. The proposed project will be making use of mobile structures.
6.	Is the project part of a national programme to address an issue of national concern or importance?	The cited IDP indicates that the community sector contributed 37.1 % of all the sectors' contribution to the GDP of Lekwa Local Municipality. Mining contributed 7.9% , Agriculture contributed 11.2 % trade/retail figure was at 13.6 % and construction contributed 2.9 %.
PART II: DESIRABILITY		
7.	Is the development the best practicable environmental option for this land/site?	Yes. Much of the region under review is undergoing transformed cultivation activities which have already had an impact on environmental management.

8.	Would the approval of this application compromise the integrity of the existing approved and credible IDP and SDF as agreed to by the relevant authorities?	Partially. The project is not completed in accordance with the Local Spatial Development System (SDF) and Integrated Development Plan (IDP) goals in terms of land use but does not compromise the credibility of these respective forward planning documents. In South Africa, as in Lekwa Local Municipality, unemployment is a big problem and prospecting should be able to provide continuity of existing employment in the prospecting area for a substantial period of time.
9.	Would the approval of this application compromise the integrity of the existing environmental management priorities for the area (e.g. as defined in EMFs), and if so, can it be justified in terms of sustainability considerations?	No, the integrity of the existing environmental management priorities for the area will not be compromised by this development.
10.	Do location factors favour this land use at this place? (this relates to the contextualization of the proposed land use on this site within its broader context).	Yes. The study area proposed for prospecting is adjacent to the current Msobo coal mine. The current infrastructure suffices for the process of prospecting. The planned mine doesn't need any new infrastructure.
12.	How will the development impact on people's health and well-being? (E.g. In terms of noise, odours, visual character and sense of place, etc.)?	In summary, due to the fact that this area has a high density of residents and also the military base, which is closer to the proposed area, the impacts on well-being, following mitigation, will be as follows: • Visual: Low • Dust: Low-Medium • Noise: Medium • Sense of place: Medium However, environmental good practice compliance policies would have limited effects.
13.	Will the proposed activity or the land use associated with the activity being applied for, result in unacceptable opportunity costs?	No. The mining industry in South Africa has been a cornerstone of the economy for a long period of history. South Africa offers ongoing proof that mineral revenues can create sizeable benefits to the economy in countries where they are sourced. In South Africa coal has contributed to funding impressive economic growth and stability.
14.	Will the proposed land use result in unacceptable cumulative impacts?	No. The proposed project has only been identified to have minimal cumulative impacts that can be mitigated to an acceptable level. The measures outlined in the EMPr attached will serve as a method to keep the proposed project from

		having any serious ling term cumulative impacts on the receiving environment.

2.8 Process followed to reach the proposed preferred alternatives within the site

This section is about the determination of the specific site layout and the location of infrastructure and activities on site, having considered the issues raised by I&APs, as well as alternatives to the initially proposed site layout.

Prospecting is conducted in phases, where the activities and location of drilling and trenching to sample soil are dependent on the previous phase. Therefore, the specific locations and extent of soil sampling and diamond core drilling cannot be predetermined. The overall prospecting area is indicated in Figure 3. Areas to be avoided in terms of sensitivities are also indicated on the sensitivity maps in this report. Positioning of invasive prospecting planned in the sensitive areas and buffer zones should be conducted with a suitably qualified ecologist in order to avoid and/or minimize the destruction of any sensitive vegetation or habitats occurring in these areas.

Details of all alternatives considered

With reference to the site plan provided as Figure 2 and the location of the individual activities on site, provide details of the alternatives considered with respect to:

(a) The property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity;
(b) The type of activity to be undertaken;
(c) The design or layout of the activity;
(d) The technology to be used in the activity;
(e) The operational aspects of the activity; and
(f) The option of not implementing the activity)

The assessment is done in phases, where the activities and location of drilling and soil sampling are based on the previous phase. Therefore, the specific location and level of soil sample and basic drilling cannot be determined in advance.

The following alternatives were investigated as feasible alternatives:

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

The farm Sukkelaar 421 IS is situated in Lekwa Local Municipality, under Bethal Magestrial District. The proposed area is located approximately 47km North-East of Bekkersrust, 6.34 km South-West of Dave and approximately 16.49 km South-East of Bethal. Refer to Figure 1 for the locality map.

- The type of activity to be undertaken

Main activity conducted to determine the coal resources available in an economic feasible quality and quantity is drilling. The boreholes will be drilled using the diamond drilling method so the geologists can get a clear understanding of the actual subsurface setting of the lithologies. As outlined in the PWP all activities will be conducted in a phase approach whereby the execution of a new phase will depend on the results of the preceding phase. Prospecting activities will not compromise any future land uses on the study area as the applied activities are temporary.

- The design or layout of the activity

Since exploration is temporary in nature, no permanent structures will be constructed. Negotiations and agreements will be made with the farm owners to use any existing infrastructure like access roads.

- Portable ablution facilities will be used.
- Activities will be limited to the drilling of 15 boreholes to be determined by the geological formations found during prospecting.
- It is planned to use one rig for all drill holes.
- Rehabilitation will be closely controlled, and supervision will be focused.
- No changes to the layout are considered but with the geophysical survey information, the boreholes can be orientated to match the shape of the good quality of resource.

- The technology to be used in the activity

The technologies listed in the PWP have been selected as they are proven effective in the determination of resource viability within the proposed prospecting area. Some of the techniques employed in the non-invasive prospecting will include a literature survey, field reconnaissance/mapping, and geophysics survey of the geology, outcrops. Invasive technology alternatives have also been considered. It is hereby noted that the different phases and timeframes of the prospecting herein envisaged are, by their nature, dependent on the results obtained during the preceding phases of such prospecting. The proposals set out in the Prospecting Work Programme are therefore made on the basis that results obtained during the preceding phases may necessitate reasonable changes and adaptations to such proposals, which will be reported as prescribed.

- The option of not implementing the activity

The Information available is not enough sufficient. The additional information on the resource quality, depth and thickness is need. There is a need to further investigate the presence of the resource within the project area due to unknown historic mining activities. The proposed activities have very low significance since are short term activities. The probability of occurrence of an impact was determined and most of these activities can be controlled and impacts can be reduced or avoided. The probability was also used basing on looking at other prospecting activities of similar nature.

Generally prospecting activities have low impact on the environment, these planned activities have negative impacts and can be controlled and avoided or minimised therefore the layout does not require revision. Changes In plans will be discussed with the farms and approvals will be singed.in addition to this, should economical reserves be present, and the applicant does not have the opportunity to prospect, the opportunity to utilize the said reserves for future phases will be lost.

2.8.1 Development footprint alternatives considered

With reference to the site plan and the location of the individual activities on site, provide details of the alternatives considered.

Prospecting work is a two staged process; it entails invasive activities and non-invasive activities. Non-invasive activities do not have footprints because they do not include land disturbance while invasive activities cause land disturbance hence, they have footprints. In prospecting activities, footprints are caused by drilling. To mitigate the footprints of drilling activities on alternative sites identified, buffers have been developed(Figure 12) to ensure protection of water resources, infrastructures, and ecosystems on site. The following buffers must be applied, and all buffered out areas are **no-go** areas (i.e. prospecting activities must not be conducted in those areas):

- No drill site must be positioned within 500m of a wetland
- Drilling activities must be conducted out of 1:100 yr/flood line of a stream
- Drilling activities must be done at least 100m away from infrastructures
- Existing access road must be utilised to access the identified alternative sites to conduct exploration activities rather than developing new gravel roads on site.

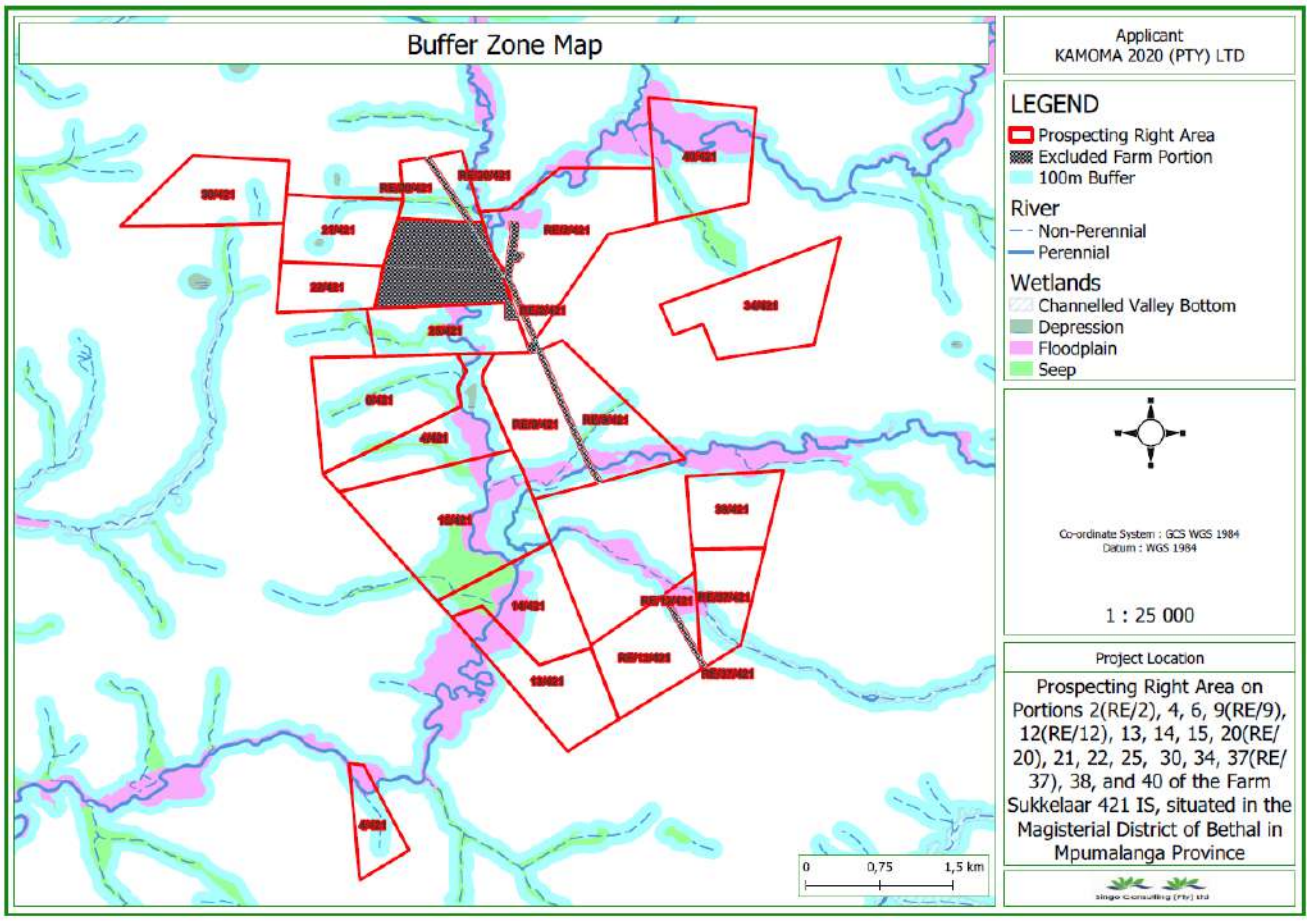


Figure 12: Shows developed buffer zone around the river with associated wetlands.

2.8.2 Type of activity to be undertaken

Main activities conducted to determine the coal resources present in an economic feasible quality and quantity is drilling. The boreholes will be drilled with the diamond drilling method so the geologists can get a clear understanding of the actual subsurface setting of the lithologies. As outlined in the PWP all activities will be conducted in a phase approach whereby the execution of a new phase will depend on the results of the preceding phase. Prospecting activities will not compromise any future land uses on the study area.

2.8.2.1 Activity design/layout

No permanent structures will be constructed since exploration is temporary in nature. Landowners will be consulted duly for access and usage to access road.

- Portable ablution will be used.
- It is planned to use one drill rig for 15 drill holes.
- Rehabilitation will be closely controlled, and supervision will be focused.
- No changes to the layout will be considered, however, the holes can be orientated to match the shape of the resources

2.8.2.2 Activity technology

The technology chosen is deemed effective for exploration for this type of deposit, resource, definition and evaluation. This is inclusive of non-invasive and invasive technology. The non- invasive includes Desktop studies, Geological field mapping and Geophysical Survey whilst invasive includes prospecting boreholes for resource estimation. Prospecting will be done in interrelated phases. Alternatives will be considered once the preceding necessitate reasonable changes and adaptations.

2.8.2.3 Operational aspects of the activity

Operational aspects that have been considered for the positive implementations of the PWP. Financial arrangements, appropriate equipment available and technical skills available. The proposed work plan finances will be from Legare Mining Services (Pty) Ltd over the next 5 years. Legare Mining Services (Pty) Ltd has insured that the financial personnel to execute prospecting work programme and tools desired.

2.8.2.4 Option of not implementing the activity

Drilling is required to investigate the potential and feasibility of a resource. It also serves as a DMRE-compliant mineral resource statement. There is no potential for any future investment in a mine without the confirmation of the mineral resources, which can only be obtained by drilling. Should the prospecting right be refused, a potential coal resource development will be sterilised. The socio-economic benefit and future employment potential of mine development will also be lost if the prospecting activities are not implemented to determine the feasibility of a coal deposit that occurs within the area.

2.8.3 Details of the public participation process followed

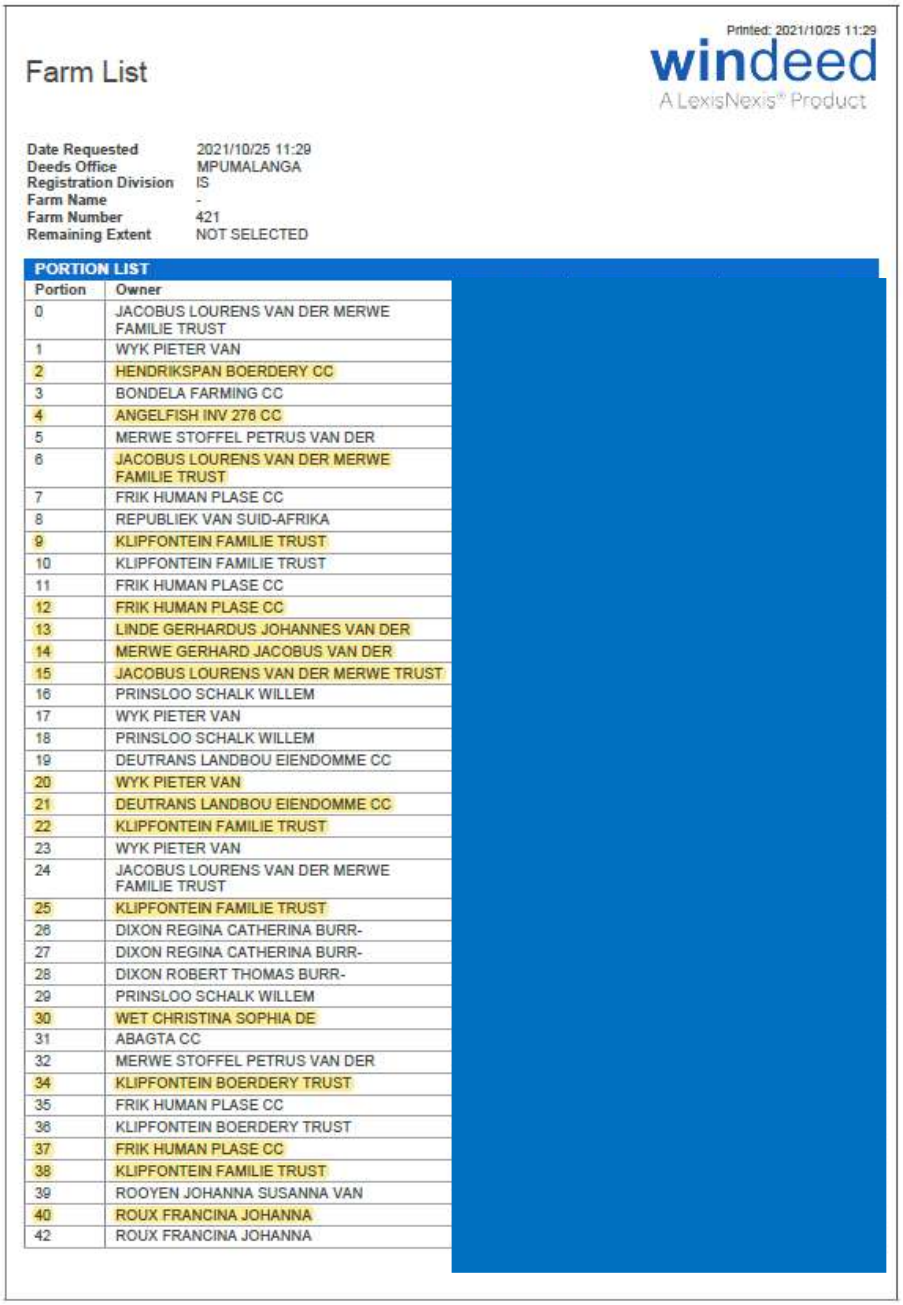
Describe the process undertaken to consult I&APs, including public meetings and one-on-one consultation. Affected parties must be consulted, regardless of whether they attended public meetings. Information provided to affected parties must include sufficient detail of the intended operation to enable them to assess its impact on them or on the use of their land.

The Basic Assessment Report will be submitted for review to the Competent Authority (DMRE), commenting authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), landowners, surrounding property owners and other identified stakeholders (see Table 4).Comments that will be received will be recorded and will reflect in the Final Basic Assessment Report and Environmental Management Programme Report.

The following public participation activities will be conducted for the proposed project to date:

- Identification of stakeholders, including property occupiers, owners and occupiers of land adjacent to the site, municipal officials and relevant state departments. All respondents have will added to the project database, which will be used throughout the process to inform the stakeholders of the project.
- Canvassing issues and concerns of the public and ensuring that all I & APs can comment on the application. The proposed project was announced as follows:
    - Site notices (size A2) advertising the proposed development and displaying the contact details of the EAP were displayed on site and at other public places on the 22nd of November 2021. The site notices inform potential I&APs of the project and affords them the opportunity to comment.
    - The landowner notification letters will be distributed with a registration and comment sheet, as well as the locality map, to state departments and other potential stakeholders through emails.
    - An advert was placed in the Ridge Times Newspaper to notify the public of the proposed prospecting right application/project, inviting members of the public to register as I&APs on the project's database and notified the public of the availability of the Draft Basic Assessment Report and date of the public open day.
    - Landowners and lawful occupiers were identified, and they will be conducted.
    - A copy of the Draft Basic Assessment Report will be made available for public review for a 30-day period from 26th October 2021 to 25th November 2021.
    - All comments received during the review period will be incorporated into the final BAR & EMPr.
    - Once the DMRE has decided on Environmental Authorisation, all registered I&APs will be notified of the outcome.

Windeed Search



Printed: 2021/10/25 11:29

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Farm List

Date Requested	2021/10/25 11:29
Deeds Office	MPUMALANGA
Registration Division	IS
Farm Name	-
Farm Number	421
Remaining Extent	NOT SELECTED

PORTION LIST

Portion	Owner
0	JACOBUS LOURENS VAN DER MERWE FAMILIE TRUST
1	WYK PIETER VAN
2	HENDRIKSPAN BOERDERY CC
3	BONDELA FARMING CC
4	ANGELFISH INV 276 CC
5	MERWE STOFFEL PETRUS VAN DER
6	JACOBUS LOURENS VAN DER MERWE FAMILIE TRUST
7	FRIK HUMAN PLASE CC
8	REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
9	KLIPFONTEIN FAMILIE TRUST
10	KLIPFONTEIN FAMILIE TRUST
11	FRIK HUMAN PLASE CC
12	FRIK HUMAN PLASE CC
13	LINDE GERHARDUS JOHANNES VAN DER
14	MERWE GERHARD JACOBUS VAN DER
15	JACOBUS LOURENS VAN DER MERWE TRUST
16	PRINSLOO SCHALK WILLEM
17	WYK PIETER VAN
18	PRINSLOO SCHALK WILLEM
19	DEUTRANS LANDBOU EIENDOMME CC
20	WYK PIETER VAN
21	DEUTRANS LANDBOU EIENDOMME CC
22	KLIPFONTEIN FAMILIE TRUST
23	WYK PIETER VAN
24	JACOBUS LOURENS VAN DER MERWE FAMILIE TRUST
25	KLIPFONTEIN FAMILIE TRUST
26	DIXON REGINA CATHERINA BURR-
27	DIXON REGINA CATHERINA BURR-
28	DIXON ROBERT THOMAS BURR-
29	PRINSLOO SCHALK WILLEM
30	WET CHRISTINA SOPHIA DE
31	ABAGTA CC
32	MERWE STOFFEL PETRUS VAN DER
34	KLIPFONTEIN BOERDERY TRUST
35	FRIK HUMAN PLASE CC
36	KLIPFONTEIN BOERDERY TRUST
37	FRIK HUMAN PLASE CC
38	KLIPFONTEIN FAMILIE TRUST
39	ROOYEN JOHANNA SUSANNA VAN
40	ROUX FRANCINA JOHANNA
42	ROUX FRANCINA JOHANNA

Figure 13: Windeed results for farm Sukkelaar 421 IS.

29 October 2021 | Secunda • Standerton • Bethal

SPORT 15

Sasol beats Highveld Ermelo Warriors

Kerry Bird

SECUNDA - It was another great weekend of cricket for the Sasol 1 Secunda and Sasol 2 Bulldogs after beating the Highveld Ermelo Warriors 1 in both matches that was held on Sunday, October 24, at the Sasol Recreational Club.

The first match saw Sasol 1 Secunda take to the green with Highveld Ermelo Warriors 1 batting first and ending on 93/7 in their 20 overs.

Highveld Ermelo Warriors 1's top scorer was Shaun Roodt who ended on 44 runs off 54 balls.

However, Sasol 1 Secunda proved to be stronger, ending on a score of 94/2 in 9 overs and winning the match with 8 wickets and 12 overs to spare.

Sasol 1 Secunda's Colin van Staden scored 36 runs off 22 ball not out.

Man of the Match went to Van Staden who also took 2 wickets in his 4 overs.

In the second match, Highveld Ermelo Warriors 1 won the toss and decided to bat first.

Estian Cilliers scored 45 off 35 balls, not out, setting up a target of 134 for Sasol 2 Bulldogs to chase.

Sasol 2 Bulldogs took victory yet again with batsman Nicus Boshoff making 42 runs off 43 balls not out and Christiaan Naude scoring a fantastic 53 of 37 balls.

Sasol 2 Bulldogs won with 6 wickets.

Man of the Match went to Naude.

Sasol 1 Secunda will take on Standerton 1 in the Gert Sibande District Cricket League on Sunday, October 31, at Sasol Recreational Club.

The match will begin at 10am.

Jean Mostert from Sasol 2 Bulldogs.

Odendaal-vier wen Laerskool Secunda se gholf

SECUNDA - Die wenners van Laerskool Secunda se gholfdag wat op Saterdag, 16 Oktober by Graceland Hotel, Casino en Buitelugklub gehou is, is Pieter, Theo, Lolie en Martin Odendaal.

Dié dag is in 'n vier bal-formaat aangebied en mnr. Paul van den Berg, Laerskool Secunda se bemarkingsbestuurder, het die borge vir die dag en die deelnemers vir hul ondersteuning bedank.

Die wenners van Laerskool Secunda se gholfdag is Pieter Odendaal, Theo Odendaal, Lolie Odendaal en Martin Odendaal (Foto: Verskaf)

Lulu Khumalo speel gholf op Saterdag, 16 Oktober tydens Laerskool Secunda se gholfdag.

NOTICE OF A JOINT PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FOR PROSPECTING RIGHT AND ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION APPLICATION.

Application for Prospecting Right: **Kamoma 2020 Investments (Pty) Ltd** has lodged an application for prospecting right (**DMRE Ref: MP 30/5/1/1/2/ (16607) PR**) for the purpose of prospecting for coal on **portions** 2, 4, 6, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 25, 30, 34, 37, 38 & 40 of the Farm **Suikerbosch 421 IS**, situated within Lekwa Local Municipality, under Gert Sibande District Municipality within the Magisterial District of **Bethal, Mpumalanga Province.**

Notice is hereby given in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Act (MPRDA) (Act 28 of 2002) and EIA regulations 2014, published under Government Notice No. 982 in Gazette No. 3822 of 8 December 2014, amended on 7 April 2017, that **Kamoma 2020 Investments (Pty) Ltd** has applied for Prospecting Right for the above-mentioned mineral.

INVITATION TO COMMENT

Registration as Interested & Affected Party: As part of the EIA process, more especially the Public Participation Process (PPP) for this proposed prospecting right project, interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to register and kindly submit any comments or concerns to reach **Mr Abel Majapelo** by no later than **Thursday the 25th of November 2021** on the contact details provided below. The public is also invited to review and comment on the Draft Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr). The Draft BAR & EMPr will be available for review for 30 days' calendar period from **Friday the 26th of November 2021 to Thursday the 13th of January 2022 (exclusion of the period from the 15th of December 2021 to the 02nd of January 2022 as per regulation** 34 (2), **section** 4.6). The Draft BAR & EMPr will be available at the Bethal Public Library (2302, Mpumalanga, South Africa) and a soft copy upon request from Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd using the detailed EAP's contacts below, via emails; Dropbox link; Google drive; WeTransfer, etc.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER AND APPLICANT'S DETAILS:

CONSULTANT'S DETAILS

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

Physical Address: Office No. 15, Corridor Hill Crossing 09 Langa Crescent, Corridor Hill, eMalahleni, 1035.

Contact person: Mr Abel Majapelo

Tel No.: +27 13 692 0041

Fax No.: +27 86 514 4103

Cell No.: +27 71 362 7894

Email: abel@singoconsulting.co.za

APPLICANT'S DETAILS

KAMOMA INVESTMENTS 2020 (PTY) LTD

1646 Magaliesberg Country Estate, Langmare Street,

Pretoria North, 1803,

Contact Person: Mr. M Mashipa

Cell: +27 81 412 8518

Fax No: +27 86 514 4103

Email: dihlomia@gmail.com

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

In terms of the National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA) and associated EIA regulations and listed activities.

The National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999). The National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998 (NWA)

PROPOSED LIGHT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT REFERRED TO AS BETHAL EXT 31 SITUATED ON A PORTION OF PORTION 27 OF THE FARM BLESBOKSPRUIT 150 IS, OUTSIDE BETHAL, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

PROJECT NAME: Bethal Ext 31 Light Industrial

APPLICANT: Ecomining Investments (Pty) Ltd light industrial

PROJECT PROPOSAL: The applicant proposes to develop a light industrial park with 17 single standing erven, to be zoned "Industrial 2". Further land uses catered for include access and roads. The project will be registered with the Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land & Environmental Affairs (DARDLEA) - District Office: Gert Sibande District Office.

LOCATION AND SIZE: The proposed Light Industrial Development, will be situated on a Portion of Portion 27 of the Farm Blesbokspruit, Bethal, Govan Mbeki Local Municipality, Mpumalanga, and to be known as "Bethal Extension 31". The site is situated within the rural area of Bethal, approximately 2km from Bethal city center. The surrounding land use encompasses both high density residential and commercial (Milan Park Ext 21) land use and agriculture. The proposed site is vacant, except for the existing diesel depot situated at the entrance of the site. The development will obtain access from the R35 as you travel towards Morgenzon. The size of the development site is 19,8ha in extent.

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION TO UNDERTAKE THE FOLLOWING EIA ACTIVITIES: In terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), the EIA Regulations of April 2017, a Basic Environmental Assessment Application is required to be undertaken for the proposed project. The following EIA listed activities are triggered by the proposed development. The following EIA listed activities are triggered by the proposed development: GN R.327 Listed Notice 1, 9, 10, 12 and 17, 24 and 28.

INDEPENDENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT: Batho Earth Environmental Consulting is undertaking the required environmental assessment and public participation processes.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF ADVERTISEMENT: 20 October 2021

Interested and/or affected parties who wish to participate by contributing comments, or who would like to obtain more information, should please contact Batho Earth Environmental Consulting: **Diana Verster** - Postnet Private Suite 415, Private Bag x8, ELARDUSPARK, 0047 **Fax:** 087 807 4536 **Mobile:** 073 157 7362 (Diana) and E-mail: diana@bathoearth.co.za

RIDGE TIMES

Contact us:
Tel: 017 634 7728
Fax: 086 540 1756

Address: The Junction Centre, Shop no. 6 Lourens Muller Street.

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Publisher
Published by Caxton Local Media, 9 Wright Street, Industria; and printed by Caxton Printers, a division of CTP Limited, 10 Wright Street Industria.

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Audit
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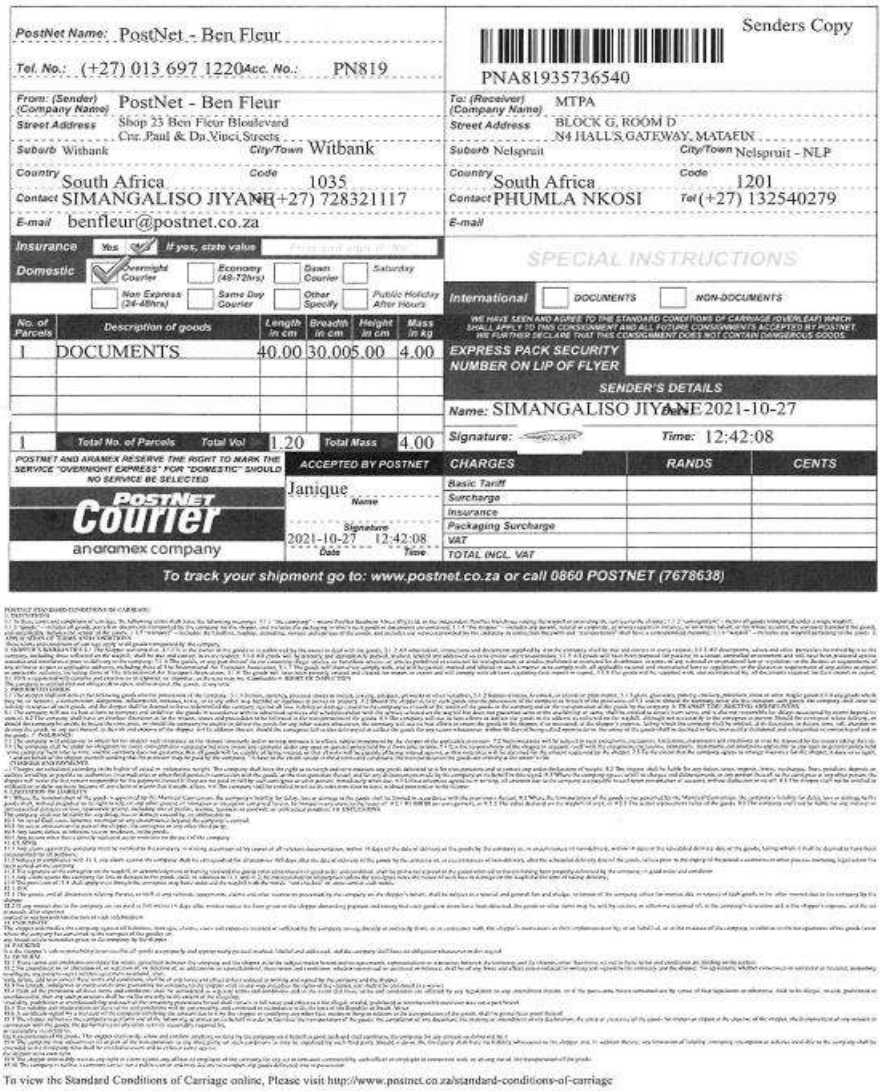
Figure 14: Proof on newspaper Publication(shown in red).



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Suburb	Witbank	City/Town	Witbank
Suburb	Nelspruit	City/Town	Nelspruit - NLP
Country	South Africa	Code	1035
Country	South Africa	Code	1201
Contact	SIMANGALISO JIYANE	Tel	(+27) 728321117
Contact	PHUMLA NKOSI	Tel	(+27) 132540279
E-mail	benfleur@postnet.co.za	E-mail	

Insurance: Yes / No — If yes, state value

Domestic: Overnight Courier; Economy (48-72hrs); Dawn Courier; Saturday; Nan Express (24-48hrs); Same Day Courier; Other Specify; Public Holiday After Hours

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International: DOCUMENTS / NON-DOCUMENTS

No. of Parcels	Description of goods	Length in cm	Breadth in cm	Height in cm	Mass in kg
1	DOCUMENTS	40.00	30.00	5.00	4.00
1	Total No. of Parcels	Total Vol	1.20	Total Mass	4.00

WE HAVE SEEN AND AGREE TO THE STANDARD CONDITIONS OF CARRIAGE (OVERLEAF) WHICH SHALL APPLY TO THIS CONSIGNMENT AND ALL FUTURE CONSIGNMENTS ACCEPTED BY POSTNET. WE FURTHER DECLARE THAT THIS CONSIGNMENT DOES NOT CONTAIN DANGEROUS GOODS.

EXPRESS PACK SECURITY NUMBER ON LIP OF FLYER

SENDER'S DETAILS

Name: SIMANGALISO JIYANE Date: 2021-10-27

Signature: Time: 12:42:08

POSTNET AND ARAMEX RESERVE THE RIGHT TO MARK THE SERVICE "OVERNIGHT EXPRESS" FOR "DOMESTIC" SHOULD NO SERVICE BE SELECTED

ACCEPTED BY POSTNET

Janique (Name)

2021-10-27 (Date) 12:42:08 (Time) (Signature)

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Surcharge		
Insurance		
Packaging Surcharge		
VAT		
TOTAL (INCL. VAT		

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Figure 15: Proof of Submission (BID – MTPA).

Photo 1: Site notice plugged on site.

A request for a Land Claim Letter was e-mailed to Vusi Khoza on the 29th of October 2021. No correspondence has been received.

The following have been identified as I&Aps:

Table 4: Identified key stakeholders.

Names of I&Aps	Organization	Position
Rhulani Chavalala	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Assistant Resource Auditor
Vusi Khoza	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	Official
Seani Nevondo	Department of water and sanitation	Official
Alucia Maifo	Department of Environmental Affairs	official
Fakqude Oq	Mpumalanga Provincial Government	Official
Doreen Sithole	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	Official
Eskom General Email: 'wayleavesmou@eskom.co.za'	ESKOM	Enquiry database
Yuza Chabalala	Transnet	Official
Johannes Van de Linde		Landowner

Names of I&Aps	Organization	Position
Oliver J	SANRAL	Official
Sonnyboy Mohlongo	Vaal Water Management Area	Official
Karien Beukes	Lou van der Merwe Prokureurs	Official
Lambert De Klerk	Afriforum	Manager- Environmental Affairs
P.G De wet	Portion 30, farm Sukkelaar 421 IS	Landowner
Hennie Bekker	N/A	N/A
Marius Carnius	N/A	N/A
Hennie Beker	N/A	N/A
Belinda Mills	Windlab Projects Development SA (Pty) Ltd	Manager – Stakeholder Relations
Gerhard Venter	N/A	N/A
Tony Brand	Deutrans	Official
Roelf Venter	Venter Boerdery	Landowner
Naas Venter	Venter Boerdery	N/A

Summary of issues raised by I&APs

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

Table 5: Summary of issues raised during the public comment period.

Interested and Affected Parties **List the names of persons consulted in this column, and** **Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted**		**Date Comments Received**	**Issued Raised**	**EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant**	**Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated**
AFFECTED PARTIES					
Landowners/s					
RE/2 Hendrikspan Boerdery CC					
Portion 4 Angelfish INV 276 CC	**X**				
Portion 6 Jacobus Lourens Van Der Merwe Family Trust	**X**				
Portions RE/9 , 34 & 38 Klipfontein Boerdery Trust					
Portions 12 & 37 Frik Human Plase CC	**X**				

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted		Date Comments Received	Issued Raised	EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant	Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated
Portion 13 Linde Gerhardus Johannes Van Der	**X**	22/11/2021 (face to face)	Will I get compensation from the application?	Matter of compensation will be discussed by you and the applicant once granting has been issued by DMRE.	
Portion 14 Gerhard Jacobus Van Der Merwe	**X**				
Portion 15 Jacobus Lourens Van Der Merwe Trust					
Portion 20 Pieter Van Wyk	**X**				
Portion 21 Deutrans Landbou eiendomme CC	**X**				
Portion 22, 25, 34 & 38 Klipfontein Family Trust	**X**				
Portion 30	**X**				

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted		Date Comments Received	Issued Raised	EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant	Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated
Christina Sophie De Wet					
Portion 40 Francina Johanna Roux	**X**				
Adjacent Landowners					
Carien Carinus	**X**	24/11/2021(via email)	Requested to be registered as an interested and affected party.	Kindly note that you have been registered as an interested and affected party.	
Lawful occupiers of the land					
Local Municipality					
LEKWA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY Robert Mkhabele	**X**	25/10/2021 (via email)	No issue raised	Consultation email together with a BID were sent.	
Councillor					

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted		Date Comments Received	Issued Raised	EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant	Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated
District Municipality					
Community					
Organs of state (Responsible for infrastructure that may be affected Roads Department, Eskom, Telkom, DWA					
	**X**	25/10/2021 (via email)	No issue raised	Consultation email together with a BID were sent.	
 Yuza Chabalala	**X**	25/10/2021 (via email)	No issue raised	Consultation email together with a BID were sent.	
	**x**	25/10/2021 (via email)	No issue raised	Consultation email together with a BID were sent.	

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted		Date Comments Received	Issued Raised	EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant	Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated
Mrs Y Mkansi					
water & sanitation Department: Water and Sanitation REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA Seani Nevondo	x	25/10/2021(via email)	No issue raised	Consultation email together with a BID were sent.	
agriculture, land reform & rural development Department: Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA Vusi Khoza	X	25/10/2021 (via email)	No issue raised	Consultation email together with a BID were sent.	
rural development & land reform Department: Rural Development and Land Reform REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA Doreen Sithole	X	25/10/2021(via email)	No issue raised	Consultation email together with a BID were sent.	

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted		Date Comments Received	Issued Raised	EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant	Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated
Mpumalanga TOURISM AND PARKS AGENCY Phumla Nkosi	X	27/10/2021(Via courier)	No issue raised	BID was sent via courier.	
Vaal Management Catchment Agency	X	28/10/2021 (via email)	No issue raised.	Consultation email together with a BID were sent.	
OTHER INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES					
AfriForum Lambert de klerk	X	23/11/2021 (via email)	Requested to be registered as an interested and affected part.	This email serves as the recipient of your email, please note that you have been registered as an interested and affected party.	
Mr. Cohen Cronje Cohen, Cronje & Van Der Walting. / INC. on behalf of PG De Wet (Portion 30, farm Sukkelaar 421 IS)	X	24/11/2021 (via email)	Kindly register us and our client as interested and affected party.	Kindly note that you have been registered as an interested and affected party.	

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted		Date Comments Received	Issued Raised	EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant	Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated
Hennie Bekker	**X**	24/11/2021 (via email)	Requested to be registered as an interested and affected party.	Kindly note that you have been registered as an interested and affected party.	
Belinda Mills Ben Brimble Braam Botha Shaida Leeman windlab	**X**	24/11/2021 (via email)	Requested to be registered as an interested & affected party and Copy of DBAR & EMPr .	Kindly note that you have been registered as an interested and affected party. A copy of Draft and EMPr will be forwarded to you as soon as review period commence.	
Gerhard Venter	**X**	25/11/2021(via email)	Please forward more information, I'm not supporting the project I'm an affected party.	A Background Information Document was forwarded to Mr Venter to register his comments.	
Tony Brand	**X**	25/11/2021 (Via email)	Requested to be registered as an interested and affected party.	Kindly note that you have been registered as an interested and affected party.	
Roelf Venter	**X**	25/11/2021 (Via email)	Requested to be registered as an interested and affected party.	Kindly note that you have been registered as an interested and affected party.	
Naas Venter	**X**	25/11/2021 (Via email)	Requested to be registered as an interested and affected party.	Kindly note that you have been registered as an interested and affected party.	

2.9 The environmental attributes associated with the alternatives

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

2.9.2 Baseline environment

Describe the environment's current geographical, physical, biological, socio- economic and cultural character.

2.9.2.3 Topography

Topography is the study of the shape and features of land surfaces. The topography of an area could refer to the surface shapes and features themselves, or a description (especially their depiction in maps). Topography is a field of geoscience and planetary science and is concerned with local detail in general, including not only relief but also natural and artificial features, and even local history and culture. The proposed prospecting area is characterized by flat surfaces topography. This can be observed on the topology map attached below. The flow of water during rainy seasons flows from the area of high elevation in the northern side to the area of low elevation in the southern side as it is indicated or displayed by contour lines, *Basic Hydrological Study*.

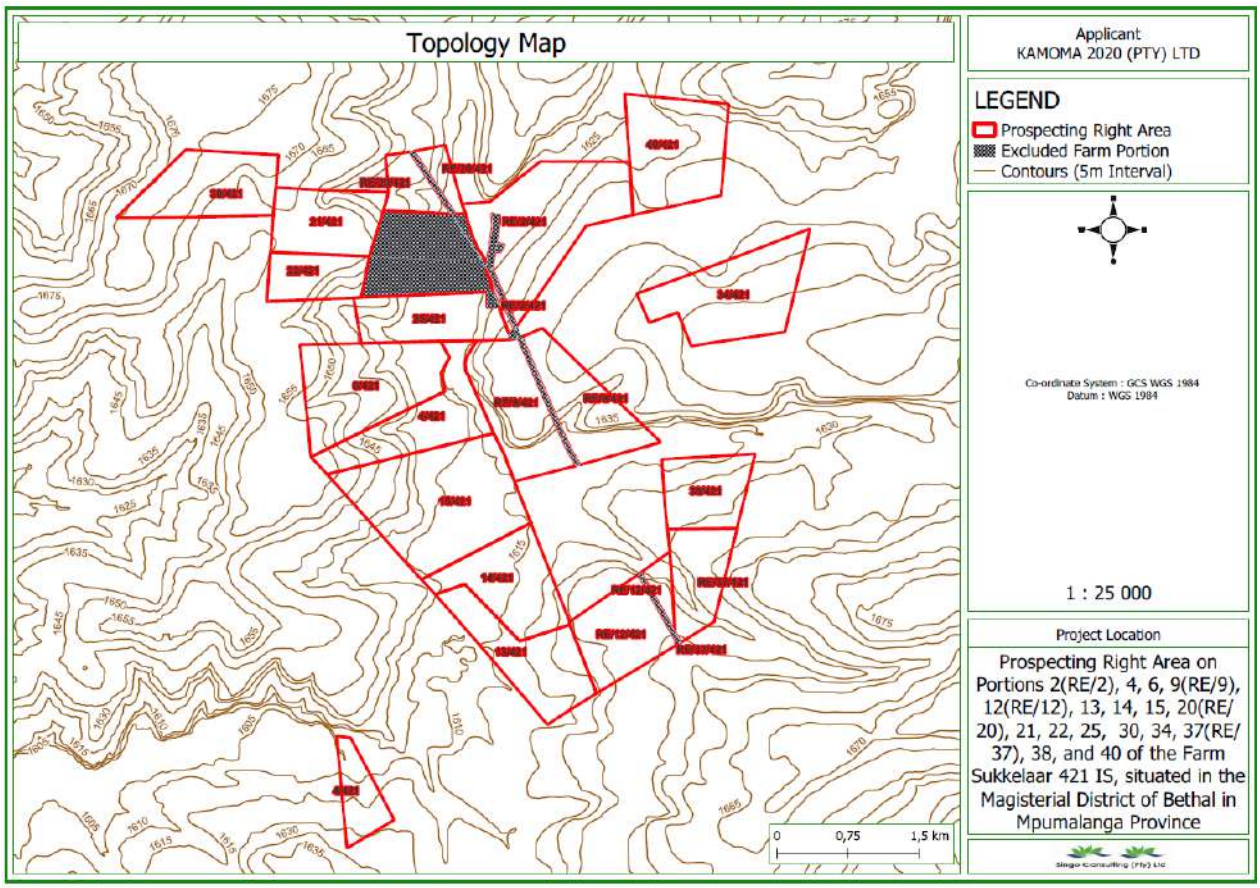


Figure 16: Topographic map of the proposed project area.

2.9.2.4 Soil types

The proposed project area is entirely covered with Association of classes 5,6,10,11,12 : Undifferentiated clays.

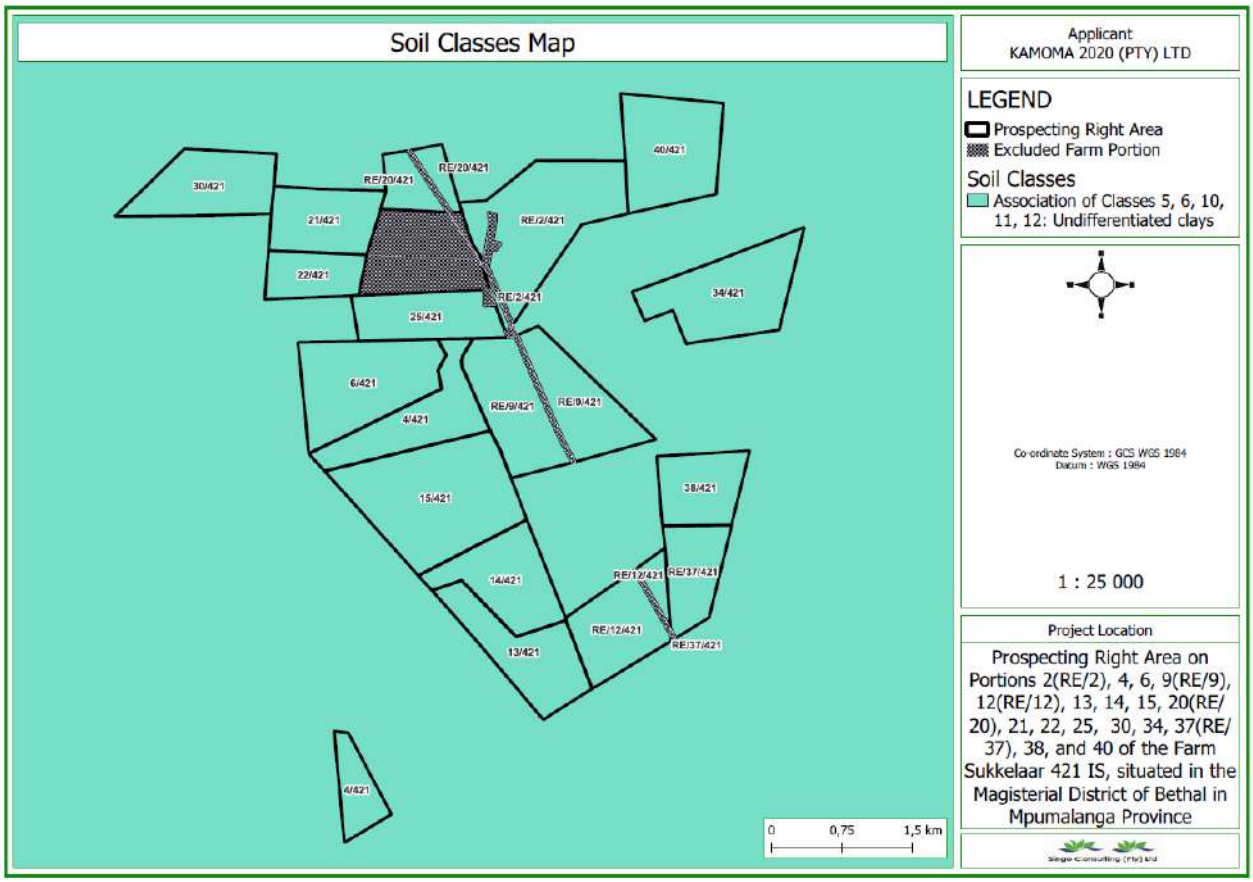


Figure 17 : Soil type map of the proposed project area.

Figure 18: Pictorial depiction of soil type in the project area.

2.9.2.5 Geology

The proposed project is located within the Karoo Super Group. The proposed prospecting area is characterised by the sediments of the Ecca Formation of the Karoo Super Group. This formation consists of shale, sandstone, conglomerate and grift. The

The project area is within the Witbank coalfield which is hosted within the Karoo Super Group. The proposed prospecting area is characterised by consolidated sedimentary layers of the Karoo Supergroup. It consists mainly of sandstone, shale and coal beds of the Vryheid Formation of the Ecca Group and is underlain by the Dwyka Formation of the Karoo Supergroup. The Karoo sediments again are underlain at depth by felsitic lavas of the Selons River Formations of the Rooiberg Group and granite from the Lebowa Granite Suite of the Bushveld Complex. The Ecca Group, which is part of the Karoo Supergroup, comprises of sediments deposited in shallow marine and fluvio-deltaic environments with coal accumulated as peat in swamps and marches associated with these environments. The sandstone and coal layers are normally reasonable aquifers, while the shale serves as aquitards. Several layered aquifers perched on the relative impermeable shale are common in such sequences. The Dwyka Formation comprises consolidated products of glaciation (with high amounts of clay) and is normally considered to be an aquiclude. The generally horizontally disposed sediments of the Karoo Supergroup are typically undulating with a gentle regional dip to the south.

The extent of the coal is largely controlled by the pre-Karoo topography. Steep dips can be experienced where the coal buts against pre-Karoo hills. Displacements, resulting from intrusions of dolerite sills, are common. Abundant dolerite intrusions are present in the Ecca sediments. These

intrusions comprise sills, which vary from being concordant to transgressive in structure, and feeder dykes.Although these structures serve as aquitards and tend to compartmentalise the groundwater regime, the contact zones with the pre-existing geological formations also serve as groundwater conduits. *Prospecting Work Programme (PWP)* .

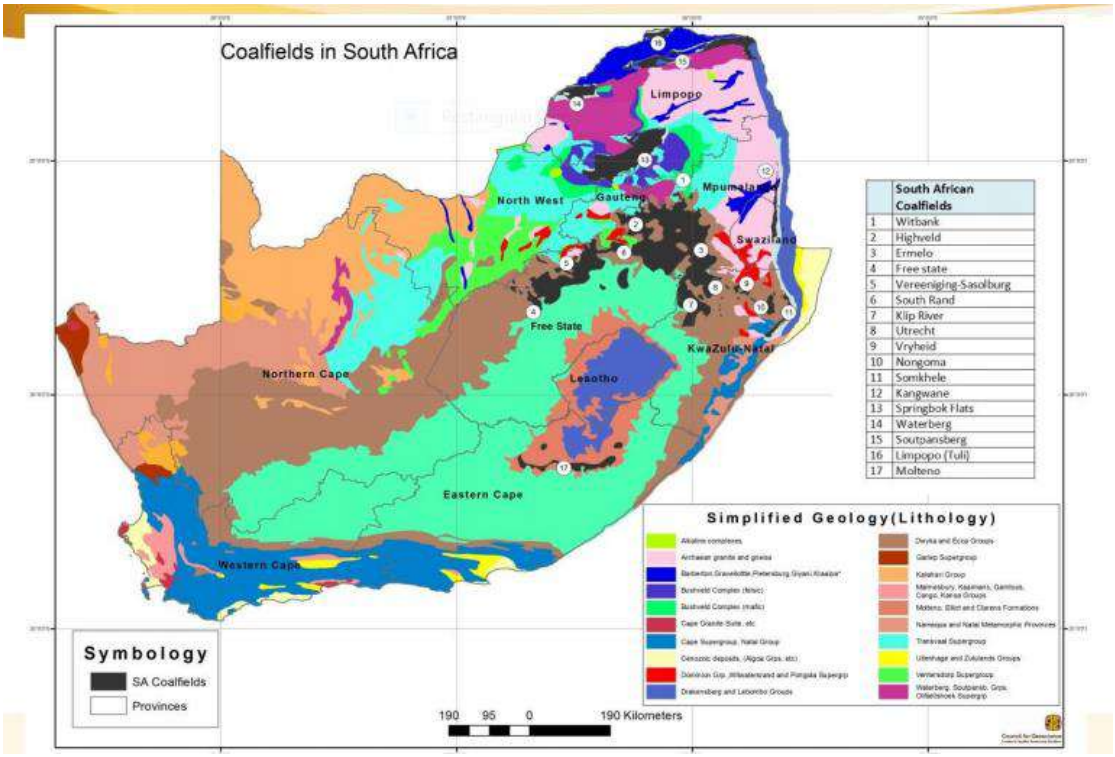


Figure 19: Coalfield map of South Africa.

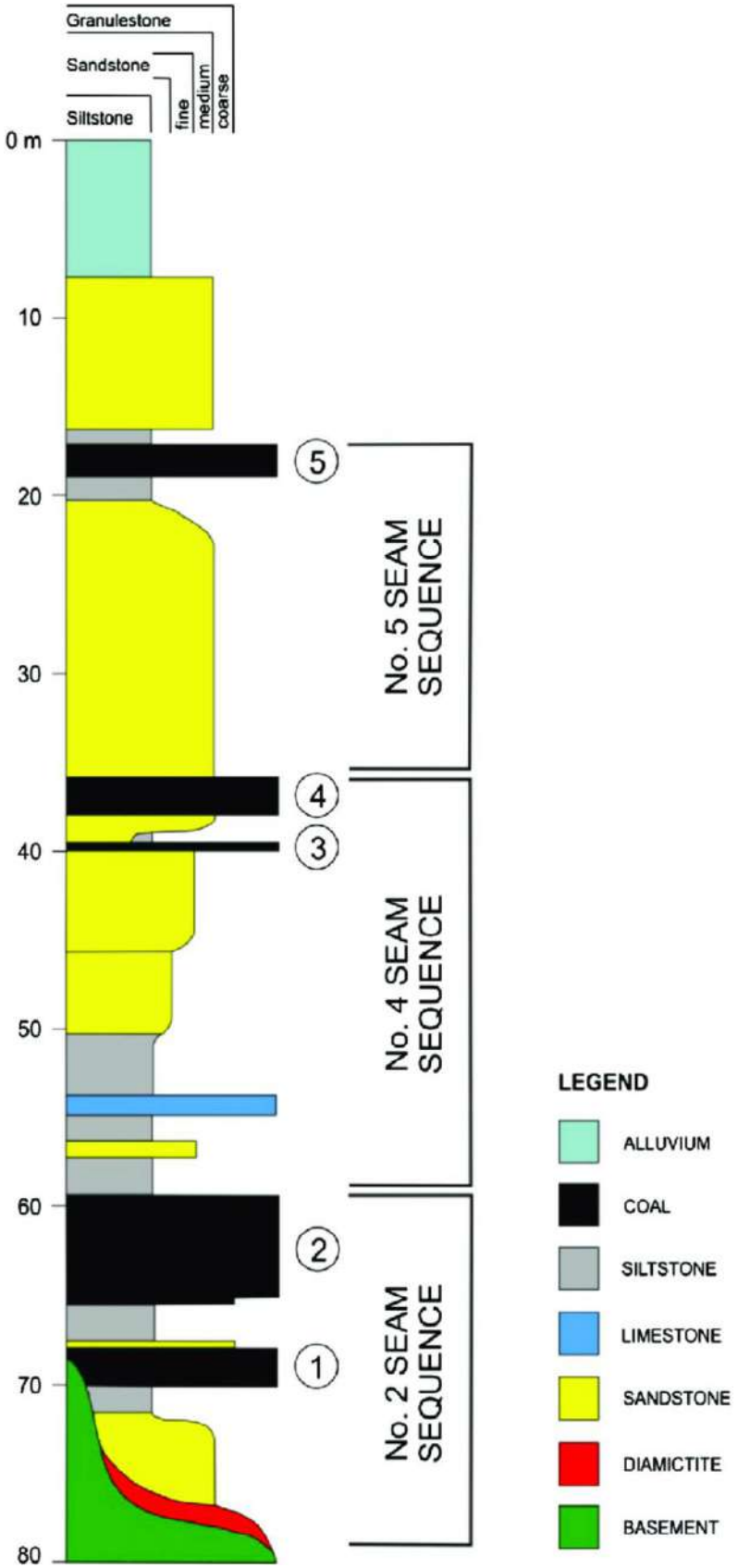


Figure 20: Stratigraphic column of the Witbank coalfield.

- **Local Geology**

According to the geological map of the project area below, it can be observed that the area is underlain by the Vryheid Formation which forms part of the Ecca Group within the Karoo Supergroup. The Vryheid Formation is composed of shales, sandstones, and coal seams.

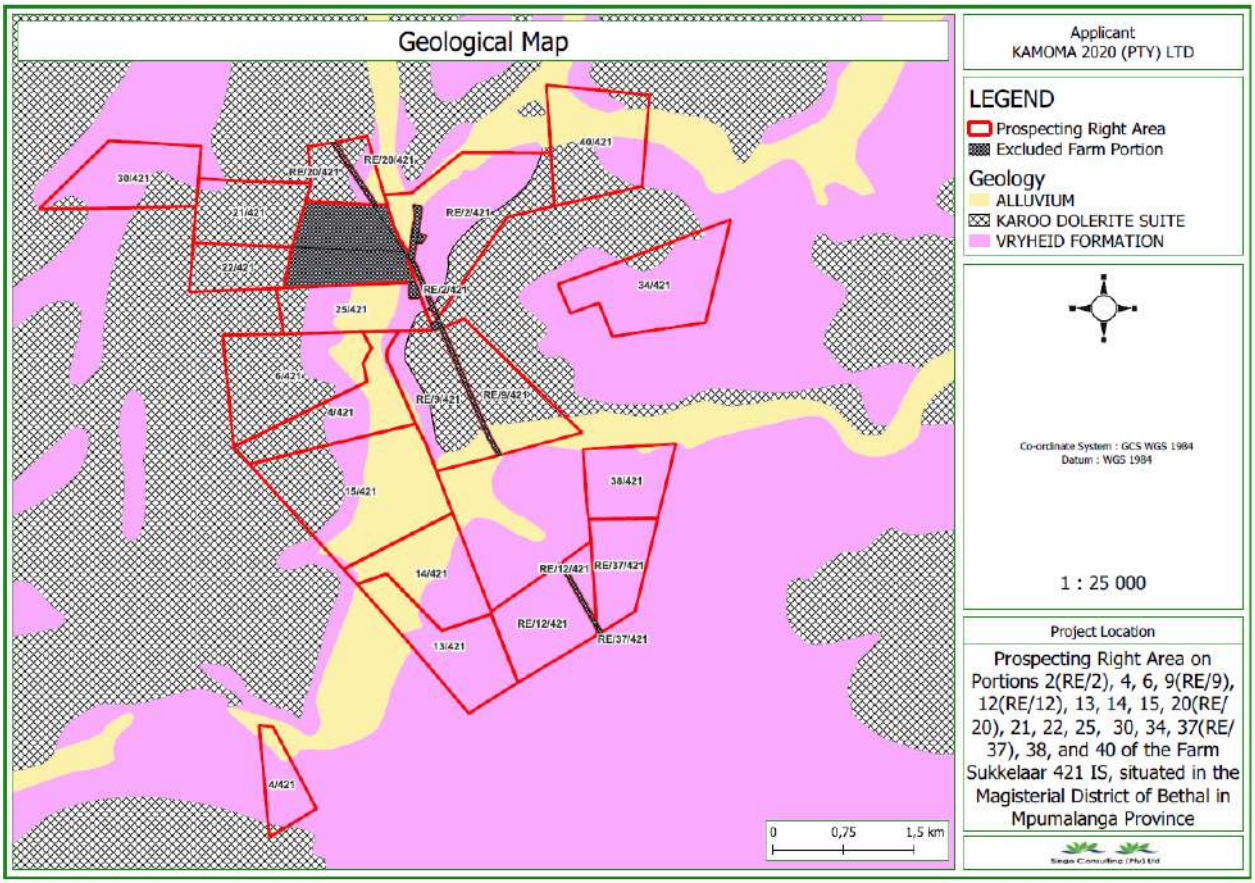


Figure 21: Geological Map of the project area.

2.9.2.6 Climate

Climate is the statistics of weather over long periods of time. It is measured by assessing the patterns of variation in temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, wind, precipitation, atmospheric particle count and other meteorological variables in each region over long periods of time. Climate differs from weather, in that weather only describes the short-term conditions of these variables in each region.

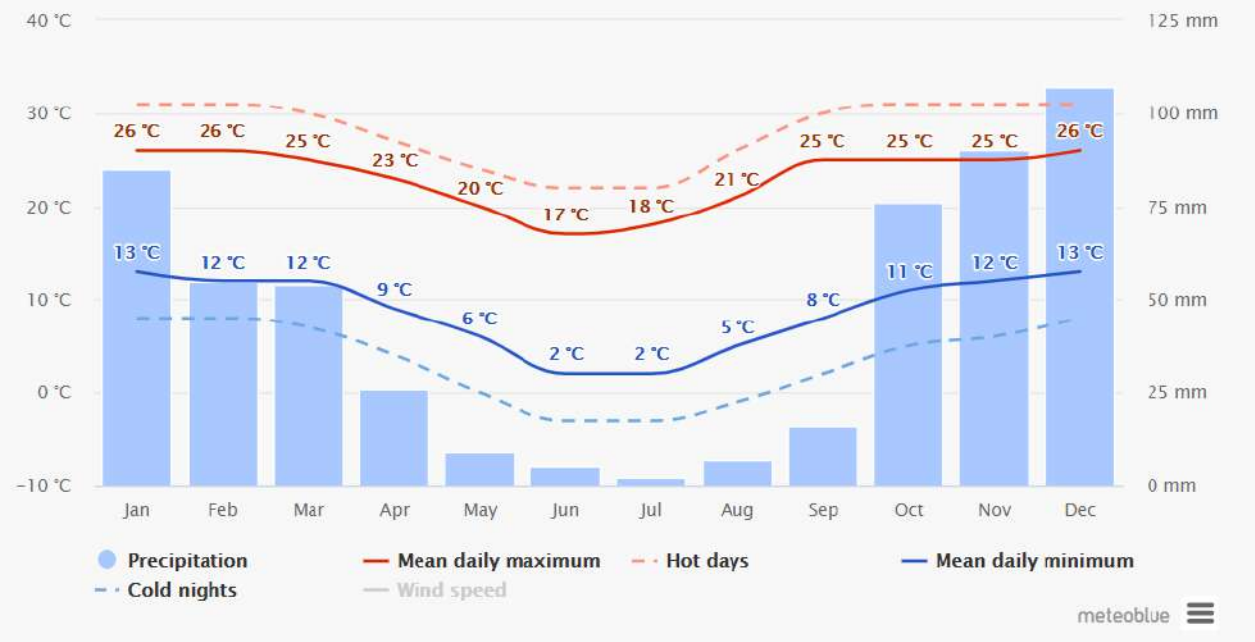


Figure 22: Mean average monthly Temperature and precipitation of Bethal in recent years, *Meteoblue*.

❖ Air quality.

The Highveld area in South Africa is associated with poor air quality, and elevated concentrations of criteria pollutants occur due to the concentration of industrial and non-industrial sources (Held et al, 1996; DEAT, 2006). The Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Martinus van Schalkwyk, therefore, declared the Highveld Priority Area (HPA) on 23 November 2007. The priority area covers 31 106 km2 , including parts of Gauteng and Mpumalanga Provinces, with a single metropolitan municipality, three district municipalities, and nine local municipalities. As the area overlaps provincial boundaries, the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) functions as the lead agent in the management of the priority area and is required in terms of Section 19(1) of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004) (AQA) to develop an Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the priority area.

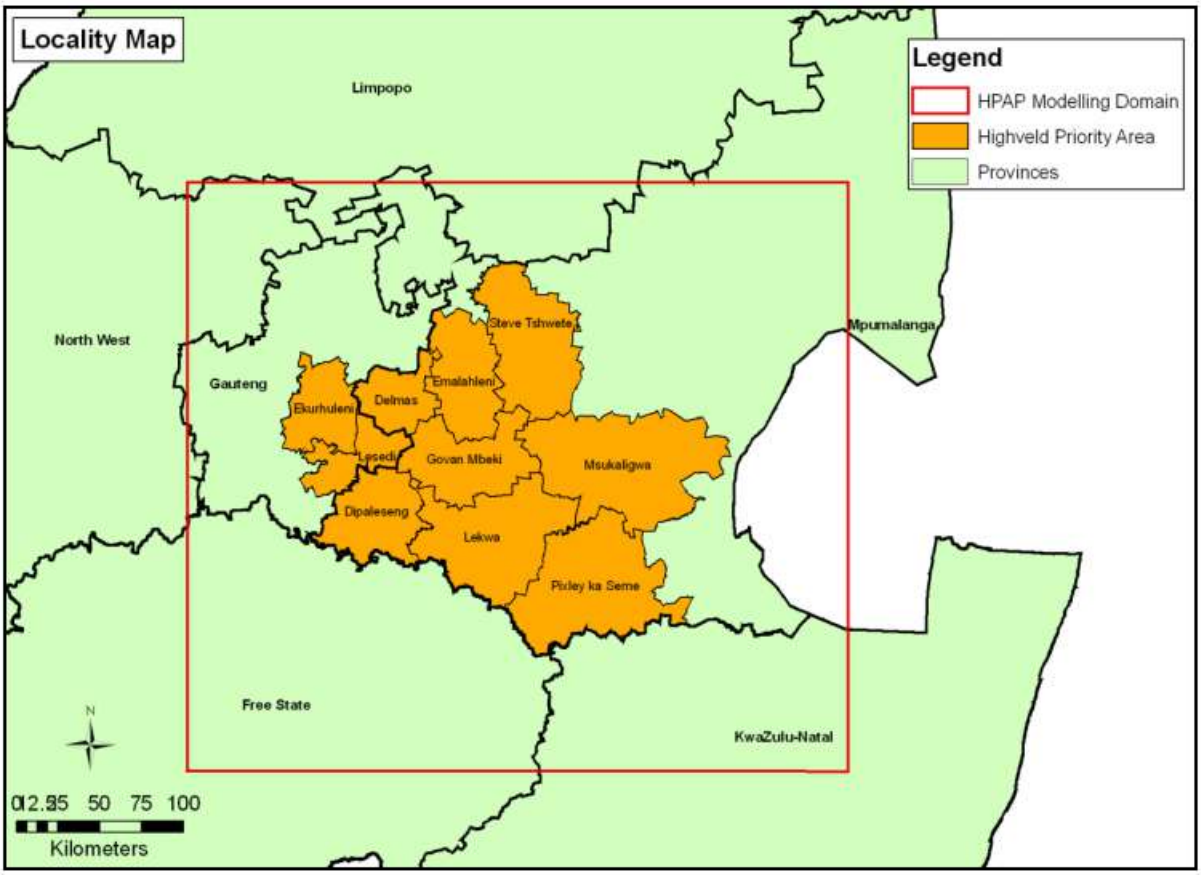


Figure 23: Locality map depicting Highveld Priority Area (HPA), showing three District Municipalities, their constituents Local Municipalities and the single Metropolitan Municipality.

The baseline assessment for the HPA provides a succinct presentation of the major issues to be addressed, specifically highlighting the geographical areas of concern within the HPA where dedicated Air Quality Management (AQM) interventions are to be focused. The constraints and developments in the abatement technology used and available, as well as the capacity of officials who will carry the majority of the responsibility for implementation of viii the AQMP have also been noted as part of the baseline assessment. These issues were carried forward as gaps and priorities into the AQMP development, of which the most significant aspect was the Logical Framework Approach (LFA) workshop.

The LFA workshop scrutinised the air quality problems identified in the baseline assessment and developed problem and objective trees, and specific interventions. The workshop outcomes were taken into detailed strategy analysis and intervention development and formed the initial draft of the AQMP. The primary motivation of the priority area AQMP is to achieve and maintain compliance with the ambient air quality standards across the HPA, using the Constitutional principle of progressive realisation of air quality improvements. The AQMP for the HPA provides the framework for implementing departments and industry to include AQM in business planning to ensure effective implementation and monitoring.

The plan has been designed at a strategic level, indicating high-level tasks for responsible parties. The specific planning at an operational level, such as budgeting, human resource allocation, and detailed activity planning, has been excluded from the plan. This is to allow parties to tailor their implementation activities to their specific context, particularly organisational constraints, while still achieving the overall objective of the AQMP. The activities listed in the plan must be unpacked further by responsible parties into organisation specific activity and intervention plans, and captured in the policy and strategic documents, such as business and investment plans, Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), and Environmental Implementation Plans (EIPs).

Emission sources.

The total estimated annual emissions of fine particulate matter (PM10) on the HPA is 279 630 tons, of which approximately half is attributed to particulate entrainment on opencast mine haul roads (Table E1). The emission of PM10 from the primary metallurgical industry accounts for 17% of the total emission, with 12% of the total from power generation. By contrast, power generation contributes 73% of the total estimated oxides of nitrogen (NOx) emission of 978 781 tons per annum and 82% of the total estimated sulphur dioxide (SO2) emission of 1 633 655 tons per annum. The emission inventory for industrial sources was relatively complete and included all industries on the HPA with scheduled processes in terms of the APPA.

It is recognised that these sources comprise the major industrial sources, with non-registered sources being very small in comparison. In addition, specific methodologies were used for determining emissions from residential fuel burning, coal mining, transport, biomass burning and burning coal mines and smouldering coal dumps. Source categories where emissions could not be determined were landfills, incinerators, wastewater treatment works, tyre burning, biogenic sources, odour and agricultural dust. The issues relating to these emissions will be addressed through the implementation of the AQMP. Industrial sources in total are by far the largest contributor of emissions in the HPA, accounting for 89% of PM10, 90% of NOx and 99% of SO2. Major industrial source contributors were grouped into the following categories:

1.Power Generation
2. Coal Mining
3. Primary Metallurgical Operations
4. Secondary Metallurgical Operations
5. Brick Manufacturers
6. Petrochemical Industry
8. Mpumalanga Industrial Sources (excluding the above)

❖ Temperature

Air temperature is essential, both for determining the effect of plume buoyancy (the larger the temperature difference between the plume and the ambient air, the higher the plume can rise), and determining the development of the mixing and inversion layers.
The area experiences warm temperatures above 28.36°C during summer. Winter temperatures are relatively low especially in the months of June and July. Average daily maximum temperatures range from 27.9°C in February to 12.87°C in July, with daily minima is between -1.0°C in July and 11.0°C in October.

❖ Ambient Noise

The background noise level of the surrounding area is highly impacted on by traffic travelling along the R35 road traversing the property. Due to the nature of the proposed activity, noise will be generated as a result of mechanical excavation including activities such as drilling.

Site management will notify the surrounding landowners in writing, 14 days prior to commencement of drilling activities. In order to minimise the noise impact, drilling will take place between 8:00 and 17:00 Monday – Friday, except on Saturday, Sunday & Public holidays.

❖ Wind

The wind field was dominated by winds from the north-west; north-east; and less frequently the south-west. Calm conditions occurred less than 1% of the time. During the day, winds at higher wind speeds occurred more frequently from the easterly sector, with 0.2% calm conditions. Night-time airflow had winds also most frequently from the easterly sector but at lower wind speeds. The frequency of night-time calm conditions increased to 0.9%, relative to daytime. Summer and spring show similar wind direction profiles to the period average, while autumn and winter show the more frequent winds from the south-west. There is an increased frequency of wind speeds of 3 m/s or more during spring.

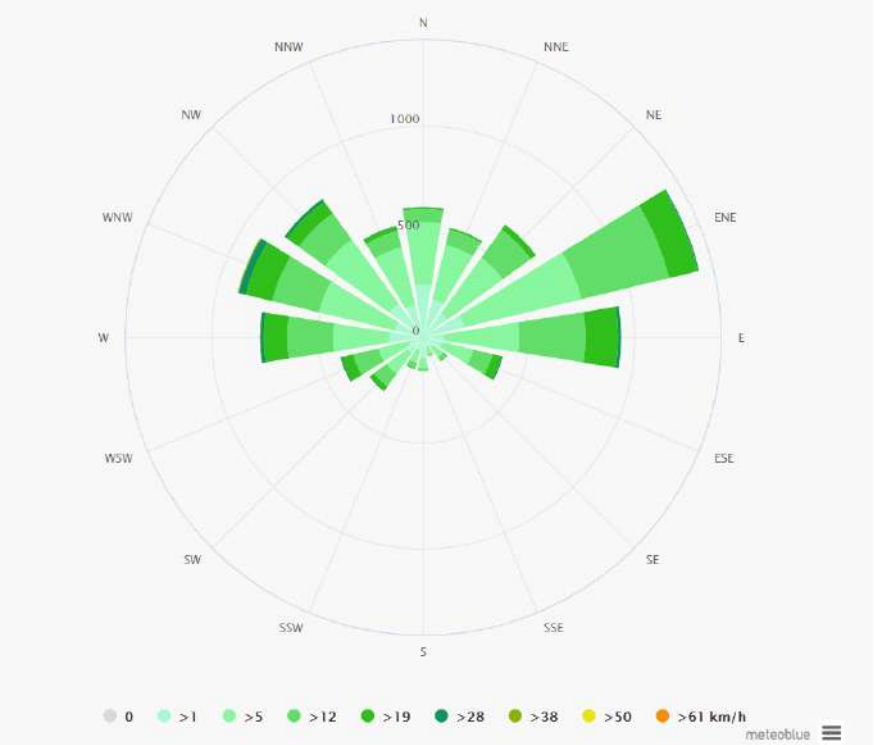


Figure 24: Average Wind rose of Bethal, *Meteoblue*.

2.9.2.7 Surface & Ground Water Resources

Groundwater

Groundwater is water that flows beneath the water table in aquifers. Though the resources are not evenly distributed by nature, the majority of the largest aquifers are located either in the humid and water-rich Congo basin or in the sparsely populated Sahara/Sahel areas.

Water is essential for most mining and processing, which is often done on a large scale, resulting in large water requirements. Water requirements are temporary in remote global locations; operations are relatively short-lived. Mines are frequently subjected to stringent regulatory requirements as a result of environmental sensitivity and social responsibility.

The main goal of the Hydrocensus is to record the available groundwater data, such as counting the number of boreholes, recording their names, conditions, and coordinates, and measuring the water levels. This aids in identifying the baseline groundwater use and users within the study area. Hydrocensus investigation of existing registered boreholes within a 1 km radius of the study area, obtained from the National Groundwater Archive (NGA).

Piper diagrams are used to determine the quality of ground water, with cations and anions represented by separate ternary plots. The cation plot's apexes are calcium, magnesium, and sodium cations, as well as potassium cations. The anion plot's apexes are sulphate, chloride,

and carbonate anions, as well as hydrogen carbonate anions. The two ternary plots are then projected onto a diamond to determine the water type.

Groundwater availability assessment

Fractured Aquifer System

The fractured aquifer system (~15 to 40m) present in the fresh rock below the weathered zone are well cemented, and do not allow significant water flow. All groundwater movement therefore occurs along secondary structures such as fractures, cracks, and joints in the rock. These structures are best developed in sandstone and quartzite; hence the better water yielding properties of the latter rock type.
Dolerite sills and dykes are generally impermeable to water movement, except in the weathered state. In terms of water quality, the fractured aquifer always contains higher salt loads than the upper weathered aquifer. The higher salt concentrations are attributed to a longer contact time between the water and rock (IGS, 2008).

Aquifers associated with dolerite intrusive

Dolerite intrusions in the form of dykes and sills are common in the Karoo Supergroup and are often encountered in this area. These intrusions can serve both as aquifers and aquifuges. Thick, unbroken dykes inhibit the flow of water, while the baked and cracked contact zones can be highly conductive. These conductive zones effectively interconnect the strata of the Ecca sediments both vertically and horizontally into a single, but highly heterogeneous and anisotropic unit on the scale of the MRD expansion. These structures thus tend to dominate the flow of groundwater. Unfortunately, their location and properties are rather unpredictable. Their influence on the flow of groundwater is incorporated by using higher than usual flow parameters for the sedimentary rocks of the aquifer.

Map on Figure 25 below is a hydrological map illustrating channelled valley Bottom, Depression, Floodplain & Seep. All the aforementioned waterbodies transverse nor found in the proposed project area.
The regional hydrological setting of the project site is indicated in Figure 25. The proposed prospecting area fall within the Vaal management Area (VMA).

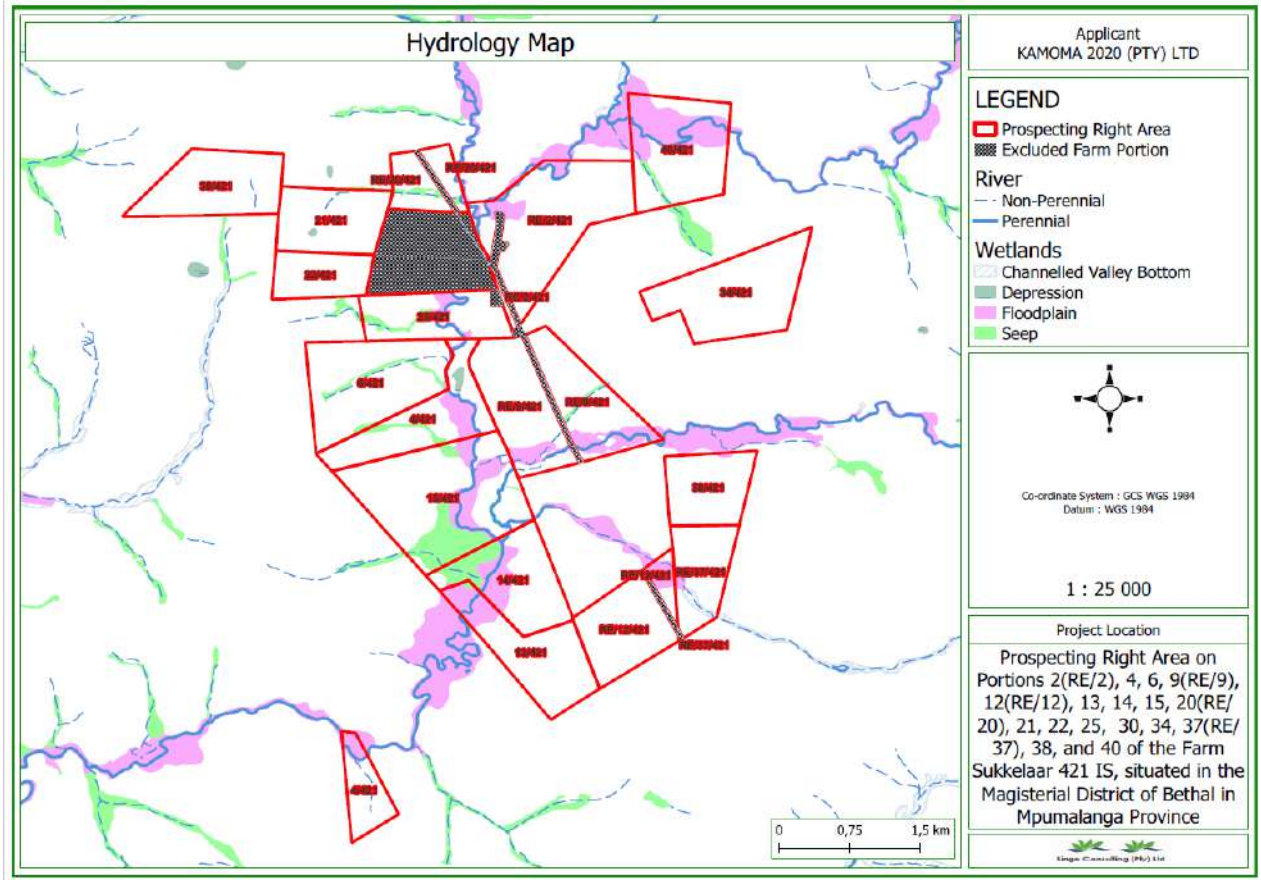


Figure 25: Hydrology map of the project area.

-26.60528 29.53593

Photo 2: Wetlands found in the proposed area.

2.9.2.8 Critical biodiversity areas

2.9.2.8.1 Flora

The proposed project area is dominated by moist clay - / moist cool highveld grassland.

- **Flora sensitivity assessment**

The sensitivity assessment is an attempt to identify those parts of the project area that may be sensitive to disturbance or of high conservation value. Areas containing untransformed natural vegetation, high diversity or habitat complexity, Red List organisms or systems vital to sustaining ecological functions are considered sensitive. In contrast, any transformed area that has no importance for the functioning of ecosystems is considered to have low sensitivity.

- **Plant species noted on site**

Pachycarpus suaveolens a showy plant known from eight historical locations that is most likely extremely rare Because of urban expansion, one location, last collected in Gauteng in 1929, has since been lost, and this species is likely to be locally extinct in Gauteng. Urban development, crop cultivation, mining, and invasive alien plants have all significantly altered the grasslands habitat across its range (EOO 19900 km2). Between Witbank and Carolina, habitat is steadily deteriorating due to mining.

Soweto Highveld Grassland, Steenkampsberg Montane Grassland, Eastern Highveld Grassland, and Rand Highveld Grassland are some of the most important habitats.

Photo 3: Typical example of Pachycarpus suaveolens, *pza.sanbi.org*.

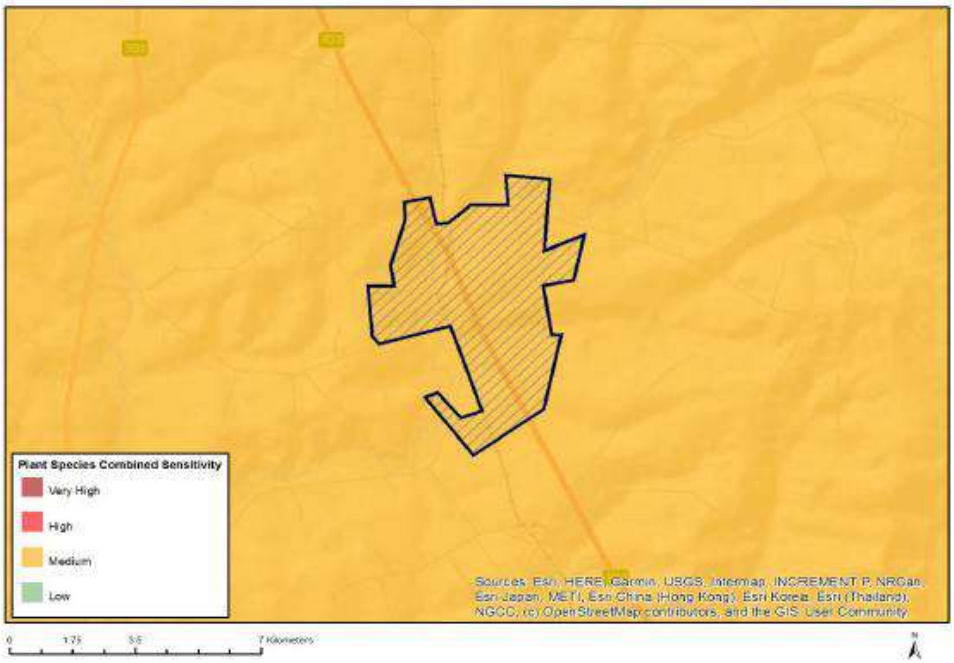
Miraglossum davyi are known from five locations, but it is suspected that they may occur in one or two more. With EOO15 000 km2, declining due to habitat loss due to coal mining and urban expansion. n Soweto Highveld Grassland, Long Tom Pass Montane Grassland, Steenkampsberg

Montane Grassland, Barberton Montane Grassland, and Eastern Highveld Grassland are some of the most important habitats.

Khadia Corolinensis can be found between Bethal and Belfast. Coal reserves can be found beneath the sandstones where this species lives. Coal mining has had a minor impact to date, but many new coal mining applications have been received in the last five years. If these applications are approved (and many more are expected in the coming years), open cast mining will have a significant impact on the habitat. If the current applications are approved, we estimate that up to 45 percent of this species' range (EOO) could be destroyed within the next 10-20 years. Steenkampsberg Montane Grassland, Eastern Highveld Grassland, and Rand Highveld Grassland are all important habitats. Sandy loamy soils, well drained, among rocky outcrops or at the edges of sandstone sheets, Highveld Grassland, 1700 m.

Photo 4: Miraglossum davyi, *pza.sanbi.org*

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Medium	Sensitive species 647
Medium	Pachycarpus suaveolens
Medium	Miraglossum davyi

Figure 26: Map of relative plant species theme sensitivity. *Screening report*.

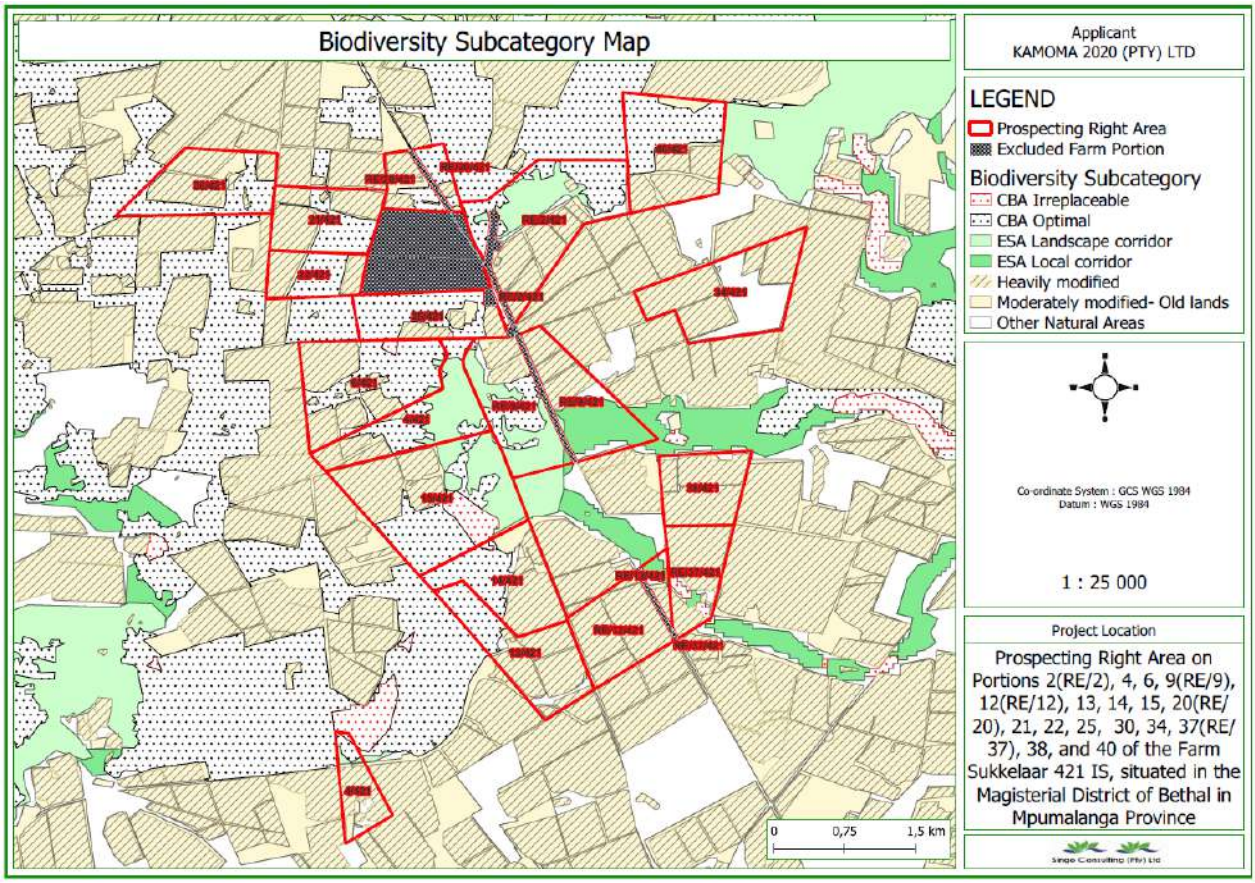
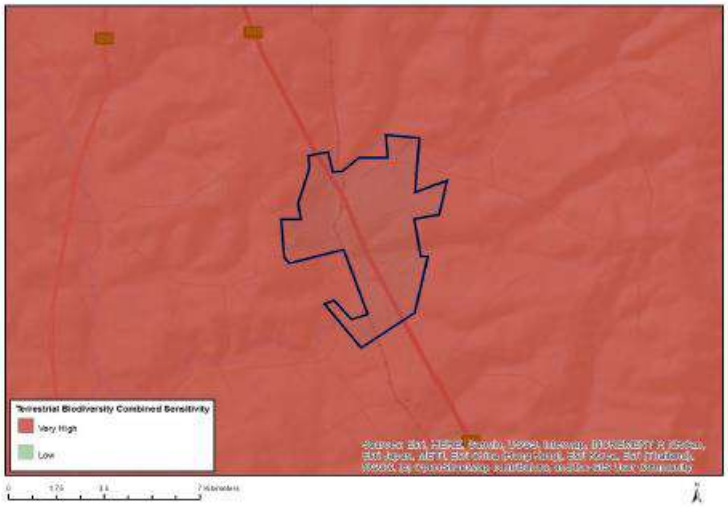


Figure 27: Vegetation map of the project area.

According to the site's critical biodiversity map below, the proposed area is mainly dominated by Heavily modified area. Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA) irreplaceable, Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA) optimal, Ecological Support Area (ESA) ,Ecological Support Area (ESA) local corridor , Ecological Support Area (ESA) Landscape Corridor, heavily modified , Moderately Modified Areas and Other Natural Area covers small areas.

All activities to be conducted during in this project must be done with full cognizance of the critical biodiversity areas on site. No vegetation (i.e. protected, significant and vulnerable) must be removed during exploration work. Instead, drilling and all activities must be conducted in parts of the site where the land is highly transformed and has no critical habitats and water bodies.

MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	Critical Biodiversity Area 2
Very High	Critical Biodiversity Area 1
Very High	Ecological Support Area
Very High	Strategic Water Source Area
Very High	Focus Areas for land-based protected areas expansion
Very High	Vulnerable ecosystem

Figure 28: Map of Relative Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme Sensitivity, *screening report*.

Figure 27 above shows that the proposed portions affected are mainly dominated by heavily or moderately modified areas. The proposed area is also sitting on other natural areas. During prospecting, no irreplaceable vegetation will be cleared only a small portion of the area will be disturbed and after drilling rehabilitation methods will be put in place. This is to ensure that the micro and macro species that occurred there can still go back to their normal environment.

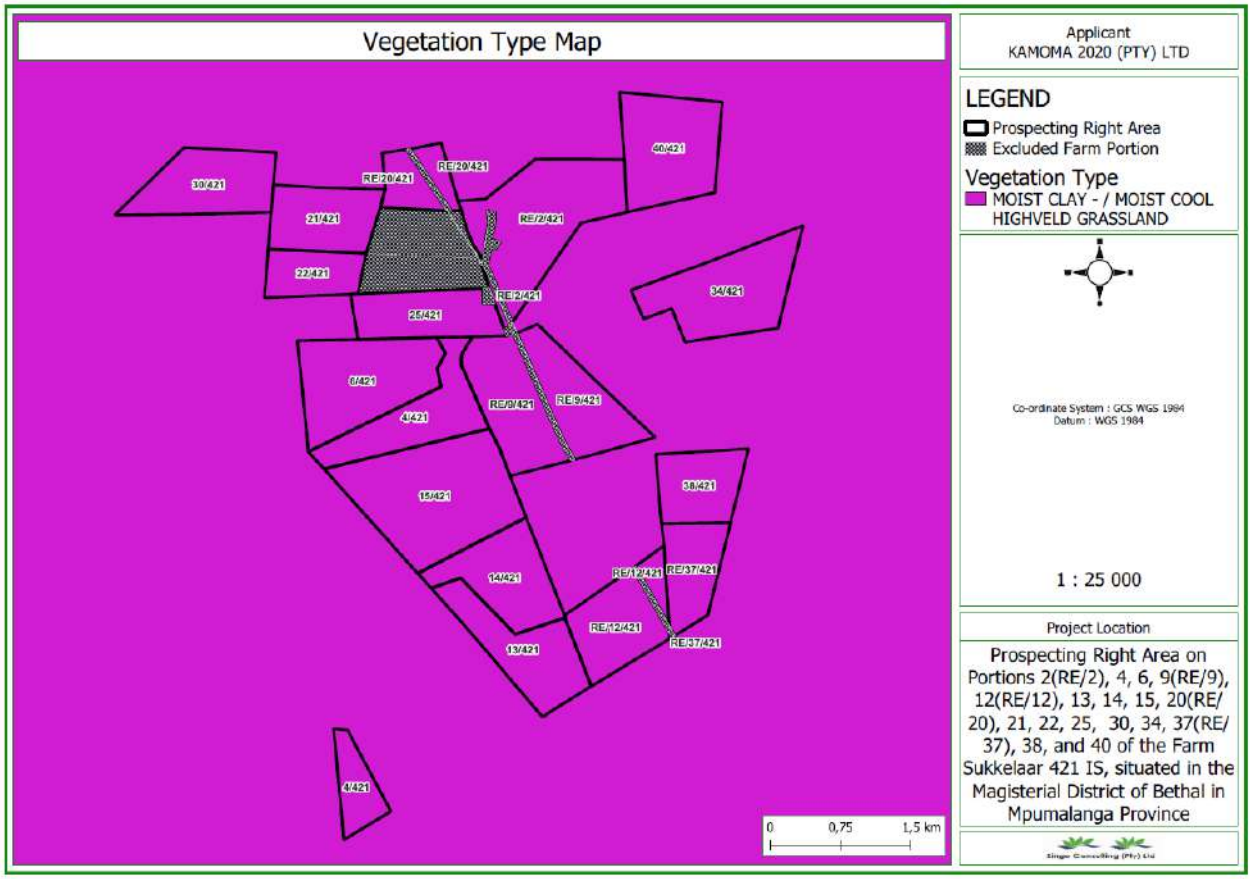


Figure 29: Vegetation Map of the proposed project area.

2.9.2.8.2 Fauna

The faunal communities in the project area, as well as the sensitivity of their habitats, were thoroughly investigated. The preceding flora section describes the major habitats of these faunal communities. When an animal chooses a habitat, a variety of biotic and abiotic factors come into play. These include the presence of plant species, vegetation structure, topography, pedology, climate, distance to water, the presence of rocky outcrops, trees, predators, and sufficient food. The degree of human disturbance also has an impact on habitat selection.

- **Insecta-Lepidochrysops procera**

  is a species of butterfly in the Lycaenidae family. It can be found throughout South Africa, from the Kwazulu Natal midlands to Mpumalanga, Gauteng, Limpopo Province, and North West. Males have wingspans of 28-34 mm, while females have wingspans of 29-36 mm. One generation is born each year. Plants eaten by larvae include Becium grandiflorum, Ocimum canum, and Lippia scaberrima.

Photo 5: Typical example of Insecta-Lepidochrysops procera.

❖ Mammalia-Ourebia ourebi ourebi

Ourebi have a patchy distribution across Africa, ranging from Senegal to Ethiopia and Eritrea, and south through eastern and western Africa to Angola and the Eastern Cape of South Africa (East 1999; Carpaneto & Fusari 2000; Fischer & Linsenmair 2001; Goldspink et al. 2002; Tekalign & Bekele 2011; Brashares & Arcese 2013; Djagoun et al. 2013; Wilfred & MacColl 2014). The Ourebia still occurs widely within its former range, but its populations are becoming increasingly fragmented as it is gradually eliminated from moderately to densely settled areas and as land uses change (Everett et al. 1991; Rowe-Rowe et al. 1992; Wilfred & MacColl 2014).

Photo 6: Mammalia- Ourebia ourebi ourebi, *michaelnoonanphotography.com* .

❖ Aves-Tyto capensis

The African grass owl resembles the barn owl in appearance, with a heart-shaped whitish-cream facial disc and a narrow yellowish-buff rim that is densely spotted dark. The eyes are brownish-

black, and the bill is whitish to pale pink. The entire upperparts, from the crown to the lower back and wing-coverts, are a uniform sooty blackish-brown with scattered small white spots and greyish flecks. The primary and secondary feathers are pale brownish-grey with dark bars and yellow bases. The short tail has uniform brown central feathers that fade to paler, almost white outer feathers with four dark bars. The underparts are whitish to buff in color with dark spots.

The legs are covered in whitish feathers that extend down to the lower third of the tarsi. The lower leg and feet are bristled and a pale yellowish-grey color. They are 38–42 cm (15–17 in) long, have wing lengths of 283–345 mm (11.1–13.6 in), and weigh between 355 and 520 g. (12.5 and 18.3 oz). Females have a significantly larger body mass and length than males, indicating a high degree of sexual dimorphism. This is due to differences in hunting techniques and brooding efficiency.

Photo 7: Aves-Tyto capensis ,*michaelnoonanphotography.com* .

- **Aves-Circus Ranivorus**

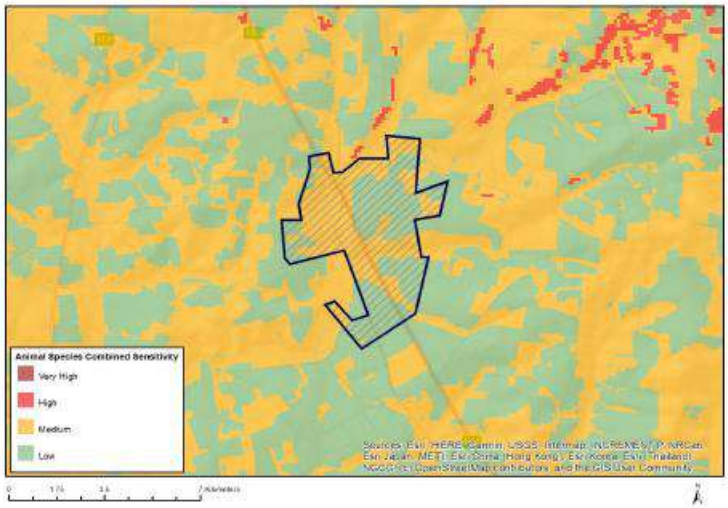
A harrier-like bird of prey from the genus Circus. It is mostly found in wetlands in southern, central, and eastern Africa, from South Africa north to South Sudan. Female African Marsh harriers are larger than males, measuring 44 to 47 centimetres (17 to 9 in) in length and weighing approximately 30% more (Simmons and Simmons 2000). Adult birds have yellow eyes (as seen in the male bird below), but immature birds have brown eyes. Both sexes are mostly brown, with pale streakings on the head, breast, forewing, and thighs and belly, as well as rufous streakings on the thighs and belly.

The presence of a pale grey wash on the dorsal secondaries and primaries distinguishes adult males from females. Females are brown in color. The juvenile is dark brown in color with a pale

breastband and markings on the head. The tail and flight feathers have dark barring at all ages, but this is rarely visible in juvenile birds.

Photo 8: African Mash Harrier,*michaelnoonanphotography.com* .

MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity
Medium	Insecta-Lepidochrysops procera
Medium	Mammalia-Ourebia ourebi ourebi
Medium	Aves-Tyto capensis
Medium	Aves-Circus ranivorus

Figure 30: Map of Relative Animal Species Theme Sensitivity, *Screening report.*

Terrestrial fauna diversity in the site

Prospecting activities particularly drilling may result in localized loss of animal habitats-microhabitats due to disruption of the soil profile and stripping of vegetation. This will result in the temporal migration of animals away from the proposed prospecting area. Once the prospecting ceases, it is anticipated that animals will migrate back to the site.

2.9.2.9 Cultural and heritage

Stone Age sites, rock paintings and engravings; stone tools; small, inconspicuous stone walled sites from Late Iron Age farming communities; formal and informal graveyards, and so on may be found in the study area. During a visit on November 22nd , two informal graves were discovered in one of the affected areas.

Photo 9: Informal graves spotted on site.

The Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment revealed that no heritage resources of significance exist within the project area or are likely to be impacted by the proposed project. As a result, there will be no impact on archaeological or cultural historical sites during any phase of the project.

It is important to note that the Phase 1 HIA may have missed heritage resources in the project area because some heritage sites may occur in dense clumps of vegetation while others may lie beneath the earth's surface and will only be exposed once development begins.

If any heritage resources of significance are discovered during prospecting, the South African Heritage Resources Authority (SAHRA) should be notified immediately, all development activities should be halted, and an archaeologist certified by the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) should be notified to determine appropriate mitigation measures for the discovered finds. This could include obtaining the necessary authorisation (permits) from SAHRA to carry out the necessary mitigation measures.

2.9.3 Description of the current land uses

The proposed prospecting area is located at 41.67 km Southwest of Kriel Power Station. There are no diverse activities on site instead the area is being utilised mainly for agricultural purposes and grazing.

Figure 31: Pictures depicting current land use on the proposed project area.

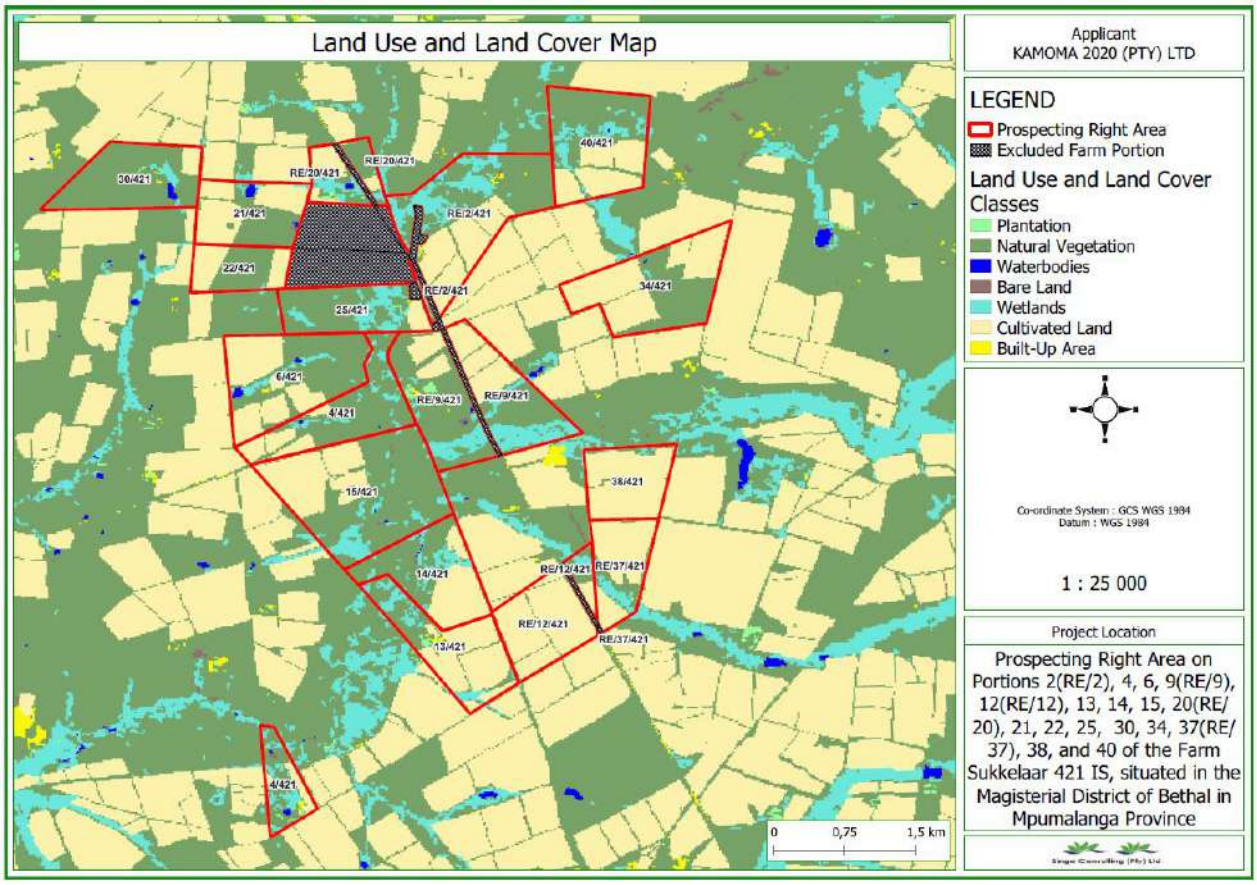


Figure 32: Land use and Land cover map of the proposed project area.

2.9.4 Description of specific environmental features and infrastructure on the site

The project area is distinguished by a variety of surface water bodies, a channelled valley bottom, a depression, and a seep. Site, access roads, powerlines, houses, and an old railway line are among the major infrastructures on site.

Figure 33: Infrastructure on site.

2.9.5 Environmental and current land use map

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

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

The following are potential impacts associated with the prospecting activity:

Potential impacts	Phase	Reversible	Irreplaceable damage	Can impact be avoided
Disturbance to heritage/cultural features on site	Construction/set-up; operational	No	Yes	Yes
Noise caused by the drilling rig travelling to and being established on each site, the diesel engine driving the drill, vehicles going to and from the drilling site and the voices of the drilling crew.	Construction/set-up; operational	Yes	No	No
Visual disturbance caused by the drilling rig and other equipment, soil stockpiles, signage and demarcations around site, etc.	Construction/set-up; operational	Yes	No	No
Traffic disturbances caused by increase of vehicle movement around the drilling site.	Construction/set-up; operational	Yes	No	Yes
Dust generated by the drilling operation and vehicles travelling over unpaved areas	Construction/set-up; operational	Yes	No	No
Disturbance soil and vegetation in the project area	Construction/set-up; operational	Yes	No	No
Disturbance to animal life in the vicinity	Construction/set-up; operational	Yes	No	Yes
Friction between residents/ landowners and prospecting personnel	Construction/set-up; operational	Yes	No	Yes

It is not anticipated that the prospecting activities will have any lasting material effects on existing land uses in the prospecting areas or any other areas in their vicinity.

2.9.6 Methodology used in determining and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks

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

The Criteria for impact significance assessment is driven by the specification of the NEMA EIA Regulations. The specific approach to the significance rating technique is to assess the environment risk (ER) by considering the consequence of each impact (including nature, extent, duration, magnitude ,and reversibility and relate this to the likelihood /likely (p) of impact occurrence.

The environmental risk is determined by this. Certain considerations, including cumulative effects, public concern, and potential for irreplaceable resource loss, are often used to determine a priority factor (PF) that is applied to the determine the overall significance.

the significance (s) of an impact is determined by applying an environmental risk priority factor. the environmental risk depends on the consequence (c) of the impact and the probability of the impact that arises. consequence (c) is determined by considering nature (n), extent (e), duration (d), magnitude, and reversibility (r)applicable to the impact.

The consequence of the impact for the purpose of this methodology is represented by :

$$\underline{C = (E+D+M+R) \times N}$$

$$4$$

In the determination of the consequence each individual aspect is represented by a rating scale as described in Table 9:

Table 6: Criteria used to determine the consequence of the impact

Rating	Definition of rating	Score
Extent – The area in which the impact will be experienced		
Local	Confined to project or study area or part thereof (e.g. site)	1
Regional	The region, which may be defined in various ways, e.g. cadastral, catchment, topographic	2
(Inter)national	Nationally or beyond	3
Intensity – The magnitude/size of impact		
Low	Site-specific and wider natural and/or social functions and processes are negligibly altered	1
Medium	Site-specific and wider natural and/or social functions and processes continue albeit in a modified way	2
High	Site-specific and wider natural and/or social functions or processes are severely altered	3
Duration – The time frame for which the impact will be experienced		
Short-term	For the duration of project activities / up to 2 years	1
Medium-term	2 to 15 years	2
Long-term	More than 15 years	3

The combined score of these three criteria corresponds to a consequence rating, as set out in Table 7. (Note that the lowest possible consequence score is 3.)

Table 7: Method used to determine the consequence score

Combined score (A+B+C)	3 – 4	5	6	7	8-9
Consequence rating	Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high

Once the consequence is derived, the probability of the impact occurring is considered, using the probability classifications presented in Table 8.

Table 8: Probability classification

Probability of impact – The likelihood of the impact occurring	
Improbable	< 40% chance of occurring

Possible	40%-70% chance of occurring
Probable	> 70%-90% chance of occurring
Definite	> 90% chance of occurring

The overall significance of impacts is determined by considering consequence and probability using the rating system prescribed in Table 9. Finally, the impacts are considered in terms of their status (positive or negative) and the confidence in the ascribed impact significance rating is noted. The classification for considering the status of impacts and the confidence in assessment is laid out in Table 9.

Table 9: Impact status and confidence classification

Status of impact	
Indication whether the impact is adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive)	+ ve (positive – a 'benefit')
	– ve (negative – a 'cost')
	Neutral
Confidence of assessment	
The degree of confidence in predictions based on available information, the environmental consultant's judgment and/or specialist knowledge.	Low
	Medium
	High

Different types of impacts were considered in the impact ratings (see Table 10).

Table 10: Types of impact

Direct	Impacts that result from the direct interaction between a project activity and the receiving environment (e.g. dust generation which affects air quality).
Indirect	Impacts that result from other (non-project) activities but which are facilitated as a result of the project or impacts that occur as a result of subsequent interaction of direct project impacts within the environment (e.g. reduced water supply that affects crop production and subsequently impacts on subsistence-based livelihoods).
Cumulative	Impacts that act together with current/future potential impacts of other activities or proposed activities in the area/region that affect the same resources and/or receptors (e.g. combined effects of waste water discharges from more than one project into the same water resource, which may be acceptable individually, but cumulatively result in water quality reduction).

There is no statutory definition of significance and its determination is therefore partially subjective. Criteria for assessing impact significance arise from compliance status with relevant local legislation, policies and plans; relevant or industry policies; environmental standards or guidelines and internationally accepted best practice.

- The consequence of the change to the biophysical or socio-economic environment (e.g. loss of habitats, decrease in water quality) was expressed, wherever practicable, in quantitative terms. For socio-economic impacts, the consequence must be viewed from the perspective of those affected, by considering the likely perceived importance of the impact and the ability of people to manage and adapt to the change.

The nature of the impact receptor (physical, biological, or human). Where the receptor is physical (e.g. a water resource) its quality, sensitivity to change and importance must be considered.

Where the receptor is biological, its importance (e.g. its local, regional, national or international importance) and sensitivity to the impact must be considered. For a human receptor, the sensitivity of the household, community or wider society must be considered along with their ability to adapt to and manage impact effects.

The probability that the identified impact will occur is estimated based on experience and/or evidence that such an outcome has previously occurred.

The impact significance rating reflects the need for mitigation. While low significance impacts may not require specific mitigation measures, high significance negative impacts demand that adequate measures be put in place, to reduce the residual significance (impact significance rating, after mitigation), as described in table 11.

Table 11: Definitions of impact significance

Insignificant	The potential impact is negligible, and no mitigation measures or environmental management is required.
Very low and low	No specific mitigation measures required beyond normal environmental good practices.
Medium	Specific mitigation measures must be devised to reduce the impact significance to an acceptable level. If mitigation is not possible, compensation measures must be considered.
Very high	Specific mitigation measures must be identified and implemented to reduce the impact significance to an acceptable level. If such mitigation is not possible, very high significance negative impacts must be considered in the project's authorization process.

The impact significance will be rated in the prescribed way, with and without the effective implementation of the recommended mitigation measures.

2.9.7 The positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity (in terms of the initial site layout) and alternatives will have on the environment and the community

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

There is currently an alternate layout. To avoid negative consequences, Kamoma 2020 Investments (Pty) Ltd will make changes to the site. Because the drill site will be confined to an area of approximately 0.9 ha of the 1959.350ha property, the invasive activities involving the drilling of at least 15 exploration holes will have a minimal environmental and social impact. This must be considered in the context of the entire prospecting license area under consideration, and it must be remembered that some of the identified impacts will occur for a limited time and will have localized effects. The identified impacts can be adequately mitigated, and the residual impact

ratings are insignificant. After drilling activities have been completed and the drill pads rehabilitated to predrilling status, the impacts will cease to exist.

2.10 Assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk

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

Table 12: Impact assessment.

Name of activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Significance					Mitigation type	Significance
E.g. for prospecting: Drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route, etc. E.g. for mining: Excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps/dams, loading, hauling, transport, water supply dams, boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc.	Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts. E.g. dust, noise, drainage surface disturbance, fly rock, surface and groundwater contamination, air pollution, etc.		In which impact is anticipated, e.g. construction, commissioning, operational, decommissioning, closure and post-closure.	If not mitigated					Modify, remedy, control or stop through, e.g. noise control measures, storm-water control, dust control, rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. E.g. Modify through alternative method. Control through noise control. Control through management and monitoring through rehabilitation	If mitigated
Site establishment activities • Vegetation clearance • Topsoil stripping and stockpiling • Drill pad compaction • Erection of office, toilets, fuel storage (if not by road tanker), water tanker, core storage • Vehicle movements • Waste management	Cultural and Heritage (-ve)	Destruction/loss of cultural and heritage resources: No cultural/heritage artefacts have been identified on site	Construction/ set-up	1	1	1		3 (VL)	• If concentrations of archaeological heritage material and human remains are uncovered during construction, work must cease immediately. • Finds must be reported to a heritage specialist so that systematic and professional investigation/excavation can be undertaken.	Negligible
	Noise (-ve)	Noise generation	Construction/ set-up	1	3	1		5 (L)	• Construction/set-up, operational and decommissioning activities will	3(VL)

Name of activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Significance					Mitigation type	Significance
									be limited to daylight hours, from 08h00 to 17h00 .Mondays-Saturdays, and no activities on Sundays and public holidays. • Separation of at least 500m to be maintained between drill sites and dwellings. • Noise abatement equipment, like mufflers on diesel engines, will be kept in good condition. • If intrusive noise levels are experienced by any person at any point, the source of the noise will be moved if practical, or it will be placed in an acoustic enclosure, or an acoustic barrier will be erected between the source and the recipient.	
	Visual (–ve)	Visual intrusion	Construction/ set-up	1	3	1		5 (L)	• The drilling rig and other visually prominent items on site will be in consultation with the landowner. • Use existing vegetation as far as possible to screen prospecting operations from view. • If necessary, operations can be screened from view by erecting a shade cloth barrier.	3(VL)
	Traffic (-ve)	Increase in traffic volumes near the drilling	Construction/ set up	1	2	1		4 (VL)	• Traffic signs to be put around the site to notify motorists of	3(VL)

Name of activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Significance					Mitigation type	Significance
		site							the activities. • Construction vehicles to make trips on/off site only when necessary. • Construction vehicles to adhere to local speed limits as far as possible when driving in around site.	
	Dust fall (-ve)	Dust fall and nuisance from activities	Construction/ set-up	2	3	1		6 (M)	• Wet suppression should be applied to ensure that no visible dust is raised by the prospecting operations. • Separation of at least 500m to be maintained between drill sites and dwellings. • Low vehicle speeds will be enforced on unpaved surfaces.	3(VL)
	Soil and Vegetation (-ve)	The potential impact of the proposed prospecting on the vegetation would occur at proposed drilling sites and the access routes used to get to these sites.	Construction/ set up	1	3	2		6 (M)	• Soil disturbance and clearance of vegetation at drill pads will kept to the absolute minimum. • No clear scraping (dozing) will be carried out unless necessary to establish a level drill pad. • Rather that surface vegetation is cleared to make way for the drilling rig leaving the roots intact so that vegetation can coppice and regrow. • Disturbed areas will be re-	5 (L)

Name of activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Significance					Mitigation type	Significance
									vegetated with indigenous species as soon as possible.	
	Animal life (-ve)	Animal life will be affected in the immediate vicinity of the drilling rig. It is anticipated that the noise and general activity will keep animals away from the site during prospecting.	Construction/ set up	1	3	2		6 (M)	• Environmental awareness training sessions must be part of the workers' induction and site workshops. • If any animals are encountered they must not be killed or injured but removed/chased away from the site with the assistance of an animal specialist.	5 (L)
	Social (-ve)	Friction between residents/land owners and construction personnel	Construction/ set-up	1	2	2		5 (L)	• All operations will be carried out under the guidance of a strong, experienced manager with public consultation and conflict resolution skills. • All prospecting personnel will be made aware of local conditions and sensitivities in the prospecting area and the fact that some residents may not welcome the prospecting activities. • There will be a strict requirement to always treat residents with respect and courtesy.	4 (VL)
	Job creation (+ve)	Employment will be created for	Construction/ set-up	2	1	1		4 (VL)	No mitigation measures required.	4 (VL)

Name of activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Significance					Mitigation type	Significance
		the clearing of the land and establishing the drilling site.								
Exploration drilling • Drilling • Drill maintenance and refueling • Core sample collection and storage • Vehicle movements • Waste generation and management	Noise (-ve)	Noise generation	Operations	1	2	1		4 (VL)	• Construction/set-up, operational and decommissioning activities will be limited to daylight hours, from 08h00 to 17h00 .Mondays-Saturdays, and no activities on Sundays and public holidays. • Separation of at least 500m to be kept between drill sites and dwellings. • Noise abatement equipment, like mufflers on diesel engines, will be maintained in good condition. • If intrusive noise levels are experienced by any person at any point, the source of the noise will be moved if practical, or placed in an acoustic enclosure, or an acoustic barrier will be erected between the source and the recipient.	3(VL)

Name of activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Significance					Mitigation type	Significance
	Visual (-ve)	Visual intrusion	Operations	1	2	1	Definite	4 (VL)	• The drilling rig and other visually prominent items on the site will be placed in consultation with the landowner. • Use existing vegetation where possible to screen prospecting operations from view. • If necessary, operations can be screened from view by erecting a shade cloth barrier.	3(VL)
	Dust fall (-ve)	Dust fall and nuisance from activities	Operations	1	2	1	Definite	4 (VL)	• Wet suppression will be applied to ensure that no visible dust is raised by any of the prospecting operations. • Separation of at least 500m to be kept between drill sites and dwellings. • Low vehicle speeds will be enforced on unpaved surfaces.	3(VL)

Name of activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Significance					Mitigation type	Significance
	Soil and Vegetation (-ve)	Soil and vegetation disturbance from drill pad preparation	Operations	1	2	2	Definite	5 (L)	• The soil disturbance and clearance of vegetation at drill pad areas will be limited to the minimum required. • No clear scraping (dozing) to be carried out unless necessary to establish a level drill pad. Surface vegetation should rather be cleared to make way for the drilling rig leaving the roots intact so that vegetation can regrow. • Disturbed areas will be re-vegetated with indigenous species as soon as possible.	3(VL)
	Animal life (-ve)	Animal life will be affected in the immediate vicinity of the drilling rig. It is anticipated that the noise and general activity will keep the animal life away from the site during prospecting.	Operations	1	2	2	Definite	5 (L)	• Measures implemented during site establishment should apply in this phase too.	4(VL)

Name of activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Significance					Mitigation type	Significance
	Social (-ve)	Friction between residents/land owners and construction personnel	Operations	1	2	2	Definite	5 (L)	• All operations will be carried out under the guidance of a strong, experienced manager with public consultation and conflict resolution skills. • All prospecting personnel will be made aware of the local conditions and sensitivities in the prospecting area and the fact that some residents may not welcome the prospecting activities. • There will always be a strict requirement to treat residents with respect and courtesy.	5 (L)
	Job creation (+ve)	Employment will be created for the clearing of the land and establishing the drilling site.	Operations	2	2	1	Definite	5 (L)	No mitigation measures required.	5 (L)

2.11 Summary of baseline specialist reports

This summary must be completed if any baseline specialist reports informed the impact assessment and final site layout process and must be in the following tabular form.

LIST OF STUDIES UNDERTAKEN	RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIALIST REPORTS	SPECIALIST RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE EIA REPORT (Mark with an X where applicable)	REFERENCE TO APPLICABLE SECTION OF REPORT WHERE SPECIALIST RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED.
Hydrogeological study	• The prospecting right activity will take place during dry seasons where the water percentages in the surrounding streams are exceptionally low. • Drilling activity will not be conducted within 500m from watercourses, the exploration geologists will be advised to drill and sample more than 500m from rivers and wetlands on site. • The exploration boreholes will be cased during drilling and properly rehabilitated by cap sealing the borehole after drilling. • Extreme caution will be taken during prospecting, owing to the river and numerous wetlands existing within and nearby the project area. No washing of any mechanical equipment or vehicles will be allowed near the water resources. • Rivers and wetlands will be buffered as no go area, a 500m buffer will apply. • The core logs of boreholes with mineral of interest should be cleared from the ground immediately after logging by the geologists to prevent washing and leaching to the water resources during rainfall.	**X**	Section 6.1.6 of this report

	• Absorbent Spill kits will be made available near the drill rigs during drilling activities.		
Hydrology study	• The prospecting right activity should take place during dry seasons where the water percentages in the surrounding streams and wetlands are extremely low. • Drilling activity should not be conducted near the water resources; the exploration geologists will be advised to drill and sample away from rivers and wetlands on site. • Extreme caution should be taken during prospecting, owing to the perennial and non-perennial rivers and the wetlands, existing within the project area. No washing of any mechanical equipment's or vehicles will be allowed near the water resources. • All the wetlands and non-perennial streams will be buffered as "no go" area preferably a 500m buffer will apply. • The core logs of boreholes with mineral of interest should be cleared from the ground immediately after logging by the geologists to prevent washing and leaching to the water resources during rainfall. • Absorbent Spill kits will be made available near the drill rigs during drilling activities • To avoid soil erosion and siltation in the watercourse, vegetation will not be cleared.	**X**	Section 6.1.6 of this report

3. Environmental impact statement

3.8 Key findings of the EIA

Most of the prospecting activities are non-invasive and will have very low to negligible environmental or social impact. The invasive activities that entail the drilling of approximately 15 exploration holes will have a minimal environmental and social impact as each drill site will be confined to an area of 0.9 ha. This must be viewed in the context of the entire prospecting license area under application, which covers just 1959.350ha. Table 13 summarises the assessed impact ratings after mitigation measure implementation.

Table 13: Summary of identified impacts

Potential impacts (Positive: +Ive; Negative: -Ve)	**Impact significance pre-mitigation**	**Impact significance post-mitigation**
Site establishment activities		
Cultural and Heritage (-ve)	Very Low	Negligible
Noise (-ve)	Low	Very Low
Visual (-ve)	Low	Very Low
Traffic (-ve)	Very Low	Very Low
Dust fall (-ve)	Very Low	Very Low
Soil and vegetation (-ve)	Medium	Low
Animal life (-ve)	Medium	Low
Social (-ve)	Low	Very Low
Job creation (+ve)	Very Low	Very Low
Exploration drilling		
Noise (-ve)	Very Low	Very Low
Visual (-ve)	Very Low	Very Low
Traffic (-ve)	Low	Very Low
Dust fall (-ve)	Very Low	Very Low
Soil and Vegetation (-ve)	Low	Very Low
Animal life (-ve)	Low	Very Low
Social (-ve)	Low	Low
Job creation (+ve)	Low	Low

All identified impacts will occur for a limited time and the extent of the impacts will be localised. All identified impacts can be suitably mitigated with the residual impact ratings being of low significance. After drilling activities have been completed and the drill pads rehabilitated to predrilling status, the impacts will cease to exist.

3.9 Final site map

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

Please refer to APPENDIX 2 for the Environmental Sensitivities Map including site layout map.

3.10 Positive and negative impacts, and risks of the proposed activity and alternatives

- Destruction/loss of cultural and heritage resources during the construction/set-up phase (unlikely, as no features of cultural/heritage significance have been identified on site).
- Noise generation from construction/set-up and operational activities of drilling.
- Visual intrusion caused by the drilling activities in the largely rural setting.
- Increased traffic near the drilling site during site establishment and prospecting.
- Dust fall and nuisance from construction/set-up and drilling activities.
- Soil and vegetation disturbance from drill pad preparation during construction/set-up and operations, as contractors rehabilitate one site and move to the next.
- Animal life will be affected in the immediate vicinity of the drilling rig. It is expected that the noise and general activity will keep them away from the prospecting site.
- Friction between residents/landowners and construction personnel during.
- Employment will be created for land clearing and drilling site establishment.

3.11 Proposed impact management objectives and outcomes for inclusion in the EMPr

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

The objectives of the EMPr will be to:

- Provide enough information to strategically plan the prospecting activities as to avoid unnecessary social and environmental impacts.
- Provide enough information and guidance to plan prospecting activities in a manner that would reduce impacts (both social and environmental) as far as practically possible.
- Develop an approach that ensures environmental compliance.
- Provide a management programme that is effective and practical for implementation.

Through the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures it is anticipated that the identified social and environmental impacts can be managed and mitigated effectively. Heritage/cultural resources can be managed by avoidance of known resources and though consultation with landowners/stakeholders. Contractor personnel will also be briefed of these sensitivities and consequences of any damage/removal of such features. Through the implementation of the mitigation and management measures, it is expected that:

- Noise generation can be managed through consultation, restriction of operating hours, by maintaining equipment and applying noise abatement equipment if necessary.

- Visual intrusion can be managed through consultation with landowners/ stakeholders and by suitable siting of drill pads and use of screens (natural vegetation or shade cloth, etc.).
- Traffic is managed to minimise congestion in and around the drilling site.
- Dust fall can be managed by application of wet suppression on exposed surfaces and use of water during drilling.
- Soil disturbance and clearance of vegetation at drill pad areas will be limited to the absolute minimum required and disturbed areas will be re-vegetated with indigenous species as soon as possible.
- Animal life is always protected and preserved, and the prospecting activities have limited impact on the surrounding habitat.
- Social friction with landowners can be managed by employing strong, experienced personnel with public consultation and conflict resolution skills during stakeholder consultation. All prospecting personnel will be made aware of local conditions and sensitivities and trained to treat residents with respect and courtesy.
- Employment is created during the prospecting, contributing to the local economic even if it is only on a temporary basis.

3.12 Aspects for inclusion as conditions of authorisation

Any aspects which must be made conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.

- Maintain a buffer of at least 500m from any water body and 100m away from infrastructure/ dwelling.
- Landowners and land occupiers should be engaged (re-consulted) at least 14 days prior to any site activities being undertaken once drill sites are known.
- A map detailing the drilling locations should be provided to the landowners, as well as the DMRE prior to commencement of prospecting activities.

3.13 Description of any assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge

Which relate to the assessment and mitigation measures proposed?

- It is assumed that the proposed project description provided by the applicant is enough in providing the authorities with the right information regarding the project.
- It is assumed that the public consultation process to be undertaken as part of the EIA will suffice and that the application will be soldiered objectively based on stakeholders' response to the proposed activities.

3.14 Reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should be authorised

3.14.2 Reasons why the activity should be authorised

The EAP recommends that the proposed prospecting activities be authorised:

- The environmental impacts associated with the limited drilling activities are minimal, provided that the proposed mitigation is implemented.
- The spatial extent of the physical impact is less than 1 ha per drill site over a prospecting right license area of over 1959.350ha; 15 drill sites will be established during the drilling phase.
- With appropriate care and consideration, the impacts resulting from drilling can be suitably avoided, minimised or mitigated.
- By implementing the appropriate rehabilitation activities, the impacts associated with drilling can be reversed.
- Without implementation of prospecting activities, the knowledge concerning the potential mineral resource within the prospecting right area will not be confirmed.

3.14.3 Conditions that must be included in the authorisation

- Maintain a minimum 500m buffer from any water and 100m away from infrastructure/ dwelling.
- Landowners and occupiers should be consulted again at least 1 month prior to any site activities being undertaken once drill sites are known.
- A map detailing the drilling locations must be provided to the landowners and the DMRE prior to commencement of prospecting activities.
- Record must be kept of the implementation of the EMPr measures and monitoring of the efficiency of the implemented measures.
- A closure plan must be submitted to show measures to avoid, manage and mitigate environmental impacts associated with decommissioning of proposed activities.

3.15 Period for which the Environmental Authorisation is required.

The authorisation is required for the duration of the prospecting right, which is an initial 5 years plus potential to extend the right by 3 years. A total period of 8 years is required.

3.16 Undertaking

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

An undertaking is provided at the end of this report.

3.17 Financial provision

State the amount required to manage and rehabilitate the environment.

A financial provision of approximately R 45366.00 which includes rehabilitation activities, has been made by **Kamoma 2020 Investments (Pty) Ltd**. A breakdown of these costs is presented in **Error! Reference source not found.**. The applicant undertakes to provide financial provision t hrough funding from the personal account.

CALCULATION OF THE QUANTUM

DMRE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/2/ (16607)

Applicant: **KAMOMA 2020 INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD** Ref No.: PR
Evaluator: Abel Mojapelo Date: Nov-21

No.	Description	Unit	A Quantity	B Master Rate	C Multiplication factor	D Weighting factor 1	E=A*B*C*D Amount (Rands)
1	Dismantling of processing plant and related structures (including overland conveyors and powerlines)	m3	0	17,14	1	1	0
2 (A)	Demolition of steel buildings and structures	m2	0	238,71	1	1	0
2(B)	Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and structures	m2	0	351,79	1	1	0
3	Rehabilitation of access roads	m2	200	42,72	1	1	8544
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railway lines	m	0	414,61	1	1	0
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of non-electrified railway lines	m	0	226,15	1	1	0
5	Demolition of housing and/or administration facilities	m2	0	477,42	1	1	0
6	Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps	ha	0	242984,15	1	1	0
7	Sealing of shafts adits and inclines	m3	0	128,15	1	1	0
8 (A)	Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils	ha	0	166847,44	1	1	0
8 (B)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (non-polluting potential)	ha	0	207805,47	1	1	0
8 (C)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (polluting potential)	ha	0	603565,59	1	1	0
9	Rehabilitation of subsided areas	ha	0	139709,6	1	1	0
10	General surface rehabilitation	ha	0,9	132171,31	0,2	1	23790,8358
11	River diversions	ha	0	132171,31	1	1	0
12	Fencing	m	0	150,77	1	1	0
13	Water management	ha	0	50255,25	1	1	0
14	2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare	ha	0	17589,34	1	1	0
15 (A)	Specialist study	Sum	0	0	1	1	0
15 (B)	Specialist study	Sum	0	0	1	1	0
					Sub Total 1		32334,8358
1	Preliminary and General		3880,180296		weighting factor 2 1		3880,180296
2	Contingencies			3233,48358			3233,48358
					Subtotal 2		39448,50
					VAT (15%)		5917,27
					Grand Total		45366

SIGN Abel Mojapelo
DATE Nov-21

3.17.2 Explain how the aforesaid amount was derived

Confirm that this amount can be provided for from operating expenditure. Confirm that the amount, is anticipated to be an operating cost and is provided for as such in the PWP.

The drilling contractor will be responsible for rehabilitating the drill pad once the drilling activities have been completed at each drill hole. The responsible exploration geologist will confirm the quality of rehabilitation conducted by drilling contractor and sign it off. The financial guarantee was calculated using the DMRE official financial quantum calculator. This information has been provided in the PWP that was submitted to the DMRE.

An amount of R2 295 796.00 is required to finance the PWP over a period of 3 years. The extended 2 years will be based on the results of the first 3-year drilling programme. Work will be approved on a phase-by-phase basis, dependent on the results obtained i.e, although prospecting work may be provided for financially in the budget for a specific year, it will only take place if justified. Table 14 shows a breakdown of the expected costs throughout the exploration process. The amount is also reflected in the PWP submitted to the DMRE.

Table 14: Expenditure per activity.

ACIVITY	YEAR 1 Expenditure (R`)	YEAR 2 Expenditure (R`)	YEAR 3 Expenditure (R`)	YEAR 4 Expenditure (R`)	YEAR 5 Expenditure (R`)
Phase 1 (Months 0 to 12)					
Literature surveys	R 2 500.00	R1 500.00			
Desk top studies	R 10 000.00	R 5 000.00			
Geophysical or geotechnical work	R 10 000.00	R 4 000.00			
Research and target identification		R 5 000.00			
Phase 2 (Months 13 to 24)					
Invasive work, (Drilling 05 boreholes a depth of 50m)		R48 024 9.00	R48 024 9.00	R48 024 9.00	R48 024 9.00
Sampling work		R 25 000.00	R 15 000.00	R 9 000.00	R 5 000.00
Laboratory work		R 22 800.00	R 11 200.00	R 8 800.00	R 4 800.00
Analytical and modelling work			R 40 000.00	R 20 000.00	R 7 000.00
Infill work			R 25 000.00	R 15 000.00	
Bulk sampling and testing to be carried out					
Phase3 (Months 25 to 60)					
EIA and EMPr for mining right application				R 40 000.00	R 20 000.00
Pre-feasibility studies				R 25 000.00	R 10 000.00
Investment decision making application for mining rights				R 22 800.00	R 10 400.00
Annual Total	**R 22,500.00**	**R 543 549.00**	**R 571 449.00**	**R620 849.00**	**R 537 449.00**
				Total Budget	**R2 295 796.00**

Specific Information required by the competent Authority.

3.18 Compliance with the provisions of sections 24(4)(a) and (b) read with section 24 (3) (a) and (7) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)

The EIA report must include the:

3.18.2 Impact on the socio-economic conditions of any directly affected person

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

A full consultation process was implemented during the environmental authorisation process. The purpose of the consultation is to provide affected persons the opportunity to raise potential concerns. Concerns raised have been captured and addressed in the public participation section of this report. As the final positioning of the drill sites cannot be confirmed without completion of phase 1 of the prospecting programme, a recommendation has been made to ensure that the directly affected landowners are re-consulted a minimum of one month prior to implementing invasive activities (drilling). The purpose of the re-consultation is to ensure that socio-economic impacts on directly affected persons can be raised and, where possible, addressed.

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

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

Mitigation measures proposed in this report include that no drill site will be located within 100m of any identified heritage site (which may occur during the prospecting programme) based on desktop work. Furthermore, from desktop studies undertaken, no heritage states have been identified in the area. However, comment from the South African Heritage Agency (on a national level) and from Local Heritage Resources offices will be sought to confirm the need for a Heritage Impact Assessment.

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

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

The proposed site was selected based on extensive research and following information from previous prospecting activities in the area. There are known coal deposits in the area and coal mining(Msobo coal) is currently taking place to the immediate north of the proposed project area. In terms of the technologies proposed, the proposed prospecting has been chosen based on the long-term success of the company in terms of their prospecting history. The prospecting activities proposed in the PWP is dependent on the preceding phase as previously discussed, therefore no alternatives are indicated, but rather a phased approach of trusted prospecting techniques.

PART B

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT

4. Environmental management programme

4.8 Details of the EAP

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

The requirements for the provision of the details and expertise of the EAP are included in PART B, section (1) (h).

4.9 Description of the aspects of the activity

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

The requirement to describe the aspects of the activity covered by the environmental management programme report is included in PART B, section (1)(h).

4.10 Composite map

Provide a map (attached as an Appendix) at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity, its associated structures, and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site, indicating any areas that any areas that should be avoided, including buffers) Please refer to APPENDIX 2 for the Composite Map.

4.11 Description of impact management objectives including management statements

4.11.2 Determination of closure objectives

Ensure that the closure objectives are informed by the type of environment described.

After prospecting is complete at each drill site, the site will be rehabilitated to be safe, stable, re-vegetated, non-polluting, and non-eroded and in a state that is suitable for agreed post-closure land use.

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

After careful consideration of the scale of operation it has been deduced that approximately 6 000 l of water will be used for dust suppression and ~500 L will used as potable water. It is anticipated that water will be purchased from a private water filter dealer such as Oasis and brought onto the site.

4.11.4 Has a water use license has been applied for?

Best practice guidelines will be used for mine water management, mine water characterisation, mine water resource protection, mine water treatment and development of

mine water management model (Best Practice Guidelines: Series A, G, & H), hence a water use licence has not been applied for.

4.12 Impacts to be mitigated in their respective phases

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

Table 15: Impact mitigation and rehabilitation

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Implementation period
E.g. for prospecting: Drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route, etc. E.g. for mining: Excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps/dams, loading, hauling, transport, water supply dams, boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc.	In which impact is anticipated, e.g. construction, commissioning, operational, decommissioning, closure and post-closure.	Volumes, tonnages and ha/m^2	Describe how each of the recommendations herein will remedy the cause of pollution or degradation and migration of pollutants.	A description of how each of the recommendations herein will comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices that have been identified by Competent Authorities.	Describe the period when the measures in the environmental management programme must be implemented. Measures must be implemented when required. Rehabilitation must take place at the earliest opportunity. With regard to rehabilitation, state whether it will take place upon cessation of the individual activity or cessation of mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond prospecting.
Site establishment activities • Vegetation clearance • Topsoil stripping and stockpiling • Drill pad compaction • Placement of temporary portable toilets and resting place • Vehicle movements • Waste management	Construction/set-up and operational phase	20m^2 diamond drill holes	Any buried artifacts that may be uncovered during site activities will require such activities to stop and a qualified archaeologist will be commissioned to assess their significance and determine appropriate mitigation measures.	Heritage Act	Before and during drilling activities
	Construction/set-up and operational phase	20m^2 diamond drill holes	Control noise generation by maintaining equipment. Limited to daylight hours on Mondays-Saturdays and no activities on Sundays and public holidays. Maintain a buffer of 500m between drill sites and dwellings. The resting	SANS 10103 guideline	Before and during drilling activities

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Implementation period
			place will be located outside the 82dB Zone of the drill site.		
Exploration drilling: Drilling • Drill maintenance and refuelling • Core sample collection and storage • Vehicle movements • Waste generation and management	Construction/set-up and operational phase	20m^2 diamond drill holes	The drilling rig and other visually prominent items on the site will be in consultation with the landowner. Use existing vegetation as far as possible to screen the prospecting operations from view. If necessary, operations can be screened from view by erecting a shade cloth barrier.	N/A	Before and during drilling activities
	Construction/set-up and operational phase	20m^2 diamond drill holes	Control dust emission by ensuring drill rig employs dust suppression system. Low vehicle speeds will be enforced on unpaved surfaces. Maintain a buffer of 500m between drill sites and dwellings.	GN R. 827 (NEMAQA)	Before and during drilling activities
	Construction/set-up and operational phase	20m^2 diamond drill holes	Soil disturbance and vegetation clearance at drill pads will be limited to the absolute minimum required and will not be dozed/ scraped with vegetation roots left intact for later re-growth. Disturbed areas will be re-vegetated with indigenous species as soon as possible.	N/A	Before and during drilling activities

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Implementation period
	Construction/set-up and operational phase	0.9 ha per drill site	All operations will be carried out under the guidance of a strong, experienced manager with public consultation and conflict resolution skills, and environmental coordination where applicable. All prospecting personnel will be made aware of local conditions and sensitivities in the prospecting area and the fact that some residents may not welcome the prospecting activities.	NEMA	Before and during drilling activities

4.12.2 Impact Management Outcomes

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

Table 16: Impact management

Activities	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
E.g. for prospecting: Drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route, etc. E.g. for mining: Excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps/dams, loading, hauling, transport, water supply dams, boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc.	Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts. E.g. dust, noise, drainage surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, groundwater contamination, air pollution etc.		In which impact is anticipated, e.g. construction, commissioning, operational, decommissioning, closure and post-closure.		
Site establishment activities (-ve) • Vegetation clearance • Topsoil stripping and stockpiling • Drill pad compaction • Erection of office, toilets, fuel storage (if not by road tanker), water tanker, core storage • Vehicle movements • Waste management	Cultural and heritage	Destruction or loss of Cultural and Heritage Resources: No cultural/ heritage artefacts have been identified on site.	Construction/ set-up	If concentrations of archaeological heritage material and human remains are uncovered during construction, all work must cease immediately. The find must be reported to a heritage specialist so that systematic and professional investigation/ excavation can be undertaken.	Heritage Act
	Noise	Noise generation	Construction/ set-up	• Construction/setup, operational and decommissioning activities will be limited to daylight hours on Mondays to Saturdays from 08h00 – 17h00 and no activities on Sundays and public holidays. • Separation of distance of minimum 500m to be maintained between drill sites and dwellings. • Noise abatement equipment, like	SANS 10103

Activities	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
				mufflers on diesel engines, will be maintained in good condition. • If intrusive noise levels are experienced by any person at any point, the source will be moved if practical, or it will be placed in an acoustic enclosure, or an acoustic barrier will be erected between the source and the recipient.	
	Visual	Visual intrusion	Construction/ set-up	• The drilling rig and other visually prominent items on site will be in consultation with the landowner. • Make use of existing vegetation as far as possible to screen the prospecting operations from view. • If necessary, the operations can be screened from view by erecting a shade cloth barrier.	N/A
	Traffic	Increase in traffic volumes in drilling site vicinity	Construction/ set-up	• Traffic signs to be erected around the site to notify motorists of activities. • Construction vehicles to make trips on/off site only when necessary. • Construction vehicles to adhere to local speed limits as far as possible when driving in around site.	National Traffic Act Regulations
	Dust fall	Dust fall and nuisance from activities	Construction/ set-up	• Wet suppression should be applied to ensure that no visible dust is raised by any of the prospecting operations. • Distance of at least 500m to be maintained between drill sites and	GN R. 827 (NEMAQA)

Activities	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
				dwelling. • Low vehicle speeds will be enforced on unpaved surfaces.	
	Soil and vegetation	The potential impact of the proposed prospecting on the vegetation would occur at proposed drilling sites and the access routes used to get to these sites.	Construction/ set-up	• The soil disturbance and vegetation clearance at drill pads will be limited to the absolute minimum required. No clear scraping (dozing) to be carried out unless necessary to establish a level drill pad. • Clear surface vegetation to make way for the drilling rig leaving the roots intact so that vegetation can coppice and regrow. • Disturbed areas will be re-vegetated with indigenous species as soon as possible.	NEMBA
	Animal life	Animal life will be affected in the immediate vicinity of the drilling rig. It is anticipated that the noise and general activity will keep the animal life away from the site while the prospecting is ongoing.	Construction/ set-up	• Environmental awareness training sessions must be part of the workers induction and site workshops. • If any animals are encountered, they must not be killed or injured, but removed or chased away from the site with the assistance of an animal specialist.	NEMBA
	Social	Friction between residents/land owners and construction personnel.	Construction/ set-up	• All operations will be carried out under the guidance of a strong, experienced manager with public consultation and conflict resolution skills. • All prospecting personnel will be made aware of the local conditions and sensitivities in the prospecting area and the fact that some	NEMA

Activities	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
				residents may not welcome the prospecting activities. • There will always be a strict requirement to treat residents with respect and courtesy.	
	Job creation	Employment will be created for the clearing of the land and establishing the drilling site.	Construction/ set-up	No mitigation measures required.	NEMA
Exploration drilling (ve) • Drilling • Drill maintenance and refueling • Core sample collection and storage • Vehicle movements • Waste generation and management	Noise	Noise generation	Operations	• Activities will be limited to daylight hours, Mondays-Saturdays from 08h00 – 17h00 and no activities on Sundays and public holidays. • A distance of at least 500m to be maintained between drill sites and dwellings. • Noise abatement equipment, like mufflers on diesel engines, will be maintained in good condition. • If intrusive noise levels are experienced by any person at any point, the source will be moved if practical, or placed in an acoustic enclosure, or an acoustic barrier will be erected between the source and the recipient.	Heritage Act
	Visual	Visual intrusion	Operations	• The drilling rig and other visually prominent items on site will be in consultation with the landowner. • Use existing vegetation as far as possible to screen prospecting operations from view. • If necessary, operations can be	SANS 10103

Activities	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
				screened from view by erecting a shade cloth barrier.	
	Traffic	Increase in traffic volumes in the drilling site vicinity	Operations	• Traffic signs to be erected on site to notify motorists of the activities. • Construction vehicles to make trips on/off site only when necessary. • Construction vehicles to adhere to local speed limits as far as possible when driving in around site.	N/A
	Dust fall	Dust fall and nuisance from activities	Operations	• Wet suppression will be applied to ensure that no visible dust is raised by the prospecting operations. • A distance of at least 500m to be maintained between drill sites and dwellings. • Low vehicle speeds will be enforced on unpaved surfaces.	National Traffic Act regulations
	Soil and vegetation	Soil and vegetation disturbance from drill pad preparation	Operations	• The soil disturbance and clearance of vegetation at drill pad areas will be limited to the absolute minimum required. • No clear scraping (dozing) will be carried out unless necessary to establish a level drill pad. Surface vegetation to be cleared to make way for the drilling rig, leaving the roots intact so that vegetation can coppice and regrow. • Disturbed areas will be re-vegetated with indigenous species as soon as possible.	GN R. 827 (NEMAQA)
	Animal life	Animal life will be affected	Operations	Measures implemented during site	NEMBA

Activities	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
		in the immediate vicinity of the drilling rig. It is anticipated that the noise and general activity will keep the animal life away from the site while the prospecting is ongoing.		establishment must apply in this phase as well.	
	Social	Friction between residents/landowners and construction personnel	Operations	• All operations will be carried out under the guidance of a strong, experienced manager with public consultation and conflict resolution skills. • All prospecting personnel will be made aware of local conditions and sensitivities in the prospecting area and the fact that some residents may not welcome the prospecting activities. • There will always be a strict requirement to treat residents with respect and courtesy.	NEMBA
	Job creation	Employment will be created for the clearing of the land and establishing the drilling site.	Operations	No mitigation measures required.	NEMA

4.13 Impact Management Actions

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

Table 17: Impact management actions

Activities	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Implementation period	Compliance with standards
Whether listed or not. E.g. excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps/dams, loading, hauling and transport, water supply dams/boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc.	E.g. dust, noise, drainage surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, ground water contamination, air pollution, etc.	Modify, remedy, control or stop through, e.g. noise control measures, storm water control, dust control, rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity, etc. E.g., modify through alternative method, control through noise control, control through management and monitoring, and remedy through rehabilitation.	State when the environmental management programme measures must be implemented. Measures must be implemented when required. This must take place as soon as possible. Regarding rehabilitation, state upon cessation of the individual activity or mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond prospecting.	A description of how each of the recommendations in 2.11.6 read with 2.12 and 2.15.2 herein will comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices that have been identified by Competent Authorities.
Site establishment activities • Vegetation clearance • Topsoil stripping and stockpiling • Drill pad compaction • Erection of office, toilets, fuel storage (if not by road tanker), water tanker, core storage • Vehicle movements • Waste management	Cultural and heritage	Undertake heritage survey prior to site activities to identify cultural/heritage features and cordon these off with Chevron tape. Avoid cultural/heritage impacts by maintaining 100m buffer from any identified heritage feature. Any buried artifacts that may be uncovered during site activities will require such activities to stop and a qualified archaeologist will be commissioned to assess their significance and determine appropriate mitigation measures.	Before and after drilling activities.	Heritage Act
Exploration drilling • Drilling • Drill maintenance and refuelling • Core sample collection and storage	Noise	Control noise generation by maintaining equipment and limiting operation hours to daylight hours from Mondays to Saturdays (no activities on Sundays and public holidays) from 08h00 – 17h00. Maintain a buffer of 500m between drill sites and 100m away from any dwellings/infrastructure. If intrusive noise levels are experienced by any person at any point,	Before and after drilling activities.	SANS 10103

Activities	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Implementation period	Compliance with standards
• Vehicle movements • Waste generation and management		the source will be moved if practical, or placed in an acoustic enclosure, or an acoustic barrier will be erected between the source and the recipient.		
	Visual	The drilling rig and other visually prominent items on site will be placed in consultation with the landowner. Existing vegetation will be used as far as possible to screen the prospecting operations from view. Operations can be hidden from view by erecting a shade cloth barrier.	Before and after drilling activities.	N/A
	Dust fall	Control dust emission by ensuring drill rig employs dust suppression system. Low vehicle speeds will be enforced on unpaved surfaces.	Before and after drilling activities.	GN R. 827 (NEMAQA)
	Soil and vegetation	Soil disturbance and vegetation clearance at drill pads will be kept to the minimum required and not be dozed/scraped; vegetation roots will be left intact for regrowth. Disturbed areas will be re-vegetated with indigenous species as soon as possible.	Before and during drilling activities; disturbed areas to re-vegetated as soon as possible.	N/A
	Social	Operations will be carried out under the guidance of an experienced manager with public consultation and conflict resolution skills. All prospecting personnel will be made aware of conditions and sensitivities in the prospecting area and of the fact that some residents may not welcome the prospecting activities. Residents will always be treated with respect and courtesy.	Before and after drilling activities.	NEMA

5. Determination of the amount of financial provision.

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

The closure objectives are to record and communicate the results of the monitoring programme during decommissioning to the participating stakeholders, and to receive an effective closure certificate (should the prospect indicate that the resource(s) would not support a sustainable mining operation.

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

Minimise the area to be disturbed and to ensure that the areas disturbed during the prospecting activities are rehabilitated and stable, as per the commitments made in the EMPr. Sustain the pre-prospecting land use and return the site to its near natural state as far as possible.

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

After drilling has been completed in one area, the drilling team will ensure the site is reverted to its original state by implementing the measures listed in Table 18.

Table 18: Rehabilitation measures

Aspect/Impact	Rehabilitation measure	Monitoring frequency and responsibility
Removal of construction structures	• Clear and completely remove from site all construction plant equipment, storage containers, signage, temporary fencing, temporary services, fixtures and any other temporary works. • Ensure that all access roads utilized during construction (which are not earmarked for closure and rehabilitation) are returned (as far as possible) to their state prior to construction.	Once-off, Kamoma 2020 Investments(Pty) Ltd
Vegetation clearing/ Replanting	• Remove any emerging alien and invasive vegetation to prevent further establishment. • All planting work is to be undertaken by suitably qualified personnel making use of the appropriate equipment. • Transplant during the winter (between April and September). • Plant indigenous plants to minimize the spread of alien and invasive vegetation.	When re-vegetation is done and in bloom
Topsoil replacement	• Replace and redistribute stockpiled topsoil and herbaceous vegetation, overlying grass and other fine organic matter in all disturbed areas of the prospecting site, including temporary access routes and roads. Replace topsoil to the original depth (i.e. as much as was removed prior to construction). • Prohibiting the use of topsoil suspected to be contaminated with the seed of alien vegetation. Alternatively, the soil is to	Once-off, Kamoma 2020 Investments(Pty) Ltd

Aspect/Impact	Rehabilitation measure	Monitoring frequency and responsibility
	be sprayed with specified herbicides. • Backfill planting holes with excavated material / approved topsoil, thoroughly mixed with weed free manure or compost (per volume about one quarter of the plant hole), one cup of 2:3:2 fertilizer and an approved ant and termite poison. • Where local soil has poor drainage, broken rock (Approx. 75 mm in diameter) must be placed to a depth of 150mm at the bottom of the planting hole prior to planting and backfilling with approved plant medium mixture.	
Waste and rubble removal	• Clear the site of all inert waste and rubble, including surplus rock, foundations and batching plant aggregates. • Remove from site all domestic waste and dispose of in the approved manner at a registered waste disposal site.	Once-off, Kamoma 2020 Investments (Pty) Ltd
Solid and hazardous waste	• Store hazardous waste as indicated on the approved Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPr). • Dispose of all hazardous waste not earmarked for reuse, recycling or resale at a registered hazardous waste disposal site. • Remove from site all temporary fuel stores, hazardous substance stores, hazardous waste stores and pollution control sumps. Dispose of hazardous waste in the approved manner. • Do not hose oil or fuel spills into a storm water drain or sewer, or into the surrounding natural environment. • Dispose of all visible remains of excess cement and concrete after the completion of tasks. Dispose of in the approved manner (solid waste concrete may be treated as inert construction rubble, but wet cement and liquid slurry, as well as cement powder must be treated as hazardous waste).	Once-off, Kamoma 2020 Investments (Pty) Ltd
Erosion protection	• Protect all areas susceptible to erosion and ensure that there is no undue soil erosion resultant from activities within and adjacent to the construction site. • Retain shrubbery and grass species wherever possible. Perform regular monitoring and maintenance of erosion control measures.	After rainfall events

5.9.2 Explain why the rehabilitation plan is compatible with the closure objectives

The Company is required to make the prescribed financial provision for the rehabilitation or management of negative environmental impacts. If the Company fails to rehabilitate or manage any negative impact on the environment, the DMRE may, upon written notice to the Company, use all or part of the financial provision to rehabilitate or manage the negative environmental impact in question. The Company will specify that the drilling contractor is required to comply with all the environmental measures specified in the EMPr. This will include avoiding unnecessary disturbance of natural vegetation and the rehabilitation of each drill site, immediately after drilling

has been completed. All tracks to the drill sites must be rehabilitated at the end of the prospecting programme. The financial provision provides for the final checking of all sites before site clearance.

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

The quantum of the financial provision required is R 33379.00. The Company must annually update and review the quantum of the financial provision (as per Regulation 54 (2) of the MPRDA). See **Error! Reference source not found.** for the financial Quantum Calculation.

5.11 Confirm that the financial provision will be provided as determined

Please refer to APPENDIX 8 for more details on the financial provision for the proposed activity.

5.12 Compliance monitoring against the Environmental Management Programme

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with and performance assessment against the environmental management programme and reporting thereon, including: i) Monitoring of Impact Management Actions ii) Monitoring and reporting frequency iii) Responsible persons iv) Time period for implementing impact management actions v) Mechanism for monitoring compliance.

Table 19: Monitoring mechanisms

Source activity	Impacts requiring monitoring programmes	Functional monitoring requirements	Roles and responsibilities for monitoring programme execution	Monitoring and reporting frequency and periods for impact management actions implementation
All prospecting activities	N/A	Ensure that the prospecting programme is being implemented in line with the approved PWP.	Kamoma 2020 Investments (Pty) Ltd Geologist	Submit an annual prospecting progress report to DMRE
	All commitments contained in the BAR and accompanying EMPr	Ensure commitments made within the approved BAR and EMPr are being adhered to.	Internal environmental control officer and independent EAP.	Undertake and submit an environmental performance audit every two years to DMRE.
Drilling activities	Noise	Weekly inspections will cover the following: • Implementation of effective waste management • Establish and implement a stakeholder compliant register on site and ensure that all complaints are responded to promptly. • Ensure that an oil spill kit is readily available. • Ensure that all chemicals and hydrocarbons are stored within bund walls. Ensure that the fire brake is maintained. • Rehabilitation of drill pads. • Records of water intersections on	Appointed drilling contractor.	Weekly inspection and reporting.
	Dust fall			
	Visual			
	Soil and vegetation			
	Social			
	Housekeeping and maintenance			
	Waste management			
	Rehabilitation			

Source activity	Impacts requiring monitoring programmes	Functional monitoring requirements	Roles and responsibilities for monitoring programme execution	Monitoring and reporting frequency and periods for impact management actions implementation
		borehole logs. • Control and minimize the development of new access tracks. • Appropriate storage and handling of topsoil.		
Post-drilling	Groundwater	Monitor the external boreholes within 500m from drill post drilling (if any). The drill site must be monitored 6 months until closure certificate is obtained.	Environmental Coordinator	Monitoring Report
	Re-vegetation			
	Stability			
	Soil erosion			
	Alien invasive species			

5.13 Indicate performance assessment/environmental audit report submission frequency

Environmental management procedures and mitigation measures will be monitored regularly by the Company to ensure adherence to EMPr provisions. Formal EMPr monitoring and performance assessment will be undertaken annually. Photographs taken before drilling commences and after site rehabilitation must be included in the reports.

5.14 Environmental Awareness Plan

5.14.2 Informing employees of environmental risk that may result from their work

Environmental awareness training courses will be provided to all personnel on site. The environmental training courses will include, amongst others:

- Awareness training for contractors and employees
- Training for staff whose tasks might have significant environmental impact
- Comprehensive training – on emergency response, spill management, etc.
- Specialised skill
- Training verification and record keeping
- Environmental issues on site
- Roles and responsibilities
- The construction environmental management measures
- Cultural awareness
- Heritage discovery procedures

All attendees must complete the entire course and, on completion, sign an attendance register. A copy of the register shall be kept on record by Kamoma 2020 Investments (Pty) Ltd

5.14.3 Manner in which risks will be dealt with to avoid pollution/environmental degradation

All employees must undergo environmental awareness training, in conjunction with EMPr implementation, to inform them of environmental risks that may result from their work and how the risks must be dealt with to avoid pollution/environmental degradation.

5.14.4 Specific information required by the Competent Authority

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

Not applicable at this stage.

6. Undertaking

The EAP herewith confirms:

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

Signature of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd)

Name of Company :

Date :

-END-

APPENDIX 1: Competent Authority Letters

mineral resources & energy

Department:
Minerals Resources and Energy
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X7279, Witbank, 1035. Tel: 013 653 0500, Fax 013 690 3288, Saveways Centre, First Floor, Mandela Drive, Witbank, 1035. **From:** Directorate: Mineral Regulation: Mpumalanga Region, Email: Vuyo.Mayekiso@dmre.gov.za **Enquiries:** Vuyolwethu Mayekiso **Ref:** MP 30/5/1/1/2/**15607PR**.

BY EMAIL/FAX

The Director/s
Kamoma 2020 Investments (Pty) Ltd
PRIVATE BAG X7297
HIGHVELD MALL
EMALAHLENI
1035

FAX NO: 086 514 4103

kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za

Dear Sir/Madam

ACCEPTANCE OF AN APPLICATION FOR PROSPECTING RIGHT IN TERMS OF SECTION 16(4) OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (ACT 28 OF 2002) [HEREIN AFTER REFERRED TO AS THE ACT] AS AMENDED BY SECTION 12(d) OF THE MINERALS AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AMENDMENT ACT, 2008 (ACT 49 OF 2008) [HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO AS THE AMENDMENT ACT]

1. Please be informed that your application for prospecting of **Coal** on portions 2, 4, 6, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 25, 30, 34, 37, 38, 40 of the farm **Sukkelaar 421 IS**, situated in the Magisterial District of **Bethal** is hereby accepted in terms of section 16(2) of the Act as amended by section 12(b) of the Amendment Act.

2. Please take notice that in terms of section 16(4) of the Act as amended by section 12(d)(a) and 12(d)(b) of the Amendment Act, you are required to:-

   2.1. to consult in the prescribed manner with the landowner, lawful occupier and any interested and affected party, the Land Restitution Commission and submit the result of such consultation within 30 working days from the date of the signature below.

3. You are in terms of section 17(1) of the Act as amended by section 13(c) of the Amendment Act required to give effect to the objects referred to in section 2(d) of the Act **to ensure that you are BBBEE compliant**. Therefore, please submit on or before 20/09/2021. to this office for the attention of the writer hereon any documentation proving such including but not limited to: -

3.1. Certified copies of share certificates and share holders register

3.2. Certified copies of Shareholders agreements

3.3. Certified copies articles and memorandum of association of the company

3.4. Trust deed documents and letters of authority for any trust holding shares

3.5. Details relating to funding (all relevant agreements)

3.6. Any other information that may be necessary to explain and serve as evidence that the applicant meets the appropriate HDSA ownership and/or compliance requirements of the aforesaid Act and Mining Charter; **thereby including women and communities in your structure.**

4. Please submit **within 14 days** from date of this letter for the attention of ***Mr Ntshele Phasha 3 copies of a complete prospecting work programme prepared in terms of regulation 7 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act no 28 of 2002): Mineral and Petroleum Development Regulation.***

5. **Your attention is also drawn to the provisions of Section 17(1) (e) of the MPRDA, which provides that the minister may grant an application for a prospecting right if the applicant is not in contravention of any relevant provision of this Act. Section 19(2) (f) places an obligation on the holder of a prospecting right to pay the prescribed prospecting fees, as per regulation 76 of the MPRDA. You are therefore reminded to ensure that payment of all prospecting fees for all the prospecting right that you hold, are up to date, failing which this may have a negative impact on the outcome of your current application.**

6. ***In light of the minimum requirements as stipulated on Regulation 16 (1) and 16(2) of the EIA Regulations, your application for an Environmental Authorisation was incomplete as it was not accompanied by this acceptance letter as per Sub Regulation 16(1)(ix) and considering that it is now***

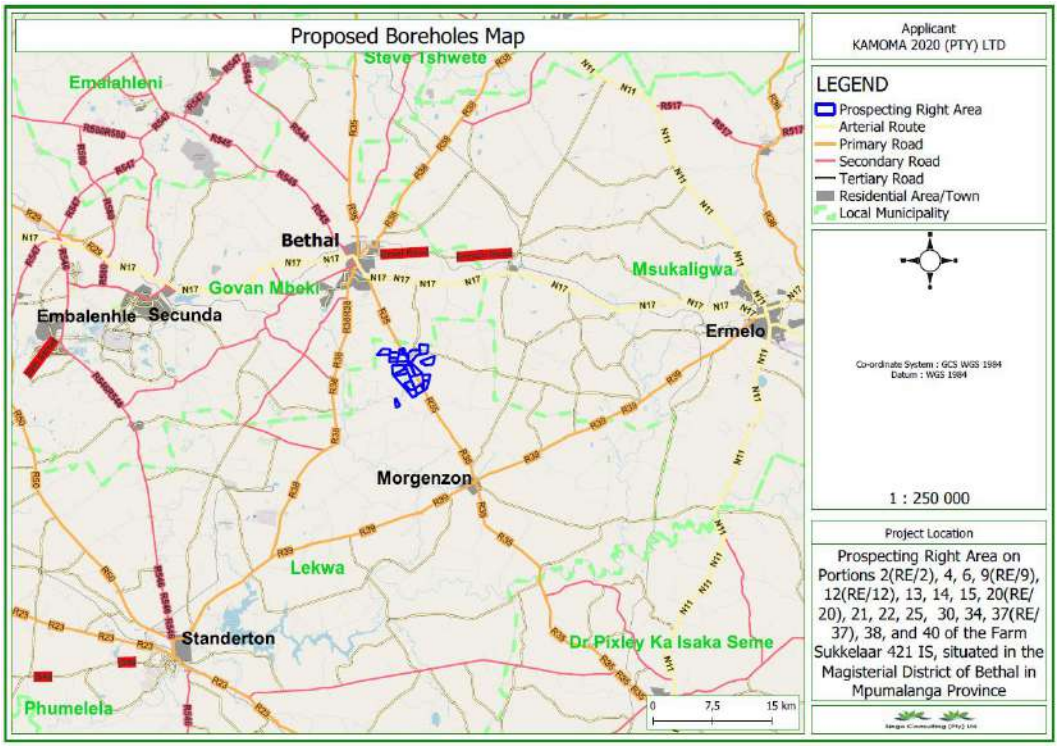
completed by this acceptance letter, you are hereby required to submit the documents as stipulated on Regulation 19 (1) to 19(8) of the EIA Regulations (Only in cases where Basic Assessment Report is applicable) or Regulations 21 (Scoping Report) and Regulation 23 (EIR and EMPr) (In case of Scoping and Environmental Impact Report). All timeframes are effective from the date of this letter.

7. Please take note that failure to adhere to the timeframe stipulated above and to submit any documentation required in terms of this notice will result into non-compliance with the provision of the Act and the Amendment Act and will result in your application being processed refusal.

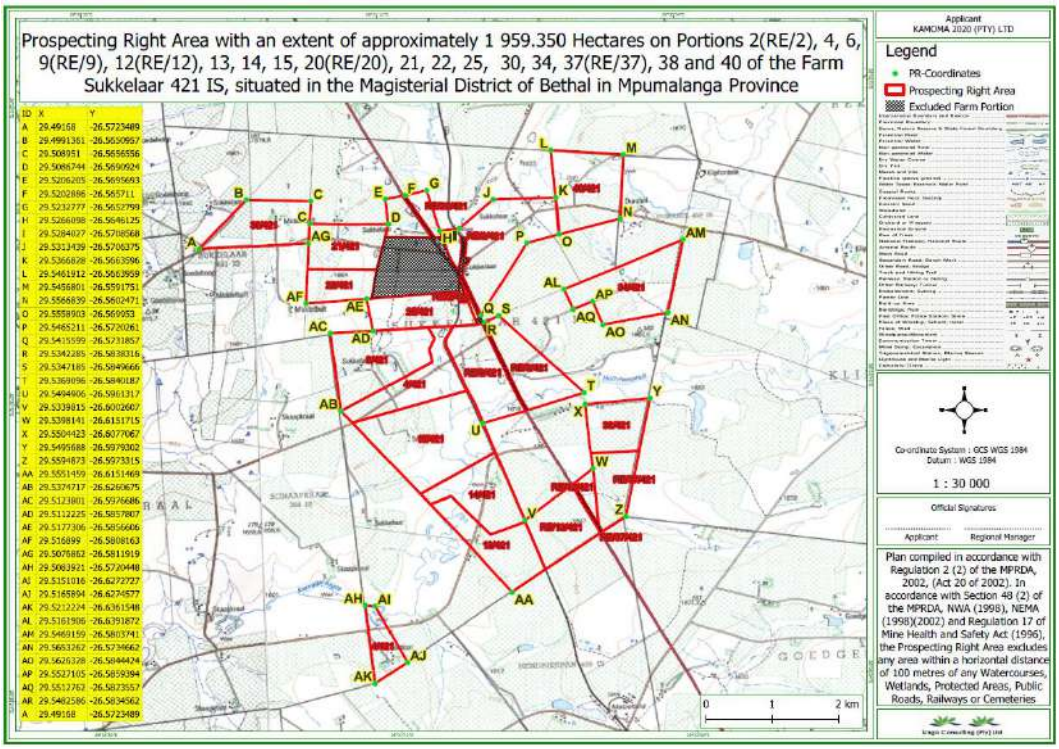
Yours faithfully:

REGIONAL MANAGER
MPUMALANGA REGION
DATE: 01/09/2021

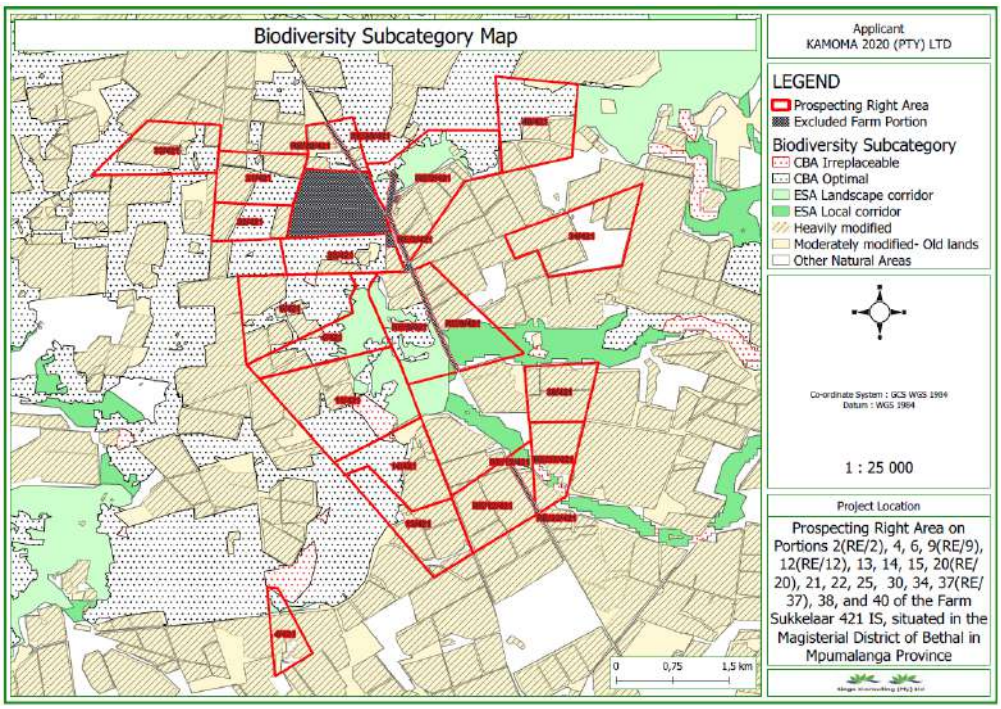
APPENDIX 2: Project Maps



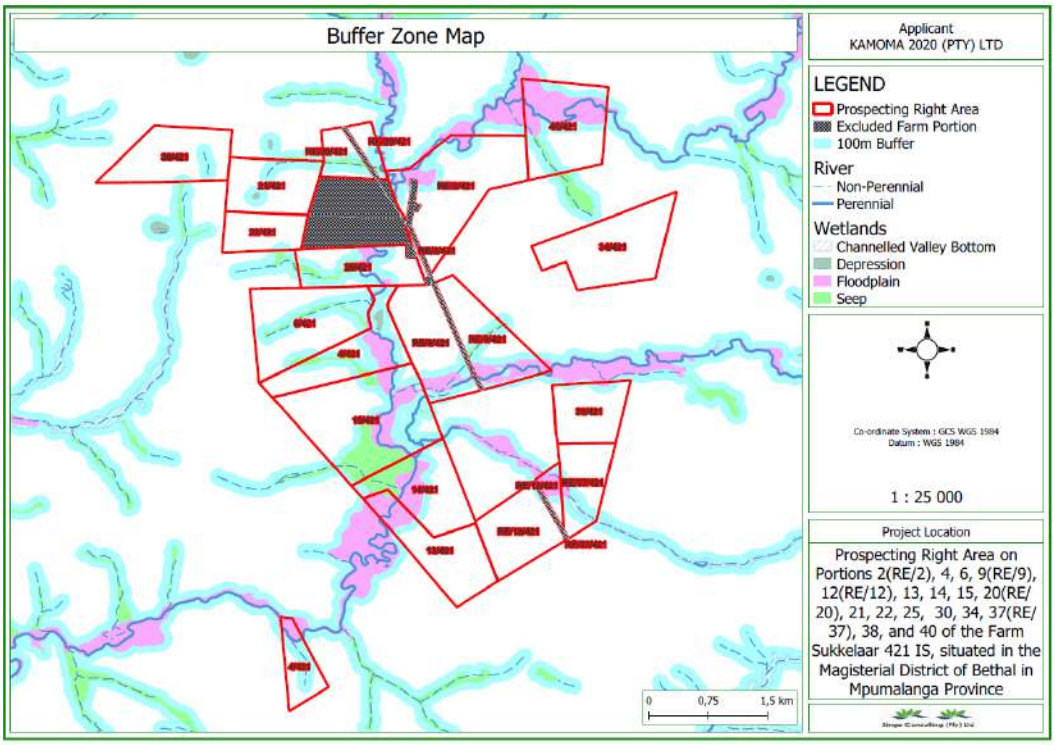
Locality Map



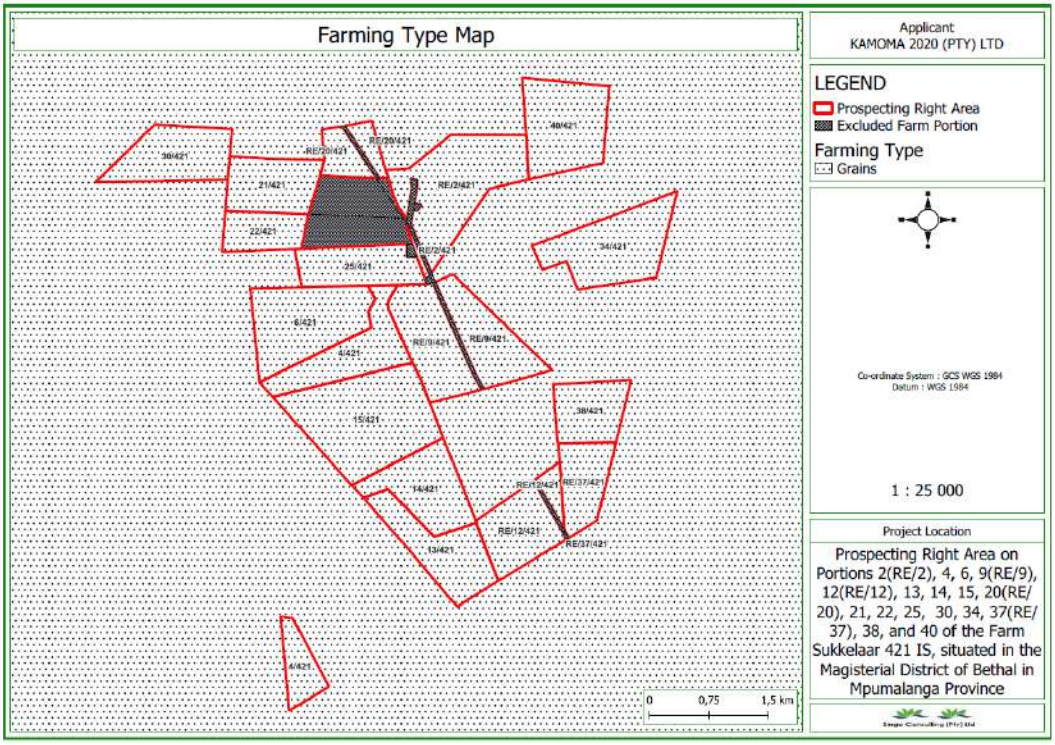
Regulation Map



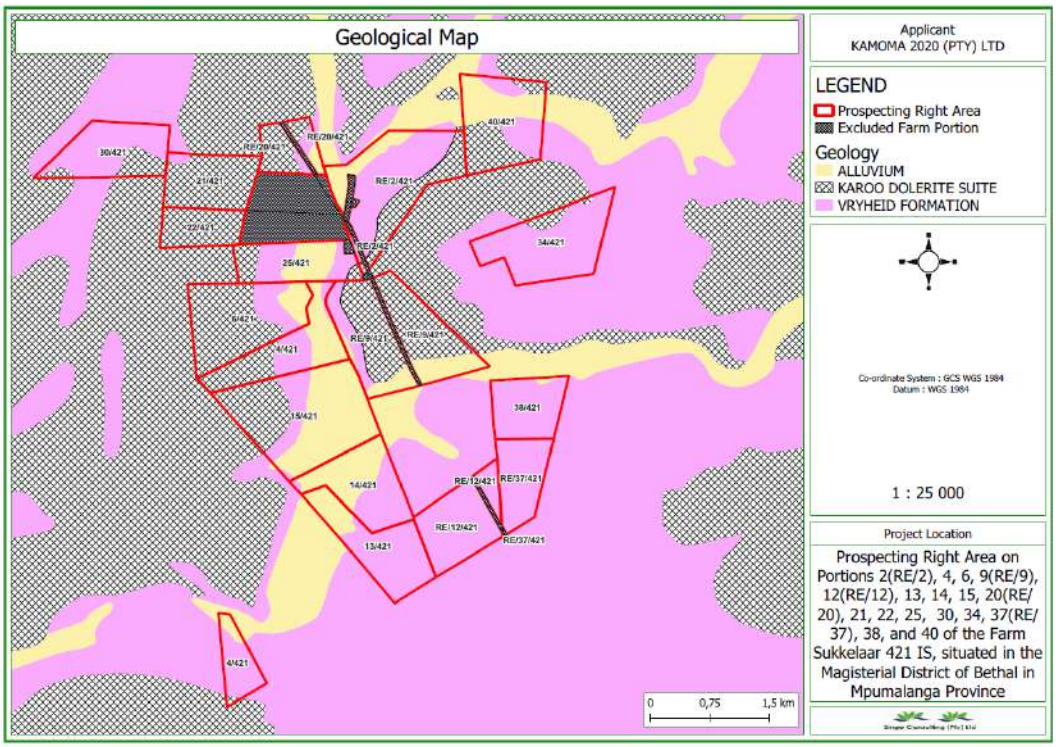
Biodiversity Map



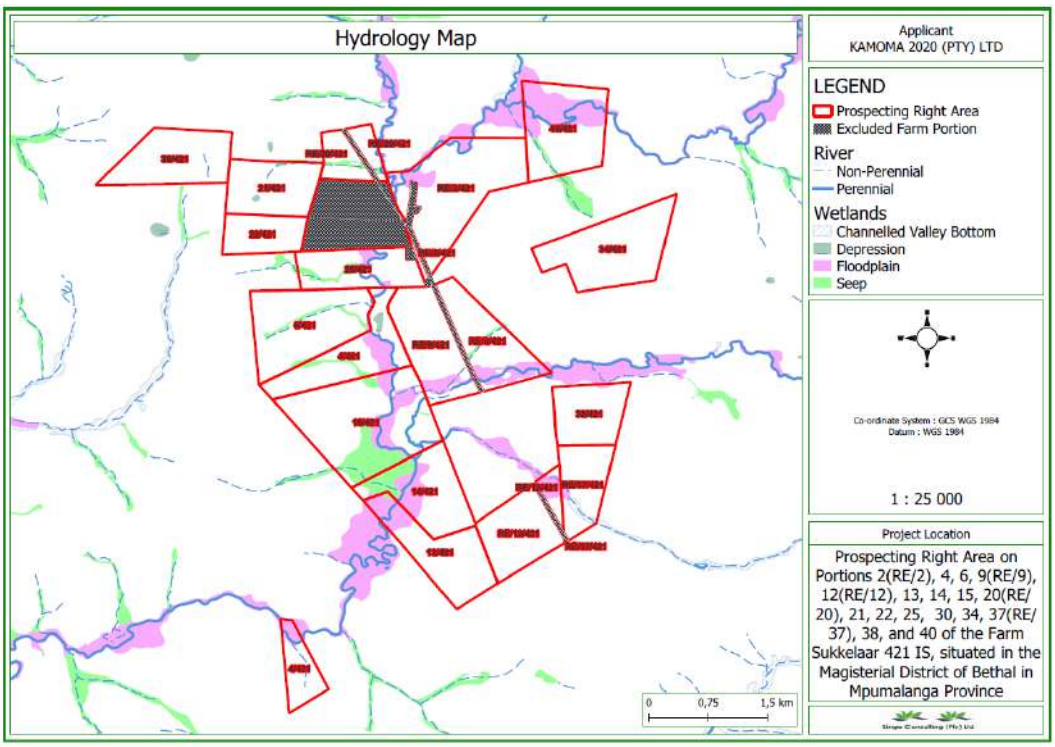
Buffer Map



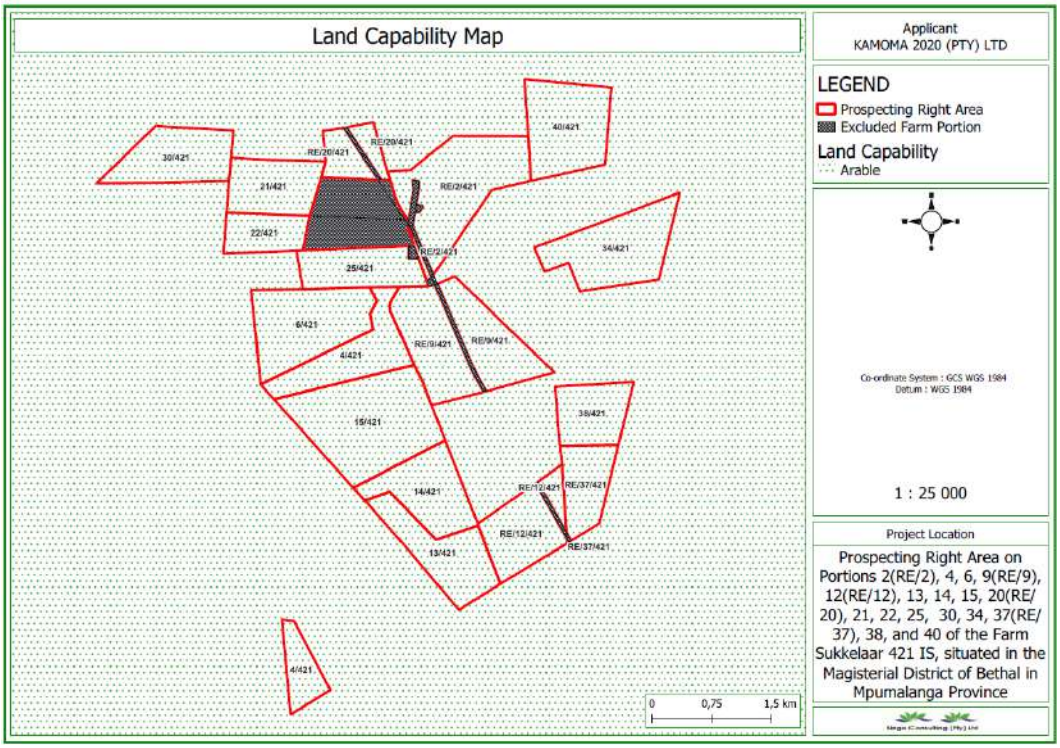
Farming type Map


Geological Map
Applicant
KAMOMA 2020 (PTY) LTD
LEGEND
Prospecting Right Area
Excluded Farm Portion
Geology
ALLUVIUM
KAROO DOLERITE SUITE
VRYHEID FORMATION
Co-ordinate System : GCS WGS 1984
Datum : WGS 1984
1 : 25 000
Project Location
Prospecting Right Area on Portions 2(RE/2), 4, 6, 9(RE/9), 12(RE/12), 13, 14, 15, 20(RE/20), 21, 22, 25, 30, 34, 37(RE/37), 38, and 40 of the Farm Sukkelaar 421 IS, situated in the Magisterial District of Bethal in Mpumalanga Province
0 0,75 1,5 km

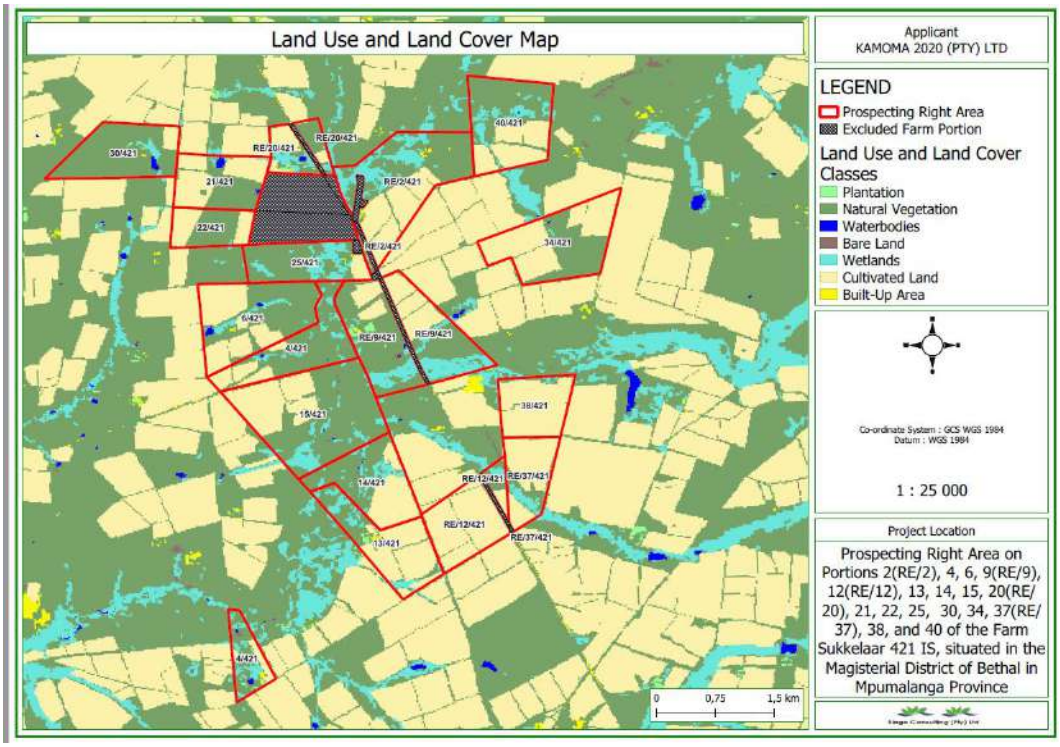
Geology Map


Hydrology Map
Applicant
KAMOMA 2020 (PTY) LTD
LEGEND
Prospecting Right Area
Excluded Farm Portion
River
Non-Perennial
Perennial
Wetlands
Channelled Valley Bottom
Depression
Floodplain
Seep
Co-ordinate System : GCS WGS 1984
Datum : WGS 1984
1 : 25 000
Project Location
Prospecting Right Area on Portions 2(RE/2), 4, 6, 9(RE/9), 12(RE/12), 13, 14, 15, 20(RE/20), 21, 22, 25, 30, 34, 37(RE/37), 38, and 40 of the Farm Sukkelaar 421 IS, situated in the Magisterial District of Bethal in Mpumalanga Province
0 0,75 1,5 km

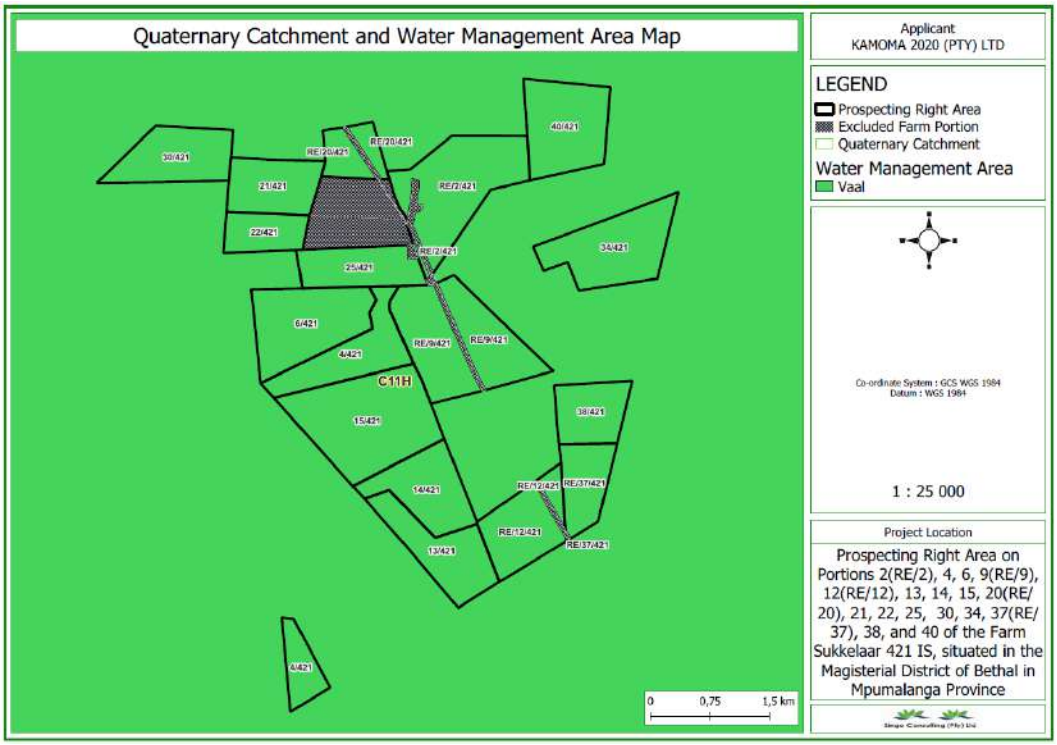
Hydrology Map



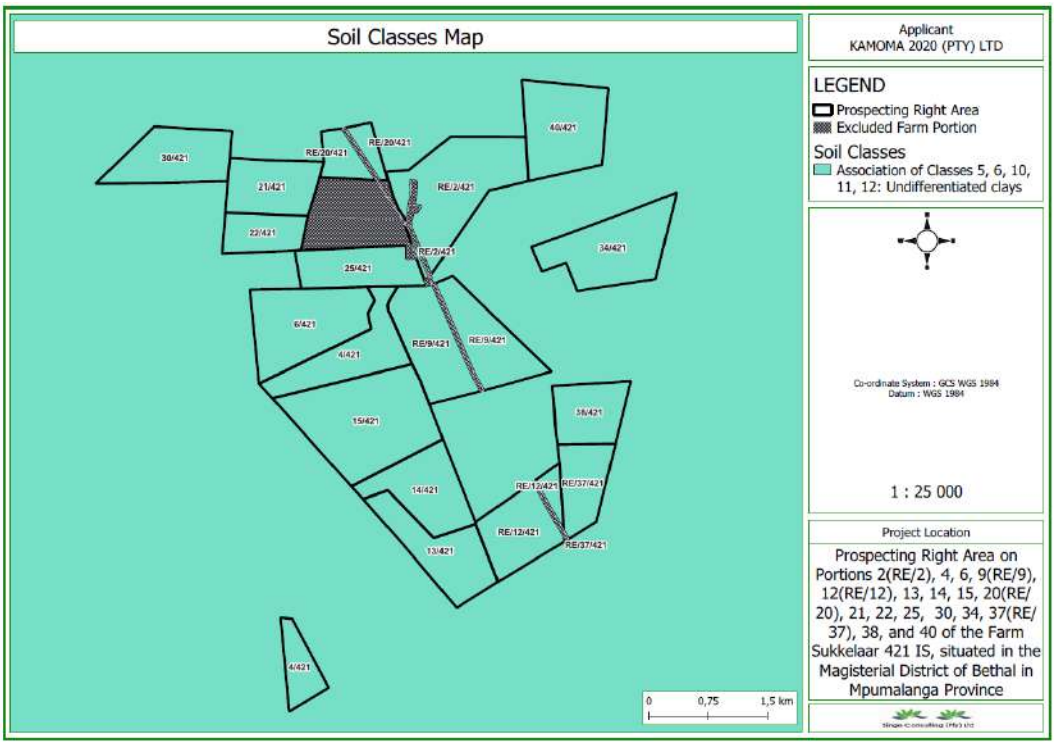
Land Capability Map



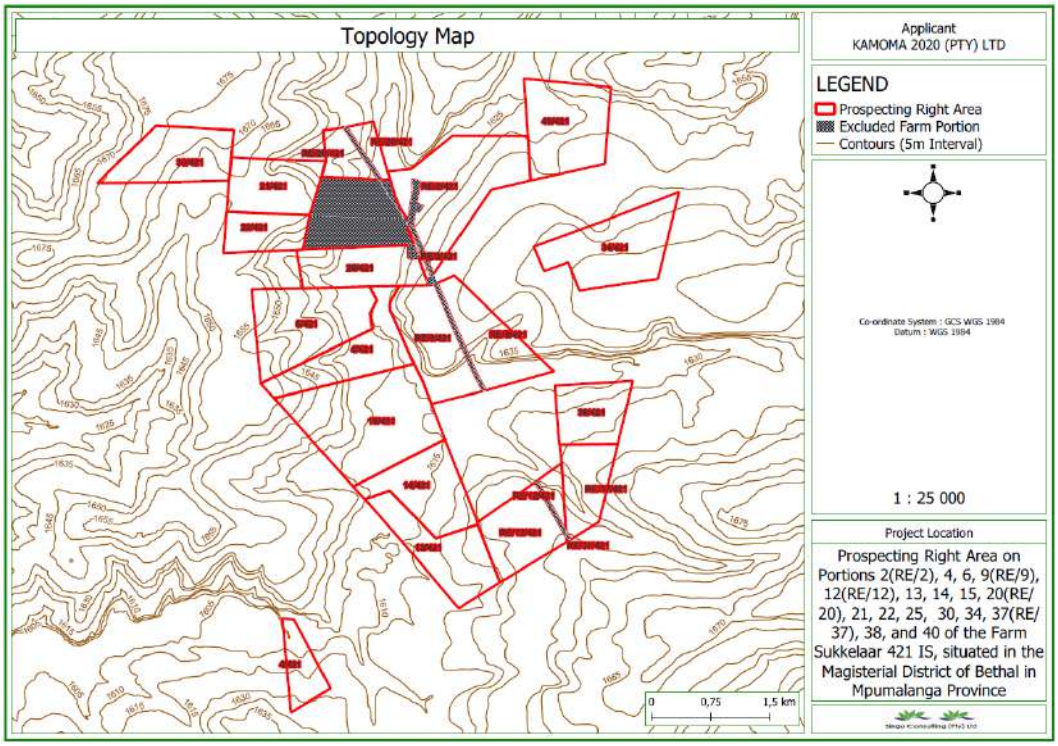
Land Use and Land Cover Map



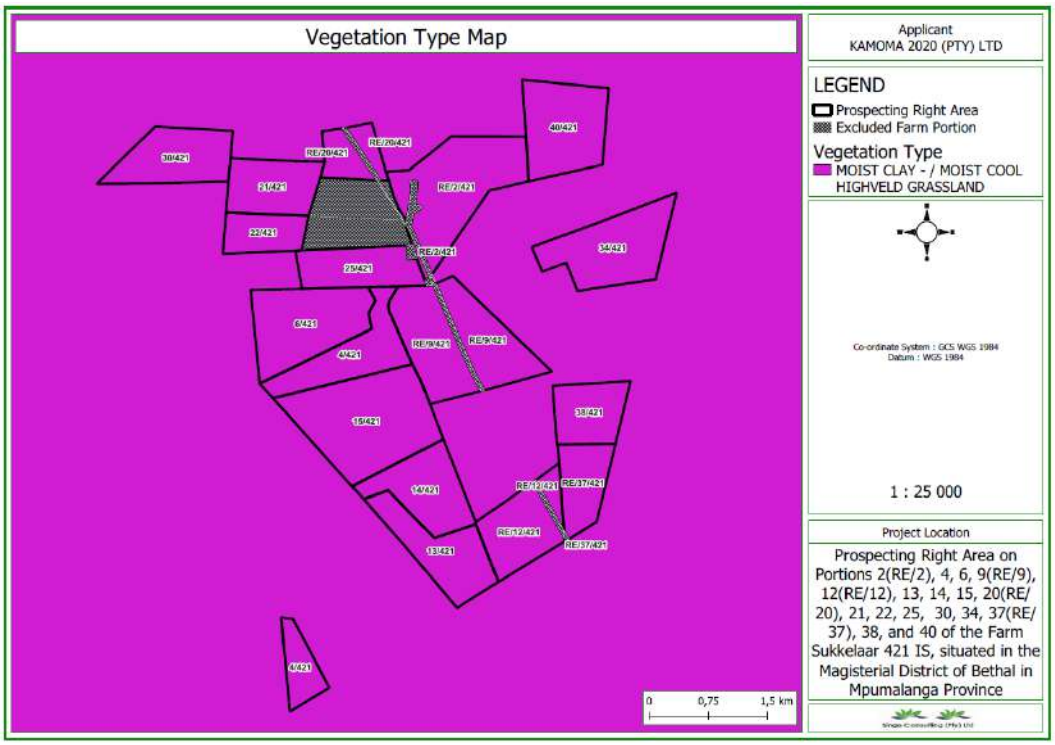
Quaternary Catchment and Water Management Area



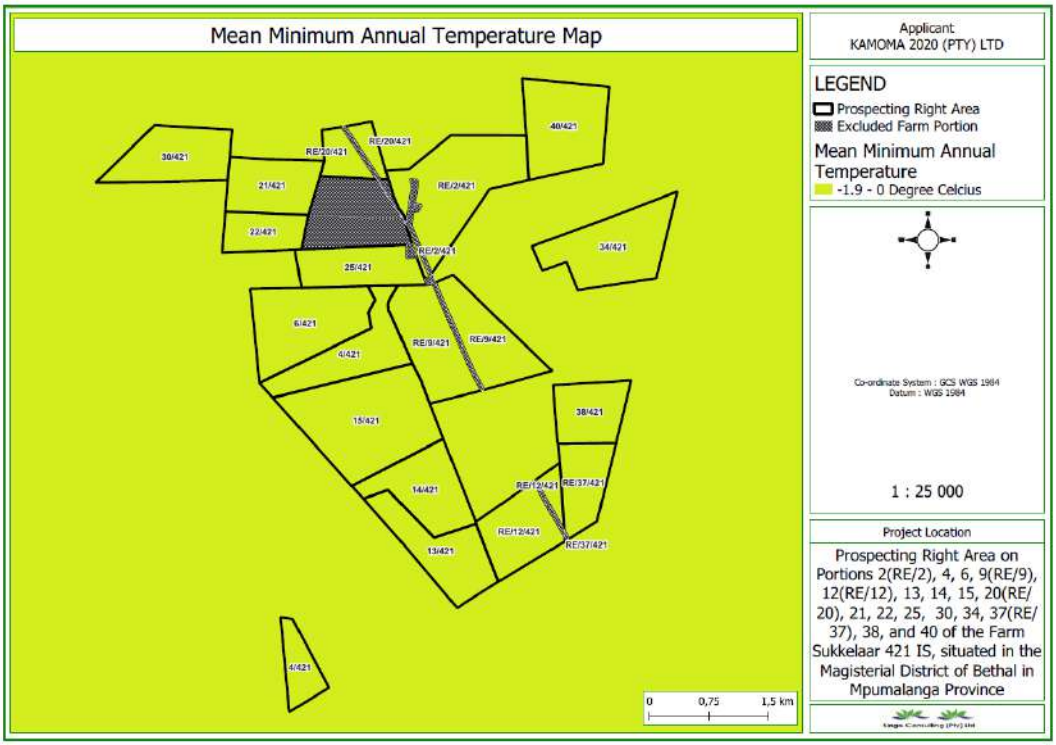
Soil Class Map



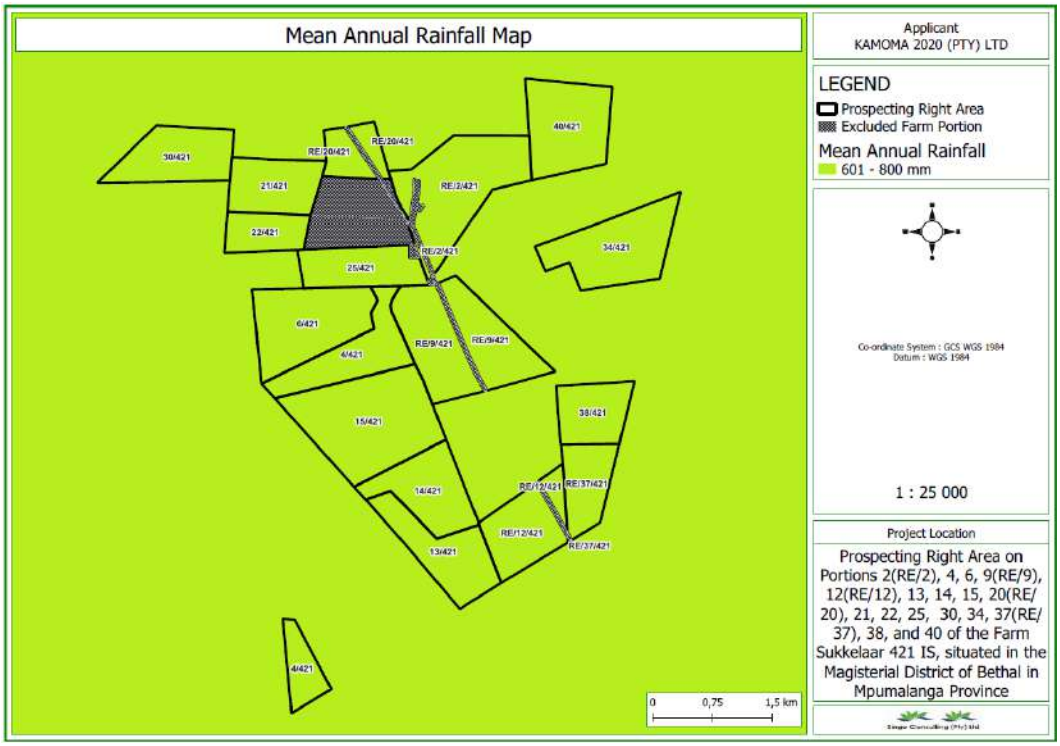
Topology Map



Vegetation Map



Mean Minimum Annual Temperature Map



Mean Annual Rainfall Map

APPENDIX 3: Background Information Document (BID)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

Proposed Prospecting Right Application for coal within Portions, 2(RE), 4,6,9(RE/9),12(RE/12,13,14,15,20(RE/20)21,22,25,30,34,37(RE/37),38 and 40 . RE/37 & RE/42 of the farm Sukkelaar 421 IS.

Magisterial District of Bethal; Mpumalanga

Prepared by: Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

Prepared for: Kamoma 2020 Investments (Pty) Ltd

INTRODUCTION AND THE PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd has been appointed as an independent Environmental Consultant by Kamoma 2020 Investments (Pty) Ltd to conduct Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Compile an Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPr) and undertake Public Participation Process (PPP). This is done for processes of acquiring environmental authorization for the proposed prospecting right for coal on farm Sukkelaar 421 IS, in the Magisterial District of Bethal , Mpumalanga Province. **DMRE Ref: MP 30/5/1/1/2 (16607) PR.**

The Purpose of this Background Information Document (BID) is to provide a perfunctory description of the project and outline EIA processes to be followed and contributions from Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) on the issues related to the project in question, allowing comments and concerns to be raised.

Results of the EIA through BAR & EMPr, both negative and positive will be submitted and made available to the relevant Departments such as the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy and if requested, Environmental Affairs, Water and Sanitation, Landowners and other interested stakeholders.

This Background Information Document therefore requests and invites I&APs to comment on the environmental, physical, social and economic impacts associated with the proposed Prospecting Activity. Be assured that your comments are of great value as they ensure that relevant issues are taken into consideration. Attached at the end of this document is a registration from, kindly complete it and send it back to Mr. Abel Mojapelo through given means of communication also attached here.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Prospecting Right Application has been submitted for the prospecting of coal on the property mentioned above. This Prospecting Area, as seen in figure 1 below, is situated approximately 47 km North-East of Bekkersrust, approximately 6.34 km South-West of Dave and approximately 16.49 km South-East of Bethal.

Prospecting activities will be undertaken over a period of five (5) years and are designed in phases, each phase conditional on the success of the previous phase. Both invasive and non-invasive methods will be implemented. Desktop study of the area has commenced, and this incorporates desktop geographical and geological mapping. This will be followed by geochemical and geotechnical surveys. In turn, this is followed by detailed geophysical studies and later, a detailed drilling, sampling, assaying and mineralogical study. Percussion drilling and Diamond drilling methods will be utilized to prospect coal . To ensure or minimize impacts on the receiving environment, all the drilling activities will be guided by the project's EMPr.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The proposed Prospecting activity is involved with some sort of physical alteration to accommodate for example drill rigs and site offices. Therefore, EIA process to be undertaken will be conducted in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) and Environmental Impact Assessment regulations as amended (April 2017).

The activity is to prospect the existence and occurrence of coal therefore this will be conducted in accordance with Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, (Act 28 of 2002). Other regulatory guidelines to be followed include National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998), National Air Quality Standards (GN 1210: 2009) and National Dust Control Regulations (GN 275: 2017).

These all will accurately be followed to ensure that identified impacts are assessed and mitigated according to their significance so that the protection of the receiving environment and populations is met.

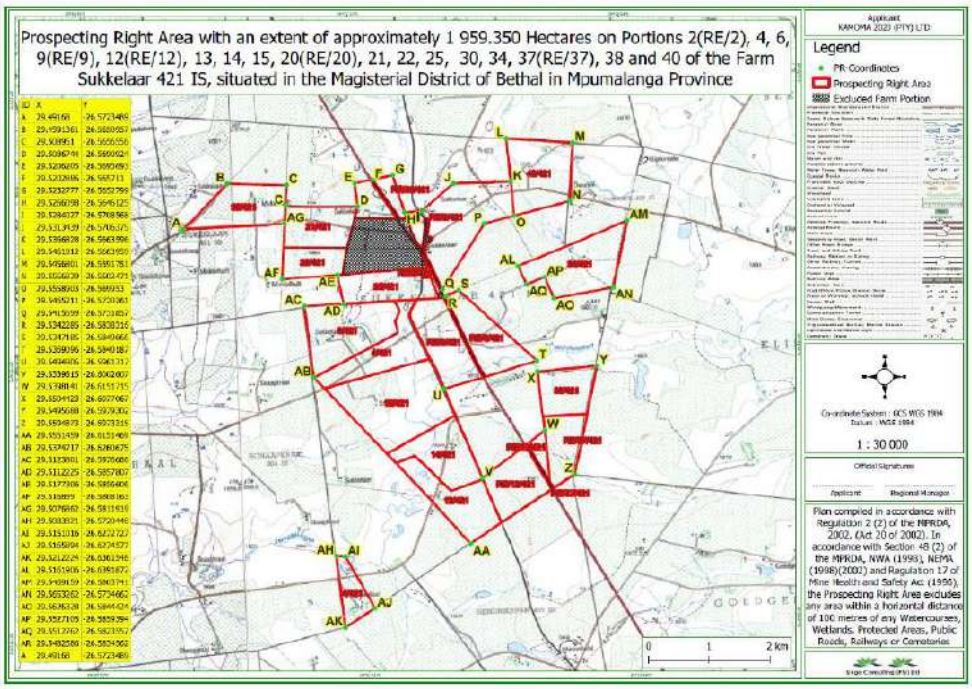


Figure 1: Regulation map of the proposed project.

BASIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESSES

These are planning and decision-making tools used in identifying potential environmental, economic and social consequences of a proposed activity prior the commencement of the activity.

These together with the public issues and concerns are to be identified sufficiently early so that they can be assessed and incorporated into the final reports when/if necessary.

These tools are regarded crucial because they are utilized in order to demonstrate to the relevant stakeholders about the potential impacts, which in turn leads to the prospecting application process being a success or declined.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Public Participation remains a cornerstone of the Environmental Impact Assessment process. It ensures provision of relevant and enough information with openness and transparency. Public Participation process presents to I&APs, an opportunity to understand what the project is about, and affords them an opportunity to make valuable contributions towards the EIA process

I&APs can be any person, group of persons or organization interested in or affected by the proposed activity, and any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.

The key objective of PPP is to afford the I&APs with an opportunity to comment and provide valuable inputs during the planning phase of the project.

For this specific proposed project, I&APs will be given a period of 30 days to comment and raise issues/concerns with regards to the BAR and EMPr which will be available at the **Bethal Public Library** and via email upon request.

Kindly note the following dates:

- Announcement of the Prospecting Right Application: **26th October 2021**
- Stakeholder engagement and consultation: **26th October 2021 – 25th November 2021**
- Review of Draft BAR & EMPr: **26th November 2021 – 13th January 2022 (exclusion of the period from the 15th of December 2021 to the 02nd of January 2022 as per regulation 54 (2), section 4.6)**.
- Submission of the BAR & EMPr: **18th February 2022**

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

Office No: 16, First Floor (South Block)
Corridor Hill Crossing, 09 Langa Crescent,
Corridor Hill, Emalahleni
Cell: +27 71 362 7894
Tel: +27 13 692 0041
Fax: +27 86 5144 103
Email: abel@singoconsulting.co.za
admin@singoconsulting.co.za

REGISTRATION & COMMENT SHEET

Proposed Prospecting Right Application for coal within Portions 2(RE), 4,6,9(RE/9),12 (RE/12,13,14,15,20(RE/20)21,22,25,30,34,37(RE/37),38 and 40 , RE/37 & RE/42 of the farm Sukkelaar 421 IS within the Magestrial District of Bethal, Mpumalanga Province. DMRE Ref: MP 30/5/1/1/2/16607 PR

Attention: **Abel Mojapelo** Email: abel@singoconsulting.co.za

Date				
Title	Name		Surname	
Company				
Designation				
Address				
Tel No.		Fax No.		
E-mail		Cell No.		
I would like to receive my notifications be (mark with "X"):	Post		E-mail:	
			Fax:	
Please indicate why you would have an interest in the above-mentioned project.				
Please provide your comments and questions here:				
Please feel free to attach a separate document				
Please add any person you think may be interested and affected parties:				
Full name		Company		
Address				
E-mail		Contact No.		

APPENDIX 4: Proof of Newspaper Publication.

Teen speaks up after two sexual harassment incidents

(From page 1)

Nikki Maharaj

ERMELO - At age 13, a young girl had her innocence taken away from her when she experienced her first sexual harassment incident by a family member.

Two years later she had another case at a high school in Ermelo.

Nonjabulo* (16) lived with her uncle, aunt and cousins growing up.

When she was taught about gender-based violence at school, she immediately knew that what had happened with her uncle was not just something that did not feel right to her.

"My uncle is a man who enjoys joking around and he used to attend choir practice at church. He was the last person I thought would do something like this," she said.

Nonjabulo remembers everything so clearly. She said it happened on a Saturday afternoon. Her aunt had received an urgent call which she had to attend to, so she left the house.

Nonjabulo watched TV while waiting for her aunt to return.

Day turned into night, and the night soon became a living nightmare for the young girl.

"My two cousins and I had fallen asleep on the couches in the living room. The next thing I remember was being woken up by the touch of his hands. They moved around my chest and I did not know whether this was really happening or if it was just a dream.

"I opened my eyes and looked him straight in the face. The room was dark, but the light of the moon that shone in was more than enough for us to see each other's faces.

"He said 'hush', removed his hands from my chest, pulled my shirt down and walked away," she said.

She added that it was the most disgusting moment of her life.

Nonjabulo does not hate her uncle. She has forgiven him; however, she does not want him anywhere near her.

Two years down the line she found herself in a similar situation with a boy in class.

The incident happened on a Friday during her technology class. Her teacher wanted to hand out projects to the learners. They had been put into groups for this activity.

The teacher instructed one pupil from each group to collect their project from the storeroom.

"While waiting for the teacher to hand my group's project back to me, a boy came up from behind me and wrapped his arms around my waist.

"He slowly moved closer to me which made me feel very uncomfortable. I quickly removed his hands from around my waist and went to stand near the teacher, hoping the teacher would notice what was going on," she said.

Nonjabulo added the class continued and the boy continuously came over to her table and did the same thing again.

He began making sexual moves behind her over and over again.

"Everyone from my group did not notice; I guess they were too busy. I later discovered that almost half of the boys in my class knew about this.

"I felt betrayed by some of my classmates. What did they want to achieve by this?"

As much as she wanted to speak to someone about this, she kept quiet about it as she felt like it was going to cause complications in her life and ruin his schooling future.

She believes forgiving people who have wronged her is a way to cope and carry on with life.

Even though she has not reported these incidents, she has decided to seek help from a psychologist and life coach to help her accept and move on with her life in a positive way. Nonjabulo said there are many cases at school where sexual harassment happens, but learners are too scared to speak up in fear of being judged by their peers or parents.

"I think the first step towards change would be to educate the youth about gender-based violence, so if this or worse were to ever happen they would not be afraid to step forward and seek help.

"Together we can make a difference," she said.

** Not her real name*

Three schoolboys arrested in connection with rape

ERMELO - Three boys between the ages of 16 and 17 were apprehended in connection with rape.

According to Capt Carla Prinsloo, the spokesman for the Ermelo police, they allegedly raped a 16-year-old girl on the back of a bakkie on August 18.

She said the victim reported this matter to the police the day after the incident had taken place.

According to Col Donald Mdhluli, the spokesman for the Mpumalanga police, the case was assigned to the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Unit as investigators within the SAPS.

Three young male suspects were arrested thus far in collaboration with probation officers, as per the Child Justice Act, considering that they are all minors.

Ms Carina Maree, the spokesman for the school which the boys attend, said they were suspended immediately.

"A formal hearing will take place after the completion of the police investigations and depending on the outcome of the court's judgement," she said.

The trio appeared in the Ermelo Magistrate's Court on Friday August 27.

According to Capt Prinsloo, the boys were released into the care of their parents or guardians. They made their second appearance in court on August 30.

They will appear in court again on January 21, 2022.

Senyane Alton Seropane Mphethi in custody after his sentence. (Photo: Supplied)

Senyane Mphethi sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment

ERMELO - Senyane Alton Seropane Mphethi (55), a prominent businessman and former PAC president, was arrested and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for fraud against the Mpumalanga Department of Education (DoE).

According to Capt Dineo Lucy Sekgotodi, the spokesman for the Mpumalanga Hawks, Mphethi had had a contract with the department to transport learners in the Gert Sibande District municipal area.

She said he had submitted duplicate claims to the DoE on which he had changed the invoice numbers and the dates.

"The department suffered a loss of R830 000 on the first claim and R1 997 964 on the second one," she said.

The matter was reported to the Hawks and Mphethi was arrested by the Mpumalanga Serious Commercial Crime Investigation team in 2015.

The Ermelo Magistrate's Court convicted him on 34 counts of fraud on July 31.

"He was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on August 20, wholly suspended for five years on condition that he pays a fine of R3m, with the first instalment of R50 000 on or before August 30.

"His two companies, Ngwato and Barudi, were fined R100 000 each," she said.

The Asset Forfeiture Unit (AFU) was involved during the sentencing proceedings.

It was established in May 1999 in the Office of the National Director of Public Prosecutions to focus on the implementation of Chapters 5 and 6 of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998).

The AFU was created in order to ensure that the powers in the act to seize criminal assets would be used to their maximum effect in the fight against crime, and particularly, organised crime.

Highvelder sent media enquiries to Mr Gerald Sambo, the spokesman for the Mpumalanga Department of Education, but he had not yet responded at the time of going to press.

APPENDIX 5: Proof of Site Assessment & Consultation.

APPENDIX 6: Proof of Submissions.

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Protect & manage the best remaining environment
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Corridor Hill Crossing
First Floor (South Block)
eMalahleni

BBBEE CERTIFICATE, SHARE CERTIFICATE, FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Applicant: Cozitouch (Pty) Ltd

DMRE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/2/ (16457) PR

Submitted for Prospecting Right on the farm Witkranz 53 IT situated in the Magisterial District of Carolina, Mpumalanga Province.

Stamp here and scan back to: abel@singoconsulting.co.za

Cc: admin@singoconsulting.co.za, kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za

Private Bag X7279
2021 -09- 15
Witbank 1035
Dept. of Mineral Resour

mineral resources
& energy

Department:
Mineral Resources and Energy
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NAME OF APPLICANT:

COZITOUCH (PTY) LTD.

REFERENCE NUMBER:

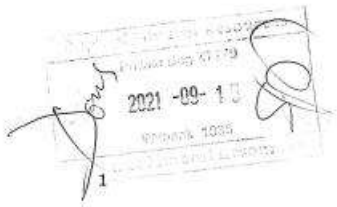
MP 30 /5/1/1/2/ 16457 PR

PROSPECTING WORK PROGRAMME

SUBMITTED FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION

(WITHOUT BULK SAMPLING)

AS REQUIRED IN TERMS OF SECTION 16 READ TOGETHER WITH REGULATION 7(1) OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT (ACT 28 of 2002)



APPENDIX 7: Impact Management Outcomes

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
Whether listed or not, e.g. excavations, blasting stockpiles, discard dumps/dams, loading, hauling, transport, water supply dams/boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc.	Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts, e.g. dust, noise, drainage surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, groundwater contamination, air pollution etc.		In which impact is anticipated e.g. construction, commissioning, operational, decommissioning, closure, post-closure.	Modify, remedy, control or stop through e.g. noise control measures, storm-water control, dust control, rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. E.g. modify through alternative method. Control through noise control. Control through management and monitoring through rehabilitation.	Impact avoided, noise levels, dust levels, rehabilitation standards, end use objectives) etc.
Planning and Project Management	EMPr	Project Management	Planning	A finalized EMPr must address all authorization conditions stipulated by the DEA (and other commenting authorities). EMPr must encompass all environmental impact mitigation measures as identified in the final BAR.	MPRDA & NEMA
	Appointment of Environmental Officer	Project Management	Planning	The Kamoma 2020 Investments(Pty) Ltd environmental geologist will serve as the Environmental Officer during construction, given the short duration of construction and the low Kamoma 2020 Investments(Pty) Ltd environmental geologist will be responsible for monitoring the compliance of the construction workers and employees on site with the EMPr and ensure their co-operation.	MPRDA & NEMA
	Permits and Permissions		Planning	LekwaLocal Municipality must ensure that all licensing, permits or certificates required for the project are obtained and in place prior to the commencing of any construction activities on	MPRDA & NEMA

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
				site.	
	Emergency Response Planning	Safety and health personnel on site	Planning	Plan all emergency responses including: • Response procedures to fires, explosions, or any accidents that will require rapid medical responses; and • Responses to community and stakeholder concerns and communication procedures with potentially affected parties (I&AP).	MPRDA & NEMA
	Project Schedule	Undertaking the project in a timeous manner	Planning	Plan and develop a construction sequence to alleviate noise generation during the construction phase.	N/A
	Method statement	Project Management	Planning	Ensure that a method statement has been compiled and submitted to the Site/Construction manager.	N/A
	Grievances	Project Management	Planning	Develop grievance mechanisms for the recording and management of complaints and grievances specifically including (but not limited to) grievances from those living in the area.	N/A
	Records and Administration	Project Management	Planning	Ensure the following are up to date and available on site: • A complaint registers. • •An approved method statements. • Copies of the EMPr. • Environmental Permits and authorizations. • Copies of weekly checklists, compliance reports, incidence reports and corrective action reports. • •Photographs of areas of concern (photos of non-compliance areas as well corrective action). • Attendance registers of environmental	

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
				awareness training.	
	Recruitment of Labour	Project Management	Planning	• Where possible, the contractor must make use of local labour in support of the local economy. • Advertise employment opportunities adequately, so as not to limit application opportunities. • Implement a transparent process of recruiting construction staff, following pre-established and accepted criteria.	Basic Conditions of Employment Act, No. 75 of 1997 (as amended)
PRE-DRILLING/EXPLORATION					
	Site establishment	Project Management	Planning	• The Contractor must, in agreement with the Construction Manager, decide upon an area for the location of a construction camp. The construction camp should be properly demarcated and fenced, and be adequately sized, with enough space for site offices, construction vehicles, equipment, material and waste storage areas • The construction camp must be located in an area with minimal damage or disturbance to the environment. • Establish 'NO-GO' areas- where no construction personnel, equipment/machinery or vehicles are permitted. Any identified Environmental Sensitive or important areas should be designated as 'NO-GO' areas.	
	Site Housekeeping	Project Management	Planning	• The construction camp should always be kept clean and orderly.	
	Ablution Facilities	Project	Planning	• Enough toilet facilities should be provided	

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
		Management		near construction camp. The toilets should be properly covered and ventilated and should contain hand washing facilities. • Portable toilets should be properly secured to the grounds to avoid toppling in the case of a wind/storm event. • Ensure that all toilets function properly and are in a hygienic state. The toilets should be cleaned and emptied regularly. • Ensure that there are no spillages when toilets get cleaned and emptied. • Urination on site should be strictly prohibited.	
Site establishment activities (-ve): • Vegetation clearance • Topsoil stripping & stockpiling • Drill pad compaction • Erection of office, toilets, fuel storage (if not by road tanker), water tanker, core storage • Vehicle movements Waste management	Cultural and heritage	Destruction or loss of Cultural and Heritage Resources: No cultural/heritage artefacts have been identified on site	Construction/ set-up	• Environmental Permits and authorizations. • Copies of weekly checklists, compliance reports, incidence reports and corrective action reports.	Heritage Act
	Noise	Noise Generation	Construction/ set-up	• Photographs of areas of concern (photos of non-compliance areas as well corrective action).	SANS 10103
	Visual	Visual intrusion	Construction/ set-up	• Attendance registers of environmental awareness training.	N/A
	Traffic	Increase in traffic volumes	Construction/ set-up	• Traffic signs to be put around the site to notify	National Traffic Act

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
		near the drilling site		motorist of the activities • Construction vehicles to make trips on/off site only when necessary • Construction vehicles to adhere to local speed limits as far as possible when driving in around site	Regulations
	Signage	Traffic volumes, safety	Construction/ set-up	• The construction management needs to communicate the commencement and duration of construction activities to the community. • Clear signage needs to be put up to make and keep the community awareness of construction activities to prevent any hazardous occurrences. • Provide adequate safety warning signage on the roads.	National Traffic Act Regulations
	Dust fall	Dust fall and nuisance from activities	Construction/ set-up	• Wet suppression should be applied to ensure that no visible dust is raised by any of the prospecting operations; • Separation of distance of minimum 500m, to be maintained between drill sites and dwellings; and • Low vehicle speeds will be enforced on unpaved surfaces.	GN R. 827 (NEMAQA
	Soil and vegetation	The potential impact of the proposed prospecting on the vegetation would occur at proposed drilling	Construction/ set-up	• The soil disturbance and clearance of vegetation at drill pad areas will be limited to the absolute minimum required; No clear scraping (dozing) be carried out unless necessary to establish a level drill pad. • Rather that surface vegetation is cleared to make way for the drilling rig leaving the roots	NEMBA

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
		sites and the access routes used to get to these sites.		intact so that vegetation can coppice and regrow; and • Disturbed areas will be re-vegetated with locally indigenous species as soon as possible.	
	Animal life	Animal life will be affected in the immediate vicinity of the drilling rig. It is anticipated that the noise and general activity will keep the animal life away from the site while the prospecting is ongoing.	Construction/ set-up	• Environmental awareness training sessions should be part of the workers' induction and site workshops; and • If any animals are encountered they must not be killed or injured, but should rather be removed or chased away from the site with the assistance of an animal specialist	NEMBA
	Social	Friction between local residents/land owners and construction personnel	Construction/ set-up	• All operations will be carried out under the guidance of a strong, experienced manager with proven skills in public consultation and conflict resolution; • All prospecting personnel will be made aware of the local conditions and sensitivities in the prospecting area and the fact that some of the residents may not welcome the • prospecting activities in the area; • There will always be a strict requirement to treat residents with respect and courtesy.	NEMA
	Job creation	Employment will be created for the clearing of	Construction/ set-up	• No mitigation measures required.	NEMA

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
		the land and establishing the drilling site.			
	Storage and Disposal of Waste	Safety and aesthetic/ visual aspects of the property, as well as waste disposal practices	Construction/ set-up	• Litter generated by construction workers must be collected in containers that are clearly labelled and disposed of weekly at registered waste disposal sites. • Enough weather- and vermin- proof bins should be placed on site for the disposal of solid waste. Littering on site should be strictly prohibited. The burning of waste on site should also be prohibited. • All waste generated from construction activities (building rubble, solid and liquid waste etc.), should be disposed of as frequently at an appropriately licensed refuse facility. • Minimize waste generation, e.g. by providing re-usable items and refillable containers (e.g. for drinking water) and adopt a 'cradle to grave' responsibility for wastes. • Comply with legal requirements for waste management and pollution control and employ "good housekeeping" and monitoring practices.	National Waste Act
	Hazardous Waste	Safety and aesthetic/ visual aspects of the property, as well as waste disposal practices.	Construction/ set-up	• Any hazardous waste that may be generated should be separated from general waste and stored in clearly marked and properly sealed secondary containers. • Any hazardous waste generated should be disposed of accordance with the Hazardous Chemical Substances Regulations, 1995	National Waste Act

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
				(Regulation 15).	
	Spills and Leaks	Safety and aesthetic/ visual aspects of the property, as well as waste disposal practices.	Construction/ set-up & Operation	• Any equipment that is leaking should be temporarily decommissioned and removed from the construction site to a surface with an impermeable surface and waste water collection system. • Spill response kits must be readily available and accessible to all personnel on site.	National Waste Act
	PPE			• Always Ensure that all persons on site use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) , this including safety boots, safety vests, protective masks etc.	Employment Act
	Illegal Fires			• Ensure that no fires are ignited on site unless required for construction purposes, in which case the EC should designate areas for the fires. The designated areas should be as far as possible from vegetation.	NEMA
	Erosion	The properties of the receiving environment and ensuring that the ground is not susceptible to erosion beyond that which can be rehabilitated.	Construction/ set-up & Operation	• Ensure that erosion management and sediment controls are strictly implemented from the beginning of site clearing activities. • All topsoil stockpiles (if any) must be protected against wind, erosion and seeds, i.e. by use of shade cloth or netting. • Topsoil stockpiles should not exceed 2 m in height.	NEMA
PRE-DRILLING/EXPLORATION					
Exploration drilling (ve) • Drilling • Drill maintenance and	Noise	Noise generation	Operations	• Construction/setup, operational and decommissioning activities will be limited to daylight hours on Mondays to Saturdays from	Heritage Act

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
refueling • Core sample collection and storage • Vehicle movements Waste generation and management				08h00 – 17h00 and no activities on Sundays and public holidays. • Separation of distance of minimum 500m, but preferably 1000m to be maintained between drill sites and dwellings; Noise abatement equipment, such as mufflers on diesel engines, will be maintained in good condition. • If intrusive noise levels are experienced by any person at any point, the source of the noise will be moved if practical, or it will be placed in an acoustic enclosure, or an acoustic barrier will be erected between the source and the recipient.	
	Visual	Visual intrusions	Operations	• The drilling rig and other visually prominent items on the site will be in consultation with the landowner; • Make use of existing vegetation as far as possible to screen the prospecting operations from view; and • If necessary, the operations can be screened from view by erecting a shade cloth barrier.	SANS 10103
	Traffic	Increase in traffic volumes near the drilling site	Operations	• Traffic signs to be put around the site to notify motorist of the activities • Construction vehicles to make trips on/off site only when necessary • Construction vehicles to adhere to local speed limits as far as possible when driving in around site	N/A
	Dust fall	Dust fall and nuisance from activities	Operations	• Wet suppression will be applied to ensure that no visible dust is raised by any of the prospecting operations;	National Traffic Act Regulations

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
				• Separation of distance of minimum 500m, to be maintained between drill sites and 100m from dwellings; and • Low vehicle speeds will be enforced on unpaved surfaces.	
	Soil and vegetation	Soil and vegetation disturbance from drill pad preparation	Operations	• The soil disturbance and clearance of vegetation at drill pad areas will be limited to the absolute minimum required; No clear scraping (dozing) be carried out unless necessary to establish a level drill pad. Rather that surface vegetation be cleared to make way for the drilling rig leaving the roots intact so that vegetation can coppice and regrow; and • Disturbed areas will be re vegetated with locally indigenous species as soon as possible.	GN R. 827 (NEMAQA)
	Animal life	Animal life will be affected in the immediate vicinity of the drilling rig. It is anticipated that the noise and general activity will keep the animal life away from the site while the prospecting is ongoing.	Operations	• Measures implemented during site establishment should apply in this phase as well.	NEMBA
	Social	Friction between residents/land	Operations	• All operations will be carried out under the guidance of a strong, experienced manager	NEMBA

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
		owners and construction personnel		with proven skills in public consultation and conflict resolution; • All prospecting personnel will be made aware of the local conditions and sensitivities in the prospecting area and the fact that some of the residents may not welcome the prospecting activities in the area; • There will always be a strict requirement to treat residents with respect and courtesy.	
	Job creation	Employment will be created for the clearing of the land and establishing the drilling site.	Operations	• No mitigation measures required.	Basic Conditions of Employment Act, No. 75 of 1997 (as amended)
DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION					
Rehabilitation of the drill sites and surroundings	Removal of construction structures	Ensuring the receiving environment is not impacted on any further, by dismantling machinery and equipment appropriately.	Rehabilitation	• Clear and completely remove from site all construction plant equipment, storage containers, signage, temporary fencing, temporary services, fixtures and any other temporary works; and • Ensure that all access roads utilized during construction (which are not earmarked for closure and rehabilitation) are returned (as far as possible) to their state prior to construction.	NEMA
	Waste and Rubble Removal	Visual aspects by preventing any further pollution.	Rehabilitation	• Clear the site of all inert waste and rubble, including surplus rock, foundations and batching plant aggregates. • Load and haul excess spoil and inert rubble to fill in borrow pits / dongas or to dump sites indicated / approved by an environmental	National Waste Act

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
				control specialist • Remove from site all domestic waste and dispose of in the approved manner at a registered waste disposal site.	
	Solid and Hazardous Waste			• Store hazardous waste as indicated in the approved Environmental Management Programme Report. • Dispose of all hazardous waste not earmarked for reuse, recycling or resale at a registered hazardous waste disposal site. • Remove from site all temporary fuel stores, hazardous substance stores, hazardous waste stores and pollution control sumps. Dispose of hazardous waste in the approved manner. • Do not hose oil or fuel spills into a storm water drain or sewer, or into the surrounding natural environment. • Dispose of all visible remains of excess material when exiting the site.	National Waste Act
	Erosion protection		Rehabilitation	• Protect all areas susceptible to erosion and ensure that there is no undue soil erosion resultant from activities within and adjacent to the construction site. • Retain shrubbery and grass species wherever possible. • Perform regular monitoring and maintenance of erosion control measures.	NEMA

APPENDIX 8: Financial Provision.

CALCULATION OF THE QUANTUM

DMRE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/2/ (16607)

Applicant: **KAMOMA 2020 INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD** Ref No.: PR

Evaluator: Abel Mojapelo Date: Nov-21

No.	Description	Unit	A Quantity	B Master Rate	C Multiplication factor	D Weighting factor 1	E=A*B*C*D Amount (Rands)
1	Dismantling of processing plant and related structures (including overland conveyors and powerlines)	m3	0	17,14	1	1	0
2 (A)	Demolition of steel buildings and structures	m2	0	238,71	1	1	0
2(B)	Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and structures	m2	0	351,79	1	1	0
3	Rehabilitation of access roads	m2	200	42,72	1	1	8544
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railway lines	m	0	414,61	1	1	0
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of non-electrified railway lines	m	0	226,15	1	1	0
5	Demolition of housing and/or administration facilities	m2	0	477,42	1	1	0
6	Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps	ha	0	242984,15	1	1	0
7	Sealing of shafts adits and inclines	m3	0	128,15	1	1	0
8 (A)	Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils	ha	0	166847,44	1	1	0
8 (B)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (non-polluting potential)	ha	0	207805,47	1	1	0
8 (C)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (polluting potential)	ha	0	603565,59	1	1	0
9	Rehabilitation of subsided areas	ha	0	139709,6	1	1	0
10	General surface rehabilitation	ha	0,9	132171,31	0,2	1	23790,8358
11	River diversions	ha	0	132171,31	1	1	0
12	Fencing	m	0	150,77	1	1	0
13	Water management	ha	0	50255,25	1	1	0
14	2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare	ha	0	17589,34	1	1	0
15 (A)	Specialist study	Sum	0	0	1	1	0
15 (B)	Specialist study	Sum	0	0	1	1	0
						Sub Total 1	32334,8358

1	Preliminary and General	3880,180296	weighting factor 2 1	3880,180296
2	Contingencies	3233,48358		3233,48358
			Subtotal 2	39448,50
			VAT (15%)	5917,27
			Grand Total	45366

SIGN Abel Mojapelo

DATE Nov-21