



mineral resources

Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

And

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT

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

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1. 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 uninterpreted information and that it unambiguously represents the interpretation of the applicant.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS

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

- (a) determine the policy and legislative context within which the proposed activity is located and how the activity complies with and responds to the policy and legislative context;
- (b) identify the alternatives considered, including the activity, location, and technology alternatives;
- (c) describe the need and desirability of the proposed alternatives,
- (d) through the undertaking of an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts which focused on determining the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage, and cultural sensitivity of the sites and locations within sites and the risk of impact of the proposed activity and technology alternatives on these aspects to determine:
 - (i) the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration, and probability of the impacts occurring to; and
 - (ii) the degree to which these impacts—
 - (aa) can be reversed;
 - (bb) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and
 - (cc) can be managed, avoided or mitigated;
- (e) through a ranking of the site sensitivities and possible impacts the activity and technology alternatives will impose on the sites and location identified through the life of the activity to—
 - (i) identify and motivate a preferred site, activity and technology alternative;
 - (ii) identify suitable measures to manage, avoid or mitigate identified impacts; and
 - (iii) identify residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. IMPORTANT NOTICE	i
2. OBJECTIVE OF THE BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF TABLES.....	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	viii
PART A.....	3
SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT AND REPORT	3
1. Contact Person and correspondence address	3
a) Details of	3
i) Details of the EAP.....	3
ii) Expertise of the EAP.....	3
b) Location of the overall activity.....	4
c) Locality map	3
d) DESCRIPTION OF THE SCOPE OF THE PROPOSED OVERALL ACTIVITY.....	3
(i) Listed and specified activities.....	3
(ii) Description of the activities to be undertaken	4
(a) Phase 1: Literature review, Geophysical Surveying and Field Mapping	4
(b) Phase 2: Discovery drilling and sampling	5
(c) Phase 3: Preliminary economic assessment	5
(d) Phase 4: Resource drilling and sampling.....	5
(e) Phase 5: Pre-feasibility study	5
(f) Equipment and/or Technology to be used	6
e) POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT	7
f) Need and desirability of the proposed activities	9
g) Motivation for the overall preferred site, activities and technology alternative	11
(i) Preferred Site.....	11
(ii) Preferred Activities	11

h)	Full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred alternatives within the site.....	12
i)	Details of the development footprint alternatives considered.....	12
(a)	The property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity; ...	12
(b)	The type of activity to be undertaken;	12
(c)	The design or layout of the activity;	12
(d)	The technology to be used in the activity;.....	13
(e)	The operational aspects of the activity.....	13
(f)	The option of not implementing the activity.....	13
ii)	DETAILS OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOLLOWED	15
iii)	Summary of issues raised by Interested and Affected Parties	18
iv)	The Environmental attributes associated with the alternatives.....	19
1)	BASELINE ENVIRONMENT	19
(a)	Type of environment affected by the proposed activity	19
(b)	Description of the current land uses.....	23
(c)	Description of specific environmental features and infrastructure on the site	23
(d)	Environmental and current land use map	Error! Bookmark not defined.
v)	Impacts and risks identified including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts, including the degree to which these impacts ..	24
vi)	Methodology used in determining and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks	25
vii)	The positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity (in terms of the initial site layout) and alternatives will have on the environment and the community that may be affected.....	28
	POSITIVE IMPACTS.....	28
	NEGATIVE IMPACTS.....	28
viii)	The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and the level of risk.....	29
ix)	Motivation where no alternative sites were considered.....	30
x)	Statement motivating the alternative development location within the overall site .	30

i)	Full description of the process undertaken to identify, assess and rank the impacts and risks the activity will impose on the preferred site	31
(a)	Stakeholder consultation	31
(b)	Desktop study.....	31
(c)	Site Visit	31
(d)	Impacts assessment, rating and management	31
j)	Assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk.....	32
k)	Summary of specialist reports	38
l)	Environmental impact statement.....	39
i)	Summary of the key findings of the environmental impact assessment;.....	39
ii)	Final Site Map.....	40
iii)	Summary of the positive and negative impacts and risks of the proposed activity and identified alternatives;	41
	POSITIVE IMPACTS	41
	POSITIVE IMPACTS	41
	NEGATIVE IMPACTS	41
m)	Proposed impact management objectives and the impact management outcomes for inclusion in the EMPr;.....	42
n)	Aspects for inclusion as conditions of Authorisation.....	43
o)	Description of any assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge	44
p)	Reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should or should not be authorised	44
i)	Reasons why the activity should be authorized or not.....	44
ii)	Conditions that must be included in the authorisation	44
q)	Period for which the Environmental Authorisation is required	45
r)	Undertaking.....	45
s)	Financial Provision	45
(i)	Explain how the aforesaid amount was derived.	45
(ii)	Confirm that this amount can be provided for from operating expenditure	47

t)	Specific Information required by the competent Authority	47
i)	Compliance with the provisions of sections 24(4)(a) and (b) read with section 24 (3) (a) and (7) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). The EIA report must include the:-	47
1)	Impact on the socio-economic conditions of any directly affected person.....	47
2)	Impact on any national estate referred to in section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act.	47
u)	Other matters required in terms of sections 24(4) (a) and (b) of the Act.....	48
	PART B.....	49
	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT.....	49
1.	Environmental management programme.	49
a)	Details of the EAP,	49
b)	Description of the Aspects of the Activity	49
c)	Composite Map	49
d)	Description of Impact management objectives including management statements ...	50
i)	Determination of closure objectives	50
ii)	Volumes and rate of water use required for the operation.	50
iii)	Has a water use licence has been applied for?	50
iv)	Impacts to be mitigated in their respective phases	51
e)	Impact Management Outcomes.....	61
f)	Impact Management Actions	61
(i)	Financial Provision.....	62
1.	Determination of the amount of Financial Provision	62
(a)	Describe the closure objectives and the extent to which they have been aligned to the baseline environment described under the Regulation.	62
(b)	Confirm specifically that the environmental objectives in relation to closure have been consulted with landowner and interested and affected parties.	63
(c)	Provide a rehabilitation plan that describes and shows the scale and aerial extent of the main mining activities, including the anticipated mining area at the time of closure.	63
(d)	Explain why it can be confirmed that the rehabilitation plan is compatible with the closure objectives	64

a)	Calculate and state the quantum of the financial provision required to manage and rehabilitate the environment in accordance with the applicable guideline.	65
b)	Confirm that the financial provision will be provided as determined.....	66
g)	Monitoring of Impact Management Actions.....	66
h)	Monitoring and reporting frequency	66
i)	Responsible persons.....	66
j)	Time period for implementing impact management actions	66
k)	Mechanism for monitoring compliance	66
l)	Indicate the frequency of the submission of the performance assessment/environmental audit report.	70
m)	Environmental Awareness Plan	70
(i)	Manner in which the applicant intends to inform his or her employees of any environmental risk which may result from their work	70
(ii)	Manner in which risks will be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or the degradation of the environment	70
(a)	Delegation of a Project Environmental Officer	70
(b)	Notice of Commencement.....	70
(c)	Environmental Documents	70
(d)	Environmental Monitoring.....	71
(e)	Environmental Training.....	71
(f)	Development of procedures and checklists.....	71
n)	Specific information required by the Competent Authority	72
2.	UNDERTAKING.....	73
	APPENDICES.....	74
	APPENDIX 01: Locality Map	74
	APPENDIX 02: EAP CV	Error! Bookmark not defined.
	APPENDIX 03: ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS PLAN	76
	APPENDIX 04: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS REPORT	84

LIST OF TABLES

PART A

Table 1-1: Listed Activities	3
<i>Table 1-2: Project Phases and Timeframe</i>	6
<i>Table 1-3: Policy and Legislative Context</i>	7
Table 1-4: Criteria Used for Rating of Impacts	26
Table 1-5: Criteria for Rating of Classified Impacts	27
Table 1-6: Impact Assessment.....	32

PART B

Table 1-1: Impacts Assessment & Mitigation.....	51
Table 1-2: Compliance Monitoring and Frequency	67

LIST OF FIGURES

PART A

Figure 1-1: Locality map.....	3
Figure 1-2: Site Plan	3
<i>Figure 1-3: Typical LY44 Geological core drill unit</i>	6
Figure 1-4: Site Climate Overview.....	19
Figure 1-5: Site Geology	21
Figure 1-6: Site Vegetation	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Figure 1-7: Land Use Map	Error! Bookmark not defined.

PART B

Figure 1-1: Composite Map.....	49
Figure 1-2: <i>Capping of Boreholes</i>	63

PART A

SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT AND REPORT

1. Contact Person and correspondence address

a) Details of

i) Details of the EAP

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Qualifications	Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology and Geography (NQF 7- Hons Level)
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Fax No. :	086 626 4839
e-mail address:	yvonnegutoona@gmail.com

ii) Expertise of the EAP.

(2) **The qualifications of the EAP** (with evidence).

The EAP has a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology and Geography (NQF 7- Hons Level)

Please see Curriculum Vitae attached as Annex A.

(3) **Summary of the EAP's past experience.** (In carrying out the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure) (Attach the EAP's curriculum vitae as Appendix 2)

Appendix 2: The EAP has over 8 years in the mining industry. See Summary of Environmental aspects below:

- Basic assessments, WULA reports
- Water use license application
- Waste use license application
- Soil Assessment, Specialist Studies
- Prospecting and Mining right Authorizations
- Environmental Management Plans
- Public Participation
- Environmental Authorizations

b) Location of the overall activity

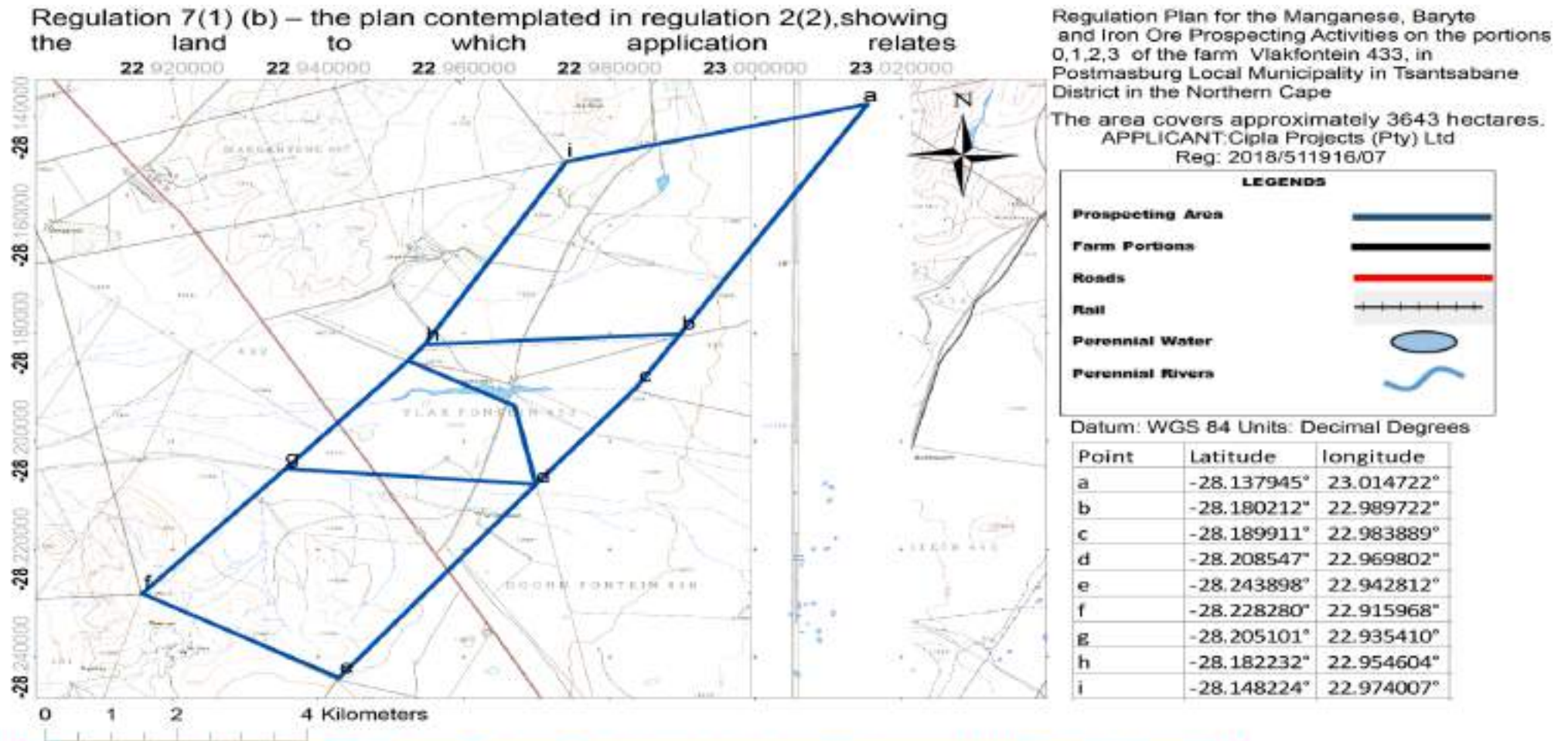
Farm Name:	Vlakfontein
Application area (Ha)	3643 Hectares
Magisterial district:	Kuruman, Northern Cape
Distance and direction from nearest town	35km North-west from the town of Postmusburg.
21 digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	

c) Locality map



Figure 1-1: Locality map

d) DESCRIPTION OF THE SCOPE OF THE PROPOSED OVERALL ACTIVITY



NB: In accordance with section 42(2)(b) of the Mineral Petroleum and Resources Development Act No 28 of 2002, and regulation 17 of the Health and Safety Act No 29 of 1995, this area excludes any area within a horizontal distance of 100m of any public roads, railway, cemeteries, and also exclusive of residential areas that occur within the application area

1:20,000

Figure 1-2: Regulation Plan

(i) Listed and specified activities

Table 1-1: Listed Activities

NAME OF ACTIVITY	Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m ²	LISTED ACTIVITY (Mark with an X)	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE	WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORISATION (Mark with an X)
Any activity which requires a prospecting right in terms of section 16 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002).	Extent of application area: 4970.89 Ha	X	GNR 983 – Listing 1: Activity 20	N/A
The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation. The clearance will be to make way for: <u>Drill pad areas; Access roads.</u>	≤ 1.2 ha	X	GNR 983 – Listing 1: Activity 27	N/A
Drill site (indicated by circulate dots)	2500 m ²			
Ablution facility (mobile hired toilets closer to each drill site)	100 m ²			
Access route (Pre-existing access routes will be used)	1200 m ²			

(ii) Description of the activities to be undertaken

CIPLA PROJECTS (PTY) LTD proposes to undertake prospecting for prospecting right and related activities for iron ore and manganese ore on remaining extent of Vlakfontein 433, situated in the Magisterial Kuruman, Northern Cape Region. The prospecting activities will entail the following as detailed below:

Prospecting activities will be undertaken in five different phases of which each is dependent on the preceding phase. Each phase will provide information that will determine whether the prospecting activities should be continued or abolished.

(a) Phase 1: Literature review, Geophysical Surveying and Field Mapping

❖ Literature Review

Phase 1 will include the collection and interpretation of all available data and the compilation of a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) database. The information to be collected will include aerial photos, Orthophoto, aeromagnetic data, Topo-cadastral maps, and geological maps, results of historic exploration programmes and any other published literature and maps. The desktop study will aid in compiling a preliminary geological model of the area to be utilized in the planning geological mapping and sighting of drill holes. It also includes accruing results from the companies that has already worked on the area. This provides information such as geological setting, biodiversity as well as water management.

❖ Geophysical surveys

Geophysical surveys include application of survey methods such as gravity, electrical resistivity and electromagnetic surveys. These methods detect variations between the ore containing formations and the surrounding geological formations. These methods detect geological anomalies, and from the obtained results burial depth of mineral resources can be computed. Formation's striking directions, depth and extent can therefore be estimated based on these methods.

❖ Mapping

Generally mapping involves the geologist walking the area and making observations which are then recorded on a map. To enhance the quality and reliability of geological maps data obtained during geophysical surveys will be used. Mapping is completed that meaningful structural and geological data may be derived from it and to confirm that the desktop study is accurate.

(b) Phase 2: Discovery drilling and sampling

❖ Discovery Drilling

The results of the Phase 1 will be used to assist in the ideal location of 16 diamond drill holes at maximum depth of 100 m. Initially, only eight of the 16 planned boreholes will be drilled. The objective of the initial drilling will be to confirm the occurrence of ore bearing formation within the proposed prospecting area. As a result of the known structural complexity of the area in which the proposed prospecting areas is located, initial boreholes will be widely spaced in order to increase the understanding of the overall geology. The expected depth of the Critical Zone will be guide by initial geological interpretation pre-existing data, and mapping.

❖ Sample analysis

The core samples will be split into two halves, with one half of the core taken for assay purposes and the other half being retained. Each sample will be measured and weighed and the sample lengths will be recorded before dispatch for assays at a South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) accredited laboratory. Samples will be analyzed.

(c) Phase 3: Preliminary economic assessment

A preliminary economic assessment is a study conducted to determine whether a project has the potential to be viable. At this stage, the mineralization, regardless of its quantity and quality, is always considered to be a mineral resource. This study is generally based on industry standards rather than derived from detailed site-specific data.

(d) Phase 4: Resource drilling and sampling

Subsequent to Phase 2 drilling, the results will be used to design a systematic drilling programme aimed at delineating a Mineral Resource within the Proposed Prospecting Area. The number of boreholes will depend greatly of the results of Phase 2 drilling; a maximum of 16 is planned thus far. This programme will be more focussed on parts on which the ore deposits were intersected

(e) Phase 5: Pre-feasibility study

The pre-feasibility and feasibility studies are more detailed. By the time a decision is made to proceed with a pre-feasibility study, a preliminary mineral resource report has been finalized and an ore body model demonstrating its shape, tonnes, and grade is available. A resource cannot be converted to a reserve unless it backed up by at least a pre-feasibility study. Their results will show with more certainty whether the project is viable. At this point, the mineral resource, or a portion thereof, becomes a mineral reserve. The activities associated with the Prospecting Work Programme will be scheduled over a period of five years.

Table 1-2: Project Phases and Timeframe

Phase	Activity	Skill(s) required	Timeframe	Outcome
1	Literature review, Geophysical Surveying and Field Mapping	Geologist	0 – 12 Months	Desktop study Report
2	Discovery drilling and sampling	Geologist Drillers	12 – 20 Months	Geology Maps
3	Preliminary economic assessment	Geologist	21 – 30 Months	Anomaly Maps
4	Resource drilling and sampling	Drillers Geologist	31 – 50 Months	Preliminary resources model
5	Pre-feasibility study	Geologist	51 – 60 Months	Resources model

(f) Equipment and/or Technology to be used

- ✓ 1 drill rig mounted on a 10-tonne truck or trailer;
- ✓ 1 X 2 200 Litres water tanker; and
- ✓ 2X (4X2) Bakkie.



Figure 1-3: Typical LY44 Geological core drill unit

e) **POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT**

Table 1-3: Policy and Legislative Context

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines Used to Compile the Report	Reference Where Applied	How Does this Development Comply with and Respond to the Legislation and Policy Context.
Constitution of South Africa, specifically section 24(a), (b)(i) – (iii).	Impact assessment and management; and Public Participation Process;	The prospecting activities will only proceed after effective consultation.
Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) section 16(1)(a)-(c)	This EIA is undertaken as a requirement for the granting of the Right.	The application for prospecting right was lodged and all required documents submitted.
National Environmental Management Act (107; 1998) section 23(1) & (2), 24(1); & 24(4)(b)(i) – (vii).	Impact Assessment, Financial Provision, Mitigation Measures and Public Participation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The receiving environment was thoroughly assessed; ✓ Probable impacts were identified and their mitigation measures and monitoring mechanisms developed; ✓ Financial Provision for rehabilitation was determined and the applicant will pay the amount before the right is issued; ✓ Affected and Interested Parties were engaged and given opportunities to get involved in the proposed project.
NEMA Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014; R 982 & R 983.	Entire document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All triggered listed activities have been identified and applied for; and ✓ The public participation was done as per the said Regulations.
National Environmental Management: Waste Act	Used as guidance for mitigation measures as no listed activities were triggered.	The project activities do not trigger a waste management license but proper waste management measures will be addressed in the EMPr.
Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999)	Part A Section t)1)2)	No artefacts of heritage significance

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines Used to Compile the Report	Reference Where Applied	How Does this Development Comply with and Respond to the Legislation and Policy Context.
The National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act (NEM:BA), 2004 (Act No.10 of 2004), provides for:	Impact Assessment	Impacts on the biodiversity have been identified and mitigation has been provided.
National Water Act The NWA (Act No. 36 of 1998)	Impact Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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 and brought to site by a tanker.
Regulation 704 (GN704) (Government Gazette 20118, 4 June 1999) was drawn up to address these issues in relation to mining activities. Compliance to the requirements of GN704 is a legal requirement for all mining operations.	Management measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No drilling activities will take place within 100m of a recognized watercourse or wetland; ✓ No new access tracks will be created which cross a watercourse. (Only existing roads / tracks will be used).
National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act no.39 of 2004);	Impact assessment & Management	As part of the EMPr dust suppression methods will be used.
Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996 (Act No. 29 of 1996);	Impact assessment and management	Risk Impact Assessment to be conducted

f) Need and desirability of the proposed activities

The need and desirability of the proposed prospecting activities were investigated and assessed based on the DEA (2017), Guideline on Need and Desirability. According to this guideline the concept of “need and desirability” can be explained in terms of the general meaning of its two components in which need primarily refers to time and desirability to place (i.e. is this the right time and is it the right place for locating the type of land-use/activity being proposed?), “need and desirability” are interrelated and the two components collectively can be considered in an integrated and holistic manner. the “need” relates to the interests and needs of the broader public.

Prospecting is the research, planning and development phase of one or more mining projects. It is the pre-cursor to the primary industrial development of mining in a country which forms the foundation for the growth of the secondary manufacturing (including beneficiation), tertiary sector, service, IT and high finance sectors essential to the developing economy such as that of South Africa. By the very nature of a mineral resource, the position of a mine is determined by the occurrence of the natural resource and is often positioned in poorer sectors of the country, which allows for economic development within these communities. The evaluation of a project aims to determine whether mineralization occurs and if so, does it occur in economically extractable quantities. Initially these are measured in tonnage and grade. While geological studies are integral to prospecting, prospecting also includes, amongst others, infrastructural, environmental, socio-economic, financial evaluation and metallurgical studies thereby encouraging the national research and educational sectors.

Analysis of the need of the project

The Northern Cape region is known for its rich mineral deposits and has been an active mining zone in South Africa for various commodities including but not limited to Diamond, Gold, Iron Ore and Limestone. The province being an arid area is not preferable for agriculture both the cultivation and livestock farming (although there are some agricultural areas in the province) and also not an ideal residential area because of its desert characteristics. The smaller communities were established in response to an economic activity.

The prospecting project in the proposed area with no human settlements and active agricultural activities is highly ideal. The prospecting activity will seek to achieve the value of site ore reserve which would possibly result in an establishment of a mine should the prospecting results be positive. The knowledge gap about site economic geology would be closed and thereafter a sustainable land use can be established including mining (provided prospecting results are positive).

The prospecting activities will determine the grade and also the mine life span from which socio-economic benefits can then be realised. Should the mining be found to be viable and outweighing agricultural returns in terms of jobs, community socioeconomic standards after prospecting, thus benefitting the Local Community and also making contribution to the National GDP, then mining rights application can be initiated of which the environmental studies will then be undertaken as required by all relevant Legislations to ensure that the natural environment is also protected.

Analysis of the ‘desirability’ of the project

Prospecting activities are informed by the existing knowledge regarding buried mineral reserves and as such there is always a high possibility that after prospecting a mine will be established. There are lesser returns from prospecting activities as it is not labour intensive and also a short term project. However, positive outcomes from the prospecting activities would result in mine establishment. Mining is an integral contributor to South African GDP and Labour Force.

According to Northern Cape CBA Map of 2016 about 15% of the site is located on the Ecological Support Area (ESA). However, it should be noted that prospecting activities are of short term duration and impacts are minimal and can be managed and reversed. The site is an ideal prospecting area based on the following aspects:

- ❖ No human settlements areas,
- ❖ No active economic activities;
- ❖ Low environmental sensitivity; and
- ❖ High confidence on the presence of ore deposits.

Prospecting including invasive activities (Establishment of Access Roads, Drill Pad Area and the actual drilling) unlike mining have manageable environmental impacts. The disturbances will be limited to active areas and sensitive areas marked as a “No-Go”. Sensitive environmental areas include wetlands, river systems, graves and dwellings). Although the precise locations of drilling area are unknown, they will not be established within the buffers of sensitive areas. The access roads in cases where they should be created will also be outside sensitive features buffers.

Prospecting itself is a capital-intensive venture and requires the financial commitment of investors, which is high risk. The evaluation of a project aims to determine whether mineralization occurs and if so, does it occur in economically extractable quantities. Initially these are measured in tonnage and grade. Auxiliary benefits of prospecting include contributions to local economies, and communities, tax benefits and occasionally royalties.

While geological studies are integral to prospecting, prospecting also includes, amongst others, infrastructural, environmental, socio-economic, financial evaluation and metallurgical studies thereby encouraging the national research and educational sectors.

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

(i) Preferred Site

The choice for the preferred site was based on the following aspects about the site:

Site geology: A thorough desktop study has been undertaken to gather as much knowledge as possible on site economic geology. There is high potential for mineral resources under this application to be present on site;

Site Sensitivity: the site does not contain any protected areas, however there is a Ecological Support Area. These areas are avoidable since they contribute less than 15% cover of the proposed site. Where the CBAs cannot be avoided, measures management and mitigation measures will be in place to restore the CBAs after prospecting activities which are of short term period. Species identification prior clearing will be very essential and additionally tree removal permit will be obtained before red listed, threatened and any protected tree is removed. The Permit will also guide on how the species be preserved.

Human settlements: There are no human settlements within the proposed site. Since there are no human settlements established on site, there will be no conflict with the local people. This also eases the pressure on socio-environmental impacts such as noise, visual alterations and vibrations (highly unlikely).

(ii) Preferred Activities

There are various methods of ore prospecting which can be either intrusive or nonintrusive in nature. For this project both the non-invasive and invasive method will be used. Invasive methods, that is drilling and core sampling provides highly reliable data which would be a true reflection of what is to expect on site. Non-invasive methods rely only outcrops to model site geology whereas in drilling the cores of the substrata are obtained and analysed. The analysis provide data on ore grade and its economic viability. Using the drilling technique, the prospecting will successfully determine how viable the mining is and for how long, at what rate the mineral can be mined.

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

Alternatives were chosen based on the consideration of both geological attributes and site environmental sensitivity. Geological attributes were determined with the use of geological maps. Also, the local geology determines the type of technology to be used, such as Geological core drilling and pitting or trenching with back tractors. A comparison of cost-benefit of alternatives chosen was done to choose the most cost-effective methods that are environmentally sound. Existing infrastructure was also considered. Areas that need protection would be excluded from the targeted sites in the demarcation process. Existing infrastructure that could be of use was also considered such as farm roads to ensure minimal impact on the environment.

i) Details of the development footprint alternatives considered.

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

The proposed site was preferred based on the historical geological data which from the desktop standpoint acknowledges the potential presence of mineral resources underneath the proposed properties.

There are no human settlements within the proposed site which would often create social impacts should resettlement be considered.

NO OTHER SITES WERE ASSESSED.

(b) The type of activity to be undertaken;

The prospecting activities to be undertaken were assessed and chosen based on site geological setting. The type of geophysical survey method and the drilling positions will be assessed for their access against the type of geological formations, the burial depth of the geological strata of interest.

The type of prospecting activities was also influenced by environmental sensitivity of the site, thus avoiding the features such as streams. In sensitive areas non-invasive activities will be preferred over invasive (drilling) activities.

(c) The design or layout of the activity;

The design of the activity in this project refers to the locations of drilling areas. The drilling areas should be located away from sensitive features, and also determined by the distribution and extent of the mineral resources. The drilling points will be located such that ore body will be intercepted based on the existing site geological data and geophysical survey outcomes. For the application the drilling areas will be based on geology, topography and environmental sensitivity.

(d) The technology to be used in the activity;

Technology was assessed to determine that which would bring reliable and desirable results. The following factors were evaluated when considering technology:

❖ **Local geological strata**

The geological settings (rock types) and depth of burial determines the type of geophysical methods that are most likely to be successful therefore the technology that goes with such methods.

❖ **Mineral Resource burial depth**

Technology choice is also based on the depth burial of the targeted stratum i.e. the preferred drilling equipment must be successful at site specific burial depth.

❖ **Rock Strength**

The drilling equipment must be able to cut through site geological strata to reach buried ore body, therefore for instance a diamond drilling will be preferred where rock strength is very high.

(e) The operational aspects of the activity

The prospecting activities are carried out in phases with each subsequent phase dependant on the success predecessor. Therefore, a strict operational scheduling must be adhered to.

❖ **Other operational aspects:**

Water requirement: The water requirement can be met through sourcing water from the local municipality connection or from the local registered boreholes. No new boreholes will be drilled on site for water sourcing. A consent will be obtained from the municipality for water usage. The water usage onsite is not expected to trigger the NWA Listed activities which would require water use application.

Waste Management: The principle of Reduce, Re-use and Recycle must be implemented at all times. The waste must be separated at source and disposed at an appropriate waste management facility.

Access Roads: The existing access tracks on site will be used to access drilling points. No new roads will be developed without prior communication with the landowner.

(f) The option of not implementing the activity

The option of not implementing the activity also referred to as a “No-Go” option ensures that the current status quo remains. The aim of mineral resources prospecting is to establish the

presence, extent and grade of ore resource on site and should the activity be not implemented this information will remain unknown. There is high potential for ore reserves in the proposed site and should the project not be authorised the potential socioeconomic benefits associated with mining will not be realised.

The local economy being is supported by very few economic activities and therefore have very limited job opportunities. The success of prospecting activities will boost local economy not only through job creation but demand for secondary services as well such as food supply boosting local SMMEs.

ii) DETAILS OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOLLOWED

This section of the report provides an overview of the tasks undertaken for the PPP to date. All PPP undertaken is in accordance with the requirements of the EIA Regulations (2014). It further provides an outline of the next steps in the PPP and makes recommendations for tasks to be undertaken during the environmental assessment phase of the environmental authorisation process. A full Public Participation Process (PPP) report will be attached as **Appendix 04**.

Land owners were identified through a search conducted via online search engines accessing the Title Deed office database. In addition to land owner's other relevant organisations were identified and notified of the application. This includes municipal and State departments with jurisdiction in the area and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) with an interest.

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

- 1) Identification of key Interested and Affected Parties (affected and adjacent landowners) and other stakeholders (organs of state and other parties);
- 2) Formal notification of the application to key Interested and Affected Parties (all adjacent landowners) and other stakeholders;
- 3) Consultation and correspondence with I&AP's and Stakeholders and the addressing of their comments; and
- 4) Newspaper adverts.

I&AP and Stakeholder identification, registration and the creation of an electronic database

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

Interested and Affected parties (I&AP's) representing the following sectors of society has been identified:

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

Formal notification of the application to key Interested and Affected Parties (adjacent landowners) and other stakeholders

The project was announced as follows:

1. Newspaper advertisement

Newspaper Advert will be published in Kathu Gazette newspaper on the 15th of December 2018.

2. Site notice placement

In order to inform surrounding communities and adjacent landowners of the proposed development, site notices were erected on site and at visible locations close to the site.

3. Written notification

I&AP's and other key stakeholders were notified of the project. A background information document and landowner notification letter were also sent out to the identified I&AP's.

4. Letters

A letter indicating the announcement of the Basic Assessment Process, a Background Information Document (BID) and a comment and registration form was sent to all identified I&AP's. This communication was sent electronically via email as well as via hand to public places. Copies of the documents mentioned above can be seen as Appendix. The I&AP database is attached as Appendix 04.

5. Public Meetings

A public meeting will be held with the affected and interested parties.

6. Telephonic conversations

Where necessary telephonic conversations were held prior to sending out information.

7. Background Information Document

A Background Information Document (BID) was be distributed (by email, fax or post) to land owners. The BID provided information concerning the proposed project and invited IAPs to register. IAPs distributed the documents to other parties who may be interested or affected by the project.

Consultation and correspondence with I&AP's and Stakeholders and the addressing of their comments (continuous).

This report will be released to the public for review and comment from the 20th of January to 19th of February 2019. All stakeholders and I&AP's will be notified of the report's availability for comment for 30 days. Additional electronic and or hard copies will be made available to interested and affected parties and stakeholders who request for them. Hardcopies of the report will also be submitted to affected organs of state and relevant authorities.

iii) Summary of issues raised by Interested and Affected Parties

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

<p><u>Interested and Affected Parties</u></p> <p>List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted.</p>	<p>Date Comments Received</p>	<p>Issues raised</p>	<p>EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant</p>	<p>Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated.</p>
<p><u>AFFECTED PARTIES</u></p>	<p>The table will be completed after receiving comments from land owners, Interested and Affected Parties.</p>			

iv) **The Environmental attributes associated with the alternatives.**

1) **BASELINE ENVIRONMENT**

(a) **Type of environment affected by the proposed activity**

Key aspects of the baseline environment that are likely to impact on the scope of the impact assessment and management measures that are implemented as well as project decisions regarding alternatives are listed below.

❖ **Topography**

The site is located on relatively flat area with mountain ranges located on the west of the proposed site as exposed geologic formation in a sandy area. The site is generally sloping towards the south with altitude ranging between 1126 – 1163 metres above the mean sea level (mamsl) in relatively flat area (north to south) and 1197 – 1396 mamsl in the mountainous area.

❖ **Climate**

The prospecting study area is located within the Kalahari Desert and normally receives the rain in summer season and very dry in winter. The site is very hot in summer with daily temperature reaching up to 40°C. The site normally receives about 241mm of rain per year, with most rainfall occurring mainly during summer. It receives the lowest rainfall (0mm) in July and the highest (57mm) in March. The average midday temperatures range from 17°C in June to 32°C in January. The region is the coldest during July when the temperature drops to 0°C on average during the night.

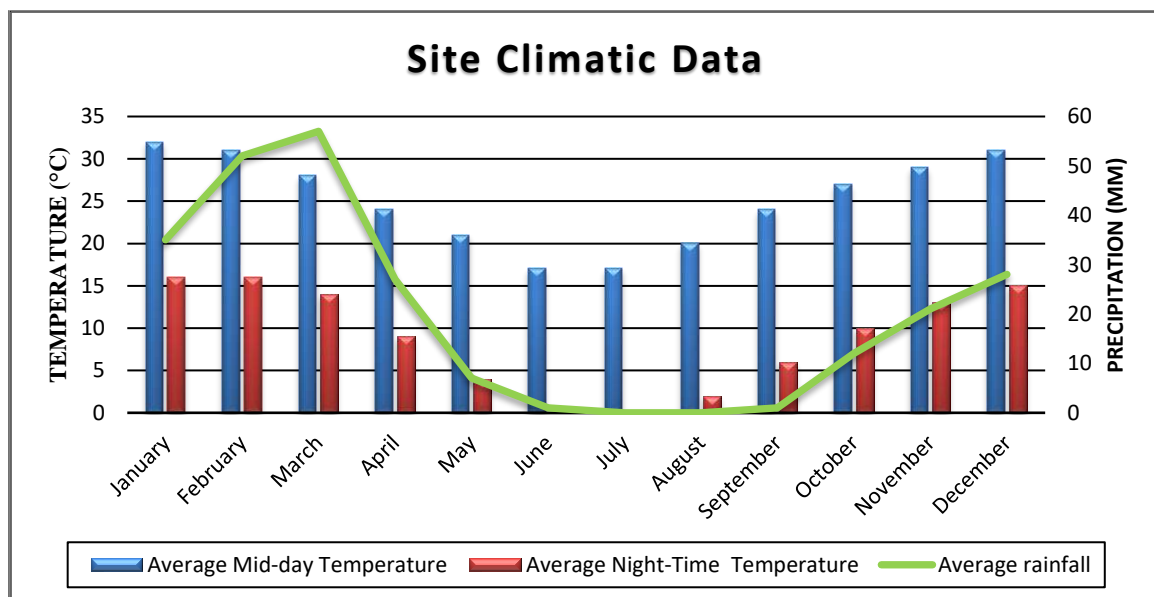


Figure 1-4: Site Climate Overview

❖ **Geology**

The proposed site is located within the Kalahari Geological Group of the Cenozoic Era comprised of Limestone and Sand, the Brulsand Subgroup of the Mokolian Era comprised of Shale, Quartzite and Arenite.

The Kalahari Group

The Kalahari Group comprises up to 20m of windblown, unlithified sand of the Gordonia Formation (Pleistocene to Holocene), which unconformably overlies calcified sand, and gravel. The upper section of the Kalahari Group has undergone pedogenesis to form a thick capping of calcrete. The Kalahari Group is up to 65m in thickness and unconformably overlies a 30m thick red clay layer. The red clay layer in turn unconformably blankets the Olifantshoek Supergroup.

The Olifantshoek Supergroup comprises shales and quartzites of the Lucknow Formation and are underlain by shales with quartzite bands of the Mapedi Formation. Unconformably below this sequence lies the volcano genicsedimentary jasperlites and maganiferous ore deposits of the Hotazel Member, which is contained in the Voelwater Formation. Both the Voelwater Formation and the underlying Ongeluk Andesite Formation form part of the Cox Subgroup, which in turn form part of the Griqualand West Supergroup. The Ongeluk lavas, which form the basal lithology of the area investigated, formed as a thick shallow-marine volcanic sequence of pillow lavas, massive flows and hyaloclastite (Comell et al., 1996). The volcanics attain a thickness of approximately 900m (Jennings, 1986). Both the Griqualand West Supergroup, and the Lucknow and Mapedi Formations of the Olifantshoek Supergroup, are Vaalian in age (Visser, 1984).

Brulsand Subgroup

The Brulsand Formation consists mainly of quartzite with subordinate shale and sub-greywacke. Together with the Matsap Subgroup they form the Volop Group. SACS (1980) estimate the thickness of the Volop Group to exceed 4000m. Jansen (1983) recognised two upward fining sedimentary cycles in the Volop Group, that he interpreted to record an overall marine transgression. Polymodal but unidirectional, south to west directed palaeocurrent directions and preserved sedimentary structures suggest a fluvial braid-stream palaeo-depositional environment for the lower part of the Volop Group (Matsap Formation). Preserved sedimentary structures in the Brulsand Formation indicate a shallow marine palaeo-environment (Jansen, 1983).

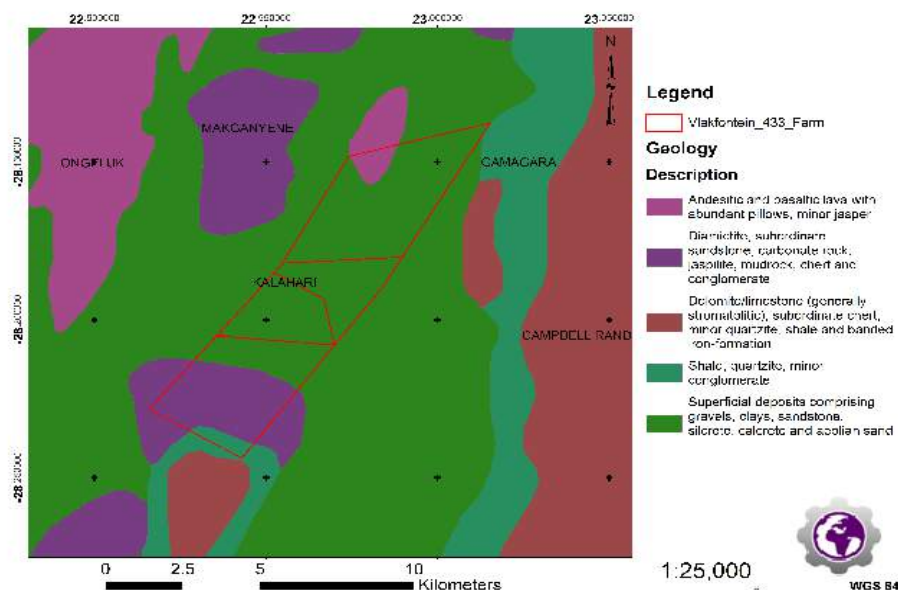


Figure 1-5: Site Geology

❖ Surface Water and Underground

The site is located within quaternary catchment D73C and the Lower Vaal Water Management Area of which the main streams are Harts, Molopa and Vaal. There are two drainage lines within the proposed site (dry for most part of year) flowing in a southerly direction from the mountain. These drainage lines are active only after rainy periods and dries up thereafter.

The site is underlain by mainly compact tillite; (Dwyka Formation), porous unconsolidated to semi-consolidated Kalahari sediment & compact, dominantly arenaceous strata of Volop subgroup of the Western Kalahari Group. The underground transmissivity within the site ranges between 0.1 - 0.5 l/s.

❖ Biodiversity

The proposed prospecting site is within the Grassland Biome, the second largest of the nine biomes in South Africa, occupying an area of approximately 355 000 km² or 27.9% of South Africa (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006). Although this biome is found in eight of the nine provinces of South Africa, it occurs mainly on the high central plateau, the inland areas of the seaboard of KwaZulu Natal, mountainous areas of KwaZulu-Natal and the central parts of the Eastern Cape (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006). Altitude ranges from 300 m above sea level (masl) on the coastal plateau to 2 850 masl in the Drakensberg (Rutherford and Westfall, 1994). The local grassland within the proposed site is the Eastern Kalahari Bushveld Bioregion

with further subdivision of SVk 13 Olifantshoek Plains Thornveld and. SVk 15 Koranna-Langeberg Mountain Bushveld.

Olifantshoek Plains Thornveld:

A very wide and diverse unit on plains with usually open tree and shrub layers with species such as *Acacia luederitzii*, *Boscia albitrunca* and *Rhus tenuinervis* and with a usually sparse grass layer (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006).

This vegetation type is considered least threatened with a target of 16%; only 0.3% statutorily conserved in the Witsand Nature Reserve. Only about 1% of the area has been transformed and erosion is very low (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006).

Geology & Soils: Red aeolian sand of Tertiary to Recent age (Kalahari Group) with silcrete and calcrete and some andesitic and basaltic lava of the Griqualand West Supergroup. Hutton soil forms, deeper than 1.2 m, on the overwhelmingly dominant Ae and to a far lesser extent Ah land types.

Climate: Summer and autumn rainfall with very dry winters. MAP about 200–350 mm in the east. Frost frequent in winter

Important Taxa: *Acacia erioloba*, *Boscia albitrunca*, *Acacia mellifera* subsp. *detinens*, *Terminalia sericea*, *Lessertia frutescens*, *Lycium hirsutum*, *Rhigozum obovatum*, *Rhus tridactyla*, *Tarchonanthus camphoratus*, *Aptosimum procumbens*, *Grewia retinervis*, *Hoffmannseggia burchellii*, *Lycium pilifolium*, *Solanum tomentosum*, *Lycium cinereum*, *Talinum cafferum*. *Graminoids:* *Schmidtia pappophoroides*, *Stipagrostis uniplumis*, *Aristida congesta*, *Brachiaria serrata*, *Digitaria eriantha* subsp. *eriantha*, *Melinis repens*, *Acanthosicyos naudinianus*, *Gisekia pharnacioides*, *Hermannia tomentosa*, *Ipomoea magnusiana*, *Oxygonum delagoense*, *Pollichia campestris*, *Tephrosia purpurea* subsp. *Leptostachya*, *Piarranthus decipiens*. *Geoxylic Suffrutex:* *Elephantorrhiza elephantina*.

Koranna-Langeberg Mountain Bushveld :

Rugged mountains and steep slopes in parts of the Korannaberg but with few cliffs in the Langeberg to the south. Generally supporting open shrubland with moderately open grass cover. *Croton gratissimus* common in places, becoming particularly diminutive south of the Langeberg.

Koranna-Langeberg Mountain Bushveld is considered least threatened. Target 16%. None conserved in statutory conservation areas but partly conserved in private reserves such as the Tswalu Kalahari Reserve. Virtually none of the area is transformed. Erosion is very low. This unit forms the first, almost unbroken, mountain barrier to the east of the Kalahari on the Gordonias plains.

Geology & Soils: The geology of the Korannaberg and Langeberg Mountains consists of quartzite, greywacke and lenses of hematite of the Olifantshoek Supergroup (Mokolian Erathem). The soils consist of very rocky, shallow sands. Land types mainly Ic, with some Ae.

Climate: Summer and autumn rainfall with very dry winters. MAP about 180–380 mm. Frost frequent in winter. See also climate diagram for SVk 15 Koranna-Langeberg Mountain Bushveld.

Important Taxa: Small Trees: *Acacia mellifera* subsp. *Detinens* (d), *Boscia albitrunca*, *Ficus cordata*, *Maytenus undata*. Tall Shrubs: *Ehretia rigida* subsp. *rigida*, *Euclea undulata*, *Grewia flava*, *Hibiscus micranthus*, *Rhigozum obovatum*, *Rhus burchellii*, *Tarchonanthus camphoratus*, *Tephrosia longipes*. Low Shrubs: *Croton gratissimus* (d), *Artemisia afra*, *Felicia muricata*, *Indigofera polioties*, *Jamesbrittenia albiflora*, *Leucas capensis*, *Lophocarpus polystachyus*, *Melhania prostrata*, *Nolletia arenosa*, *Pegolettia retrofracta*, *Psiadia punctulata*.

Succulent Shrubs: *Aloe hereroensis* var. *hereroensis*, *Euphorbia avasmontana*, *E. rectirama*.

Semiparasitic Shrub: *Thesium hystrix*. Woody Climber: *Putterlickia pyracantha*. Woody

Succulent Climber: *Sarcostemma viminale* (d). Graminoids: *Aristida diffusa* (d), *Eragrostis*

curvula (d), *Brachiaria nigropedata*, *Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Digitaria eriantha* subsp. *eriantha*,

Heteropogon contortus, *Stipagrostis uniplumis*. Herb: *Ceratotheca triloba*. Geophytic Herbs:

Boophone disticha, *Cheilanthes hirta*, *Pellaea calomelanos*, *Sansevieria aethiopica*.

❖ **Heritage Resources**

A Heritage Impact Assessment was not undertaken as part of the development of the impact assessment. Based on desktop review and available Geographic Information System data, graves and any historical and cultural feature are not present within the prospecting area. The geology studies undertaken in the Kalahari Group have acknowledged the lack of historic evidence to date the geological deposits.

(b) Description of the current land uses.

- ❖ There are three farm houses in the proposed properties, these are for the farm owners;

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

Attached as appendix

Environmental and current land use map

Figure 1 7: Land Use Map

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

Here a list of possible impacts will be provided, a full impact analysis which includes the significance of the impacts, their nature, extent, duration and probability of the impacts, the degree impacts reversibility and irreplaceable loss of resources has been provided in section 1)j) of Part A on page 32 as per the assessment criteria provided in section 1)a)vi) of Part A on page 25.

Potential Impacts	Nature	Reversible
Land use conflicts	Negative	Yes
Legal Contraventions – Operating outside authorised scope,	Negative	Yes
Soil compaction, erosion and pollution	Negative	Yes
Water pollution and over extraction	Negative	Yes
Loss of Flora and Fauna	Negative	Yes
Dust generation from sand transportation	Negative	Yes
Noise pollution emanating from heavy vehicles and operating machinery	Negative	Yes
Visual impacts	Negative	Yes
Job creation	Positive	–

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

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

Nature: A brief written statement of the environmental aspect being impacted upon by a particular action or activity.

Extent: The area over which the impact will be expressed. Typically, the severity and significance of an impact have different scales and as such bracketing ranges are often required. This is often useful during the detailed assessment phase of a project in terms of further defining the determined significance or intensity of an impact. For example, high at a local scale, but low at a regional scale;

Duration (D): Indicates what the lifetime of the impact will be;

Intensity (I): Describes whether an impact is destructive or benign;

Probability (P): Describes the likelihood of an impact actually occurring;

Impact Reversal (R): The probability and the degree of reversing the activity impact;

Irreplaceable Loss (L): Loss of resources that cannot be replaced; and

Cumulative: In relation to an activity, means the impact of an activity that in itself may not be significant but may become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.

The significance of each risk/impact will be identified as follows:

$$\text{Significance} = P \times (E + D + I + R + L)$$

Table 1-4: Criteria Used for Rating of Impacts

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION			
Extent	National (4) The whole of South Africa	Regional (3) Provincial and parts of neighbouring provinces	Local (2) Within a radius of 2 km of the construction site	Site (1) Within the construction site
Duration	Permanent (4) Mitigation either by man or natural process will not occur in such a way or in such a time span that the impact can be considered transient	Long-term (3) The impact will continue or last for the entire operational life of the development, but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter. The only class of impact which will be non-transitory	Medium-term (2) The impact will last for the period of the construction phase, where after it will be entirely negated	Short-term (1) The impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural process in a span shorter than the construction phase
Intensity	Very High (4) Natural, cultural and social functions and processes are altered to extent that they permanently cease	High (3) Natural, cultural and social functions and processes are altered to extent that they temporarily cease	Moderate (2) Affected environment is altered, but natural, cultural and social functions and processes continue albeit in a modified way	Low (1) Impact affects the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and social functions and processes are not affected
Probability Of Occurrence	Definite (4) Impact will certainly occur	Highly Probable (3) Most likely that the impact will occur	Possible (2) The impact may occur	Improbable (1) Likelihood of the impact materialising is very low

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION			
Impact Reversal	Highly Impossible (4) Impact reversal will certainly be impossible	Moderate (3) Impact can be reversed to some extent with loss of natural resources	Possible (2) High possibility of impact reversal	Definite (1) Impact can be totally reversed
Loss of irreplaceable resources	Definite (4) Resources definitely be lost	Highly Probable (3) Most likely that resources will be lost	Possible (2) Resources may be lost	Improbable (1) Loss of resources is highly unlikely

Significance is determined through a synthesis of impact characteristics. Significance is also an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required. The total number of points scored for each impact indicates the level of significance of the impact.

Table 1-5: Criteria for Rating of Classified Impacts

Negligible (5 -10 points)	A negligible impact that can be easily managed and avoided.
Low impact/ Minor (11 -20 points)	A low impact has no permanent impact of significance. Mitigation measures are feasible and are readily instituted as part of a standing design, construction or operating procedure.
Medium impact/ Moderate (21 - 30 points)	Mitigation is possible with additional design and construction inputs.
High impact (31 – 50 Points)	The design of the site may be affected. Mitigation and possible remediation are needed during the construction and/or operational phases. The effects of the impact may affect the broader environment.
Very high impact/ Major (51 - 80 points)	Permanent and important impacts. The design of the site may be affected. Intensive remediation is needed during construction and/or operational phases. Any activity which results in a “very high impact” is likely to be a fatal flaw.

Status	Denotes the perceived effect of the impact on the affected area.
Positive (+)	Beneficial impact.
Negative (-)	Deleterious or adverse impact.

The suitability and feasibility of all proposed mitigation measures is included in the assessment of significant impacts. This was achieved through the comparison of the significance of the impact before and after the proposed mitigation measure is implemented.

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

POSITIVE IMPACTS

Employment Opportunities: The prospecting activities are not labour intensive, however limited job opportunities will be created for the duration of prospecting period.

SMME and Street Vendor Support: The prospecting team will require basic services from the local community which would mainly be provided by the Small businesses and street vendors.

Mineral Reserve quantification: The presence of ore body on site will be verified and thereafter the economic value of the mineral resource will be determined which could ultimately lead to the establishment of a mine. The mine itself have significant socioeconomic value. In the event that a viable reserve is confirmed, there would be high degree of positive impacts such as employment of large number of local residents, socio-economic balance of the local community and on the National and Provincial scale mining contribute highly to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Eradication of possible illegal mining: Where local knowledge exists about mineral resources the locals are tempted to embark on illicit mining activities to curb social challenges. Although no illegal mining has been noted on site. The illegal mining has detrimental effects on both the environment through the use of environmentally degrading mining techniques and lack of or absence of enforced site rehabilitation; the sale of minerals in the black market also contribute to economic losses. Therefore, a legalised prospecting activities will establish the ore body distribution and thereafter authorised mining activities can commence.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS

Generation of waste: The prospecting activities will generate both the general and hazardous wastes. The waste will be managed using the “triple R” principle, Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.

Land use alternative conflicts: The site is not zoned for mining/industrial activities. This will create a parallel demand for land as successful prospecting activities will result in the establishment of a mine. A thorough consultation must be undertaken with all affected parties.

Introduction of Alien Invasive Plants on site: Invasive plants flourish where there is disturbance and ecological imbalances. The clearing of vegetation to establish drill pads area has the potential to attract invasive alien plants.

Criminal activities: Crime in South Africa is a social challenge faced by almost everyone, the presence of prospecting machinery and equipment on site will attract criminals who would seek to steal and sell such equipment.

Noise Generation: The site is located just over a kilometre from the village of Madibeng, the operation of drilling machinery will create noise that will easily reach the local town.

Loss of biodiversity: The site is within a vulnerable grassland with threatened species, poor biodiversity management during prospecting activities will increase the threat on already vulnerable species.

Influx of labour to site: The locals who are under severe economic conditions will flux to site seeking employment, this may also create security threat as locals may revolt.

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

The mitigation measures have been thoroughly discussed in Part A subsection 1)j) and Part B 1)a)iv). Below a summative impact/risk management is provided.

Noise: Directly affected, adjacent landowners in proximity to the site must be informed of the planned activities. The Drilling activities and movement of vehicles into the site should be carried out during the day between 7:00 a.m. to 17:00;

Influx of labour to site: Casual labour will not be recruited at the site to eliminate the incentive for persons travelling to site seeking employment;

Clearing of vegetation: Vegetation clearing must be limited to working areas only and a vegetation clearing method statement signed off by a qualified environmental professional must always be onsite and its specifications adhered to;

Visual Impact: The portable ablution facilities, water tanks and any other infrastructure should be acquired with consideration for colour, natural earth, green and mat black options which will blend in with the surrounding area must be favoured;

Dust generation: Wet dust suppression will be undertaken to manage dust emissions from vehicle movement and other activities as and when needed;

Waste management: system will be implemented and sufficient waste bins will be provided for on-site;

Water: water requirement for the operation must be met through extraction from existing Municipality connections ensuring that all bylaws are adhered to; The operations will be located at least 100 metres from wetlands and streams at all times.

Wild life: The working areas must be barricaded to prevent access by wild life, and no hunting will be allowed on site and animals found onsite must be rescued and relocated outside the working areas;

Health and Safety: All the surface opening must be barricaded and marked with reflective tape. The opening must be capped once operation ceases;

Soil Impact Management: When establishing the drill pad, topsoil including the remaining vegetation, will be stripped and stockpiled up-slope of the pad. The stockpile will be shaped to divert storm-water around the drill pad to minimise soil erosion of the pad. Stockpiled topsoil will be used during rehabilitation activities.

ix) Motivation where no alternative sites were considered

- ❖ The proposed prospecting area is targeted as the desktop studies suggest that there is high possibility of Iron Ore and Manganese Ore;
- ❖ There is sufficient open area with no human settlements that could possibly create conflicts with the land owners;
- ❖ Although there is a network of streams, these can be avoided and prospecting be undertaken on dry areas.
- ❖ The site is located outside any environmental sensitive areas such as protected or critical biodiversity areas;
- ❖ There are no known historical sites that may be affected by prospecting activities.

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

The site layout is mainly influenced by the distribution of the targeted geological stratum, however the drilling site is also influenced by the accessibility and environmental sensitivity. Thus, the drilling sites are located away from all water drainages.

i) Full description of the process undertaken to identify, assess and rank the impacts and risks the activity will impose on the preferred site

In order to identify the potential impacts associated with the proposed prospecting activities the following steps were undertaken:

(a) Stakeholder consultation

The stakeholder consultation process is currently undertaken in a manner to be interactive, providing landowners and identified stakeholders with the opportunity to provide input into the project. This is a key focus, as the local residence has capabilities of providing site specific information, which may not be available in desktop research material. Stakeholders are requested to provide their views on the project and any potential concerns which they may have. All comments and concerns are captured and formulated into the impact assessment.

(b) Desktop study

A detailed desktop investigation was undertaken to determine the environmental setting in which the project is located. Based on the desktop investigations various resources were used to determine the significance and sensitivity of the various environmental considerations. The desktop investigation involved the use of:

- ❖ South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) Biodiversity Geographic Database LUDS system;
- ❖ Geographic Information System base maps;
- ❖ Department of Water Affairs and Sanitation's information documents such as the ground water vulnerability report;
- ❖ Municipal Integrated Development Plan; and
- ❖ Municipal Strategic Development Framework

(c) Site Visit

A site visit was conducted. The site visit was to ensure that the information gathered as part of the Desktop investigation reflects the current status of the land.

(d) Impacts assessment, rating and management

- ❖ The ratings of the identified impacts were undertaken in a quantitative manner as provided in Impact Assessment Section. The ratings were undertaken in a manner to calculate the significance of each of the impacts. The EAP also assesses the outcomes of the calculation to determine whether the outcome reflects the perceived and the actual views; The identification of management measures is done based on the significance of the impacts and measures that have been considered appropriate and successful, specifically as Best Practical and Economical Options.

j) Assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk

Table 1-6: Impact Assessment

E = Extent, D = Duration, I = Intensity, R = Impact Reversibility, L = Irreplaceable Loss of Resources, P = Probability of occurrence								Where (E + D + I + R + L) X P = Significance			
Potential Impact	Phase	Impact Description	Rating Before Mitigation						Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
			E	D	I	R	L	P			
Legal requirements											
Delayed and/or disrupted mining operations	Site Establishment & Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disregarding Environmental Authorisation conditions; ✓ Disregarding access agreement conditions; ✓ Disregarding mining legislative requirements; Partial compliance to EMPr. 	2	3	4	4	4	4	-68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A copy of each operational license/permit must be kept on site; ✓ All site personnel must be inducted on all legislative requirements pertaining to site activities; ✓ In cases where amendments are required the existing conditions are binding until legally amended. 	-10
Legal liabilities	Site Establishment & Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Property owners suing for damages and /or unapproved access into their properties; ✓ Legal penalties for failing to comply with site operational licenses/authorisations/permit. 	1	3	2	3	3	3	-36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All permits/authorisations/licenses must be fully reviewed before work can be undertaken to ensure that required resources are made available; ✓ A complaint register must be established to record all complaints from land owners and other affected parties also reflected measures taken to address the complaints and dates. 	-18
Soil											
Leakages and spillage of hazardous chemicals from storage areas.	Site Establishment & construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Leakages of hydrocarbons from site vehicles and operating equipment; ✓ Leakages and spillage of hazardous chemicals from storage areas. 	1	3	1	1	1	2	-14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All site vehicles and equipment must be properly maintained regularly and daily inspection sheet be kept with each truck; ✓ A drip tray must be placed under stationery machineries; ✓ Leakages and Spillages must be attended to as soon as they are noticed and the contaminated soil must be placed in designated plastic bags/bins to be cleaned or disposed of at registered appropriate waste site. 	-6
Soil Compaction	Site Establishment & Construction	Compaction of soil by site moving vehicles reducing vegetation growing capabilities;	1	2	1	1	1	4	-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Vehicle and machinery movements must be restricted to approved corridors; ✓ No new access roads must be developed without the approval of site ECO; ✓ The property owners must be notified of newly established access roads. ✓ Created access roads no longer in use must be ripped for vegetation regrowth. 	-10

E = Extent, D = Duration, I = Intensity, R = Impact Reversibility, L = Irreplaceable Loss of Resources, P = Probability of occurrence									Where (E + D + I + R + L) X P = Significance		
Potential Impact	Phase	Impact Description	Rating Before Mitigation						Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
			E	D	I	R	L	P			
Loss and degradation of topsoil	Site Establishment & Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Removal of topsoil to establish drill pads area; ✓ Loss of topsoil through erosion and contamination resulting in reduced vegetation rehabilitation potential 	1	2	1	2	2	4	-32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Topsoil must be stockpiled separately from any other site materials; ✓ The topsoil must be stockpiled away from the drainage lines and outside the 1:100 year floodline but within the approved prospecting area; ✓ Contaminated topsoil must be treated as soon as possible and where treatment is not possible, the soil must be separated and stored in contaminated materials bin; ✓ Storm water diversion channels must be developed around topsoil stockpiles; ✓ Topsoil must not be used for any other activity besides rehabilitation unless there is excess. 	-10
Soil Erosion	Site Establishment, Construction and Post Closure	Erosion of loose soils and stockpiled soils	1	4	1	1	1	3	-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ storm water diversion channels must be developed around stockpiling area; ✓ Soil disturbance must be limited to working area. 	-12
Biodiversity											
Loss of vegetation	Site Establishment & construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Clearing of vegetation for establishment of drill area; ✓ Clearing of vegetation to create access roads; Clearing of Vegetation to establish stockpiling area; ✓ Possible fire breaks from operations. 	1	3	1	2	2	4	-36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Although no protected or endangered plant species were identified during the EIA Site Assessment process, the absence of such must be confirmed before clearing takes place; ✓ Vegetation clearing must be limited to working area; ✓ The identified drill areas must not be cleared all at once but progressively with prospecting activity; ✓ Seedbank for indigenous vegetation may be established to aid during site rehabilitation; No fires must be allowed on site. 	-8

E = Extent, D = Duration, I = Intensity, R = Impact Reversibility, L = Irreplaceable Loss of Resources, P = Probability of occurrence									Where (E + D + I + R + L) X P = Significance		
Potential Impact	Phase	Impact Description	Rating Before Mitigation						Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
			E	D	I	R	L	P			
Loss of fauna	Site Establishment, Construction and Post Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Loss of habitat when vegetation is cleared and wild environment invaded by prospecting activities; ✓ Restricted fauna movement and increased health and safety risks to wildlife due to deep excavations and barricades; ✓ Driving over micro and small wild animals; ✓ Wild life hunting by the prospecting crews. 	2	2	1	2	2	4	-36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No hunting must be allowed on site; ✓ The site must be kept neat at all times to avoid attraction of scavengers; ✓ Where animals are spotted within working areas they must be rescued and moved to adjacent undisturbed areas; Excavations must be barricaded to prevent animal fall-in; ✓ All excavations must be re-filled once the mining at that specific area ceases; ✓ No pets must be brought to site; ✓ Site activities must be restricted to day time. 	-12
Invasion by invasive alien plants	Site Establishment, Operational & Post Closure	Introduction of invasive alien plants	2	3	2	2	2	4	-44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A poster of all common invasive plants for the area must be developed and employees be inducted on the subject; ✓ All invasive plants must be removed as soon as they are noticed; ✓ An invasive plants monitoring programme must be developed for both operational and post operational phases. 	-16
Surface and Ground water											
High usage of water	Construction	Demand for water for machinery and dust suppression during prospecting activities	1	3	2	1	1	3	-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No new water boreholes must be drilled onsite for meeting operational water requirements; ✓ Water must be obtained from existing sources and a usage consent must be obtained from the municipality; ✓ The water usage bylaws for Pixley ka Seme and Gert Sibande Municipalities must be adhered to; ✓ Water usage must be recorded by the site Environmental officer on a daily basis. 	-8

E = Extent, D = Duration, I = Intensity, R = Impact Reversibility, L = Irreplaceable Loss of Resources, P = Probability of occurrence									Where (E + D + I + R + L) X P = Significance		
Potential Impact	Phase	Impact Description	Rating Before Mitigation						Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
			E	D	I	R	L	P			
Surface and ground water contamination	Site Establishment, Construction & Post-Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ surface water getting into contact with contaminated soils; ✓ Contaminated materials going down drill holes into subsurface water; ✓ Flow of storm water from contaminated areas into surface water drainages 	1	3	1	1	2	3	-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All drill holes must be capped once the prospecting is done at such drill area; ✓ Storm water must be diverted away from the drill areas; ✓ Contaminated water must be contained; ✓ All contaminated surfaces must be cleaned as soon as they are noticed; ✓ Temporary chemical toilets must be provided by a company approved by the Engineer. These toilets must be made available for all site staff. The construction of "long drop" toilets is forbidden; ✓ Under no circumstances may open areas or the surrounding bush be used as a toilet facility; ✓ Aquifer detection methods should be applied before drilling can be undertaken. 	-10
Enviro-Socioeconomic											
Job creation	Site Establishment & construction	The machinery and vehicle operate will be required.	2	3	1	0	0	4	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The employees should be sourced from the local human resource pool; ✓ The number of employees required and the employment methods should be communicated. 	24
land owner conflicts	Site Establishment, Construction & Post-Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Property owner reluctant to grant access into their properties; ✓ Highly degraded properties after prospecting activities cease. 	1	4	2	0	0	4	-28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Land access agreement must be reached between the applicant and the property owners; ✓ Operational times must be communicated with the property owners; ✓ All mining activities must be limited to approved areas; ✓ No hunting must be allowed on site; ✓ No camping areas must be established on site; ✓ Access roads establishment must be done in consultation with property owners. 	-3

E = Extent, D = Duration, I = Intensity, R = Impact Reversibility, L = Irreplaceable Loss of Resources, P = Probability of occurrence									Where (E + D + I + R + L) X P = Significance		
Potential Impact	Phase	Impact Description	Rating Before Mitigation						Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
			E	D	I	R	L	P			
Visual alterations	Site Establishment & construction	The presence of machineries in an open area less than a kilometre from Amersfoort town	1	3	1	1	1	3	-21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All site activities must be limited to approved area; ✓ The property owners must be made aware of prospecting scheduling; ✓ All site personnel must be fully aware of property owners' access conditions. 	-10
Noise Pollution	Site Establishment & construction	Introduction of noisy heavy machinery and vehicles on site	1	3	2	1	1	2	-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The property owners and other affected parties must be made aware of activity scheduling; ✓ The activities must be conducted during the day i.e. from 07:00 to 18:00. 	-12
Land Pollution	Site Establishment & Construction	General waste littering by site team	1	3	2	1	1	3	-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All site personnel will be inducted on reduce, reuse and recycle concept; ✓ Temporary chemical toilets must be provided by a company approved by the Engineer. These toilets must be made available for all site staff. The construction of "long drop" toilets is forbidden; ✓ Under no circumstances may open areas or the surrounding bush be used as a toilet facility. ✓ Waste must be separated and stored in marked bins; ✓ Waste disposal certificates must be kept on-site; ✓ A clean-up campaign must be undertaken every second Friday; 	-7
Compromised safety and security	Site Establishment & Construction	The site activities will result in influx of people to site creating security risks for workers and property owners'.	1	3	2	3	3	4	-48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Land owners must be provided with mine schedule; ✓ No hiring must be done on site; ✓ All site personnel must have identification card; ✓ All activities must remain within the approved site. 	-24

E = Extent, D = Duration, I = Intensity, R = Impact Reversibility, L = Irreplaceable Loss of Resources, P = Probability of occurrence								Where (E + D + I + R + L) X P = Significance			
Potential Impact	Phase	Impact Description	Rating Before Mitigation					Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation	
			E	D	I	R	L				P
Heritage Resources											
Destruction of Heritage Resources	Site Establishment & Construction	Unearthing of heritage significance artefacts during drilling activities.	1	1	1	1	1	2	-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There are no historically or heritage resources known to be on site; ✓ Should any paleontological or cultural artefacts be discovered work at the point of discovery must stop, the location be clearly demarcated and SAHRA contacted immediately. Work at the discovery site may only be recommenced on instruction from SAHRA. 	-10
Health and Safety											
Bodily injuries	Site Establishment & Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Injuries arising from erratic operations or mechanical failures of site machinery and vehicles; ✓ Fall into excavations either by personnel or general public; ✓ Chipping of outcrops to obtain outcrop samples; ✓ Encounter with dangerous wild animals during site survey; 	1	3	1	2	2	3	-27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The site machinery must be kept in good working conditions; ✓ All machinery operators must have permit/license to operate; ✓ Excavations must be demarcated and marked with visible tape; ✓ First aid kits must be made available on site and a trained Safety, Health and Environment Representatives be assigned for each team; ✓ The Geologists conducting field mapping should wear protective clothing. ✓ During prospecting activities all employees must be provided with Protective clothing; ✓ All site personnel must have a working cell phone to communicate in case of emergency during survey phase. 	-12

k) Summary of specialist reports

<p>LIST OF STUDIES UNDERTAKEN</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIALIST REPORTS</p>	<p>SPECIALIST RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE EIA REPORT <i>(Mark with an X where applicable)</i></p>	<p>REFERENCE TO APPLICABLE SECTION OF REPORT WHERE SPECIALIST RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED.</p>
<p>No specialist studies have been undertaken</p>			

I) Environmental impact statement

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

- The site lies within the savanna biome which according to Northern Cape Biodiversity Plan of 2016 is least threatened. However, on the local based assessment the site lies within the Ecological Support Area. The ecological significant areas can be avoided and covers less than 15% of the proposed site.
- The main stream on site flows after rain events and is dry most of the year;
- The area of disturbance will be limited to exploration sites (i.e. the drill pad and access area) and as such the impacts can be managed, minimized and/or completely be prevented.
- The prospecting activities are not water intensive users and as such water requirements will be significantly low and so is the impact on water. Since the prospecting activities will be undertaken on dry land the impacts on water sources is considered **very low**;
- Prospecting activities are not labour intensive and will therefore not have any significant impact on the socioeconomic status of the local community;
- The prospecting site is located outside town or residential areas, the noise and visual impacts will have negligible significance.

ii) Final Site Map

Map attached as Appendix

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

POSITIVE IMPACTS

POSITIVE IMPACTS

Employment Opportunities: The prospecting activities are not labour intensive, however limited job opportunities will be created for the duration of prospecting period.

SMME and Street Vendor Support: The prospecting team will require basic services from the local community which would mainly be provided by the Small businesses and street vendors.

Ore Reserve quantification: The presence of ore resources on site will be verified and thereafter the economic value of the ore will be determined which could ultimately lead to the establishment of a mine. The mine itself have significant socioeconomic value. In the event that a viable reserve is confirmed, there would be high degree of positive impacts such as employment of large number of local residents, socio-economic balance of the local community and on the National and Provincial scale mining contribute highly to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Eradication of possible illegal mining: Where local knowledge exist about ore resources the locals are tempted to embark on illicit mining activities to curb social challenges. Although no illegal mining has been noted on site. The illegal mining has detrimental effects on both the environment through the use of environmentally degrading mining techniques and lack of or absence of enforced site rehabilitation; the sale of minerals in the black market also contribute to economic losses. Therefore, a legalised prospecting activities will establish the mineral reserve distribution and thereafter authorised mining activities can commence.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS

Generation of waste: The prospecting activities will generate both the general and hazardous wastes. The waste will be managed using the “triple R” principle, Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.

Land use alternative conflicts: The site is not zoned for mining/industrial activities. This will create a parallel demand for land as successful prospecting activities will results in the establishment of a mine. A thorough consultation must be undertaken with all affected parties.

Introduction of Alien Invasive Plants on site: Invasive plants flourish where there is disturbances and ecological imbalances. The clearing of vegetation to establish drill pads area has the potential to attract invasive alien plants.

Criminal activities: Crime in South Africa is a social challenge faced by almost everyone, the presence of prospecting machinery and equipment on site will attract criminals who would seek to steal and sell such equipment.

Noise Generation: The site is located just over a kilometre from Madibeng Village, the operation of drilling machinery will create noise that will easily reach the local town.

Loss of biodiversity: The site is within a vulnerable grassland with threatened species, poor biodiversity management during prospecting activities will increase the threat on already vulnerable species.

Influx of labour to site: The locals who are under severe economic conditions will flux to site seeking employment, this may also create security threat as locals may revolt.

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

Impact management objectives are described in terms of the Mitigation Hierarchy of the ERM Impact Assessment Standard. The mitigation hierarchy is as follows:

Avoid at Source: Reduce at Source: avoiding or reducing at source through the design of the Project (e.g., avoiding by siting or re-routing activity away from sensitive areas or reducing by restricting the working area or changing the time of the activity).

Abate on Site: add something to the design to abate the impact (e.g., pollution control equipment, traffic controls, perimeter screening and landscaping).

Abate at Receptor: if an impact cannot be abated on-site then control measures can be implemented off-site (e.g., noise barriers to reduce noise impact at a nearby residence or fencing to prevent animals straying onto the site).

Repair or Remedy: some impacts involve unavoidable damage to a resource (e.g. agricultural land and forestry due to creating access, work camps or materials storage areas) and these impacts can be addressed through repair, restoration or reinstatement measures.

Compensate in Kind; Compensate Through Other Means: where other mitigation approaches are not possible or fully effective, then compensation for loss, damage and disturbance might be appropriate (e.g., planting to replace damaged vegetation, financial compensation for damaged crops or providing community facilities for loss of fisheries access, recreation and amenity space).

Impact management objectives:

- ❖ Provide sufficient information to strategically plan the prospecting activities as to avoid unnecessary social and environmental impacts
- ❖ Provide sufficient information and guidance to plan the prospecting activities in a manner that would reduce impacts (both social and Environmental) as far as practicable.
- ❖ Ensure an approach that will provide the necessary confidence in terms of environmental compliance.
- ❖ Provide a management plan 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. Through the implementation of the mitigation and management measures it is expected that:

- ❖ Noise impacts can be managed through consultation and through the restriction of operating hours;
- ❖ The pollution of soil and water resources can be effectively managed through containment;
- ❖ Ecological impact can be managed through the implementation of pollution prevention measures, minimising land clearing, restricting working hours (faunal disturbances) and rehabilitation.
- ❖ Concerns regarding access control to the farm can be managed through the development and ensuring compliance to an appropriate access control procedure.
- ❖ Risks associated with crime can be mitigated through avoiding recruitment activities on site as well as monitoring and reporting.
- ❖ Visual impacts can be minimized through giving consideration to drill site, infrastructure placement and materials used.

n) Aspects for inclusion as conditions of Authorisation

- ❖ A map detailing the drilling locations should be submitted to the relevant landowners and the DMR prior to the commencement of these activities;
- ❖ No activities, with the exception of the soil sampling, may take place within 32m from any river;

- ❖ The drilling activities should be restricted to daytime;
- ❖ All wastes generated must be disposed of at an appropriate registered landfill and disposal certificate be kept on site;
- ❖ Clearing of vegetation should be limited to the working area only; and
- ❖ Threatened species must be rescued and relocated should they be within area of disturbance.

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

- ❖ The confidence for presence of ore resource is based on desktop studies;
- ❖ The entire site was not traversed for protected species identification, the identification was aided by desktop studies and as such care should be exercised when removing vegetation;
- ❖ The absence of Heritage significance areas and artefacts was based on desktop studies using pre-existing literature and GIS Software Programs.

p) Reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should or should not be authorised

i) Reasons why the activity should be authorized or not

It is the opinion of the EAP that the activity be authorised.

- ❖ The disturbance on water resources will be very minimal as prospecting activities will be undertaken on dry lands;
- ❖ The disturbance on biodiversity can be full reversed once the prospecting activities ceases;
- ❖ The site is located outside sensitive and protected areas with no critical areas, the site is also dry with very few surface drainage; and
- ❖ The acquire geological knowledge will contribute significantly to the academic world towards mapping of South African geology based on drilling results.

ii) Conditions that must be included in the authorisation

- ❖ A map detailing the drilling locations should be submitted to the relevant landowners and DMR prior to the commencement of these activities;
- ❖ No activities, with the exception of the soil sampling, may take place within 32m from any river;

- ❖ All wastes generated must be disposed of at an appropriate registered landfill and disposal certificate be kept on site;
- ❖ An annual performance must be undertaken throughout the duration of the prospecting activities;
- ❖ The financial provision must be reviewed annually to determine if it's still appropriate to site activities;
- ❖ A complaints register must be kept on site, recording each complaint and how it was addressed.

q) Period for which the Environmental Authorisation is required

The Prospecting Right has been applied for a period of five years. The Environmental Authorisation should therefore allow for the five years of prospecting and one year for decommissioning and rehabilitation.

r) Undertaking

An undertaken by the EAP and the client is provided for in Section 2 of the EMPr.

s) Financial Provision

The site rehabilitation processes will require **R 82 849.41**

(i) Explain how the aforesaid amount was derived.

The aforesaid amount was derived using the department of mineral resource guideline document for the evaluation of the quantum of closure-related financial provision provided by a mine.

CALCULATION OF THE QUANTUM							
Applicant:	Cipla Projects (Pty) Ltd				Ref No.:	NC 30/5/1/1/2/12276 PR	
Evaluators:	Khosa N				Date:	January 2019	
No.	Description	Unit	A	B	C	D	E=A*B*C*D
			Quantity	Master Rate	Multiplication factor	Weighting factor 1	Amount (Rands)
1	Dismantling of processing plant and related structures (including overland conveyors and powerlines)	m ³	0	R14.05	1	1	R0.00
2 (A)	Demolition of steel buildings and structures	m ²	0	R195.76	1	1	R0.00
2(B)	Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and structures	m ²	0	R288.49	1	1	R0.00
3	Rehabilitation of access roads	m ²	60	R35.03	1	1	R2 101.80
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railway lines	m	0	R340.01	1	1	R0.00
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of non-electrified railway lines	m	0	R185.46	1	1	R0.00
5	Demolition of housing and/or administration facilities	m ²	0	R391.53	1	1	R0.00
6	Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps	ha	0	R205 242.16	1	1	R0.00
7	Sealing of shafts adits and inclines	m ³	0	R105.09	1	1	R0.00
8 (A)	Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils	ha	0.12	R136 828.10	1	1	R16 419.37
8 (B)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (non-polluting potential)	ha	0	R170 416.93	1	1	R0.00
8 (C)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (polluting potential)	ha	0	R494 971.55	1	1	R0.00
9	Rehabilitation of subsided areas	ha	0	R114 572.93	1	1	R0.00
10	General surface rehabilitation	ha	0.2	R108 390.94	1	1	R21 678.19
11	River diversions	ha	0	R108 390.94	1	1	R0.00
12	Fencing	m	30	R123.64	1	1	R3 709.20
13	Water management	ha	0.05	R41 213.28	0.6	1	R1 236.40
14	2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare	ha	1	R14 424.65	1	1	R14 424.65
15 (A)	Specialist study	Sum	0			1	R0.00
15 (B)	Specialist study	Sum				1	R0.00
					Sub Total 1		R59 569.61
1	Preliminary and General		R7 148.35		weighting factor 2		R7 148.35
					1		
2	Contingencies		R5 956.96				R5 956.96
					Subtotal 2		R72 674.92
					VAT (14%)		R10 174.49
					Grand Total		R82 849.41

(ii) Confirm that this amount can be provided for from operating expenditure

It is hereby undertaken that the amount of R82 849.41 in the form of a bank guarantee for rehabilitation purposes as required in terms of section 24P (1) of the NEMA, will be provided to the DMR upon granting of the requested prospecting right.

t) Specific Information required by the competent Authority

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

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

The directly impacted person would be the land owners and/or occupiers within the proposed site. These will include the sparse households on site, the livestock farming. All the affected parties will be identified and consulted before the report is finalised.

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

Based on available literature the study is not located on a Heritage sensitive site, the geological studies in the Kalahari Desert have also acknowledged the lack of fossils to date the deposition period. It is presumed that there are no artefacts or sites of heritage importance on site.

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

The requirements of the Act in terms of section 24(4) (b) (i) – (vii) as guided by section 24(4A) are provided below with sections in which they have been addressed:

- (i) Investigation of the potential consequences or impacts of the alternatives to the activity on the environment and assessment of the significance of those potential consequences or impacts, including the option of not implementing the activity:

Part A sections 1.h)v), 1.h)vii, 1.j); and Part B 1.d)iv).

- (ii) Investigation of mitigation measures to keep adverse consequences or impacts to a minimum:

Part A section 1.j) and m); Part B sections 1.d)iv), 1.e), and 1.f).

- (iii) Investigation, assessment and evaluation of the impact of any proposed listed or specified activity on any national estate referred to in section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999), excluding the national estate contemplated in section 3(2)(i)(vi) and (vii) of that Act;

Part A section 1.t)i)2).

- (iv) Reporting on gaps in knowledge, the adequacy of predictive methods and underlying assumptions, and uncertainties encountered in compiling the required information:

Part A section 1.o).

- (v) Investigation and formulation of arrangements for the monitoring and management of consequences for or impacts on the environment, and the assessment of the effectiveness of such arrangements after their implementation;

Part B section 1.g) – 1.l)

- (vi) Consideration of environmental attributes identified in the compilation of information and maps contemplated in subsection (3);

Part A section 1.h)iv)

PART B

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT

1. Environmental management programme.

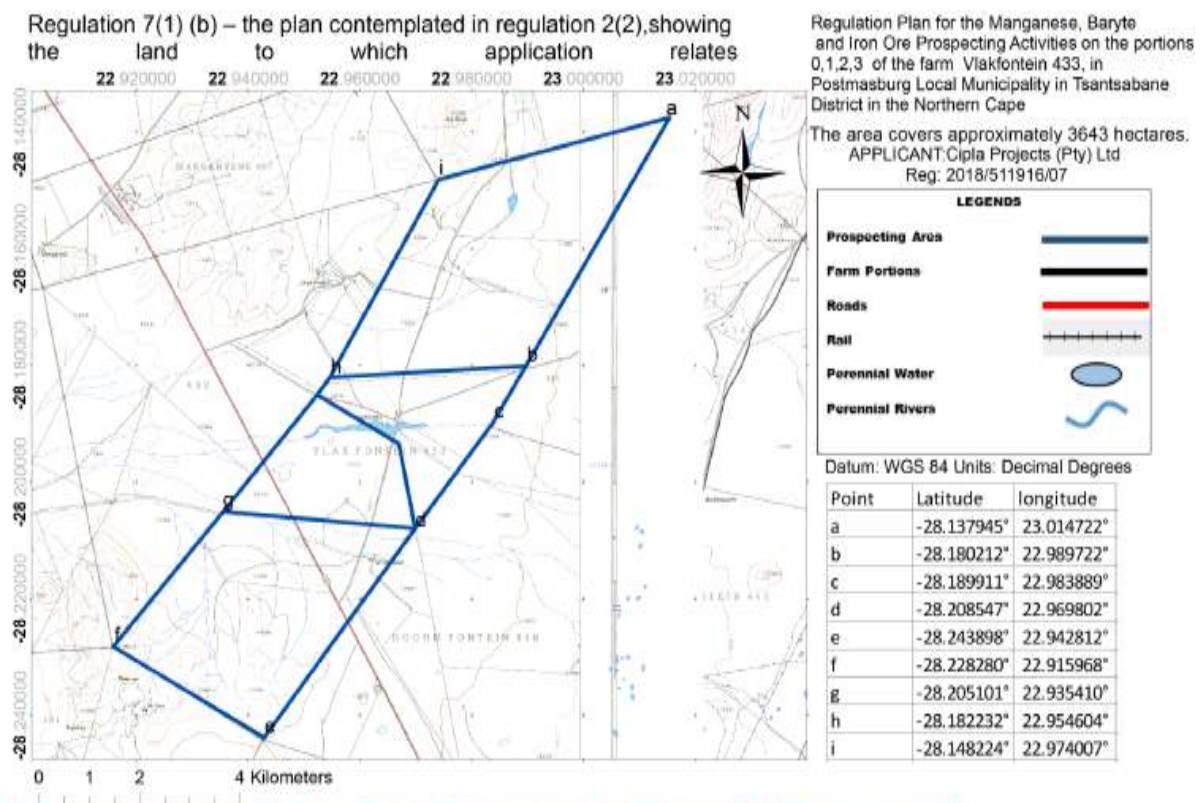
a) Details of the EAP,

The requirement for the provision of the details and expertise of the EAP are included in PART A, section 1(a).

b) Description of the Aspects of the Activity

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

c) Composite Map



NB: In accordance with section 42(2)(b) of the Mineral Petroleum and Resources Development Act No 28 of 2002 and regulation 17 of the Health and Safety Act No 29 of 1996, this area excludes any area within a horizontal distance of 100m of any public roads, railway, cemeteries, and also exclusive of residential areas that occur within the application area.

1:20,000

Figure 1-1: Composite Map

d) Description of Impact management objectives including management statements

i) Determination of closure objectives

The closure objectives thus are as follows:

- ❖ Eliminate any safety risk associated with drill holes and sumps through adequate drill hole capping and backfilling.
- ❖ Remove and / or rehabilitate all pollution and pollution sources such as waste materials and spills;
- ❖ To loosen the hardened surfaces which were used temporary site camp or access roads and re-vegetate with indigenous species.
- ❖ Establish rehabilitated area which is not subjected to soil erosion which may result in the loss of soil, degradation of the environment and cause pollution of surface water resources;
- ❖ Restore disturbed area and re-vegetate these areas with indigenous vegetation to restore the ecological function of such areas as far as is practicable.

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

The quantities of water to be used are still to be determined but it is anticipated that Cipla Projects (Pty) Ltd will use water from the municipality connections and should the water usage trigger the National Water Act (36;1998) listed water uses, a water use license will be applied for.

iii) Has a water use licence has been applied for?

A water use licence is not required for this project but should any NWA water uses be triggered a water use license will be applied for.

iv) Impacts to be mitigated in their respective phases

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

Table 1-1: Impacts Assessment & Mitigation

IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR Cipla Projects (Pty) Ltd PROSPECTING PROJECT								
Potential Impact	Phase	Disturbance Scale	Aspects Affected	Mitigation Type	Mitigation Measures	Standard to be Achieved	Compliance with Standards	Time Period for Implementation
Desktop Study								
No Impact	Planning	None	None	None	None	Protect sensitive site	Locate sensitive and protected areas such as rivers)	N/A
Geophysical Surveys								
Unauthorised access into private property	Construction	1 ha	Private Property	Control through consultation with property owners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Access agreements must be signed by the land owners; and ✓ All site personnel must have identification cards. 	Protection of private properties.	Consult all land owners	Before and after accessing site.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR Cipla Projects (Pty) Ltd PROSPECTING PROJECT

Potential Impact	Phase	Disturbance Scale	Aspects Affected	Mitigation Type	Mitigation Measures	Standard to be Achieved	Compliance with Standards	Time Period for Implementation
Clearing of vegetation to establish survey stations and access roads.	Construction	500 m ²	Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Control through limiting disturbance area; and ✓ Remedy through rehabilitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Vegetation clearing must only be cleared when required and limited to station establishment area; ✓ Vegetation must be identified using vegetation handbook to avoid removal of protected species without knowledge, this must be done by site EO; ✓ Existing roads must be used as far as practicable; and ✓ No animal species must be harmed during vegetation clearing, search and rescues must be done before clearing takes place. 	Biodiversity Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Protected plants should there be any will not be removed without removal permit; and ✓ Site will be rehabilitated to restore pre-prospecting conditions. 	Throughout Geophysical Survey Phase
Destruction of habitats when clearing vegetation	Construction	500 m ²	Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Control through search and rescue; and ✓ Limiting disturbance area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Before vegetation is cleared in each drill station, search and rescue must be ensured that there is no fauna; ✓ Where fauna are present they must be moved to undisturbed adjacent areas; 	Biodiversity conservation	Search and rescue	Throughout the Prospecting Period

IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR Cipla Projects (Pty) Ltd PROSPECTING PROJECT

Potential Impact	Phase	Disturbance Scale	Aspects Affected	Mitigation Type	Mitigation Measures	Standard to be Achieved	Compliance with Standards	Time Period for Implementation
Use of bushes/open area as toilets contaminating both soil and water	Construction	250 m ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Soil ✓ Water ✓ Humans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Control through provision of toilets; ✓ Control through environmental awareness training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The applicant must ensure that site teams have chemical toilets; and ✓ The site EO must ensure that all site personnel has attended environmental awareness training; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Water sources protection; and ✓ Protecting wellbeing of water users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Chemical toilets will be provided 	Throughout Geophysical Survey Phase
Establishment and preparation of drill pads/area								
Unauthorised access into private property	Construction	1000 ha	Private Property	Control through consultation with property owners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Access agreements must be signed by the land owners; and ✓ All site personnel must have identification cards. 	Protection of private properties.	Consult all land owners	Before and after accessing site.
Clearing of vegetation to establish survey stations and access roads.	Construction Phase	500 m ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Biodiversity; ✓ Soil; ✓ Humans; and ✓ Water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Remedy through rehabilitation; ✓ Conduct site walks; ✓ Limiting disturbance areas; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Site walk must be done before vegetation clearing is undertaken and should there be protected species, they must be marked and must not be removed without permit; ✓ Clearing of vegetation must be limited to drill areas only; 	Biodiversity conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Species will be identified before clearing; ✓ Disturbance will be limited 	Throughout the Prospecting Period

IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR Cipla Projects (Pty) Ltd PROSPECTING PROJECT

Potential Impact	Phase	Disturbance Scale	Aspects Affected	Mitigation Type	Mitigation Measures	Standard to be Achieved	Compliance with Standards	Time Period for Implementation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Control through implementing activity methods statement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ New access roads must be created in consultation with the land owners and must not disturb drainage lines; ✓ Multiple tracks must not be created to access a single point; ✓ No fires are allowed on site; and ✓ All disturbed areas must be rehabilitated as soon as they are out of use; ✓ The site must be monitored for invasion by invasive alien plants and they must be removed as soon as they are identified. 			
Destruction of habitats when clearing vegetation	Construction	1 ha	Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Control through search and rescue; and ✓ Limiting disturbance area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Before vegetation is cleared in each drill station, search and rescue must be ensured that there is no fauna; ✓ Where fauna are present they must be moved to undisturbed adjacent areas; 	Biodiversity conservation	Search and rescue	Throughout the Prospecting Period

IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR Cipla Projects (Pty) Ltd PROSPECTING PROJECT

Potential Impact	Phase	Disturbance Scale	Aspects Affected	Mitigation Type	Mitigation Measures	Standard to be Achieved	Compliance with Standards	Time Period for Implementation
Contamination and erosion of topsoil and stockpiles before, during removal and stockpiling	Construction	500 m ²	Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Control through storm water diversion beams; ✓ Control through implementing activity methods statement; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Contamination of soil from any leaks, spillages of hydrocarbons and any other hazardous substances must be cleaned as soon as they occur; ✓ Topsoil stockpiles must be located away from any chemical substance storage; ✓ Site vehicles, machinery and equipment must always be in good working conditions and daily inspections be conducted before they are used and a checklist be kept onsite; ✓ No vehicles and equipment maintenance must be done on site and faulty equipment must be taken off site. ✓ Topsoil stockpiles must be located away from drainage lines to prevent erosion; 	Rehabilitation standard	Topsoil will be preserved and protected from contamination and erosion for later use during rehabilitation	Throughout the Prospecting Period

Core drilling

IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR Cipla Projects (Pty) Ltd PROSPECTING PROJECT

Potential Impact	Phase	Disturbance Scale	Aspects Affected	Mitigation Type	Mitigation Measures	Standard to be Achieved	Compliance with Standards	Time Period for Implementation
Disturbance of local sewage and water pipes connections	Construction	500m ²	Services supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Control through consultation with local municipality; ✓ Control through implementing activity methods statement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Obtain a layout plan for local connections to determine if there are any in the proposed site; and ✓ Should any pipe damage occur, the relevant authority must be notified immediately. 	Preservation of private properties	Local connections layout plan will be reviewed to determine best possible area for drilling	Throughout the Prospecting Period
Water contamination emanating from site soil contaminations, and drainage lines crossings.	Construction	150 m ²	Water; and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Control through environmental awareness training; ✓ Control through implementing activity methods statement; ✓ Control through daily inspection of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Littering must be controlled on site; ✓ Soil contamination from hazardous substances must be attended to as soon as they occur; ✓ All major water contamination must be reported to the Department of Water Affairs; ✓ Site vehicles, machinery and equipment must always be in good working conditions and daily inspections be conducted before they are used and a checklist be kept onsite; 	Protection of water sources and water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Contaminations will be prevented and when they occur they will be reported to DWS; ✓ Daily inspections will be conducted. 	Throughout the Prospecting Period

IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR Cipla Projects (Pty) Ltd PROSPECTING PROJECT

Potential Impact	Phase	Disturbance Scale	Aspects Affected	Mitigation Type	Mitigation Measures	Standard to be Achieved	Compliance with Standards	Time Period for Implementation
				site machinery and equipment;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No vehicles and equipment maintenance must be done on site and faulty equipment must be taken off site. 			
Disturbance, contamination of aquifers' in both quality and quantity	Construction	2 ha	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Control through implementing activity methods statement; ✓ Control through daily inspection of site machinery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Before drilling is undertaken ground water detection must be done to avoid water bearing lithologies; and ✓ Drilling holes must be capped overnight to prevent dirt and any impurities to get underground; ✓ The drilling machineries must be kept in good working conditions to prevent leakages of hydrocarbons; 	Protection of water sources and water quality	Presence of aquifers will be tested before drilling.	Before drilling at each drilling station.
Unearthing of heritage significance artefacts	Construction	500 m ²	Heritage Artefacts	Conduct site walks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The site walk conducted during the EIA and the history of site land uses ruled out the possibility of heritage artefacts on site; ✓ However, should any heritage significance artefacts be unearthed work at that area 	Preservation of heritage sites and objects	Site assessment was done	The site team must remain alert throughout the

IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR Cipla Projects (Pty) Ltd PROSPECTING PROJECT

Potential Impact	Phase	Disturbance Scale	Aspects Affected	Mitigation Type	Mitigation Measures	Standard to be Achieved	Compliance with Standards	Time Period for Implementation
					must be stopped immediately and the Police as well as SAHRAS be notified immediately.			prospecting period
Generation of dust	Construction	1 ha	Air Quality	Control through dust suppression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Should the activities create significant, the working areas must be watered to prevent generation of dust 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Air Quality standards; ✓ Health and Safety 	Dust suppression	During prospecting activities
Generation of noise as the site is located at less than 1 km from the town.	Construction	1 Ha	Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Maintain through servicing of site equipment; and ✓ Consultation with affected parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All site machineries must be kept in good working conditions; ✓ Faulty machineries must be taken off site for service 	Noise standards	Consult affected parties	During prospecting activities
Health and safety risks arising from machinery operations and human errors.	Construction	50 m ²	Health and safety	Control through implementation of activity based methods statements;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Each machine operator must have a certificate of competence for that specific machinery; ✓ All site machineries must be kept in good working conditions; ✓ All excavations must be clearly marked with a reflective tape and barricaded overnight; 	Health and safety standards	Machinery kept in good working conditions;	Throughout the Prospecting Period

IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR Cipla Projects (Pty) Ltd PROSPECTING PROJECT

Potential Impact	Phase	Disturbance Scale	Aspects Affected	Mitigation Type	Mitigation Measures	Standard to be Achieved	Compliance with Standards	Time Period for Implementation
Site Rehabilitation								
Soil Erosion	Post Closure	500 m ²	Soil; Water; and Biodiversity	Control through storm water control beams;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Where necessary storm water control beams must be used to control erosion along rehabilitated access roads; ✓ Rehabilitation materials including topsoil must be free of contaminants such as hydrocarbons; ✓ Topsoil must not be compacted but care should be given to prevent erosion; 	Erosion prevention	Control erosion	During and after prospecting period
Invasion by Alien invasive plants	Post Closure	1 ha	Biodiversity	Control through monitoring and removal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Invasive alien plants must be monitored during and after prospecting activities; ✓ All invasive plants must be removed once identified and a follow-up be developed. 	Preserving biodiversity	Invasive species will be monitored and cleared.	During and after prospecting period
Other Impacts								

IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR Cipla Projects (Pty) Ltd PROSPECTING PROJECT

Potential Impact	Phase	Disturbance Scale	Aspects Affected	Mitigation Type	Mitigation Measures	Standard to be Achieved	Compliance with Standards	Time Period for Implementation
Failing to meet local community expectations especially job creation	Construction	-	Social	Control through consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Consultations must be done with local leaders and the number of people to be employed and how they will be employed be communicated; ✓ No unauthorised personnel must be allowed into prospecting site 	Engage local community	Community will be engaged through its elected leaders	Before undertaking prospecting activities
Property theft for both the land owners/users and applicant	Planning and Construction	-	Social and Security	Implement a working security system to control site access and personnel identification.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All authorised personnel must have identification card; ✓ No unauthorised personnel must be allowed on site. 	Safety and Security	Ensure safety of site personnel	During prospecting activities.

e) Impact Management Outcomes

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

ACTIVITY (Whether listed or not listed).	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	PHASE	MITIGATIONTYPE	STANDARD TO BE ACHIEVED
Impact management outcomes have been addressed in Table 8 above					

f) Impact Management Actions

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

ACTIVITY(whether listed or not listed)	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MITIGATIONTYPE	TIME PERIOD FOR IMPLEMENTATION	COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS
Impact management Actions have been addressed in Table 8 above				

(i) Financial Provision

1. Determination of the amount of Financial Provision

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

- a) The facilitation of the re-establishment of the land use and capability to as close as reasonable to the original conditions;
- b) Removal of all infrastructure and material introduced to site;
- c) Removal of all wastes and their disposal;
- d) Promotion of the rapid re-establishment of the natural vegetation and the restoration of the site ecology. The disturbed areas shall be rehabilitated to ensure that:
 - ❖ The biodiversity habitat is encouraging the new land use after the prospecting;
 - ❖ Eliminate any safety risk associated with drill holes and sumps through adequate drill hole capping and backfilling;
 - ❖ Environment and resources are not subjected to physical and chemical deterioration;
 - ❖ The site is reversed to almost its original state;
 - ❖ The after-use of the site is beneficial and sustainable in a long term;
 - ❖ All socio-economic benefits are maximized

The rehabilitation plan shall entail removal of all generated wastes, infrastructure and materials, re-vegetation of disturbed and cleared areas, rehabilitation of access roads, ensuring the growth of the existing grasses and plants species and cleaning of spillages.

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

This Basic Assessment Report and Environmental Management Plan was made available to each registered stakeholder for review and comment for a period of 30 days. The contents of this report were also discussed during public meetings and all participants were given an opportunity to provide their input.

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

Due to the nature of the activities, the impacts will be very limited and of short duration. The management plan is provided in such a manner as to ensure concurrent rehabilitation. The areas for drilling purposes will be the main area experiencing impacts. In this event the activities will be temporary in nature, and a detailed management plan has been provided to address potential impacts associated with these activities. The only rehabilitation that will specifically be required is borehole capping, rehabilitation of access roads and re-vegetation:

❖ **Borehole capping**

Drill holes must be permanently capped as soon as is practicable. Figure below provides the prepared procedure for the secure plugging of exploration drill holes.

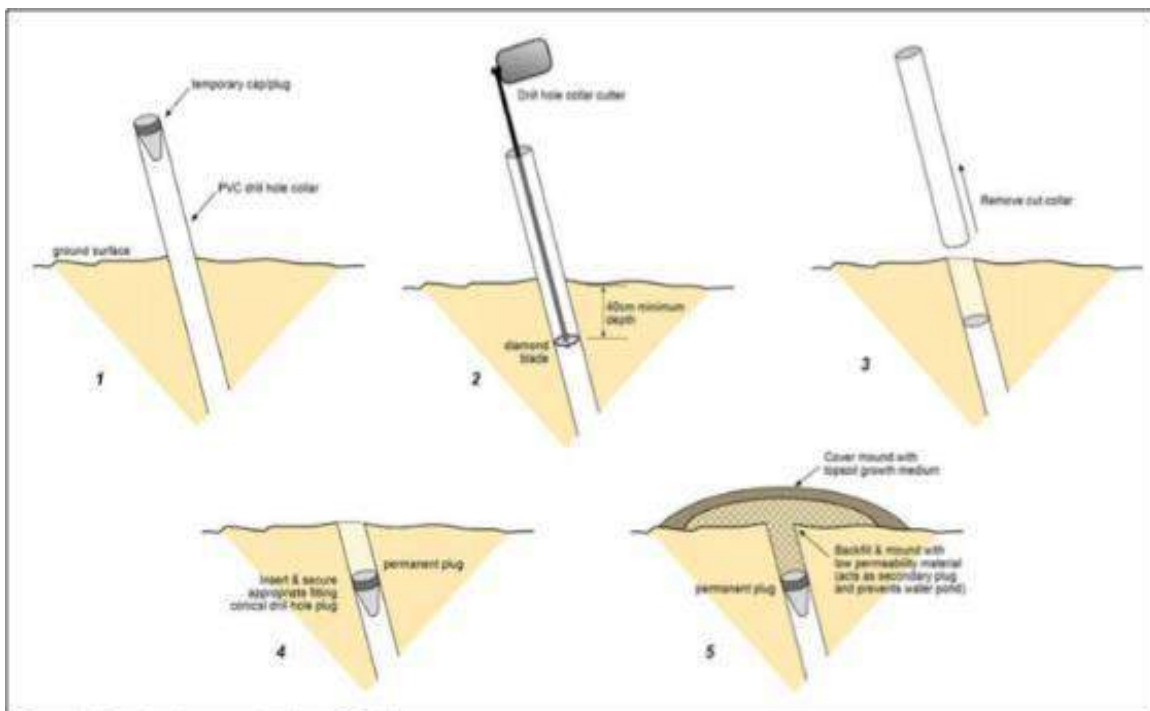


Figure 1-2: *Capping of Boreholes*

❖ **Rehabilitation of created internal access roads**

The internal access roads that were created solely for prospecting activities will be ripped to facilitate vegetation regrowth. The rehabilitation of access roads will be done in consultation with the land owners and the roads will not be ripped should they want to continue using the access roads. This will be done within the limitations of all the relevant Legislations.

❖ **Re-vegetation**

It is recommended that a standard commercial fertilizer high in the standard elements is added to the soil before re-vegetation, at a rate of 10 -20k g/ha (application rate to be confirmed based on input from a suitably qualified specialist). The fertilizer should be added to the soil in a slow release granular form. A suitably qualified ecologist will be appointed to determine the appropriate veld grass mix for hand seeding.

Re-vegetation efforts will be monitored every second month for a period of six months after initial seeding. An effective vegetation cover of 15% must be achieved. Re-seeding will be undertaken if this cover has not been achieved after six months.

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

The closure objectives aim at restoring the site to its original state, i.e. conditions that were existing before the prospecting activities were undertaken. The rehabilitation measures will achieve the object, the created access roads will be ripped, boreholes capped and vegetation regrowth will be facilitated where necessary. Once all the rehabilitation activities are completed the site will be fully restored to its original state thus the closure objectives will be met.

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

CALCULATION OF THE QUANTUM							
Applicant:	Cipla Projects (Pty) Ltd				Ref No.:	NC 30/5/1/1/2/12276PR	
Evaluators:	Khosa N				Date:	January 2019	
No.	Description	Unit	A	B	C	D	E=A*B*C*D
			Quantity	Master Rate	Multiplication factor	Weighting factor 1	Amount (Rands)
1	Dismantling of processing plant and related structures (including overland conveyors and powerlines)	m ³	0	R14.05	1	1	R0.00
2 (A)	Demolition of steel buildings and structures	m ²	0	R195.76	1	1	R0.00
2(B)	Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and structures	m ²	0	R288.49	1	1	R0.00
3	Rehabilitation of access roads	m ²	60	R35.03	1	1	R2 101.80
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railway lines	m	0	R340.01	1	1	R0.00
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of non-electrified railway lines	m	0	R185.46	1	1	R0.00
5	Demolition of housing and/or administration facilities	m ²	0	R391.53	1	1	R0.00
6	Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps	ha	0	R205 242.16	1	1	R0.00
7	Sealing of shafts adits and inclines	m ³	0	R105.09	1	1	R0.00
8 (A)	Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils	ha	0.12	R136 828.10	1	1	R16 419.37
8 (B)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (non-polluting potential)	ha	0	R170 416.93	1	1	R0.00
8 (C)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (polluting potential)	ha	0	R494 971.55	1	1	R0.00
9	Rehabilitation of subsided areas	ha	0	R114 572.93	1	1	R0.00
10	General surface rehabilitation	ha	0.2	R108 390.94	1	1	R21 678.19
11	River diversions	ha	0	R108 390.94	1	1	R0.00
12	Fencing	m	30	R123.64	1	1	R3 709.20
13	Water management	ha	0.05	R41 213.28	0.6	1	R1 236.40
14	2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare	ha	1	R14 424.65	1	1	R14 424.65
15 (A)	Specialist study	Sum	0			1	R0.00
15 (B)	Specialist study	Sum				1	R0.00
					Sub Total 1		R59 569.61
1	Preliminary and General			R7 148.35	weighting factor 2		R7 148.35
					1		
2	Contingencies			R5 956.96			R5 956.96
					Subtotal 2		R72 674.92
					VAT (14%)		R10 174.49
					Grand Total		R82 849.41

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

It is hereby undertaken that the amount of **R 82 849.41** in the form of a bank guarantee for rehabilitation purposes as required in terms of section 24P (1) of the NEMA, will be provided to the DMR upon granting of the requested prospecting right.

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

- g) Monitoring of Impact Management Actions**
- h) Monitoring and reporting frequency**
- i) Responsible persons**
- j) Time period for implementing impact management actions**
- k) Mechanism for monitoring compliance**

Table 1-2: Compliance Monitoring and Frequency

SOURCE ACTIVITY	IMPACTS REQUIRING MONITORING PROGRAMMES	FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MONITORING	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	MONITORING AND REPORTING FREQUENCY and TIME PERIODS FOR IMPLEMENTING IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS
Site establishment	Legal transgression; Accidents and Incidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Prospecting Right; ✓ Environmental Authorisation ✓ Acts, Regulations and any other site permits; and ✓ Access agreements ✓ Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan 	Applicant/ Site EO/ ECO	Weekly monitoring; Monitoring reports must be submitted quarterly to DMR
Creation of access roads	Soil Erosion; Vegetation Clearing; Introduction of alien invasive plants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existing roads are used as far as practicable; ✓ No multiple tracks are created; ✓ Erosion control beams effectiveness; ✓ Vegetation clearing limited to working area; ✓ Site walk to identify absence/ presence of threatened and/or protected species; ✓ Control of alien invasive plants; 	Applicant/ Site EO/ ECO	After creation of each access road; Monitoring reports must be submitted quarterly.

SOURCE ACTIVITY	IMPACTS REQUIRING MONITORING PROGRAMMES	FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MONITORING	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	MONITORING AND REPORTING FREQUENCY and TIME PERIODS FOR IMPLEMENTING IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS
Drill pads establishment and Core drilling	Clearing of vegetation; Contamination of ground water; House keeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Vegetation clearing limited to working area; ✓ Site walk to identify absence/ presence of threatened and/or protected species; ✓ Control of alien invasive plants; ✓ Monitoring of water table depth; ✓ Reducing and reusing of waste on site; ✓ Waste separation and disposal; and ✓ Openings barricades and drill hole capping. 	Applicant/ Site EO/ ECO	Weekly monitoring; Monitoring reports must be submitted quarterly to DMR
Topsoil stockpiling	Stockpiling erosion; Stockpiling contamination;	Erosion & contamination prevention.	Applicant/ Site EO/ ECO	Weekly monitoring; Monitoring reports must be submitted quarterly to DMR
Operation of site machinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Noise generation; ✓ Soil contamination; ✓ Dust generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Dust suppression; ✓ Machinery operational standards; ✓ IAPs consultation. 	Applicant/ Site EO/ ECO	Daily inspection of equipment; Monitoring reports must be submitted quarterly to DMR

SOURCE ACTIVITY	IMPACTS REQUIRING MONITORING PROGRAMMES	FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MONITORING	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	MONITORING AND REPORTING FREQUENCY and TIME PERIODS FOR IMPLEMENTING IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS
Site Personnel	Security breach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Site employees' identification; ✓ Land owners' complaints; ✓ Access restriction to private properties (beyond prospecting area). 	Applicant/ Site EO/ ECO	Weekly monitoring; Monitoring reports must be submitted quarterly to DMR
Ablution facility	Soil and water contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provision of portable chemical toilets; ✓ Disposal of sewage wastes 	Applicant/ Site EO/ ECO	Weekly monitoring; Monitoring reports must be submitted quarterly to DMR
Water requirements	Over extraction of water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Water usage 	Applicant/ Site EO/ ECO	Water usage must be recorded on a daily basis and monthly reports must be submitted quarterly to DMR
Rehabilitation	Erosion;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rehabilitation rate and success ✓ Vegetation regrowth 	Applicant/ Site EO/ ECO	Post closure and findings submitted to DMR

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

Annual performance assessments must be undertaken on the EMPr. These reports must also include the assessment of the financial provision. The reports should be submitted to the DMR as per the requirement of section 24P(3) of NEMA (107;1998).

m) Environmental Awareness Plan

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

All the employees including visitors will undergo an environmental induction to ensure that all potential impacts, best practice guidelines and policies are communicated. The induction process will be conducted as per the attached Awareness Program (**Appendix 03**). The induction will cover amongst others the following:

- ❖ Legal requirements for the site i.e. EA, EMPr and WUL;
- ❖ Waste management;
- ❖ Incident and accident Management; and
- ❖ Emergency Response Procedure.

(ii) Manner in which risks will be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or the degradation of the environment

The following steps will be undertaken to ensure that risks are identified at the earliest and ensure that they are avoided:

(a) Delegation of a Project Environmental Officer

An Environmental Officer (EO) must be appointed before any activity can be undertaken on site. The officer must be a qualified environmental Practitioner.

(b) Notice of Commencement

Kimberly Department of Mineral Resource must be notified in writing 2 weeks before the prospecting activities are undertaken.

(c) Environmental Documents

Prior to commencement of work on site, the EO is to ensure that the following documents are available on site:

- ❖ The Environmental Authorisation;
- ❖ The final approved Environmental Management Programme (EMPr); and
- ❖ Method statements for different site activities

(d) Environmental Monitoring

The EO is to undertake monthly internal environmental compliance audits and prepare monthly environmental audit reports during the construction period. The internal environmental audit must include the following information:

- (i) An assessment of the Contractor's compliance with:
 - ❖ The relevant conditions of all permits: EA, WUL, etc.;
 - ❖ The approved Environmental Management Programme;
 - ❖ The approved Construction Site Plan.
 - ❖ The approved Construction Method Statements.

- (ii) Provide feedback on:
 - ❖ Environmental training undertaken;
 - ❖ Any environmental incidents or complaints;
 - ❖ Waste type quantities recycled and disposed;
 - ❖ Any environmental issues identified;
 - ❖ The results of any environmental investigations;
 - ❖ Actions undertaken from previous audits; and
 - ❖ Recommended actions to be undertaken.

(e) Environmental Training

Prior to working on site, every person that will be undertaking any retrofit activities must receive training on the relevant environmental management requirements. The EO is to ensure that the environmental training includes the relevant requirements from:

- ❖ All site authorisations; and
- ❖ The final approved Environmental Management Programme.

(f) Development of procedures and checklists

The following procedures will be developed and all staff and workers will be adequately trained on the content and implementation thereof.

Emergency Preparedness and Response: The procedure will be developed to specifically include risk identification, preparedness, response measures and reporting. The procedure will specifically include spill and fire risk, preparedness and response measures. The appropriate emergency control centers (fire department, hospitals) will be identified and the contact numbers obtained and made available on site. The procedure must be developed in consultation with all potentially affected land owners. In the event that risks are identified which may affect adjacent landowners (or other

persons), the procedure will include the appropriate communication strategy to inform such persons and provide response measures to minimize the impact.

Incident Reporting Procedure: Incident reporting will be undertaken in accordance with an established incident reporting procedure to (including but not limited to):

- ✓ Provide details of the responsible person including any person who: (i) is responsible for the incident; (ii) owns any hazardous substance involved in the incident; or (iii) was in control when the incident occurred;
- ✓ Provide details of the incident (time, date, location);
- ✓ The details of the cause of the incident;
- ✓ Identify the aspects of the environment impacted;
- ✓ The details corrective action taken, and
- ✓ The identification of any potential residual or secondary risks that must be monitored and corrected or managed.

Environmental and Social Audit Checklist: An environmental audit checklist will be established to include the environmental and social mitigation and management measures as developed and approved as part of the Environmental Management Plan. Non- conformances will be identified and corrective action taken where required.

n) Specific information required by the Competent Authority

No specific information was required by the Competent Authority.

2. UNDERTAKING

The EAP herewith confirms

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

Gutoona Yvonne

Signature of the environmental assessment practitioner:

Jomela Consulting

Name of company:

January 2019

Date:

-END-

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 01: Locality Map



Locality Map

Cipla Projects (Fty) Ltd Reg: 2018/511916/07
Prospecting Minerals: Manganese,
Fayalite and Iron Ore

Legend

- Feature 2
- 📍 Vlakfontein

Google Earth

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Image © 2018 DigitalGlobe
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APPENDIX 02: ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS PLAN

1. Introduction

Legislation requires that an prospecting/Prospecting company who prepares an environmental management program must develop an environmental awareness plan describing the manner in which the company intends to inform his or her employees of any environmental risks which may result from their work and the manner in which the risks must be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or the degradation of the environment. In recognition of the need to protect our environment, environmental management should not only be seen as a legal obligation but also as a moral obligation.

1.1. The Environmental Awareness Plan (EAP)

The EAP forms part of the EMPr and is intended to create the required awareness and culture with personnel and contractors/service providers on environmental safety and health issues associated with the prospecting activities.

1.2. The applicant's policy on environmental awareness

This Environmental Awareness Plan (EAP) will serve as the basis for the induction of all new employees (as well as contractors pending the nature of their work on site) on matters as described herein and read in conjunction with the EMPr. The Plan will also be used to hone awareness of all employees on a continuous basis. Specific environmental awareness performance criteria will also form part of the job descriptions of employees, to ensure diligence and full responsibility at all levels of the organisational work force.

1.3. Fostering environmental awareness

General environmental awareness will be fostered among the project's workforce to encourage the implementation of environmentally sound practices throughout its duration. This will ensure that environmental accidents are minimized and environmental compliance maximized.

Environmental awareness will be fostered in the following manner:

- a) Induction course for all workers on site, before commencing work on site.
- b) Refresher courses as and when required
- c) Daily toolbox talks at the start of each day with all workers coming on site, where workers can be alerted to particular environmental concerns associated with their tasks for that day or the area/habitat in which they are working.
- d) Taking part in national and international environmental campaigns like National Marine Week, National harbour day, National Wetlands day exacta.

- e) Displaying of information posters and other environmental awareness material in the general assembly points.

1.4. Training and environmental awareness

The company accepts that environmental awareness training is critical for the workforce to understand how they can play a role in achieving the objectives specified in the EMPr and ensure that the actions specified in the EMPr are implemented effectively and efficiently. It is vital that all personnel are adequately trained to perform their designated tasks to an acceptable standard.

2. The environmental awareness training course

All employees should attend the course, regardless of position, status or level of responsibility. With a background of basic environmental awareness and an understanding of basic environmental issues and sensitivities, personnel may be motivated and empowered to do their share in helping to maintain the integrity of the environment on the prospecting site through environmental impact management.

The goal of this course is therefore to enable a shared understanding and common vision of the environment, the impact of a prospecting operation on the environment (and why this is important) and the role of prospecting personnel in terms of environmental management and compliance.

The induction course will compose of the following steps:

- The first step will include background discussion of the environment concept: of what it comprises and how we interact with it.
- The second step will be a description of the components and phases of the specific Prospecting operation.
- The third step will be a general account of how the Prospecting operation and its associated activities can affect the environment, giving rise to what we call Environmental Impacts.
- The fourth and most important step will be a discussion of what staff can do in order to help prevent the negative environmental impacts from degrading our environment. This is known as Environmental Impact Management.

3. Course content

The following course content as it will be building on as specific needs arises and will be supplemented with the handout of reading material and extracts of the EMPr on which the course will be based.

3.1. The environment

The environment consists essentially of the living environment, the non-living environment and the man-made environment. The living environment consists of our plant and animal resources. The non-living environment includes the soil, water and geological resources. The man-made environment comprises our infrastructure, social, cultural and archaeological resources.

These environments depend on one another, and man depends on them all for his survival. Damage to one will be felt by so we must fry to protect the as well as their interactions with one another as they occur in nature.

When undertaking a Prospecting operation or any other form of development this concept must be kept in mind. Development must be implemented in such a way that we benefit today without compromising the ability of future generations to benefit as well. Employees should understand this concept of sustainability and sustainable development.

3.2. Description of the components and phases of the operation

The project description should be explained as part of induction together with the main components or activities that can affect the environment, giving rise to what we call environmental impacts. The Prospecting operation consists of a number of different components

3.3. Description of Environmental Impacts

A general account of how the Prospecting operation and associated activities can affect the environment must be explained. This is basically a description of concept of environmental impacts.

a) What is an Environmental Impact?

An environmental impact is the result, either good or bad, of man's actions on the natural environment This results in one or many changes in the environment may also affect the availability of resources and the environment's capacity to function.

Impacts can occur either as a result of:

- The use of a resource;
- Or the pollution of a resource.

In addition, impacts can be categorised as the following:

- Foreseen, such as the necessary clearing of the vegetation before Prospecting begins, or Unforeseen, such as the flooding of an area following heavy rains;

- **Avoidable**, such as the unnecessary spillage of diesel during refuelling- or **Unavoidable**, such as the disturbance created during drilling; **Simple**- such as litter untidying the prospecting site, or **Cumulative** which is a collective impact from different existing activities.

a) Environmental Impacts

Typical environmental impacts anticipated on a Prospecting site include the following:

The loss of plants; The loss of animals; Soil pollution; Dust liberation; Soil compaction and erosion; and Water pollution;

b) Causes of environmental impacts

These environmental are caused primarily by inadequate planning & not adhering to the EMP Specifications'.

- The inadequate planning & preparation of the Prospecting site;
- The uncontrolled expansion of the Prospecting site footprint;
- The uncontrolled activity of Prospecting staff;
- The injudicious removal / disturbance of vegetation and habitat;
- The unnecessary loss of soil;
- Uncontrolled vehicular movement & circulation;
- The haphazard storage of vehicles, equipment and material;
- The uncontrolled servicing, repair and refuelling of vehicles;
- Unclear policy on solid waste management;
- Unclear policy on waste water;
- The uninformed use, storage and disposal of hazardous material;
- The erosive power of storm water and runoff;
- Unintentional fires;

3.4. Description of Environmental Impacts Mitigation

The fourth and most important step of an induction course will be a discussion of what staff can do in order to help prevent the negative environmental impacts from degrading their environment. This is known as Environmental Impact Management and is also described in the Environmental Management Programme. The coarse discussion should also include general environmental code of conduct practices such as:

Impact management: Prospecting site establishment (general):

- Do not cross any site fences;

- Do not walk, drive or store material in rehabilitating areas;
- Report any access into fenced off areas to the foreman environmental manager;
- Use only areas designated for certain construction activities;
- Do not access any stream or water body without permission;
- Report any headstones, graves or human remains you may find to the foreman environmental manager;

Impact management: Construction phase (general):

- Only eat, cook, sleep and recreate in the areas designated on site;
- Do not bathe anywhere except in the designated areas on site;
- Always use the toilet facilities provided;
- Only use the water provided on site- do not collect water from or dispose water into a natural water course;
- Always make use of the specified Prospecting site safety measures;
- Do not hunt, kill or injure any animals anywhere on site;
- Inform the foreman environmental of any dangerous or problem
- Do not leave any food or rubbish where scavengers can get at it. Impact management: Health and safety (general):
- Always use the toilet & hand washing facilities provided.
- Only use the water provided on site - do not collect water from or dispose water into a natural water course.
- Make use of the specified protective gear for noisy and dusty conditions.
- Always wear proper protective head and foot gear while on site.
- Know where to find a list of emergency numbers in the event of one.
- Report accidents, injuries and unsafe site conditions to the Safety Officer.

Impact management: Vegetation clearing (general):

- Do not damage, destroy or remove any significant tree that has been marked:
- No firewood may be harvested without permission;
- Newly planted trees may not be disturbed in any way;
- Do not excavate beneath the crown of any tree that has been marked;
- No conserved tree may be used to support or hang anything in;
- Report to the foreman environmental manager any damage to any significant tree that has been marked.

Impact management: Top Soil removal and storage (general):

- Only excavate soil, gavel, rock etc. from designated areas;
- Stockpile soil only as instructed and at the time it is instructed;
- Do not make new stockpiles without permission;
- Do not use soil or remove soil from any stockpile without permission;
- Do not walk, drive or store any equipment, machinery or material on any stockpile.

Impact management: Access and transport (general):

- Only drive on designated roads and tracks;
- Move obstacles out of the way rather than drive around them;
- Only cross drainage lines at designated points;
- Always drive within the specified speed limit.

Impact management: Storage of vehicles, equipment and material (general):

- Do not leave machinery and equipment standing around if not in use;
- Only park vehicles in designated areas;
- Do not park heavy vehicles or store equipment under or near trees
- Do not store machinery, vehicles or materials in undisturbed or rehabilitating areas.

Impact management Servicing, repair and refuelling of vehicles (general):

- Only service machinery and vehicles in designated areas;
- Regularly check your vehicle for fuel and oil leaks;
- Inform the foreman environmental manager of leaking vehicles and machinery so that he can schedule repairs;
- Only refuel by means of a pump and on the bund created for that purpose;
- Immediately clean any accidental fuel and oil spills - do not hose spills into the natural environment;
- Dispose of contaminated soil as hazardous waste in the correct location on site.

Impact management: Solid waste management (general):

- Do not litter - make use of refuse bins provided;
- Concrete may only be mixed in designated areas and not directly on the ground;
- Do not hose spills into the natural environment - inform the foreman environmental manager of spills you are unable to clean yourself;
- Dispose of construction rubble only in specified storage areas - if in doubt, ask;
- Do not bury, hide or burn any waste of any nature;
- Inform the foreman of any illegal litter or dumping site that you encounter.
- Impact management: Waste water management (general):
- Do not use any natural water course to wash machinery, vehicles or equipment;

- Only wash machinery, vehicles or equipment in designated areas;
- Conserve water and report any leaks and overflow to the foreman,

Impact management: Management of hazardous material (General):

- Make sure that you know how to handle all hazardous substances;
- Do not access stores for hazardous substances without permission;
- Immediately clean any minor accidental spills and leaks;
- Do not hose any leaks or spills into the natural environment;
- Dispose of all hazardous waste in specified storage areas - if in doubt, ask;
- Immediately report any major leaks and spills to the foreman environmental manager.

Impact management: Fire management (General)

- Do not make open fires except in permitted areas and at permitted times;
- Do not leave any fires unattended. Extinguish these before you leave the area;
- All cooking is to be done on gas / electric stoves and only in the areas provided;
- Ensure that you know where firefighting equipment is located.

APPENDIX 03: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS REPORT

LIST OF INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES CIPLA PROJECTS (PTY) LTD

Company	Telephone No.	Fax No.	Email	Address
Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Tel: (053) 807 2624/31	Fax: (053) 807 2630		
	Tel: (054) 338 5860	Fax: (054) 334 0030	jacolinema@daff.gov.za	
Department of Environment and Nature Conservation	Tel: +27 (0)53 807-7416/7300	Fax: +27 (0)53 807-732	lhanser@ncpg.gov.za	Metlife Towers Building/Post Office Building, Top and 1st Floors 224 du Toitspan Road, Kimberley, 8300
South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)	Tel: (053) 831 2537	Fax: (053) 833 1435	ksofeleng@nc.sahra.org.za	1Robb Street, KIMBERLEY, 8301 P.O. Box 1930, KIMBERLEY, 8300
WESSA Northern Cape	Tel: 021 462 4502	Fax: 021 462 4502	KSMUTS@sahra.org.za	P.O. Box 4637, Cape Town 8000
(Northern Cape) NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVANCIES OF SOUTH AFRICA (NACSA)	Tel (053) 839 2713/7	Fax (053) 842 1433	wessanc@yahoo.com	PO Box 316, Kimberley, 8300
Transnet Freight Rail	Cell: 072 122 4232		bonnies@ewt.org.za	
Transnet (Pty) Ltd	Phone: 053 723 2641	Fax: 053 723 2641	lucas.duplessis@transnet.net	12 Melkbos street, Kathu, 8446
Eskom		Fax: 0538382725	johny_jantjes@transnet.net	PO Box 620, Kimberley
Northern Cape Department of Water Affairs	Tel: 011 800 2264	Fax: 086 606 3038	jan.dklerk@eskom.co.za	PO Box 1091, Johannesburg, 2000
John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality	Tel: 053 836 7600		abrahamsa@dwa.gov.za	Private Bag X 6101, Kimberley 8301
	Tel: 053 712 8700	Fax: 053 712 2502	jtg053@gmail.com	PO Box 1480, Kuruman, 8460 4 Federale Mynbou Street, Kuruman 8460
Gamagara Local Municipality				
Gamagara Local Municipality	Tel: 053 723 2261	Fax: 053 723 2021	kamogelos@gamagara.co.za	P O Box 1001, KATHU, 8446
Gamagara Local Municipality	Tel: 053 723-2261	Fax: 053 732 2021	ingridd@gamagara.co.za / clementi@gamagara.co.za	P O Box 1001, KATHU, 8447
Gamagara Local Municipality	Tel: 053 723-2262	Fax: 053 732 2022	virginiam@gamagara.co.za	P O Box 1001, KATHU, 8448
Dept of Land and Rural Development	Tel: 053 807 5700		CJDamons@ruraldevelopment.gov.za	
Dept of Agriculture	Tel. (053) 838 9100.	Fax: (053) 831 3635	tperkins@grand.ncape.gov.za / tmothibi@kim.agric.za	Private Bag X5018, Kimberley 8300

Dept of Agriculture			Cfortune@agri.ncape.gov.za	Private Bag X5018, Kimberley 8301
Northern Cape Economic Development	Tel: 053 839 4002	Fax: 053 832 6805	alegrange@ncpg.gov.za	Private Bag X 6108, Kimberley, 8300
Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Tel: 054 338 5860	Fax: 0543340030	JacolineMa@daff.gov.za	PO Box 2782, Upington, 8800
Department of Transport		Fax: 053 7731740		Private Bag X148, Mothibistad, 8474
Northern Cape Roads and Public Works	Tel: 053 839 2100	Fax: 053 839 2290/1	nfourie@ds.ncape.gov.za	PO Box 3132, Kimberley, 8301
Northern Cape Roads and Public Works	TEL: 053 - 839 2282	Fax: 053 839 2290/1	wpike@ncpg.gov.za	PO Box 3132, Kimberley, 8301
Northern Cape Roads and Public Works	TEL: 053 839 2103	Fax: 053 839 2290/1	klawrence@ncpg.gov.za	PO Box 3132, Kimberley, 8302
Dept of Economic Affairs and Tourism	Tel: 053 834 4844		dchristians@ncpg.gov.za	Metlife Towers, 13 Floor, Kimberley 8309
Dept of Economic Affairs and Tourism	Tel : 053 839 4002		alegrange@ncpg.gov.za	
National Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	Tel: 012 319 7508		AnnelizaC@nda.agric.za	
Dept. Of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries			MtshaulanaT@daff.gov.za	Private, Bag X5018, Kimberley, 8300
Dept. Agriculture Land and Rural Development	Tel: 054 3378000		ntoerien1@gmail.com	
Agricultural union	Tel (053) 832 9595	Fax: 053-8327126.	ncagric@worldonline.co.za	P O Box 1094, Kimberley 8300.
Eskom	Tel. 0538305911			Trust Bank Building, 10th Floor, 66 Jones St, Kimberley
Eskom: Transmission Lands and Rights	Tel: 011 800 2264	Fax: 011 800 3917	jan.dklerk@eskom.co.za	PO Box 1091, Johannesburg, 2000
Transnet (Pty) Ltd		Fax: 0538382725	johny_jantjes@transnet.net	PO Box 620, Kimberley
Transnet Freight Rail	Fax: 053 723 2641	Phone: 053 723 2641	lucas.duplessis@transnet.net	12 Melkbos street, Kathu, 8446
Eskom – North Western Region	Fax: 051 404 2972	Tel: 051 404 2040	andrea.vangensen@eskom.co.za	PO Box 356, Bloemfontein, 9300
WESSA Northern Cape	Fax (053) 842 1433	Tel (053) 839 2713/7	bonnies@ewt.org.za	PO Box 316, Kimberley, 8300
John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality	Fax: 053 712 2502	Tel: 053 712 8700		PO Box 1480, Kuruman, 8460
AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS	Fax: (053) 831 3635.	Tel. (053) 838 9100.	ngoitz@ncpg.gov.za	Private Bag X5018, Kimberley 8300.
Department of Environment and Nature Conservation	Fax: 053 831 3530	Tel: 053 807 7400	dmoleko@ncpg.gov.za	
Gamagara Local Municipality (Municipal Manager)	Fax: 053 712 5381	Tel: 053 712 9300	eddie.ntefang@gmail.com	Postal: Private Bag X1522, Kuruman, 8460, Physical: Cnr Voortrekker & School Streets, Kuruman

John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (MM)	Fax: 053 712 2502	Tel: 053 712 8700	mosikatsis@taologaetsewe.gov.za	Physical: 4 Federale Mynbou Street, Kurun
Leach Petrol		Tel: 053 7122 531	service@leachpetrol.co.za/ mleach@iafrica.com	Hoofstr, Kuruman, Kuruman, Northern Cape, South Africa
C B K TREK-IN CC		Tel: 0537121504	stefanstapelberg@gmail.com	Main St, Kuruman, Kuruman, Northern Cape, South Africa
Motibe Motor	Cell: 072 122 4232		imabejane22@gmail.com	
Total Garage	Tel: 053 712 0466	Fax: 053 712 2209	totalkuruman@leat.co.za	
HJ Filling Station	Tel: 053 712 3503	Fax: 053 712 3503	rosshan.wessels@gmail.com	
John Taolo Gaetsewe District	Tel: 053 712 8700		teisek@taologaetsewe.gov.za	
Joe Morolong Local Municipality			sseleka@webmail.co.za	
			bloomt@joemorolong.gov.za	
Department of Water and Sanitation,			LeFleurD@dws.gov.za	
Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation			bfisher@ncpg.gov.za	
SAHRA NC			phine@sahra.org.za	
Assmang:			marinas@brmo.co.za	
Blackrock			bonolol@brmo.co.za	
Nchwaning			andreve@brmo.co.za	
Gloria				
BHP Billiton;				
Office Of The Municipality Manager	Tel: 053 313 7300	Fax: 053 313 1602	communications@tsantsabane.gov.za	Physical: 13 Springbok Street, Postmasbur
Mr. G.H Mathobela			cfo@tsantsabane.gov.za	
Municipal Manager	Tel: 0533137300	F: 053 313 1602	tsantsabane.mm@lgnet.org.za	
Head of Communications			imabejane22@gmail.com	
Executive Mayor			hazel.mothibi@lgnet.org.za	

January 2019

NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITY IS HEREBY GIVEN IN TERMS OF THE (MPRDA) MINERALS AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT (ACT NO.28 OF 2002) AND (NEMA) NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (ACT NO 107 OF 1998): ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS 2017 (AS AMENDED): Reference: NC30/1/1/2/1226PR

Attention: Landowners, interested and affected parties

Applicant: Cipla Projects (Pty) Ltd

Contact Person: Mr Khosa N

Location: Tsantsabane, Northern Cape

Background

Notice is hereby given in terms of the (MPRDA) Minerals And Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No.28 Of 2002) Hereafter As Amended Section By 12(D) Of The MPRDA, 2008 (Act 49 Of 2008) together with Regulation 3 (6) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 Of 1998): Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2017 (As Amended), , that Cipla Projects (Pty) Ltd has applied for a Prospecting right and associated environmental authorisation to prospect for the following minerals: Manganese Ore and Iron ore with the DMR on the on the farm Vlakfontein 433. The farm is located 35km North-west from the town of Postmusburg.

You have been identified as an interested and affected party (I&AP) in the project and the purpose of this letter is therefore to:

- Inform you of the development.
- Give you an opportunity to raise any concern you might have in respect of the mining permit activities, as under item 2 below.
- Incorporate your concerns in the impact assessment study, which is being done as part of the Basic Assessment /Environmental Management Plan (EMP). The BAR/EMP is a legal requirement for all prospecting activities and has to be approved by the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR).

Project description

1.1 Application Area

The application covers an extent of 3643 hectares on the farm Vlakfontein 433. The prospecting activity triggers a Basic Assessment in terms of the NEMA regulations which is being undertaken as part of the Environmental Authorisation Application Process.

Refer to the regulation Map below:

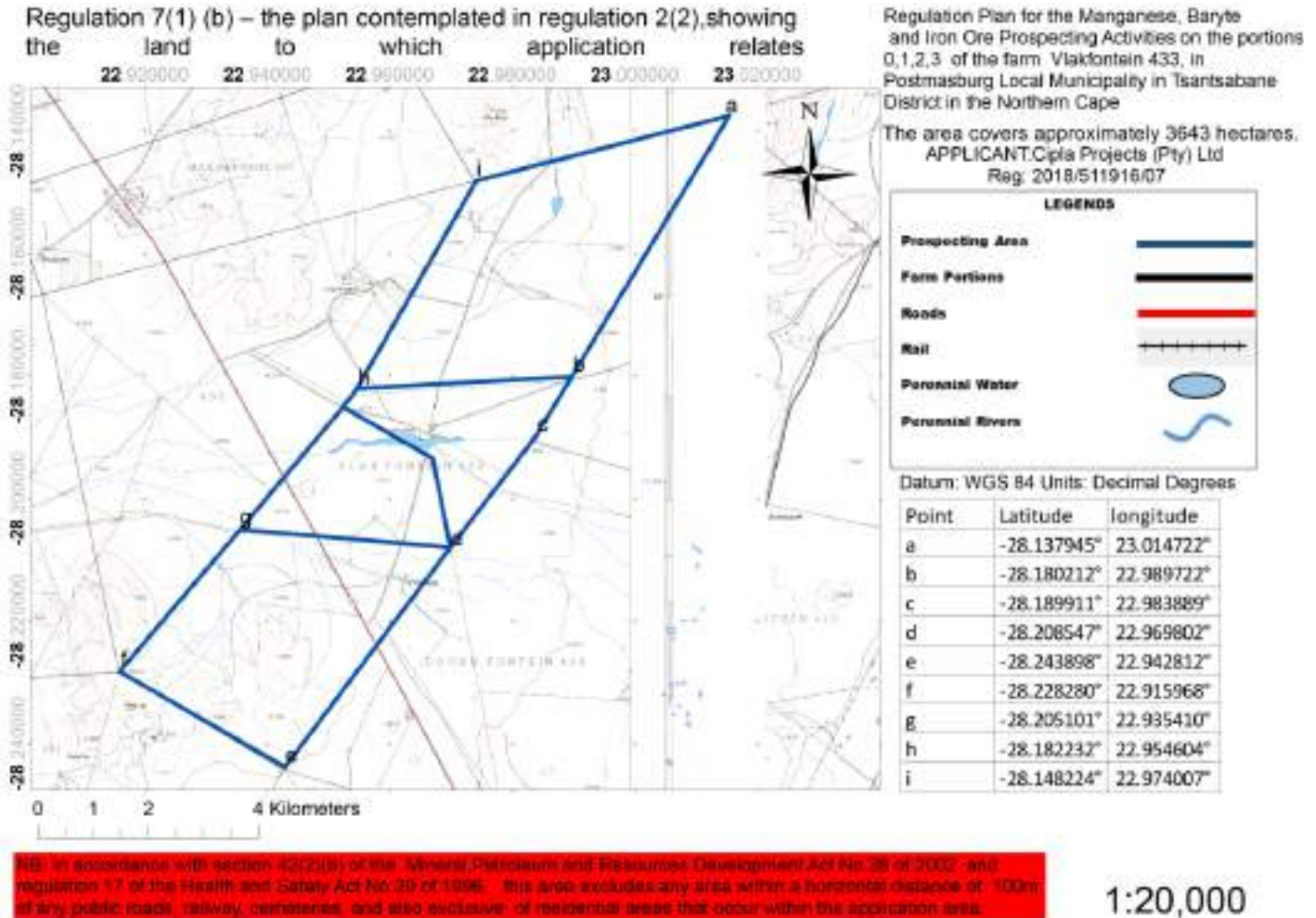


Figure 1: Regulation Map

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

The proposed prospecting project area falls under the Tsantsabane District, Northern Cape Province, the application area will be 3643 hectares (as represented in the appended Regulation 2(2) plan).

Description why the Geological formation substantiates the minerals to be prospected for (provide a justification as to why the geological formation supports the possibility that the minerals applied for could be found therein)

The area is located within the following geological layers:

Hartebeest Pan Granite Grey: fine- to medium-grained, well foliated granite, grading into augen gneiss in places.

- Yellow- Alluvium, sand and calcrete
- Nouzes: Olivine gabbro and gabbro
- Stalhoek: Leucocratic biotite gneiss, quartz-feldspar gneiss

- HOM: Leucocratic (light grey) biotite gneiss with intercalations of calc-silicate rocks, mafic gneiss, and a quartzite-schist association
- Dwyka- Diamicite (polymictic clasts, set in a poorly sorted, fine-grained matrix) with varved shale, mudstone with dropstones and fluvio-glacial gravel common in the north.

DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROSPECTING AREA WILL BE DETERMINED

Field Mapping- This method include the identification of exposed geological structures and lithological outcrops, through aerial photo interpretation, satellite image interpretation and also by walking the farms/folios.

F.1 Drilling

A proposed drilling programme of boreholes will be used to further define the ore body. The drilling program will determine the exact outline, shape and size of the ore body. The core drilling is generally done in this target. The different rock sample intersecting the deposit will be sent for assay at one of the accredited laboratories.

RC-drilling- Drilling is done in phases, as outlined elsewhere, over anomalous target areas, using reconnaissance lines or a grid of 100m or 400m x 400m holes will be approximately >50m deep depending on the local depth. The drill holes will be sent to the laboratory for assay.

F.2 Geophysical Survey

Ground gravity surveys are applied in order to outline ore deposit positions and size accurately. Ground gravity surveys are carried out on a grid layout. The grid is placed in the field through the use of total station or real time GPS system. Gravity readings and accurate elevations are recorded at each station on the grid. The grid that is used is a 200m x 200m and if there are anomalies in the data the grid is tightened to 100m x 100m. The smaller grid increases the resolution and smaller features then become visible. 1000 gravity points will be needed to delineate the ore bearing lithologies. The gravity data will be evaluated by means of RC Diamond drilling.

Geophysical Survey- Ground geophysical surveys will be conducted over selected target areas on a 200m x 200m grid. Ground gravity surveys is used to outline the ore hosting lithology. A phased prospecting programme will be applied:

Phase 1- Desktop Studies

It will comprise of gathering geological information about the project area. This will also include visiting organizations like the council of geosciences in order to research on what has been done in the region. This will take about the whole month to complete.

Phase 2- Field Mapping

It mainly consist of a comprehensive field mapping, geologist will complete properly selected transverse while recording their geological observations.

Geophysical Survey

Mainly consist of a comprehensive ground gravity survey to delineate magnetic anomalies and potential target areas.

Preliminary Drilling and assaying

It consists of reconnaissance drilling. The proposed drilling program consists of 20 holes.

Detailed drilling and assaying

It consists of detailed drilling within the determined target areas, to delineate the ore body accurately, and to determine depth to bedrock and internal stratigraphic composition of the ore body.

Geological Modelling

This will be comprised by detailed geological modeling.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROSPECTING METHOD OR METHODS TO BE IMPLEMENTED

DESCRIPTION OF PLANNED NON-INVASIVE ACTIVITIES:

(These activities do not disturb the land where prospecting will take place e.g. aerial photography, desktop studies, aeromagnetic surveys, etc)

a) Desktop Study

It is more of a literature review and research on all the completed work on the area, it also include accruing results from the companies that has already worked on the area.

b) Field Mapping

This involves the geologist walking the area and making observations which are then recorded on a map.

c) Geophysical surveys

The gravity method measures the gravitational attraction exerted by the earth at a measurement station on the surface. The strength of the gravitational field is directly proportional to the mass and therefore, the density of subsurface materials. Anomalies in the earth's gravitational field result from lateral and depth variations in the density of subsurface materials.

Gravitational acceleration is measured in MilliGals or sometimes in microGal for very high resolution surveys. Gravity acceleration variations as a result of geological changes is very small compared to the average gravity acceleration measured and require the need for very precise measuring and field techniques.

Gravity works well in environments where there is a dramatic density contrast between the host and the target mediums

(ii) DESCRIPTION OF PLANNED INVASIVE ACTIVITIES:

a) Drilling

(These activities result in land disturbances e.g. sampling, drilling, bulk sampling, etc)

This will involve both Reverse circulation and core drilling, the drilling equipment mounted on heavy truck will be use. All means will be done to reduce the environmental damages.

Purpose of the drilling activity will be to collect samples to be tested at the laboratory.

(iii) DESCRIPTION OF PRE-/FEASIBILITY STUDIES

(Activities in this section includes but are not limited to: initial, geological modelling, resource determination, possible future funding models, etc) Geological modelling and resource evaluation will be done using the

Your involvement

A Basic Assessment Report/ Environmental Management Plan will be available for review for At Least 30 Days from The 20th of January to the 19th of January 2019; Reports will be emailed upon request and made available at Postmasburg Community Library.

You are requested to submit your concerns (if any) and register as an I&AP in this project by way of the accompanying comments form. This consultation process is important as it raises your awareness about the

nature of the operation and allows you to raise any positive and/or negative concerns you might have regarding the proposed project. Your concerns will then be investigated further as part of the environmental impact study to determine their impacts; management measures will then be developed to address these impacts.

Way Forward

The results of this consultation process will be included in the final Basic Assessment and EMPr document, which will be submitted to DMR as part of application for approval. You will be notified of the record of decision by DMR once it is issued.

CIPLA PROJECTS (PTY) LTD is committed in complying with the conditions, which DMR will stipulate concerning the management of the environmental impacts on the site during the prospecting period.

Please submit your comments and concerns within 30 days or by the 19th of January 2019 on the reply sheet.

**In order to participate in the process and/or provide comments and or to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) pertaining to the above-proposed activity, you are invited to contact us as above within 30 days of this notice ending on the 8th of June 2018 via the following methods:
Jomela Consulting; Tel: (+27) 71 589 6813 (+27) 72 173 3307 and Fax: (+27) 86 695 5990
Email: support@jomela.co.za/admin@jomela.co.za**

COMMENTS FORM

**APPLICATION FOR PROSPECTING RIGHT AND ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENTAL
AUTHORISATION TO PROSPECT FOR THE FOLLOWING MINERALS: MANGANESE ORE AND
IRON ORE BY CIPLA PROJECTS (PTY) LTD**

Title:		Surname:	
Name:		Organisation:	
Farm:		Portion:	
Tel:	Fax:	Email:	

Comments / concerns that you would like to raise at this stage of the proposed project?

NC30/1/1/2/12276PR

Jogébed

Bongani Mokuding, biological father, of baby girl, Tamar Rooifontein, born on 17 November 2018:

Contact Ms Alida van der Westhuizen
082 538 0404, concerning her adoption.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS:

In the Estate of the Late **Michael James Hayes Portwig** Estate ref. no: 001891/2018. Identity no: 470813 5006 08 2 who was ordinarily resident at 15 Tuinstreet, Danielskuil, 8405 and who died at Kimberley on the 18th of July 2017.

All persons having claims against the above estate are hereby called upon to file their claims with the undersigned within 30 days from the date of the publication hereof.

DATED at Nelspruit on this 4th day of December 2018.

ARCHIBALD CHARLES BREMNER

Authorized Agent
Address:
HOUGH & BREMNER ATTORNEYS
30 Van Rensburg Street
Nelspruit 1200
Tel: 013 752 3177
E-Mail: juanita@houghbremner.co.za
Contact: Juanita du Preez

LIQUIDATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNTS IN DECEASED ESTATES LYING FOR INSPECTION

In the Estate of the Late **JESSE FRANK LUCAS** Identity number: 6201245078082 who was ordinarily resident at **Lelie Street 4825, Khumani Housing, Kathu, Northern Cape**, married in community of property with **SHARON LORRAIN LUCAS**, Identity number: 5912270120083

ESTATE NUMBER : 002411/2017

Notice is hereby given that copies of the liquidation and distribution accounts in the estates specified will be open for inspection of all persons with an interest therein for a period of 21 days from date of publication at the Masters of the High Court Kimberley and at Kathu Magistrates office.

LOUW & DA SILVA PROKUREURS
Progressus gebou,
Rietbokstraat, Kathu
053 723 3258



BMG KATHU VACANCIES AVAILABLE

EXTERNAL SALES REP

5 years sales experience, mining area knowledge, matric, valid driver's licence, technical background, customer focused, must be able to handle deadlines, pressure and work standby duties as and when needed. Basic salary + sales commission.

INTERNAL SALES REP

Young person wanted, will be trained at branch level, matric, self-driven to achieve best possible service levels, must be willing to do standby duties as and when required, must have valid driver's licence.

STOREMAN / DRIVER

3 years mining area delivery knowledge, valid driver's licence, receive and dispatch stock daily, stock takes, daily deliveries to various mines and customers and must have matric.

Email address for all CV's: kathusales@bmgworld.net
Closing date for applications: 31 December 2018

KATHU GAZETTE
Audit Bureau of Circulations of SA

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The Kathu Gazette subscribes to the South African Press Code that prescribes news that is truthful, accurate, fair and balanced. If we do not live up to the code, please contact the Press Ombudsman at 011 484 3612/8 fax 011 484 3619 website www.presscouncil.org.za

The Kathu Gazette onderskryf die voorskrifte van die Suid-Afrikaanse Pers-kode dat nuus waar, akkuraat, billik en gebalanseerd moet wees. Sou ons nie voldoen aan hierdie kode nie, skakel met die Persombudsman by 011 484 3612/8 faks 011 484 3619 webtuiste www.presscouncil.org.za

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79 Nelson Mandela Drive Bloemfontein

POSTMASBURG

Inwoners het rede tot ontevredenheid

Wat 'n vredevolle atmosfeer in die Kerstyd moet wees, is nie te bespeur uit gesprekke met die onderskeie inwoners nie. As 'n mens die situasie in die dorpsmilleu in aanmerking neem, verstaan 'n mens die mate van bedruktheid, is raadslid Mimi Swart se kommentaar op 'n vraag oor hoe sy voel teen die einde van 'n vol jaar.

Knelpunte wat die héél jaar op die tafel gelê is, het weinig aandag gekry. 'n Mens wil nie negatief oor jou dorp wees nie, maar die gebreke staan soos seer duime uit, sê sy.

Donker strate saans

'n Straatlig is 'n rariteit in die woongebiede - selfs in die midde dorp ontbreek vele.

Losloper diere

Nog steeds loop die diere die strate vol en ontwrig verkeer en word die onreg teenoor die redelose diere wat sonder water en kos heeldag self hulle heil moet uitwerk, opgemerk. Waar is die eienaars? Waar is die skut wat in November 2017 deur 'n Kolomela woordvoerder by 'n vergadering belowe is? By navraag het hy later gesê hy wag net dat die Tsantsabane munisipaliteit die grond en plek teken. *Sien foto.*

Teer- en ander strate

Rehabilitering en instandhouding bestaan nie meer in hierdie woordeskat nie. Die toestand in die woonbuurte se strate is onrybaar.

Wetstoepassing

Veral in die midde dorp, is uit die mode. Let op die parking, selfs op sypaadjies, spoed en getoet vir "raaksien" doeleindes.

Vullisverwydering

Elke week, die afgelope halfjaar word talle klagtes ontvang van vullis wat nie opgelaa word in woonbuurte nie. Daar moet dan weer teruggery word - teen addisionele kostes - wat die munisipaliteit nie kán bekostig nie. Die vraag by die publiek is, wat word aan die volgehoue laksheid gedoen?

Elektrisiteit

Bo en behalwe die negatiewe en onnodige instelling van beurtkrag as 'n mens die redes



By die indraai na Postdene (die teerpad vanaf Postmasburg na Kathu), is dié perdekop en binnegeod Sondag opgemerk. Ons almal weet wat is die skade en/of lewensverlies as 'n voertuig 'n perd tref . . .

daarvoor lees, is die netwerk in 'n baie brose toestand. Takke veroorsaak kortsluitings teen die drade (menigmaal word rapportering aan die munisipaliteit eenvoudig geïgnoreer), soveel pale hang windskeef (kyk byvoorbeeld in Finchamstraat), as die wind waai, hou jy jou hart vas vir die gevolge. Die netwerke is totaal verouderd. In Volksblad gedateer 10 Desember 2018, is Postmasburg ook onder die munisipaliteite waar krag gesny gaan word . . .

Nou vra 'n mens jousef af: Wat word gedoen om die maandelikse betalings wat aan die Tsantsabane munisipaliteit gedoen moet word volledig in te kry en die agterstallige geld in te vorder sodat die regmatige dienste gelewer kan word? Dit is ál permanente

oplossing vir 'n donker prentjie . . .

Publieke swembad

Daar is deur verskeie inwoners gekla dat die swembad leeg staan in die versengende hitte in die vakansieseisoen, wat waar is. Weens die waterkrisis

wat 'n mens nie kan bepaal wat die werklike rede is nie, is die swembad eers nie volgemaak nie. Daar is nou gehoor gegee op versoeke en die swembad is in werking. Streng bepaling sal egter moet geld.

Verlede seisoen is daar min gebruik gemaak van dié fasiliteit. Gebruik dit nou rég en volgens die reëls. Dit is 'n duur ontspanningsfasiliteit om te onderhou.

Posbusse

Hier het 'n onaantwoordbare euwel kop uitgesteek. Ongure elemente het snags by die poskantoor begin slaap, geëet, gemors, ont-las, ensovoorts.

Die posbusse kon nie meer gebruik word onder hierdie onhigiëniese toestande nie. Die raadslid het vanaf Oktober 2018 met die areahof gekontak, aangesien daar nie meer skoonmakers aangestel word nie. Sy het 'n vereiste gestel toe dit eenmalig skoon-gemaak is, dat die gesondheidsafdeling van die munisipaliteit sal moet intree en so 'n plek sluit onder sulke omstandighede. Na 'n besoek aan die areabestuurder, sal deure geïnstalleer word, wat saans saam met die poskantoor sluit. By implikasie beteken dit dat posstukke net gedurende kantoorure uitgehaal kan word. 'n Klein prys wat betaal word om standarde te handhaaf.

Die raadslid sê dat publieke medewerking om genoemde standarde en norme weer in plek te kry, die behoud van die dorp is. Wees elkeen 'n bewaarder en optreder teen verkeerde optredes, dan sal u binnekort die verandering sien en die skuldiges sal oor hul skouers moet kyk voor hul ongehoorde praktyke toepas.

Kersfeestyd is vredestryd. Loop almal die reguit pad en innerlike geluk sal gevind word. Kersfeesgroete aan al Postmasburg se inwoners.

MIER

Wie het die munisipale eiendom gesteel ?



Kalahari Korrespondent

Naburige vee het nou vrye toegang tot die stortingsterrein nadat die heining gesteel is.

Suid-Afrika het 'n radikale oorgang gehad van die onderdrukkende apartheidbedeling na 'n grondwetlike demokrasie wat verbind is tot die skepping van 'n samelewing wat op demokratiese waardes, maatskaplike geregtigheid en fundamentele menseregte gebaseer is.

Ten spyte van sodanige progressiewe grondwet het baie van die inwoners van Suid-Afrika nog nie die kopskuif gemaak om die waardes wat in die grondwet verskans is, ten volle uit te leef nie. Dit skyn dat die demokrasie ook 'n gees van anargie en wetteloosheid meegebring het.

In die Miergebied was dit eers die hekke langs die pad tussen Rietfontein en Upington wat gesteel is en onnodige ongelukke en skade oor die jare meegebring het. Die gorrelrade op die Philanderbron- en Louboude is bykans 90% gesteel.

Nou is die aandag na die munisipale eiendom verplaas. Eers was die sekuriteitshok stuk-stuk gesteel en nou het die skelms ook

die stortingsterrein se heining gesteel. By navraag is meegedeel dat Dawid Kruiper munisipaliteit nie 'n klag van diefstal by die polisie gaan lê het nie.

Noudat die stortingsterrein se heining gesteel is, het vee vrye toegang tot die stortingsterrein en die dag word gevrees dat diere sal vrek van die plastiek en ander materiaal wat gevreet word. Andersyds word die weiveld rondom die stortingsterrein besaai met plastiek, papiere en ander rommel. Dit is onet en 'n gevaar vir die vee.

Vandale en skelms het tot dusver skotvry daarvan afgekóm, maar wat moet nog gesteel word voordat daar kragdadig en ernstig teen hierdie skelms opgetree gaan word? Andersyds moes iemand tog hierdie stelery gesien het? Daar word gewonder of Dawid Kruiper munisipaliteit so 'n groot gebied na behore kan bestuur? Die bestaans-reg van die satellietkantoor te Rietfontein moet bevraagteken word as sulke wandade onder die beamptes se neuse gebeur.

NOTICE OF PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION AND ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION PROCESS BY CADILAP (PTY) LTD, CHOLAMA INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD and CIPLA PROJECTS (PTY) LTD

Reference: NC30/1/1/2/12274- 6860 Hectares (ha) on the farm Tweed 363, the farms is situated 6km south-east from the village of Madibeng, Joe Morolong Local Municipality, Northern Cape Province,

Reference: NC30/1/1/2/12275- 3961 Hectares (ha) on the farm Leinster 364, the farm is situated 5km North-west of the village of Madibeng, Joe Morolong Local Municipality, Northern Cape Province.

Reference: NC30/1/1/2/12276- 3643 Hectares (ha) on the farm Vlakfontein 433, The farm is located 35km North-west from the town of Postmusburg ,Northern Cape Province.

Reference: NC30/1/1/2/12277- 4399 Hectares (ha) on the farm Madebing 361, the farm is situated 5km North-west of the village of Madibeng, Joe Morolong Local Municipality, Northern Cape Province.

NATURE OF ACTIVITY

Notice is hereby given in terms of the (MPRDA) Minerals And Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No.28 Of 2002) together with Regulation 3 (6) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 Of 1998): Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2017 (As Amended), that Cadilap (Pty) Ltd, Cholama Investments (Pty) Ltd And Cipla Projects (Pty) Ltd has applied a for prospecting right and environmental authorisation to prospect the following minerals: Manganese Ore and Iron ore.

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admin@jomela.co.za, nhlahlakhosa@jomela.co.za or alternatively on Tel: (+27) 71 589 6813 (+27) 72 173 3307 and Fax: (+27) 86 695 5990

SITE NOTICE PICTURES CIPLA PROJECTS (PTY) LTD



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From: admin@jomela.co.za
Sent: Thursday, February 14, 2019 5:25 PM
To: nhlahlakhosa@jomela.co.za
Subject: FW: DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT OF PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION AND ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION PROCESS BY CIPLA PROJECTS (PTY) LTD
Attachments: Draft BAR and EMPr (12276PR).pdf

From: Abrahams Abe (KBY) [mailto:AbrahamsA@dws.gov.za]
Sent: 14 January 2019 08:19 AM
To: Mahunonyane Moses (KBY)
Cc: Mokhoantle Lerato (KBY); Shibambu Steven (UPN); admin@jomela.co.za
Subject: FW: DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT OF PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION AND ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION PROCESS BY CIPLA PROJECTS (PTY) LTD

From: admin@jomela.co.za [mailto:admin@jomela.co.za]
Sent: Tuesday, January 15, 2019 4:22 AM
Cc: nhlahla.khosagt@gmail.com
Subject: DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT OF PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION AND ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION PROCESS BY CIPLA PROJECTS (PTY) LTD

Dear Interested and affected parties

NOTICE OF PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION AND ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION PROCESS BY CIPLA PROJECTS (PTY) LTD

Reference: NC30/1/1/2/12276- 3643 Hectares (ha) on the farm Vlakfontein 433, The farm is located 35km North-west from the town of Postmusburg ,Northern Cape Province.

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From: admin@jomela.co.za
Sent: Thursday, February 14, 2019 5:24 PM
To: nhlakhosa@jomela.co.za
Subject: FW: DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT OF PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION AND ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION PROCESS BY CIPLA PROJECTS (PTY) LTD

From: Natasha Higgitt [mailto:nhiggitt@sahra.org.za]
Sent: 16 January 2019 10:22 AM
To: admin@jomela.co.za
Subject: RE: DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT OF PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION AND ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION PROCESS BY CIPLA PROJECTS (PTY) LTD

Good morning,

Thank you for notifying SAHRA of the proposed development. Please note that all development applications are processed via our online portal, the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) found at the following link: <http://sahra.org.za/sahris/>. We do not accept emailed, posted, hardcopy, faxed, website links or DropBox links as official submissions.

Please create an application on SAHRIS and upload all documents pertaining to the Environmental Authorisation Application Process. As per section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA), an assessment of heritage resources must form part of the process and the assessment must comply with section 38(3) of the NHRA.

Once all documents including all appendices are uploaded to the case application, please ensure that the status of the case is changed from DRAFT to SUBMITTED. Please ensure that all documents produced as part of the EA process are submitted as part of the application, and are submitted to SAHRA at the beginning of the Public Review periods. Once all these documents have been uploaded, I will be able to issue an informed comment as per section 38(4) and 38(8) of the NHRA.

Kind regards,

From: Phillip Hine <phine@sahra.org.za>
Sent: Wednesday, January 16, 2019 10:21 AM
To: Natasha Higgitt <nhiggitt@sahra.org.za>
Subject: FW: DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT OF PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION AND ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION PROCESS BY CIPLA PROJECTS (PTY) LTD

From: admin@jomela.co.za <admin@jomela.co.za>
Sent: 15 January 2019 04:22 AM
Cc: nhlahla.khosagt@gmail.com

Subject: DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT OF PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION AND ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION PROCESS BY CIPLA PROJECTS (PTY) LTD

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on Tel: (+27) 71 589 6813 (+27) 72 173 3307 and Fax: (+27) 86 695 5990

Phillip Hine

Acting Manager: APM

South African Heritage Resources Agency

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Natasha Higgitt

Heritage Officer: Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit

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Fri 2019/01/11 03:27 PM
Mpho Mphephu <mpho@mielelani.co.za>

NOTICE OF PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION AND ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION PROCESS BY CIPLA PROJECTS (PTY) LTD

To:

cc: 'jacolene@daf.gov.za'; 'therien@ncpp.gov.za'; 'kaofeleng@ec.sahra.org.za'; 'KSHUTS@shms.org.za'; 'wesasa@yahoo.com'; 'bonnies@evt.org.za'; 'lucos.daplessis@transnet.net'; 'johny_jantjes@transnet.net'; 'jan.dierk@eskom.co.za'; 'abrahams@dva.gov.za'; 'lg353@gmail.com'; 'kamogelo@managers.co.za'; 'virginia@gemsens.co.za'; 'CDemons@ruskdevelopment.gov.za'; 'lperkins@grindscope.gov.za'; 'Cheryle@ogr.ncso.gov.za'; 'aleprince@ncpp.gov.za'; 'jacolene@daf.gov.za'; 'tfsurie@ec.ncape.gov.za'; 'wpike@ncpp.gov.za'; 'Mzwaneke@ncpp.gov.za'; 'christiano@ncpp.gov.za'; 'tegrange@ncpp.gov.za'; 'Annalze@nda.agric.za'; 'MbsakelwaT@daf.gov.za'; 'tbsarient@gmail.com'; 'ncapric@werkonline.co.za'; 'jan.dierk@eskom.co.za'; 'johny_jantjes@transnet.net'; 'lucos.daplessis@transnet.net'

Message Notification Letter and OED pdf (210 KB)

Dear interested and effected parties

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Mpho Mphephu Notice of the granting Environmental Authorisation (REF: NP 20/5/1/L/3/2/1 (15200) EA)



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2018/12/04

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Tue 2019/01/15 04:22 AM

admin@jomela.co.za

DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT OF PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION AND ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION PROCESS BY CIPLA PROJECTS (PTY) LTD

To:

Cc: 'nikhola.khosaga@gmail.com'

Bcc: 'jacolika.mad@daf.gov.za'; 'thorsten@ncpp.gov.za'; 'kaofikeng@ec.sahra.org.za'; 'ESMUTS@safrs.org.za'; 'wesario@yahoo.com'; 'bonniea@wvl.org.za'; 'taco.duplessis@transect.net'; 'johny.jeejee@transect.net'; 'jan.dierke@ookom.co.za'; 'adriksama@dova.gov.za'; 'tj1833@gmail.com'; 'kassagatso@gamagaro.co.za'; 'Vigman@gwagars.co.za'; 'C.Dierwa@nurdadewetpmsert.gov.za'; 'tgarliss@granu.ecape.gov.za'; 'Christina@ogri.ncpp.gov.za'; 'teleprange@ncpp.gov.za'; 'jacolika.mad@daf.gov.za'; 'Yvonne@ec.ncape.gov.za'; 'nyika@ncpp.gov.za'; 'tiewenca@ncpp.gov.za'; 'dfrinstans@ncpp.gov.za'; 'olegianta@ncpp.gov.za'; 'Annelize@nda.zgic.za'; 'MbraelenaT@daf.gov.za'; 'thorsten@gmail.com'; 'ncppio@wvklorine.co.za'; 'Taco.duplessis@transect.net'; 'Andra.van.ganssen@ekoni.co.za'; 'bonniea@wvl.org.za'; 'ngotso@ncpp.gov.za'

Message Draft BAR and EMPr (12276PR).pdf (2 MB)

Dear Interested and affected parties

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admin@jomela.co.za, nhlahlakhosa@jomela.co.za or alternatively on Tel: (+27) 71 589 6813 (+27) 72 173 3307 and Fax: (+27) 86 695 5990

admin@jomela.co.za DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT OF PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION AND ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION PROCES...



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2018/12/04

Reply Reply All Forward



Tue 2019/01/15 04:22 AM

admin@jomela.co.za

DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT OF PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION AND ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION PROCESS BY CIPLA PROJECTS (PTY) LTD

To:

Cc: 'niehts.khasegi@gmail.com'

Bcc: 'ArnelzeO@nds.egnc.za'; 'MbasalanaT@ceff.gov.za'; 'tbaerlen@gmail.com'; 'ncagn@werfonline.co.za'; 'Taxes.kgpleased@overnet.net'; 'andrea.vanegensen@edkms.co.za'; 'bonnee@ewi.org.za'; 'ngortz@ncpp.gov.za'; 'moleko@ncpp.gov.za'; 'eddie.eteleg@gmail.com'; 'mosalotsa@ecologyebswe.gov.za'; 'stefanstepberg@gmail.com'; 'mabjane22@gmail.com'; 'tatekuru.mand@ecm.co.za'; 'Yoshan.wessel@gmail.com'; 'tsele@ecologyebswe.gov.za'; 'tselela@webmail.co.za'; 'bloom@jeenarokng.gov.za'; 'unfearD@ds.gov.za'; 'lfeber@ncpp.gov.za'; 'phane@edkms.org.za'; 'mimnee@edkms.co.za'; 'borokoi@edkms.co.za'; 'andrew@edkms.co.za'; 'communications@bertsabene.gov.za'; 'cfa@bertsabene.gov.za'; 'yantsabene.mmi@gnel.org.za'; 'mabjane22@gmail.com'; 'hazel.muthi@gnel.org.za'; 'muthi@edkms.egnc.za'

Message Draft BAR and EMR (12276PR).pdf (2 MB)

Dear Interested and affected parties

NOTICE OF PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION AND ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION PROCESS BY CIPLA PROJECTS (PTY) LTD

Reference: NC30/1/1/2/12276- 3643 Hectares (ha) on the farm Vlakfontein 433, The farm is located 35km North-west from the town of Postmusburg ,Northern Cape Province.

NATURE OF ACTIVITY

Notice is hereby given in terms of the (MPRDA) Minerals And Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No.28 Of 2002) together with Regulation 3 (E) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No.107 Of 1998): Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2017 (As Amended), that Cadilap (Pty) Ltd, Cholama Investments (Pty) Ltd And Cipla Projects (Pty) Ltd has applied a for prospecting right and environmental authorisation to prospect the following minerals: Manganese Ore and Iron ore.

The Basic Assessment Reports/ Environmental Management Plan's will be available for review for at least 30 days from the 7th of January 2019 to the 06th of February 2018. Reports are available at Madibeng Public Library (Northern Cape). Reports can be sent via email upon request and are available for download on the SAHRA.

In order to participate in the process and/or provide comments and or to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) pertaining to the above-proposed activity, you are invited to contact us as above quoting the reference number of the project you have interest in within 30 days of this notice ending on the 19th of February 2019 via the following methods: admin@jomela.co.za, nhshlakhosa@jomela.co.za or alternatively on Tel: (+27) 71 589 6813 (+27) 72 173 3307 and Fax: (+27) 86 695 5990

admin@jomela.co.za DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT OF PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION AND ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION PROCES...



**I&AP CONSULTATION FOR THE PROSPECTING
APPLICATION
OF CIPLA PROJECTS (PTY) LTD AND CADILAP (PTY) LTD**

I.T.O

Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002) (MPRDA)

Reference: NC30/1/1/2/12276PR

Date: 21 FEBRUARY 2019

Reg. No. (2013/023455/07)

Cell: (+27) 71 589 6813

Tel: (012) 772 2350

Fax: (+27) 86 626 4839

Email: support@jomela.co.za


P.O. Box 415

Celtis Ridge

Centurion

0130

Agenda

- Opening & Welcome
 - Attendance Register
 - Introductions
 - Presentation
 - Question & Answer
 - Way Forward
 - Closure
- 

Etiquette

- Cell phones off / silent
- Avoid causing undue disturbance and noise
- Raise hand to be given chance to speak
- One speaker at a time
- Introduce yourself when asking question, giving input or making comment
- Respect for one another – everyone's input counts

Background

- CIPLA PROJECTS (PTY) LTD AND CADILAP (PTY) LTD applied for a prospecting right to prospect for various minerals in terms of section 16 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Act 2002 (Act 28 of 2002)
- The minerals applied for are:
Manganese Ore and Iron ore.
- The Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) directed the applicant to undertake stakeholder consultation and compile an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) This means that the applicant is supposed to complete the following processes:
 - Consultation with Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)
 - Submission of consultation report
 - Submit an Environmental Management Plan
 - Submission of further information as may be determined and required by the DMR

Objectives of Consultation

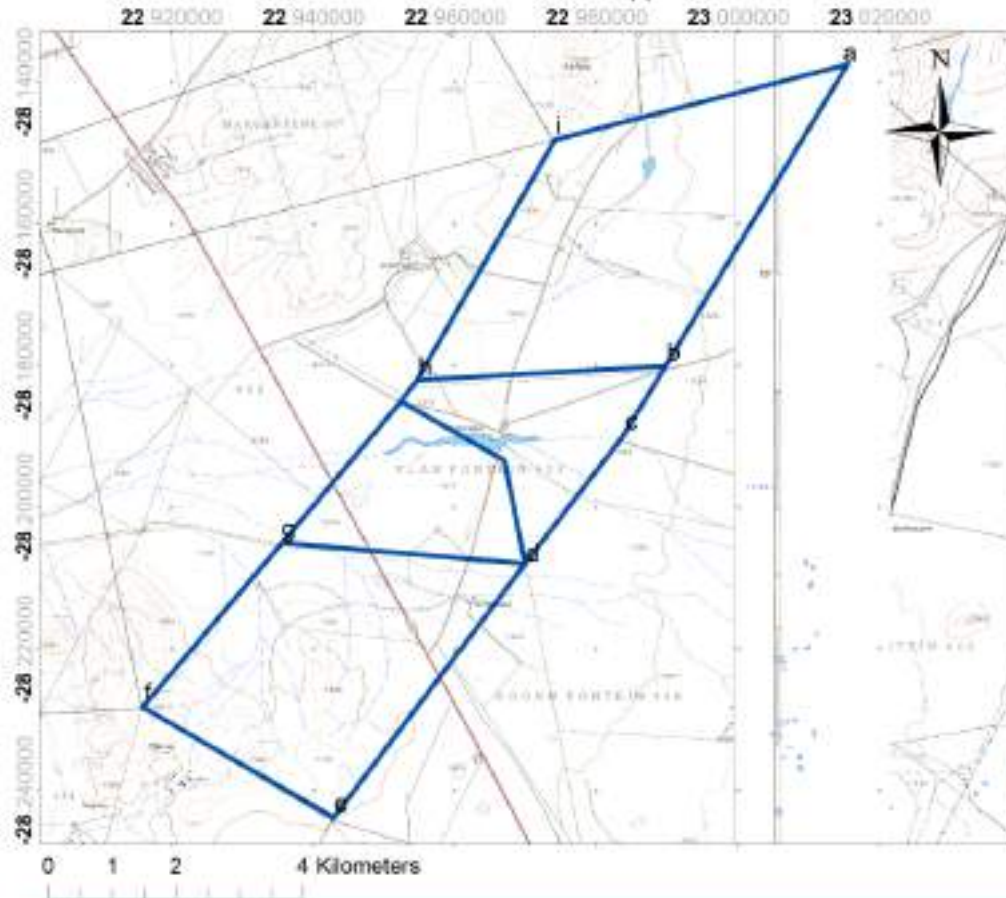
- Stakeholder consultation is a legal requirement in terms of the NEMA on any matter that might or will affect I&APs (stakeholders)
- To inform stakeholders of the prospecting application
- To obtain stakeholder views and concerns regarding potential impacts of the proposed prospecting operation
 - The views and concerns will inform the BAR
- To obtain stakeholder input towards remedies to be incorporated into BAR
- Stakeholders to provide specific comments on environmental issues and indicate whether or not they support the application and give sound reasons thereto
- To obtain input on closure objectives from I&APs

Locality

4399 Hectares (ha) on the farm Madebing 361, the farm is situated 5km North-west of the village of Madibeng, Joe Morolong Local Municipality, Northern Cape Province

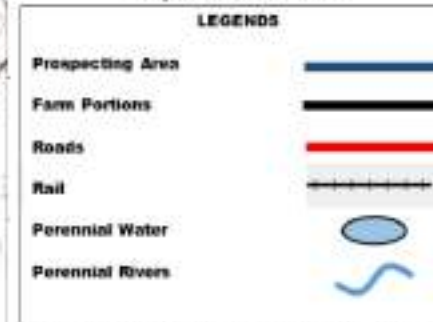
Regulation 2(2) plan Map of the Area

Regulation 7(1) (b) – the plan contemplated in regulation 2(2), showing the land to which application relates



Regulation Plan for the Manganese, Baryte and Iron Ore Prospecting Activities on the portions 0,1,2,3 of the farm: Vlakfontein 433, in Postmasburg Local Municipality in Tsantsabane District in the Northern Cape

The area covers approximately 3643 hectares.
 APPLICANT: Cipla Projects (Pty) Ltd
 Reg: 2018/511916/07



Datum: WGS 84 Units: Decimal Degrees

Point	Latitude	Longitude
a	-28.137945°	23.014722°
b	-28.180212°	22.989722°
c	-28.189911°	22.983889°
d	-28.208547°	22.969802°
e	-28.243898°	22.942812°
f	-28.228280°	22.915968°
g	-28.205101°	22.935410°
h	-28.182232°	22.954604°
i	-28.148224°	22.974007°

NE: In accordance with section 42(2)(b) of the Mineral Petroleum and Resources Development Act No.28 of 2002, and regulation 17 of the Health and Safety Act No.29 of 1996, this area excludes any area within a horizontal distance of 100m of any public roads, railway, cemeteries, and also exclusive of residential areas that occur within the application area.

1:20,000

Target Stakeholders

- **National, Provincial and Local Government & State Institutions**
 - Department of Mineral Resources
 - Department of Water Affairs
 - Regional Land Claims Commissioner
 - Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
 - Provincial Heritage Authority
 - District Municipality
 - Local Municipality
 - Eskom
 - Transnet

Stakeholders & Process

- **Community and Local Operators**
 - Land owners and/or legal occupiers
 - Communities and/or residents.
 - Adjacent Industry operators (Mining, Manufacturing Industry, etc.)
 - Associations (interest groups & community)
- **Process**
 - Letters to relevant identified parties
 - Local newspaper Advert
 - Notices
 - Pamphlets

Legal Framework : NEMA

Important Provisions:

- **Sect 40:** Consultation with other government departments
- **Section 41:** Financial provision for remediation of environmental damage
- **Section 43:** Issuing of a Closure Certificate
 - Consent of Chief Inspector of Mines and Dept. Of Water Affairs
- **Section 48:** Restrictions & Prohibition of prospecting or mining on certain land
- **Section 54:** Compensation under certain circumstances
- **Section 55:** Minister's Powers to expropriate property for purpose of prospecting or mining

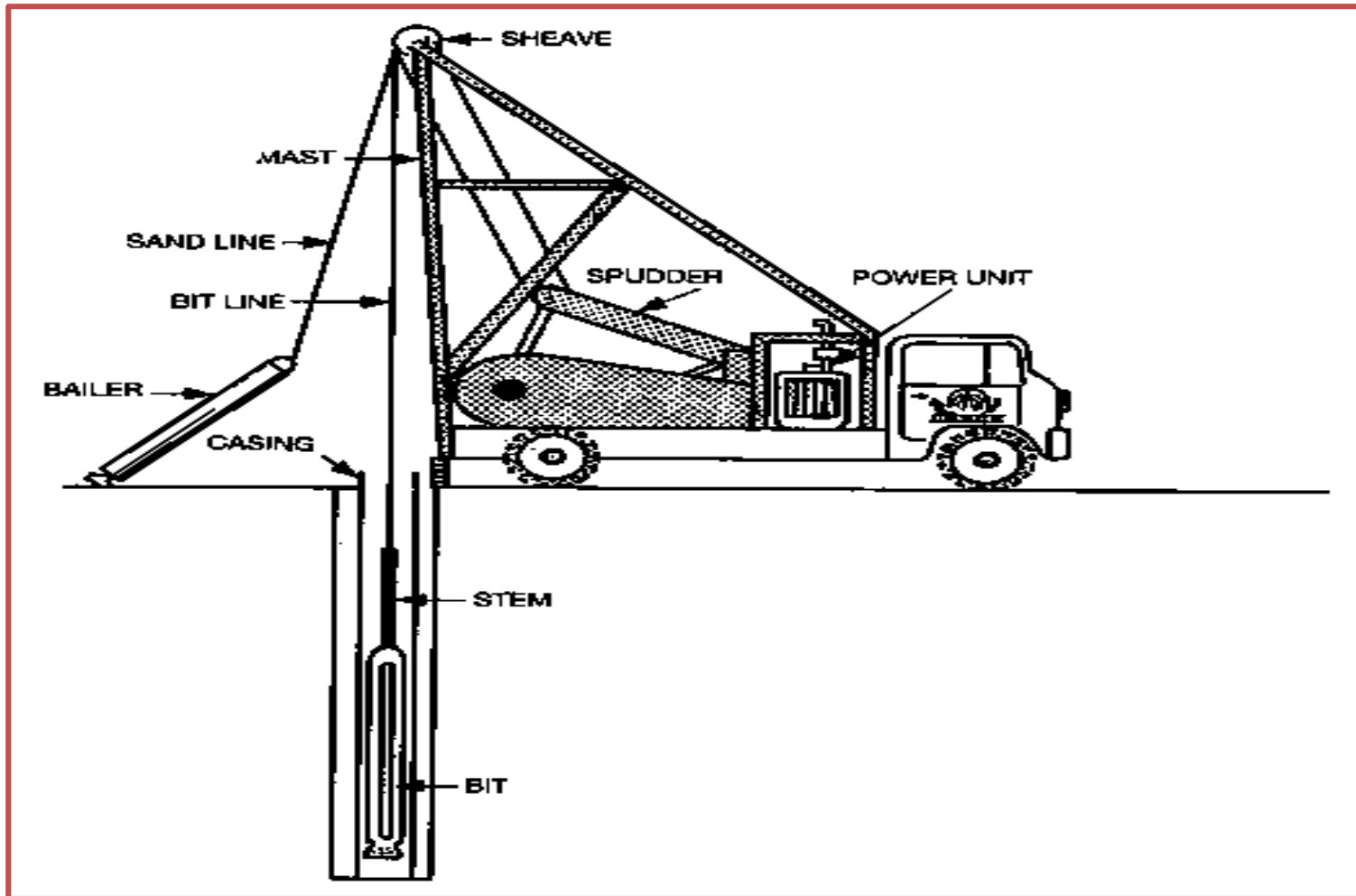
Legal Framework : OTHER

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Chapter 30)
- National Water Act 36 of 1998
- Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act 43 of 1993
- Environment Conservation Act 73 of 1989;
- National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998
- National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003;
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004;
- World Heritage Convention Act 49 of 1999;
- National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999;
- Forest Act 122 of 1984;
- Mountain Catchment Areas Act 63 of 1970, and
- National Forest Act 84 of 1998 and National Veld and Forest Fire Act 101 of 1998 (administered by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries).
- other Provincial ordinances and municipal by laws

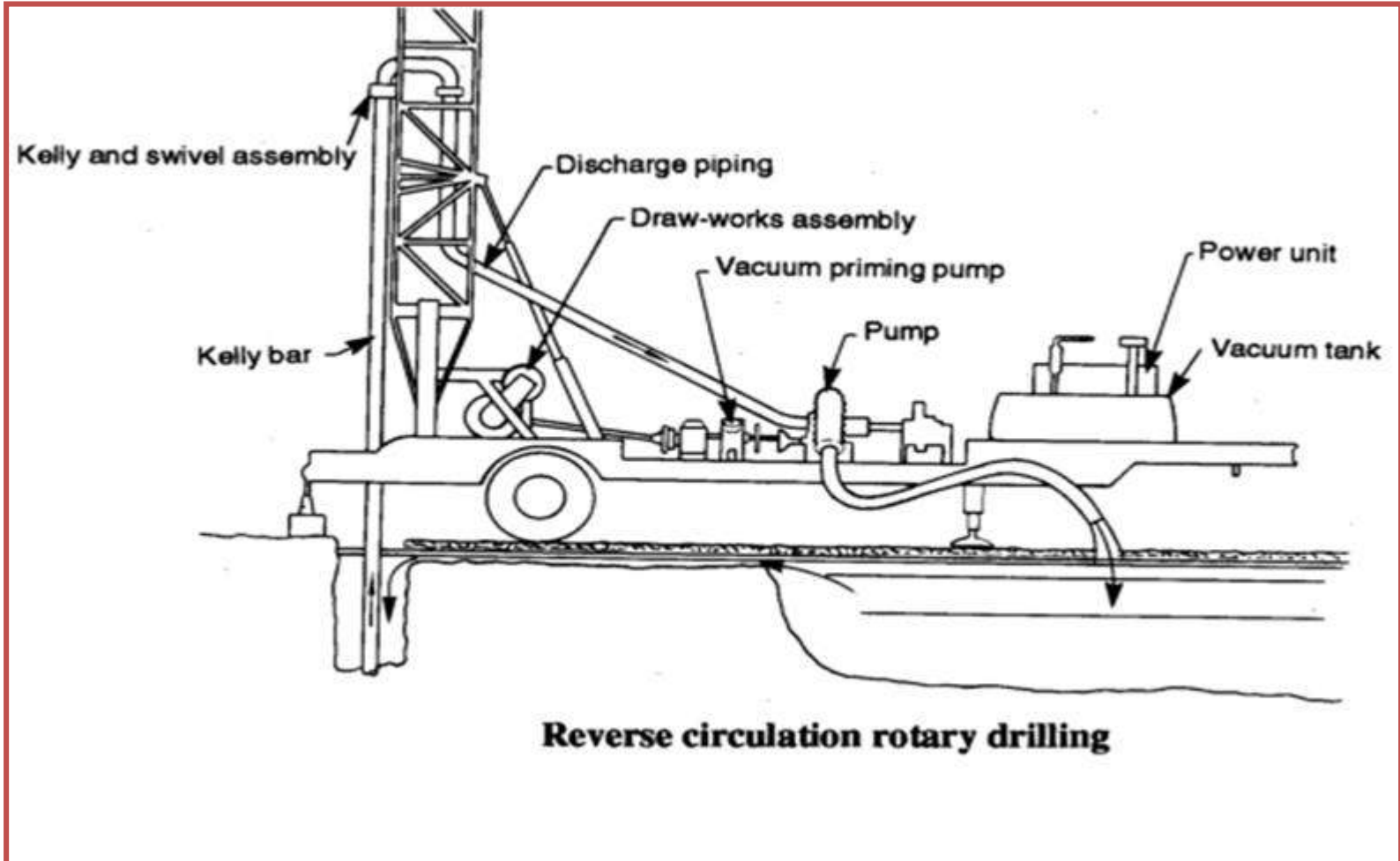
PWP and Infrastructure requirements

- Duration of Prospecting : 3 years
- Non-invasive and Invasive exploration methods
- Operational hours – only between 06:00 to 18:00
- Main infrastructure on site: mobile equipment – drill rig, diesel generator caravan, truck & bakkie, water tank, chemical toilet, laptop computers, survey equipment, geo-physical survey instruments, komatsu d 155 bulldozer, volvo 460 hydraulic excavators, volvo a30 articulated 6x6 dump trucks, volvo d65 bulldozer, volvo 72 motor grader, 12 000 litre water browser

Example of Rotary Drill Rig



Example of Rotary Drill Rig



Typical Prospecting Site Infrastructure



Drill Rig in Action



Environmental & Safety Aspects

- Management of Waste (hazardous & domestic waste) – refuse bins, oil/grease trays with absorbent, movable ablution facility
- Protection of Biodiversity (Fauna and Flora) – induction of workers
- Protection of Water Features including boreholes – prohibition from floodlines & riparian areas (minimum 100m by law)
- Protection of Cultural and Heritage Features – prohibition from operating in close proximity (minimum 100m horizontal distance)
- Concurrent Rehabilitation to avoid injury of animals & cumulative liability
- Closure objectives – rehabilitate and return land to original use
- Safety Issues
 - Access to land by contractor – arranged with land owner beforehand
 - Prohibition of loitering
 - Prevention of veld fires (no cooking on site)
 - Prohibition of hunting

Environmental Aspects - EIA/EMP

- The EIA and EMP will address issues associated with impacts of:
 - Water
 - Air – dust & smoke
 - Soils
 - Visual/Aesthetic aspects
 - Land use
 - Fauna and flora
 - Cultural and heritage interest/value
 - Socio-economic aspects
 - Sensitive environments
 - Financial provision for rehabilitation
 - Any other impacts deemed relevant and identified by stakeholders

Way forward

- Written comments and inputs to Consultation Report and EMP by stakeholders
 - Applicant to submit to the DMR Consultation Report and the EMP
 - DMR to distribute EMP to sister departments for further comments and to make decision
 - Further amendments and resubmission of outstanding information on application – EMP, PWP, BEE, Shareholders Agreements, etc.
 - Ongoing engagement with I&APs during life of prospecting operation through decommissioning / post-closure and possibly beyond
- 

Contact Details

Consultant: Jomela Consulting (Pty) Ltd

P.O. Box 415

Celtis Ridge

0130

Fax: 086 626 4839

Email: support@jomela.co.za

admin@jomela.co.za








Thank You

QUESTIONS / COMMENTS / RESPONSES



**ATTENDANCE REGISTER FOR MEETING WITH INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES
APPLICATION FOR PROSPECTING RIGHT BY: CHOLAMA INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD
DATE: 21 FEBRUARY 2019
DMR REFERENCE: NC30/1/1/2/12276 PR**

Name & Surname	Designation/Company	Telephone & fax	Email Address	Signature
Loeto karabo		072 6824 1024		LKa
I.T. Modise		072 0639184564	Tmodise #5@gmail.com	
H.M. Thoke		078 379 2626		Thoke
Sello John pobane		0714971353	sellojohnpobane@gmail.com	
Tebogo Matshe				
Makhele Moko		0736473260	Makhele	
Kgotle Kabela			Kgotle	Kgotle
TEBOGO MATSHE		076 748 8599		T Matshe
Bella Vermoot		064645556		'Bella'
cheryl sefene		0720867520		sefene
KATLEGO MATSHE		0629026686		K. D. Matshe

PICTURES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING (PPP) REFERENCE: NC30/1/1/2/12276



MEETING MINUTES WITH INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES**APPLICANT: CADILAP (PTY) LTD****REF NO: NC30/1/1/2/12276-****DATE: 21 FEBRUARY 2019**

A delegation from Jomela Consulting (Pty) Ltd arranged a public participation meeting with interested and affected parties. Upon arrival documentation with regards to the project were circulated with the attendance register everyone to sign
Mr.M.M Mphephu from Jomela Consulting gave brief of the project.

The following issues below where raised by attendees during the meeting:

Issue	Respond
What is the name of the farm, where is it located	On the farm Vlakfontein 433, The farm is located 35km North-west from the town of Postmusburg, Northern Cape Province.
How long does prospecting process done?	After the prospecting right has been granted it takes 3 years.
Which community we have to inform about the project, it seems like there is no village next to the farm.	If the is no community around the farm is not problem, the meeting can be with the closest community.
What if the property owned by private not government, are going to involve municipal on the project?	Any and everyone who is affected must be consulted.
Which portion are you applying for?	The application is for the whole farm and remaining extent.

Meeting Ends.

