

# **AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS 389 (PTY) LTD**

## **DRAFT SCOPING REPORT**

**DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION FOR CLAY(GENERAL) AND SHALE (BRICK CLAY) IN RESPECT OF PORTIONS 36, 37, 44, 45 AND 53 OF THE FARM RIETFONTEIN 336 IQ WITHIN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF CITY OF JOHANNESBURG METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE.**

**FILE REFERENCE NUMBER SAMRAD: GP 30/5/1/1/2 (10876) PR**

**NAME OF APPLICANT: Aquarella Investments 389 (Pty) Ltd**

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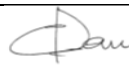



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## 1. IMPORTANT NOTICE

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 considered any minimum requirements applicable, or instructions or guidance provided by the competent authority to the submission of applications.

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

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

## **2. OBJECTIVE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS**

The objective of the environmental impact 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

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AIPs</b>	Alien Invasive Plants
<b>BID</b>	Background Information Document
<b>CMA</b>	Catchment Management Area
<b>CRR</b>	Comments and Response Report
<b>DEA</b>	Department of Environmental Affairs
<b>DMRE</b>	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
<b>DWA</b>	Department of Water Affairs
<b>DWS</b>	Department of Water and Sanitation
<b>EA</b>	Environmental Authorisation
<b>EAP</b>	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>EMPr</b>	Environmental Management Programme
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information Systems
<b>GNR</b>	Government Notice Regulation
<b>GPS</b>	Global Positioning System
<b>Ha</b>	Hectares
<b>HIA</b>	Heritage Impact Assessment
<b>I&amp;APs</b>	Interested and Affected Parties
<b>IBAs</b>	Important Bird Areas
<b>IHI</b>	Index for Habitat integrity
<b>WULA</b>	Water Use Licence Application
<b>Km</b>	kilometers
<b>M</b>	meters
<b>MPRDA</b>	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002)
<b>MR</b>	Mining right
<b>NAAQS</b>	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
<b>NBA</b>	National Biodiversity Assessment
<b>NCR</b>	Noise Control Regulations Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989)
<b>NEM: AQA</b>	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004)
<b>NEM: BA</b>	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)
<b>NEM: WA</b>	National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)

<b>NEMA</b>	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
<b>NHRA</b>	National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999)
<b>NWA</b>	National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998)
<b>PR</b>	Prospecting Right
<b>PHRA-G</b>	Provincial Heritage Resources Authority of Gauteng
<b>PIA</b>	Palaeontological Impact Assessment
<b>SAHRA</b>	South African Heritage Resources Agency
<b>SAIAB</b>	South African Institute of Aquatic Biodiversity
<b>SANBI</b>	South African National Biodiversity Index
<b>SANS</b>	South African National Standards
<b>SAWS</b>	South African Weather Service
<b>SCC</b>	Species of Conservation Concern
<b>SIA</b>	Social Impact Assessment
<b>SMME</b>	Small Medium Enterprises
<b>SWMP</b>	Stormwater Management Plan
<b>TDS</b>	Total Dissolved Solids
<b>WMA</b>	Water Management Area
<b>WML</b>	Waste Management Licence

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Aquarella Investments 389 (Pty) Ltd, hereafter referred to as 'the applicant' or 'Aquarella' has applied for a prospecting right for Clay (General) and Shale (Brick Clay) prospecting in respect of Portions 36,37,44,45 and 53 of the Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ within the Magisterial District of Johannesburg, Gauteng Province, covering an area extent of 498,75.17 ha. The prospecting area is situated 4.86 km East south of Orange Farm town and 3.89 km Southwest of Poortjie town. Access road to the farm will be the R28 (Randfontein Rd).

The application for a prospecting right is in terms of Section 16 and permission to remove and dispose of mineral in terms of Section 20 in of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) (as amended) (MPRDA), and therefore, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process is required to acquire an Environmental Authorisation in terms of Section 24 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (as amended) (NEMA). Vahlegwe Mining Advisory and Consulting (Pty) Ltd, hereafter 'Vahlegwe' has been appointed by Aquarella as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to facilitate the Environmental Authorisation (EA) processes for the proposed prospecting activities. The competent authority for the environmental authorisation process is the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), Gauteng Province.

The proposed prospecting project triggers activities listed on Listing Notice 2 of the NEMA, therefore a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment in terms of NEMA Government Notice Regulation (GNR) 982 (as amended by GNR 327 of 7 April 2017) is required. The environmental impacts of the proposed project activities were determined by first identifying the environmental baseline and then conducting an environmental risk assessment to identify the significance of the impacts. The environmental impact assessment considered all phases of the project, including the site establishment, operational, rehabilitation and closure. The rating system used is applied to the potential impact on the receiving environment and includes an objective evaluation of the mitigation of the impact.

The stakeholder engagement process, as part of the Environmental Authorisation process will be conducted in terms of NEMA (as amended), which provides clear guidelines for stakeholder engagement during an EIA. Stakeholders therefore are afforded an opportunity to participate in the public review of the Draft Scoping Report from 08 July 2024 – 06 August 2024 to ensure that the assessment of impacts and proposed management of impacts addressed their concerns.

Comments received during the 30-day comment period (from the Draft Scoping review) will be incorporated into the report, to be submitted to DMR for decision-making.

### Details of the Applicant

Table 1: Details of the Applicant

<b>Name of Applicant:</b>	Aquarella Investments 389 (Pty) Ltd		
<b>Registration number (if any):</b>	2006/018898/07		
<b>Trading name (if any):</b>	Aquarella Investments 389 (Pty) Ltd		
<b>Contact person:</b>	Victor Lupuwana		
<b>Physical address:</b>	P.O. Box 2247 Vereeniging 1930		
<b>Postal address:</b>	P.O. Box 2247 Vereeniging 1930		
<b>Postal code:</b>	1930	<b>Cellphone:</b>	+27 74 634 4454
<b>Email:</b>	Victor@aquarellainvest.co.za		

### Purpose of this Report

A review of relevant background literature and the baseline environmental of the area is used to support the Scoping Process as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. The biophysical and socioeconomic issues that require assessment are identified during this process, and project alternatives are provided where possible. During this process, key stakeholders (including affected state organs) and interested and affected parties are given the opportunity to express their concerns and comment on the proposed activities, allowing for the identification of additional issues that may require assessment. The issues raised in response to this Draft Scoping Report will be documented in a Comments and Responses Report, which will be attached as an appendix to the Final Scoping Report and submitted to the DMRE for decision-making in accordance with Regulation 21 (1) of GN R982 (as amended).

Therefore, the purpose of this Draft Scoping Report is:

- To provide a description of the scope of the proposed project to be covered;
- To provide a description of the baseline environment;
- Provide the description of the process of the identification of areas requiring assessment;
- Provide a description of the level of assessment to be undertaken during the impact assessment;
- To provide details of how the stakeholder and the interested and affected parties' engagements will be conducted;
- Provide the details of the processes to be followed to inform the stakeholders and the



interested and affected parties of the project activities and associated impacts; and

- Provide details of how the issues raised will be addressed.

### **Environmental Consultants**

Vahlegwe Mining Advisory and Consulting (Pty) Ltd is the appointed independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment Process for the proposed Prospecting Right application of Clay(general) and Shale (brick clay) in respect of the farm Rietfontein 336 IQ within the administrative district of City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province covering an area extent of 13169.18 ha.

Table 2: Details of the EAPs

<b>Company name:</b>	Vahlegwe Mining Advisory and Consulting (Pty) Ltd
<b>Contact person:</b>	Sunday Mabaso
<b>Physical address:</b>	238 Voster Ave, Glenvista Extension 3, Johannesburg South, 2058
<b>Telephone:</b>	+2711 432 0062
<b>Email:</b>	<a href="mailto:info@vahlegweadvisory.co.za">info@vahlegweadvisory.co.za</a>

### **Approach and Methodology for the Public Participation Process**

A public participation process will be conducted in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended). The objective of the PPP is to open a platform of engagements and consultation with the stakeholders including the organs of the state, and the directly or indirectly interested and affected parties of the projects. This process affords the stakeholders and the I&APs an opportunity to contribute to the assessment by raising comments and concerns regarding the project activities. The PPP is also conducted to ensure that local knowledge, needs and values are understood and taken into consideration throughout the process.

This Draft Scoping Report is open for public comment for 30 days, and all comments or concerns expressed will be recorded and addressed in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR). The 30-day comment period will begin on (07 July 2024- 06 August 2024). The following activities were undertaken to announce the Project and initiate the Scoping Phase:

- A Background Information Document (BID) and registration form was distributed and via email from the **08<sup>th</sup> of July 2024**;
- Newspaper advertisement was placed on the Citizen Newspaper on the **10<sup>th</sup> of July 2024**;
- Site notices were placed around the site on **08 July 2024**; and
- An electronic copy can be accessed and downloaded from the Vahlegwe website [www.vahlegweadvisory.com](http://www.vahlegweadvisory.com) (Public Documents)

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## **1. Introduction**

Aquarella proposes to undertake of Clay (General) and Shale (Brick Clay) prospecting activities in respect of Portions 36,37,44,45 and 53 of the Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ within the Magisterial District of Johannesburg, Gauteng Province, covering an area extent of 498,75.17 ha. The prospecting area is situated 4.86 km East south of Orange Farm town and 3.89 km Southwest of Poortjie town. Access road to the farm will be the R28 (Randfontein Rd).

Aquarella has appointed Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting (Pty) Ltd as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to conduct the environmental authorisation process. The proposed prospecting activities will include non-invasive and invasive techniques. The planned invasive activities entail drilling of ten (10) boreholes and trenching. Trenching Provision has been made to construct 5 trenches with dimensions of 50m x 20m x 4m. The principle of sampling is to determine the quality and grade of the diamonds as well as the depth and extent at which the gravel is found. Gravel Thickness is expected to be 4m (i.e 5 000m<sup>3</sup>). Bulk sampling is done by using machinery as well as labour. Excavators and rigid haul trucks are used to remove the topsoil as well as possible diamondiferous gravel deposit where it then goes through a scrubber and is stockpiled.

The prospecting activities will be undertaken in four (4) phases for a total duration of 60 months, thus five (5) years. The prospecting right will be subjected to the renewal of another three (3) years should the prospecting programme not be completed within the first term of granting.

The proposed prospecting project triggers activities listed in Listing Notice 2 of the NEMA, and Environmental Impact Assessment process in terms of NEMA Government Notice Regulation (GNR) 982 (as amended) is required. The environmental impacts of the proposed project activities were determined by first identifying the environmental aspects and then conducting an environmental sensitivity assessment to identify the significant environmental aspects. The environmental impact assessment considered all phases of the project, including the site establishment, operational, rehabilitation and closure. The rating system used is applied to the potential impact on the receiving environment and includes an objective evaluation of the mitigation of the impact.

## 2. Contact Person and correspondence address.

### 2.1. Details of the EAP

Table 3: Details of the EAP

<b>Company name:</b>	Vahlegwe Mining Advisory and Consulting (Pty) Ltd
<b>Contact person:</b>	Sunday Mabaso
<b>Physical address:</b>	238 Voster Ave, Glenvista Extension 3, Johannesburg South, 2058
<b>Telephone:</b>	+27 11 432 0062
<b>Email:</b>	<a href="mailto:info@vahlegweadvisory.co.za">info@vahlegweadvisory.co.za</a>

### 2.2. Expertise of the EAP

#### 2.2.1. The qualifications of the EAP (with evidence as Appendix 1)

This section describes the EAP's qualifications and experience for the proposed Project. Appendix A contains the EAPs' curriculum vitae and degrees.

Table 4: Expertise of the EAP

<b>NAME</b>	Sunday Mabaso
<b>QAULIFICATIONS</b>	MBA, Postgrad Certificate: Climate Change and Energy Law, Certificate: Mine Closure and Rehabilitation
<b>RESPONSIBILITY ON PROJECT</b>	Project Leader and Reviewer
<b>PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION</b>	EAPASA (Reg. No. 2022/4485)
<b>EXPERIENCE</b>	Sunday M. Mabaso is the Principal Consultant with more than 20 years of service at the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy of which he served seven (7) years as a Regional Manager (3 years in Northern Cape and 4 years in Gauteng). He has acquired various qualifications in mining and in 2021 completed an MBA with Milpark Business School and a Post Graduate Certificate in Climate Change and Energy Law with the University of the Witwatersrand, Mine Closure and Rehabilitation with the University of Pretoria. His experience includes monitoring and enforcing compliance with Social and Labour Plan and Mine Economics in terms of the MPRDA and the Mining Charter, Environmental Management and Waste Management in terms of NEMA and NEM: Waste Act. Sunday has recently published a paper “Legacy Gold Mine Sites & Dumps in the Witwatersrand: Challenges and Required Action” in the Journal of Natural Resources, Vol 14, 2023. <a href="https://doi.org/10.4236/nr.2023.145005">https://doi.org/10.4236/nr.2023.145005</a>
<b>NAME</b>	Cecil Dau
<b>QUALIFICATIONS</b>	Bachelor of Earth Sciences in Mining and Environmental Geology
<b>RESPONSIBILITY ON PROJECT</b>	Report Compiler

<b>PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION</b>	EAPASA Candidate (Reg. No. 2021/4434) SACNASP Candidate (154069)
<b>EXPERIENCE</b>	Cecil Dau is an environmental professional who has more than three (3) years of experience working in the Environmental Management field. He has more than one (1) year working as an Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), two (2) years working as an Environmental Officer (Intern) at Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, where he was processing applications received in terms of Section 24G of NEMA. He also worked as a Research Assistant Graduate for Water Research Commission. He is a seasoned Environmental Assessment Practitioner with a thorough understanding of the potential environmental and social impacts of mining activities in a variety of environmental settings. In the mining and environmental sectors, he has performed environmental assessments (BAR and S&EIR), Water Use Licence Application (WULA), and environmental compliance auditing. His core competencies include research and report writing, specialist report review and environmental impact assessment.
<b>NAME</b>	Dimakatso Lehli
<b>QUALIFICATIONS</b>	Diploma in Environmental Sciences
<b>RESPONSIBILITY ON PROJECT</b>	Report Compiler
<b>EXPERIENCE</b>	Dimakatso Lehli is an environmental sciences graduate who has two (2) years of experience working in the Environmental Sciences field. She has 10 months working as an Environmental Education Facilitator, 10 months as a Safety Health and Environment Consultant for a steel manufacturing company where she was implementing the ISO systems. The systems were ISO 14001 and ISO 45001 also doing monthly factory inspections. She currently has three (3) months experience as an Environmental Management Consultant intern with a thorough understanding of the potential environmental and social impacts of mining activities in a variety of environmental settings. In the mining and environmental sectors, she has performed environmental assessments (S&EIR) and environmental compliance auditing. Her core competencies include research and report writing, map making, specialist report review and environmental impact assessment.

### 3. Location of the overall Activity

The proposed prospecting right area is located on Portions 36,37,44,45 and 53 of the Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ within the Magisterial District of Johannesburg, Gauteng Province. covering an area extent of 498,75.17 ha. The prospecting area is situated 4.86 km East south of Orange Farm town and 3.89 km Southwest of Poortjie town. Access road to the farm will be the R28 (Randfontein Rd).

Table 5: Details of the overall activity location

<b>Farm Name:</b>	Portion 36, 37, 44, 45 and 53 of the Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ
<b>Application area (Ha)</b>	498.75 ha
<b>Administrative district:</b>	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality
<b>Distance and direction from nearest town</b>	The prospecting area is situated 4.86 km East south of Orange Farm town and 3.89 km Southwest of Poortjie town. Access road to the farm will be the R28 (Randfontein Rd) in the City of Johannesburg, Gauteng Province
<b>21-digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion</b>	T0IQ0000000033600036 T0IQ0000000033600037 T0IQ0000000033600044 T0IQ0000000033600045 T0IQ0000000033600053

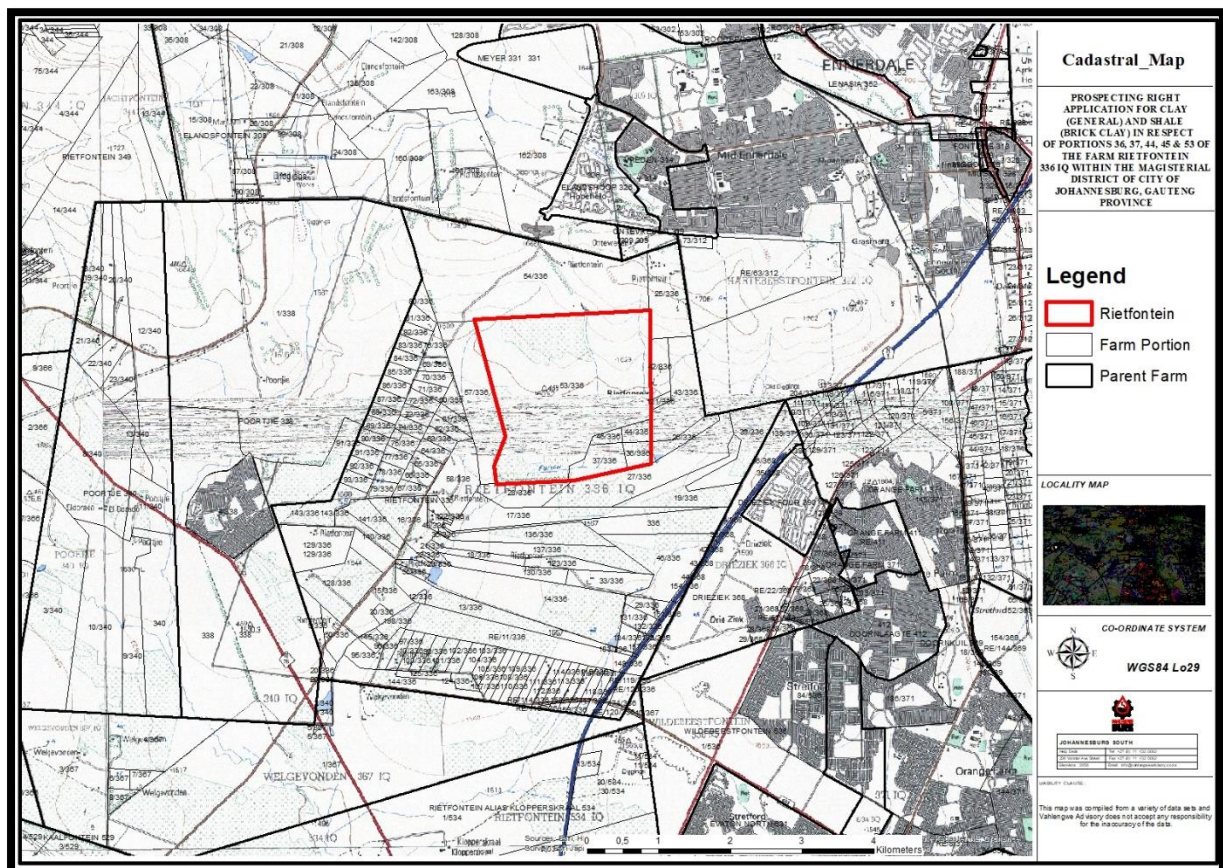


Figure 1: Cadastral Map



#### 4. Locality map

Attach a locality map at a scale not smaller than 1:250000 showing the nearest town and attach as **Appendix 2**

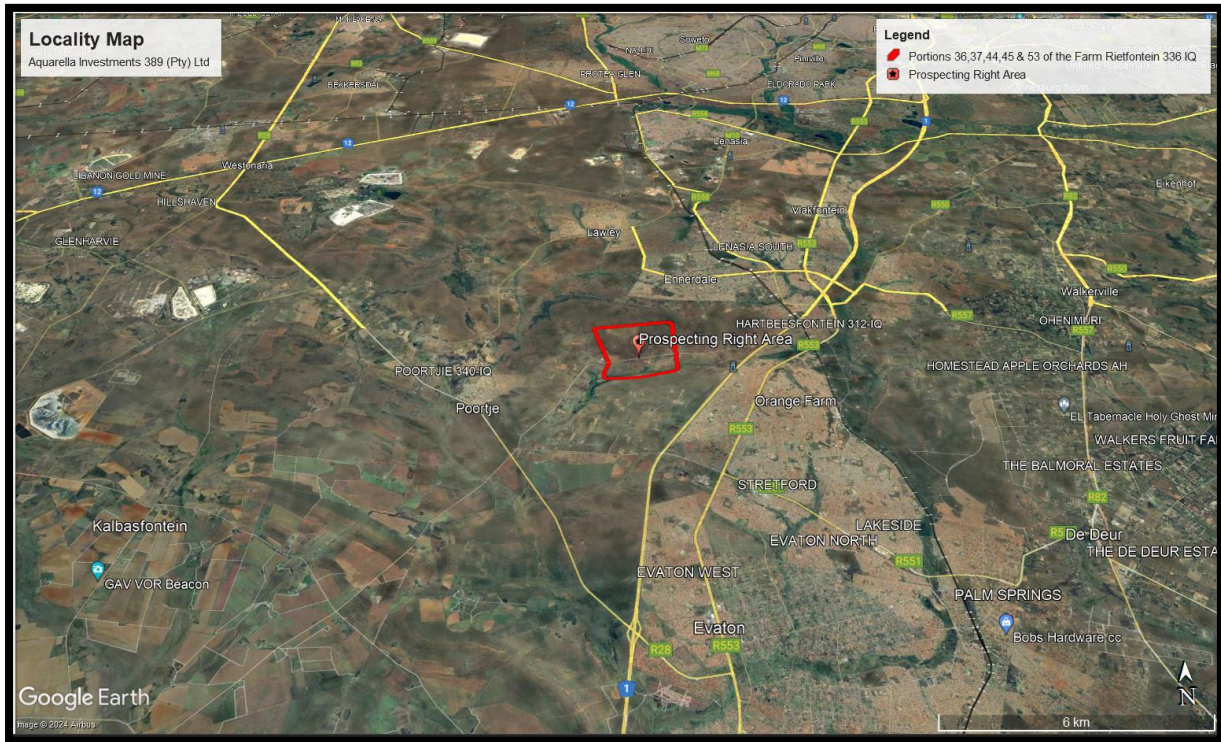


Figure 2: Locality map of the proposed area

#### 5. Description of the scope of the proposed overall activity

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

The proposed prospecting right application is for the prospecting of Clay (General) and Shale (Brick Clay) in respect of Portions 36,37,44,45 and 53 of the Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ within the Magisterial District of Johannesburg, Gauteng Province. covering an area extent of 498,75.17 ha. The prospecting area is situated 4.86 km East south of Orange Farm town and 3.89 km Southwest of Poortjie town. Access road to the farm will be the R28 (Randfontein Rd). The proposed activities on site are as follows:

- **Site Establishment**

The applicant intends to utilize a bulldozer to clear vegetation for site establishment and the construction of the access roads.

- **Access Roads**

Existing roads will be utilized as far as possible, and areas of the least sensitivity will be chosen for access roads to the trenching sites.

- **Borehole drilling**

Small diameter borehole core drilling enables the evaluation of both the physical continuity and the quality continuity of the seam(s). The borehole core data shall be used for structural evaluation, seam correlation, quality analyses and geotechnical evaluation. For reliable resource evaluation the core recovery shall be more than 95% within the seam and all core recovery information shall be properly documented. The spacing of small diameter borehole core holes for geological studies depends on the deposit type, whether thick interbedded seam or multiple seam deposit types. The spacing between boreholes shall be decreased appropriately where significant quality changes occur in structurally complex areas and along the seam sub-outcrop.

- **Trenching**

Trenching Provision has been made to construct 5 trenches with dimensions of 50m x 20m x 4m will be excavated. The principle of sampling is to determine the quality and grade of clay as well as the depth and extent at which the clay mineral is found. Clay Thickness is expected to be 4m (i.e 5 000m<sup>3</sup>). Bulk sampling is done by using machinery as well as labour. Excavators and rigid haul trucks are used to remove the topsoil where it then goes through a scrubber and is stockpiled.

### **5.1. Operating Method**

- **Borehole drilling**

Small diameter borehole core drilling enables the evaluation of both the physical continuity and the quality continuity of the seam(s). The borehole core data shall be used for structural evaluation, seam correlation, quality analyses and geotechnical evaluation. For reliable resource evaluation the core recovery shall be more than 95% within the seam and all core recovery information shall be properly documented. The spacing of small diameter borehole core holes for geological studies depends on the deposit type, whether thick interbedded seam or multiple seam deposit types. The spacing between boreholes shall be decreased appropriately where significant quality changes occur in structurally complex areas and along the seam sub-outcrop.

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Excavators and rigid haul trucks are used to remove the topsoil where it then goes through a scrubber and is stockpiled.

- **Power supply**

Diesel powered vehicles and machinery will be used for the proposed project.

- **Water Supply**

Water is anticipated to be trucked to the designated drilling and trenching sites and taken onto the property. As needed, water bowsers will be sent to the locations.

- **Waste management**

The waste will be generated from the operation include the general, scrap and hazardous waste. The waste is intended to be handled, separated, stored and disposed of accordingly.

The following waste types are generated at the operation:

General waste will include;

- Domestic Waste;
- Paper;
- Plastic;
- Cardboards;
- Tins; and
- Glass.

Hazardous Waste include oil storages and spillages from vehicles and equipment that requires a proper clean up and disposal. All hazardous waste will be removed offsite by a hazardous waste contractor who will issue a safe disposal certificate for the removal of hazardous waste as proof of safe disposal. The scrap waste produced consist of scrap metals, vehicle old parts and plant part generated during the fixing and maintenance. The scrap waste will also be collected by a contractor who dispose the waste at the appropriate scrap waste facilities and provides certificate of collection and disposal. The general waste is collected by the municipality and disposed the municipality landfill site.

## **5.2. Project Activities**

The applicant intends to utilize a bulldozer to clear vegetation for site establishment and the construction of the access roads.

- **Access Roads**

Existing roads will be utilized as far as possible, and areas of the least sensitivity will be chosen for access roads to the drilling and trenching sites.

- **Borehole drilling**

Small diameter borehole core drilling enables the evaluation of both the physical continuity and the quality continuity of the seam(s). The borehole core data shall be used for structural evaluation, seam correlation, quality analyses and geotechnical evaluation. For reliable resource evaluation the core recovery shall be more than 95% within the seam and all core recovery information shall be properly documented. The spacing of small diameter borehole core holes for geological studies depends on the deposit type, whether thick interbedded seam or multiple seam deposit types. The spacing between boreholes shall be decreased appropriately where significant quality changes occur in structurally complex areas and along the seam sub-outcrop.

- **Trenching**

Trenching Provision has been made to construct 5 trenches with dimensions of 50m x 20m x 4m will be excavated. The principle of sampling is to determine the quality and grade of clay as well as the depth and extent at which the clay mineral is found. Clay Thickness is expected to be 4m (i.e 5 000m<sup>3</sup>). Bulk sampling is done by using machinery as well as labour. Excavators and rigid haul trucks are used to remove the topsoil where it then goes through a scrubber and is stockpiled.

- **Rehabilitation**

The concurrent rehabilitation will be conducted as far as possible at areas where drilling trenching is complete. The final rehabilitation operation will include the following:

- Revegetation of the disturbed vegetation;
- Contouring the land to restore the natural drainage system;
- Rehabilitation of access roads;
- Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils; and
- General surface rehabilitation.

**Decommissioning.**

The decommissioning phase will involve the following:

- Removal of the mobile containers and portable ablution facilities;
- Final rehabilitation of the prospecting area footprint and all disturbed areas; and
- The general clean-up of all the redundant infrastructure.

### 5.3. Listed and Specified Activities

Activities associated with the proposed prospecting activities are identified as in the Listed Activities in the Listing Notice 2, Activity No. 19 of the NEMA Regulations GN R984 (as amended), which states that:

The removal and disposal of a mineral, which requires a permission in terms of section 20 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, as well as any other applicable activity as contained in this Listing Notice, in Listing Notice 1 of 2014 or Listing Notice 3 of 2014, required to exercise the permission.

Table 6: Listed Activities

<b>NAME OF ACTIVITY</b>	<b>AERIAL EXTENT OF THE ACTIVITY (HA OR M<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE</b> <i>GN R 3983, GN R 984 or GN R 985 (as amended)</i>
Prospecting Right Application Area	498.75ha	Activity 20 of GNR 984 (as amended)
Planned invasive drilling 10 boreholes at a maximum depth of 50m with each borehole sump area of 10m length x 10m breath	0.2ha	Activity 20 of GNR 984 (as amended)
5 trenches ( 50m x 25m x 4m)	25000m <sup>3</sup>	
Site clearing (30m x 30m)	0.09 ha	Not Listed
Geophysical survey	498.75ha	Not Listed
Geological field mapping	498.75ha	Not Listed
Access road (3m x 50m)	0.015 ha	Not Listed

## 6. Policy and Legislative Context

Table 7: Policy and Legislative Context

Applicable legislation and guidelines used to compile the report	Reference where applied
<p><b><u>The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996</u></b></p> <p>Under Section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (the Constitution) it is clearly stated that:</p> <p>Everyone has the right to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and</li> <li>b) to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that -           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Prevent pollution and ecological degradation;</li> <li>(ii) Promote conservation; and</li> <li>(iii) Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Vahlegwe Mining Advisory and Consulting is undertaking an EIA process to identify and determine the potential impacts associated with the proposed prospecting activities. Mitigation measures recommended will aim to ensure that the potential impacts are managed to acceptable levels to support the rights as enshrined in the Constitution.</p>
<p><b><u>National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) and EIA Regulations (as amended in 2017)</u></b></p> <p>The Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) (as amended) was set in place in accordance with Section 24 of the Constitution. Certain environmental principles under NEMA must be adhered to, to inform decision making for issues affecting the environment.</p>	<p>Activities associated with the proposed prospecting activities are identified as in the Listed Activities in the Listing Notice 2, Activity No. 19 of the NEMA Regulations GN R984 (as amended).</p>

<p>Section 24 (1)(a) and (b) of NEMA state that:</p> <p>The potential impact on the environment and socio-economic conditions of activities that require authorization or permission by law and which may significantly affect the environment, must be considered, investigated, and assessed prior to their implementation and reported to the organ of state charged by law with authorizing, permitting, or otherwise allowing the implementation of an activity.</p> <p>The EIA Regulation, 2014 was published under GN R 326 on 07 April 2017 (EIA Regulations) and came into effect on 07 April 2017. Together with the EIA Regulations, the Minister also published GN R 327 (Listing Notice No. 1), GN 325 (Listing Notice No. 2) and GN R 324 (Listing Notice No. 3) in terms of Sections 24(2) and 24D of the NEMA, as amended.</p>	
<p><b><u>Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002)</u></b></p> <p>The Act makes provision for equitable access to and sustainable development of the nation’s mineral and petroleum resources; and provide for matters connected therewith.</p> <p>Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002): Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Regulations GNR 527 of 2004;</p> <p>Section 7 (1). The prospecting work programme must contain:-</p> <p>(f). a description of how the mineral resource and mineral description of the prospecting area will be determined throughout – (i) the prospecting work to be performed;</p> <p>(ii) a geological survey to be carried out; and</p>	<p>The proposed project is applied for in terms of Section 16 of the MPRDA, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) and the planned activities are according to the scope of the PWP in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002): Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Regulations GNR 527 of 2004.</p>

<p>(iii). A geophysical survey to be undertaken.</p> <p>(g). a description of the prospecting method or methods to be implemented that may include -        (i) Any excavations, trenching, pitting, and drilling to be carried out;        (ii) Any bulk sampling and testing to be carried out; and        (iii) Any other prospecting methods to be applied.</p>	
<p><b><u>National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act 39 Of 2004)</u></b></p> <p>The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (No. 39 of 2004) (NEM: AQA) governs all aspects of air quality, including pollution prevention, national norms and standards, and the requirement for an Atmospheric Emissions Licence (AEL) for listed activities that emit pollutants into the atmosphere and have or may have a significant negative impact on the environment. Activities requiring an AEL are listed in GN No. 893 (22 November 2013), which was published in accordance with Section 21(1) ((b) of the NEM: AQA. According to Section 22 of NEM: AQA, no one may engage in a listed activity without an AEL.</p>	<p>The prospecting operation will not be conducting activities that may require the application for an AEL. Regulation 2 of NEMAQA: National Dust Control Regulations GN R827 (01 November 2013) indicates that the purpose of the Act is to prescribe general measures for the control of dust in all areas. Therefore, Aquarella will be required in terms of Regulation 6 and 7 of the Act to implement measures for controlling dust and conducting an Ambient Air Quality Monitoring PM<sub>10</sub> respectively.</p>
<p><b><u>National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008</u></b></p> <p>The National Environmental Management: Waste Act of 2008 (No. 59 of 2008) (NEM: WA) governs all aspects of waste management, with a focus on waste avoidance and minimization. NEM: WA developed a system for categorizing and licensing waste management activities. Listed waste</p>	<p>The prospecting activities will not be generating waste that will trigger or require the application of the Waste Management License in terms of the NEMWA. However, Aquarella must ensure that the waste</p>



<p>management activities that exceed certain thresholds are subject to an impact assessment and licensing process. Activities in Category A necessitate a Basic Assessment, whereas activities in Category B necessitate a Scoping and EIA process.</p>	<p>generated must be properly managed through a Waste Management Programme (WMP).</p>
<p><b><u>National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004) (NEM:BA)</u></b></p> <p>The NEM:BA governs the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity within the framework established by NEMA. This Act also governs the protection of species and ecosystems that require national protection, as well as the management of invasive and alien species. The following regulations have been promulgated in accordance with the NEM:BA and are also relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alien and Invasive Species Lists, 2014 published (GN R.599 in GG 37886 of 1 August 2014);</li> <li>• National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004: Threatened and Protected Species Regulations; and</li> </ul>	<p>A Fauna and Flora Impact Assessment will be conducted as part of the EIA Phase.</p>
<p><b><u>National Noise Control Regulations, R.154 of 1992 (the Noise Regulations) promulgated in terms of Section 25 of the Environmental Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989)</u></b></p> <p>The National Noise-Control Regulations (GN R154 in Government Gazette No. 13717 dated 10 January 1992) (NCRs) form part of the Environmental Conservation Act and these Regulations apply to external noise.</p> <p>The NCRs differentiates between Disturbing Noise levels (which is objective and scientifically measurable which are generally compared to existing ambient noise level) and Noise Nuisance (which is a subjective measure and is defined as noise that “<i>disturbs or impairs or may disturb or impair the convenience or peace of any person</i>”).</p> <p>Local Authorities use Controlled Areas to identify areas with high noise levels. Restrictions have been set out for development that occurs in these Controlled Areas. These regulations make provision for guidelines pertaining to noise control and measurements. The regulations make reference to the use</p>	<p>The EMPr will include measures to control and manage noise.</p>



<p>of the South African National Standards 10103:2008 (SANS) guidelines for the Measurement and Rating of Environmental Noise with Respect to Land Use, Health, and Annoyance and to Speech Communication.</p>	
<p><b><u>The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA)</u></b></p> <p>The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) is the main piece of legislation in South Africa that protects and regulates the management of heritage resources. The Act requires Heritage Resources Agencies, in this case in the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority of Gauteng (PHRA-G), to be notified of any developments that may exceed certain minimum thresholds as soon as possible.</p>	<p>A Heritage Impact Assessment will form part of the EIA Phase</p>

## **7. Need and desirability of the proposed activities.**

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

The mining sector is very crucial to the South African economy. The success of the proposed prospecting activities and quantification of resources would lead to a potential viable economic mining activity. This will consequently boost the countries' current struggling economy, should the project advance to the mining phase. Mining will significantly contribute to local economic growth through direct job creation, future business opportunities, royalties, also contributing to the national gross domestic product and tax revenues.

It has been presumed that the proposed area may have reserves of Clay (General) and Shale (Brick Clay), which is based on the available geological information. The prospecting project will be necessary to ascertain the data in relation to the nature, location, and extent of the deposits within the proposed prospecting area. Prospecting will also determine whether there are any features that could affect the economic extraction of the minerals, should the project advance to the mining phase. Furthermore, if the target minerals are discovered, the information obtained from the prospecting activities will be required to determine how and where the minerals of interest will be extracted, as well as how much economically reserves are available within the proposed prospecting area.

Aquarella anticipates that significant benefits from the area, should minerals be discovered, will accrue to the immediate area, the sub-region, and the Gauteng Province. These benefits must be balanced against the costs of the area, including the impacts to the landowner. There is no reason why this proposed project should not be considered at this time, given the high likelihood of a reserve as demonstrated by other resources discoveries in the area.

## **8. Period for which the Environmental Authorization is Required**

The Environmental Authorization for the proposed project will be required for a period of five (5) years. The intended activities within the stipulated timeframes will be able to provide sufficient information to declare the occurrence of the targeted mineral ore bodies. If the intended outcome of the project is not achieved within the intended timeframes, therefore, the prospecting right will be subjected to the renewal by extending the period up to three (3) years as required in terms of Section 18 of the MPRDA, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) (as amended).

## **9. Full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred alternatives within the site.**

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

### **9.1. Details of the development footprint alternatives considered.**

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

Alternatives are different ways of meeting the overall goal and requirement of a proposed activity. Alternatives aid in determining the best way to develop the Project, taking into account location or site alternatives, activity alternatives, process or technology alternatives, temporal alternatives, and the no-go alternative. Alternatives also aid in determining which activity has the least environmental impact.

#### **9.1.1. The property on which or location where the activity is proposed to be undertaken; .**

Prospecting sites and associated campsite location, and access routes are among the location alternatives considered for the proposed area. The location alternatives were opted for based on several criteria, including environmental considerations (how sensitive the area is in terms of soils, wetlands, groundwater, and so on), sensitive receptors (proximity to communities and farmsteads), and the area's dependence on the necessary infrastructure.

#### **9.1.2. The type of activity to be undertaken;**

Alternative trenching sites cannot be considered at this stage because exploration trenches can only be sited after desktop assessment, field mapping, and geophysical survey have been completed. There were two alternatives considered which is constructing new roads or using existing roads and establishing tracks. The use of existing roads was preferred because of the impact on vegetation and potential erosion that the construction of new roads might have.

#### **9.1.3. The design or layout of the activity;**

Since this area will not require any complicated surface infrastructure, no design and layout alternatives for the proposed area were determined. Alternatives were considered for the location of the campsite and the processing plant. A static location near the entrance of the site, a mobile campsite, and an offsite campsite were among the alternatives. The alternative sites were determined based on the sensitivity of the proposed area.

#### **9.1.4. The technology to be used in the activity;**

The prospecting activities proposed in the Prospecting Works Programme is dependent on the preceding phase as previously discussed; therefore, no alternatives are indicated, but rather a phased approach of trusted prospecting techniques.

#### **9.1.5. The operational aspects of the activity; and**

- **Site Establishment**

The applicant intends to utilize a bulldozer to clear vegetation for site establishment.

- **Access Roads**

Existing roads will be utilized as far as possible, and areas of the least sensitivity will be chosen for access roads to the trenching sites establishment.

- **Trenching**

Trenching Provision has been made to construct 5 trenches with dimensions of 50m x 20m x 4m will be excavated. The principle of sampling is to determine the quality and grade of clay as well as the depth and extent at which the clay mineral is found. Clay Thickness is expected to be 4m (i.e 5 000m<sup>3</sup>). Bulk sampling is done by using machinery as well as labour. Excavators and rigid haul trucks are used to remove the topsoil where it then goes through a scrubber and is stockpiled.

#### **9.1.5. The option of not implementing the activity.**

The 'No-Go' alternative is the option to not conduct prospecting activities at the proposed project site. The No-Go alternative assumes that the site would remain in its current condition. The No-Go alternative would have no impact on the social and biophysical environment.

Aquarella intends on prospecting the proposed area to determine the availability of Clay. Should the minerals be found, the proposed prospecting project alone will result in job creation and support for local businesses.

Accordingly, the consequences of not undertaking the proposed project will diminish the potential positive impacts of this project on the workforce to be used for the prospecting project as well as on the mining project. Therefore, the No-Go alternative is considered undesirable at the local and regional level.

## 9.2. Details of the Public Participation Process Followed

Describe the process undertaken to consult interested and affected parties including public meetings and one on one consultation. NB! The affected parties must be specifically consulted regardless of whether they attended public meetings. Information to be provided to affected parties must include sufficient detail of the intended operation to enable them to assess what impact the activities will have on them or on the use of their land.

- **Public Participation Materials**

Following legislative requirements and best practices, it is critical to create documentation that is easily accessible to all stakeholders affected or interested in the project. The documents listed below have been created and distributed to all stakeholders listed in the stakeholder database. The materials used for public participation as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process are included as appendices to this report.

### **Background Information Document (BID):**

The BID aims to provide important information regarding the following:

- Project description of the proposed prospecting activities;
- The Environmental Impact Assessment and the Public Participation Process to be undertaken in support of the Project process and relevant contact details;
- Details about how stakeholders can register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and be kept informed about the Project developments; and
- The public review and comment period for the Draft Scoping Report.

### **I&AP Registration Form:**

A registration form was distributed to the community attached to the BID for the registration of the Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP).

### **Site notice:**

Laminated A3 sized site notices informing the I&APs about the proposed project at the boundary of the proposed site as required by Section 24J of NEMA read with EIA regulation Section 41 on **07 July 2024**. Further notices were placed within the vicinity of the proposed project site at strategic locations where it was deemed to be visible to community.

### **Newspaper advertisements:**

A newspaper advertisement, informing all Interested & Affected Parties (I&APs) residing in surrounding communities in close proximity to the proposed area within the jurisdiction of City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality was published and included information about Aquarella intention to apply for a prospecting right for Clay (General) and Shale (Brick Clay) in respect of the Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ. The newspaper publication was conducted through **The Citizen** dated **10<sup>th</sup> July 2024**.

#### Public meeting:

The stakeholder meeting including the interested and affected parties will be held to afford the community members an opportunity to make an input, raise concerns and comment on the draft Scoping Report made available to them.

#### **Draft Scoping Report Commenting Period**

A draft Scoping Report will be made available via the Vahlegwe Mining Advisory and Consulting website ([www.vahlegweadvisory.co.za](http://www.vahlegweadvisory.co.za)). Printed copies will also be made available for viewing at the locations deemed accessible to the community.

I&APs were informed to register any comments or concerns that they might have, regarding the proposed project by contacting the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), via email through the provided comments request form or request additional information via the telephone. The EAP details were included in the newspaper advert, Background information (BID) and site notice.

#### **9.2. Summary of issues raised by I&APs**

Once the public's comments and responses have been received, this section will be included in the Final Scoping Report. All comments and responses received during the 30-day public comment period, as well as comments received prior to the Final Scoping Report's completion, will be included in this document.

**9.4. The Environmental attributes associated with the alternatives.**

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

**9.4.1. Baseline Environment**

**9.4.1.1. Type of environment affected by the proposed activity.**

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

- **Regional Setting**

The proposed project area is located within the jurisdiction of Administrative District of City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province, as depicted in Figure 3. It covers an area extent of 498.75 ha. The prospecting area is situated 4.86 km East south of Orange Farm town and 3.89 km Southwest of Poortjie town. Access road to the farm will be the R28 (Randfontein Rd) in the City of Johannesburg, Gauteng Province

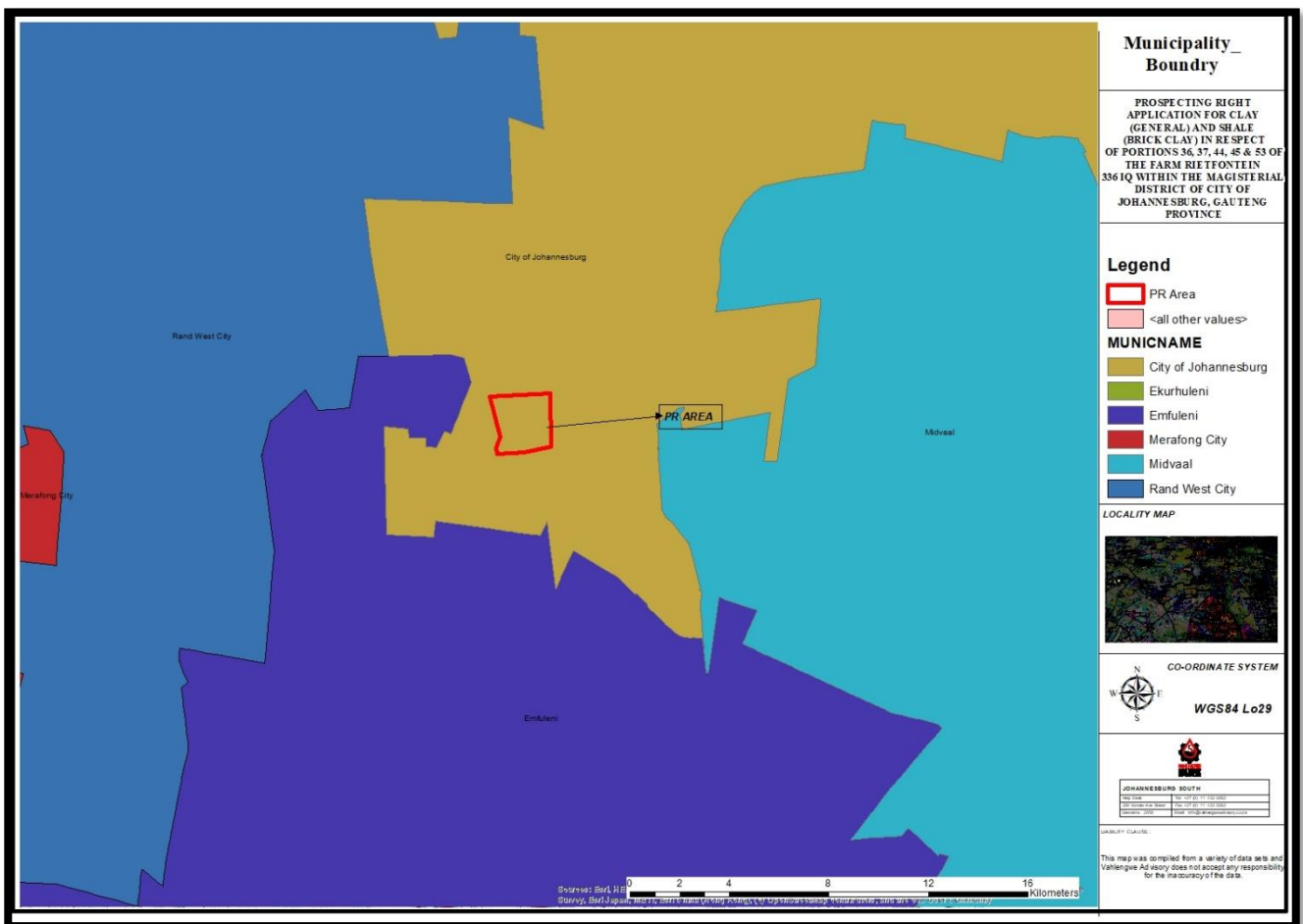


Figure 3: Municipality Boundaries



- **Climate**

The project area falls within the range of the Orange Farm weather station, which is located in the Eastern hemisphere. The climatic conditions in Orange Farm are categorized as subtropical highland, there is uniform rainfall throughout the year. The climate is classified as subtropical highland by the Köppen-Geiger system (Köppen & Geiger, 1936). The average annual temperature is 18.1°C whereas the annual precipitation is about 750 mm. The town of Orange Farm, which is approximately 4.86 km East south of the project area is in the southern hemisphere, where summer begins at in December and ends in February. January is the warmest month with an average temperature of 26.4 °C whereas June is the coldest month with an average temperature of 16.9 (see Figure 4). The month with the highest relative humidity is December (69%) while the month with the lowest relative humidity is September (42%). The month with the most precipitation is January with an average of 136 mm while the month with the least precipitation falls is July with an average of 7mm.

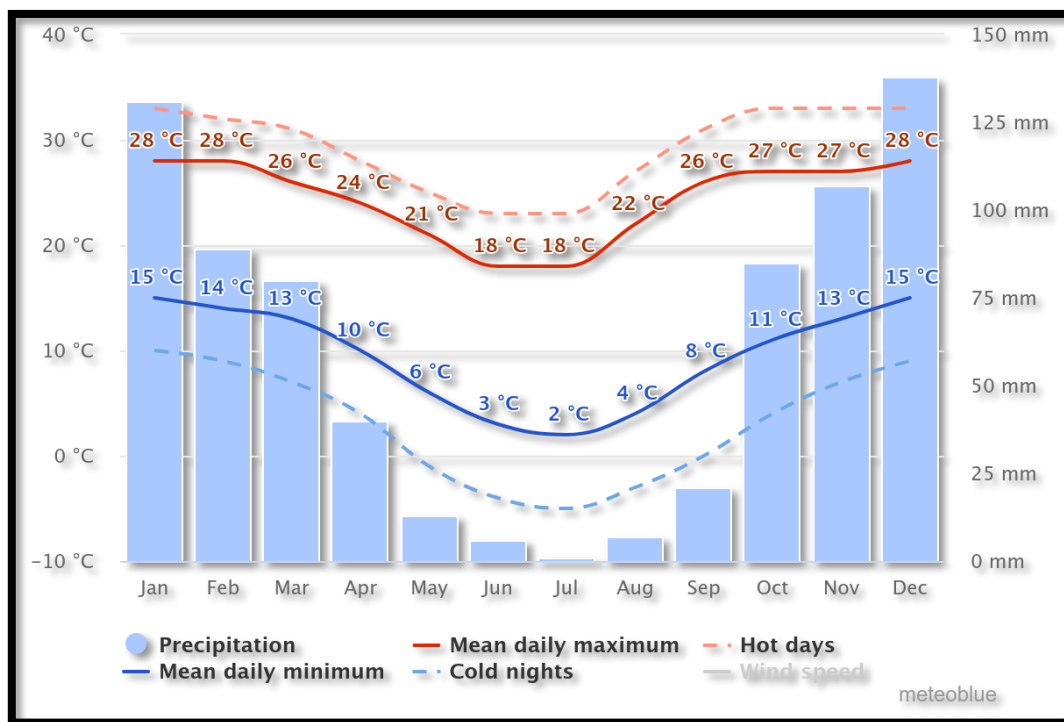


Figure 4: Average climatic conditions for Orange Farm (<https://www.meteoblue.com>)

The occurrence of wind in Orange Farm is high, with the strong winds blowing constantly from April to December and calm winds from January, February, March and June. The strong winds blow from a South-West (SW) to North-East (NE) direction as shown in the wind rose below (Figure 5). Both the frequency and velocity of these winds are highest in these directions.



Figure 5: Wind Rose for Orange Farm (<https://www.meteoblue.com>)

- **Topography**

Johannesburg is located in the eastern plateau area of South Africa known as the Highveld, at an elevation of 1,753 metres (5,751 ft). The former Central Business District is located on the southern side of the prominent ridge called the Witwatersrand and the terrain falls to the north and south. By and large the Witwatersrand marks the watershed between the Limpopo and Vaal rivers as the northern part of the city is drained by the Jukskei River while the southern part of the city, including most of the Central Business District, is drained by the Klip River. The north and west of the city has undulating hills while the eastern parts are flatter. The average elevation on the site where the prospecting activities will be undertaken is 1.562 m as shown on Figure 6 below.

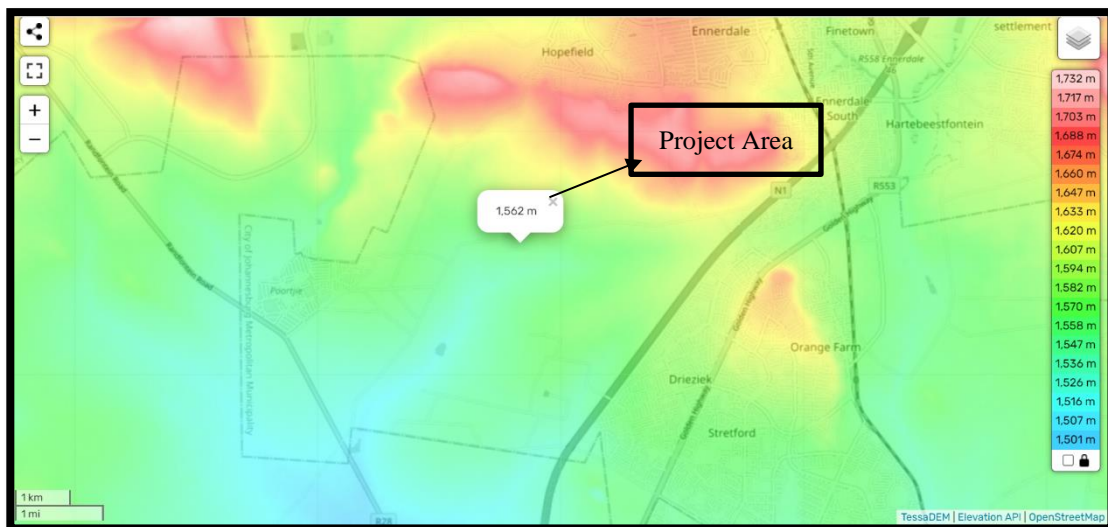


Figure 6: Topographical Map of City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality

- **Geology and Soils**

The prospecting area is situated 4.86 km Eastsouth of Orange farm town and 3.89 km Southwest of Poortjie town. Access road to the farm will be the R28 (Randfontein Rd) in the City of Johannesburg, Gauteng Province.

The Boshhoek Formation forms part of the 2 300 - 2 200 Ma (Button, 1986) Pretoria Group of the Transvaal Sequence and is developed within the eastern and western portions of the Pretoria Group basin (Figure 7), with scattered, minor outcrops in, the Pretoria region. The unit is absent in the Potchefstroom Synclinorium. The type locality of the formation is the farm Boshhoek 392TT in the eastern Transvaal, with the type of profile being situated on the Schurweberg Pass. The Boshhoek Formation comprises sandstones with subordinate conglomerates and mudrocks and rests discordantly on the upper mudrocks of the Timeball Hill Formation. It is succeeded by andesites of the  $2224 \pm 21$  Ma (Burger & Coertze, 1973 - 1974) Hekpoort Formation. An erosional basal contact, overlying folded Timeball Hill mudrocks and local, diamictite-filled palaeovalleys eroded into these mudrocks, is observed in the eastern Transvaal (Button, 1973). The western Transvaal basal contact is generally obscured by scree and vegetation; in the immediate vicinity of Magaliesberg village (Figure 7), a thin Boshhoek conglomerate overlies Timeball Hill diamictites and varved shales (Visser, 1969; Eriksson, 1986). The upper contact of the

Boshhoek Formation with the Hekpoort andesites is sharp and approximately horizontal. The Boshhoek Formation is best developed in the eastern Transvaal. It is 10 - 100 m thick and composed of fine- to medium-grained, cross-bedded sandstone, with subordinate thin conglomerate beds and minor mudrocks. North of Lydenburg (Figure 7), the thickness and quality of outcrop deteriorates; the unit is not present north of Penge (Button, 1973). The formation thins towards the south of the eastern Transvaal outcrop area and becomes more mature in the same direction. The Boshhoek Formation outcrops in two narrow belts in the western Transvaal, in the Zeerust-Koster area and to the north of Nietverdiend, where between 10 m and 75 m of conglomerate and overlying sandstones thin towards the southeast. Within the Pretoria region, 1 - 2 m thick lenses of sandstone occur along the Timeball Hill - Hekpoort contact and are assumed to be Boshhoek deposits.

Previous work on the Boshhoek Formation has generally been limited to regional studies of the Transvaal Sequence or Pretoria Group (Visser, 1969; Button, 1973; Klop, 1978; Engelbrecht, 1986). Button (1973) gave generalised vertical profiles through the formation in the eastern Transvaal and discussed regional lithological trends; no paleocurrent data or thin section petrography was discussed. Klop (1978) and Engelbrecht (1986) described the regional lithostratigraphy of the Boshhoek Formation in the western Transvaal.



Figure 7: Geology of the proposed area

- **Cultural and Heritage Resources**

There are no known elements of archaeological features noticed around the entire site. The proposed area does not include any world heritage sites or national heritage sites as recognised by the Provincial heritage sites as recognised by SAHRA that area located in the vicinity. The presence of any other heritage sites / resources (e.g. artefacts, tools, graves etc.) will be determined during the onsite investigations undertaken during the impact assessment.

- **Hydrology and Geohydrology**

The National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (NFEPA) project has identified natural wetland on the southern border of the project site as shown on Figure 8 below. There is also a secondary stream which traverses the project area.

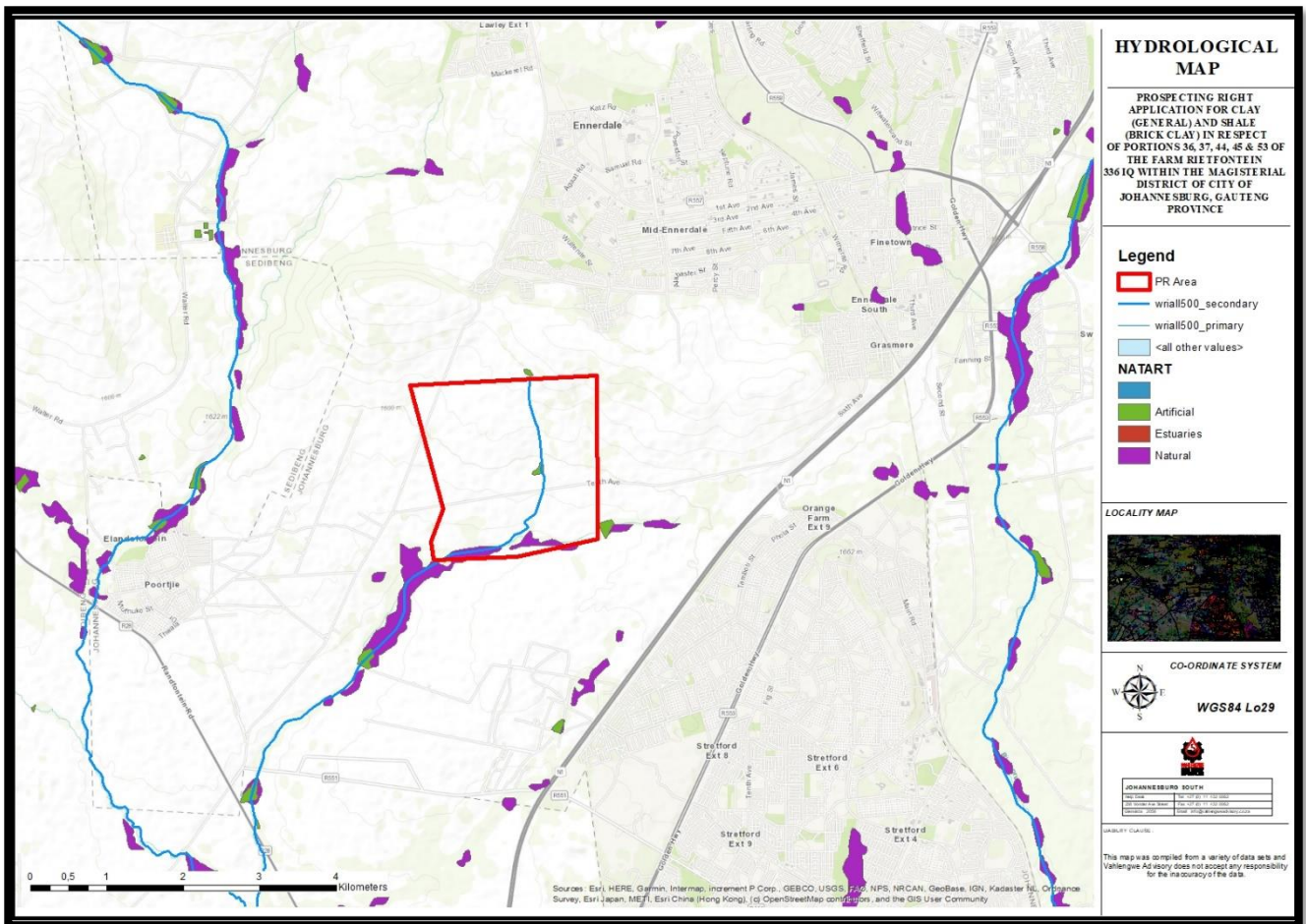


Figure 8: Hydrological map

- **Biodiversity**
  - **Biomes**

Figure 9 below shows that the proposed prospecting right area is located within the Savanna and Grassland Biomes. The Savanna Biome is the largest in southern Africa, accounting for 46% of its total area and more than one-third of South Africa. It is well developed in South Africa's lowveld and Kalahari regions, and it is also the dominating vegetation in Botswana, Namibia, and Zimbabwe. It has a grassy ground layer with a distinct top layer of woody vegetation. Where this upper layer is close to the ground, the vegetation is called Shrubveld, where it is dense, Woodland, and the intermediate phases are called Bushveld.

Most of the savanna vegetation types are used for grazing, mainly by cattle or game. In the southernmost savanna types, goats are the major stock. In some types of crops and subtropical fruit are cultivated. These mainly include the Clay Thorn Bushveld, parts of Mixed Bushveld, and Sweet Lowveld Bushveld.



Bushveld, Loskop Thornveld, Central Sandy Bushveld, Ohrigstad Mountain Bushveld and the Pong Dolomite Mountain Bushveld.

The Mesic Highveld Grassland Bioregion has a thick cover of sourveld grass species dominate in the summer, followed by a dormant winter period. Five grassland types that are distinguished by geology, soils, elevation topography and rainfall, occur in the biosphere (Carletonville Dolomite Grassland, Egoli Granite Grassland, Rand Highveld Grassland, Waterberg Magaliesberg Summit Sourveld, Soweto Grassland VT).



Figure 10: Bioregions  
 ■ **Vegetation Type**

The proposed project area is located within the Rand Highveld Grassland, Soweto Highveld Grassland and Gauteng Shale Mountain Bushveld. Rand Highveld Grassland occurs on a highly variable landscape with extensive sloping plains and a series of ridges slightly elevated over undulating surrounding plains. The vegetation is species-rich, wiry, sour grassland alternating with low, sour shrubland on rocky outcrops and steeper slopes. There is a high diversity of herbs. Rocky hills and ridges carry sparse (savannoid) woodlands accompanied by a rich suite of shrubs. Poorly conserved,

only small patches protected. Almost half has been transformed mostly by cultivation, plantations, urbanisation or dam-building.

Soweto Highveld Grassland occurs on gently to moderately undulating landscape on the Highveld plateau, supporting short to medium-high, dense, tufted grassland dominated almost entirely by *Themeda triandra*. In places not disturbed, only scattered small wetlands, narrow stream alluvia, pans and occasional ridges or rocky outcrops interrupt the continuous grassland cover. Only a handful of patches statutorily conserved or privately conserved. Almost half of the area already transformed by cultivation, urban sprawl, mining and building of road infrastructure. Dams have flooded some areas.

Gauteng Shale Mountain Bushveld occurs mainly on the ridge of the Gatsrand south of Carletonville, Westonaria, and Lenasia. Also occurs as a narrow band along the ridge that runs from point between Tarlton and Magaliesberg in the west, through Sterkfontein, Pelindaba, Atteridgeville to Klapperkop and southeastern Pretoria in the east. Altitude 1300 to 1 750 m.

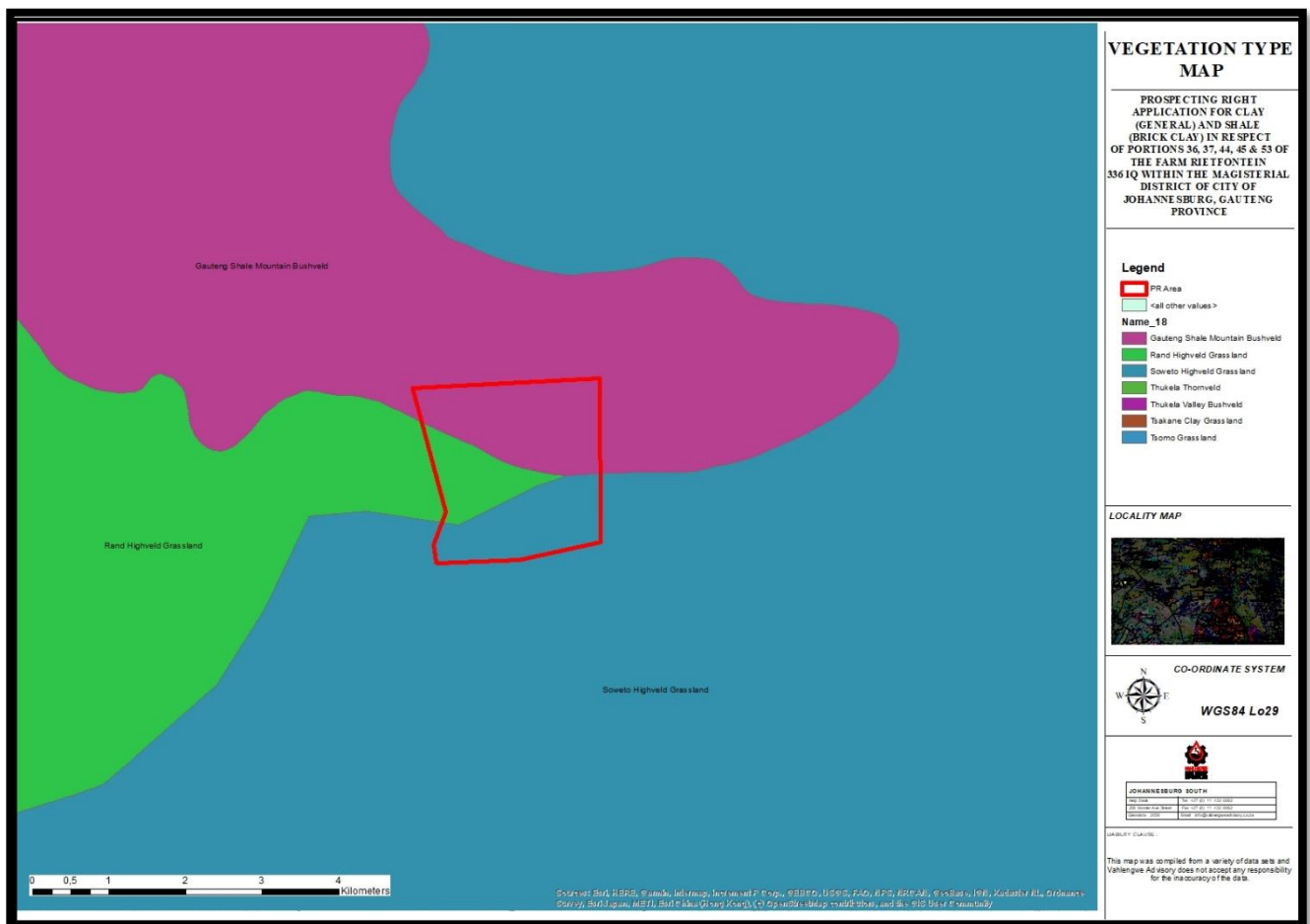


Figure 11: Vegetation type



- **Animal life**

Few animals better represent the Highveld Grassland than the legendary water mongoose and Greater Cane Rats. The Highveld is home to a number of endangered animals, including straw-coloured fruit bats; Africa's largest snake, the African rock python (*Python sebae*); mountain zebras; and South Africa's national bird, the blue crane (*Anthropoides paradiseus*). The only endemic bird species is Botha's lark (*Spizocorys fringillaris*) and the two endemic mammals – the Free State pygmy mouse (*Mus orangiae*) and the rough-haired golden mole (*Chrysospalax villosa*). As well as the python, other reptiles include the Nile crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*), Nile monitor (*Varanus niloticus*), rock monitor (*Varanus albigularis*), and giant girdled lizard or sungazer (*Smaug giganteus*).

- **Conservation Plan**

The Department of Rural, Environmental and Agriculture Development (READ) defines Critical Biodiversity Areas and Ecological Support Areas as follows:

Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) are terrestrial and aquatic areas of the landscape that need to be maintained in a natural or near-natural state to ensure the continued existence and functioning of species and ecosystems and the delivery of ecosystem services. In other words, if these areas are not maintained in a natural or near-natural state then biodiversity targets cannot be met. Maintaining an area in a natural state can include a variety of biodiversity compatible land uses and resource uses.

Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) are terrestrial and aquatic areas that are not essential for meeting biodiversity representation targets (thresholds), but which nevertheless play an important role in supporting the ecological functioning of critical biodiversity areas and/or in delivering ecosystem services that support socio-economic development, such as water provision, flood mitigation or carbon sequestration. The degree or extent of restriction on land use and resource use in these areas may be lower than that recommended for CBAs.

According to the data for Gauteng Critical Biodiversity Areas, the proposed prospecting area fall within Important and Ecological Support Area as presented on Figure 11.

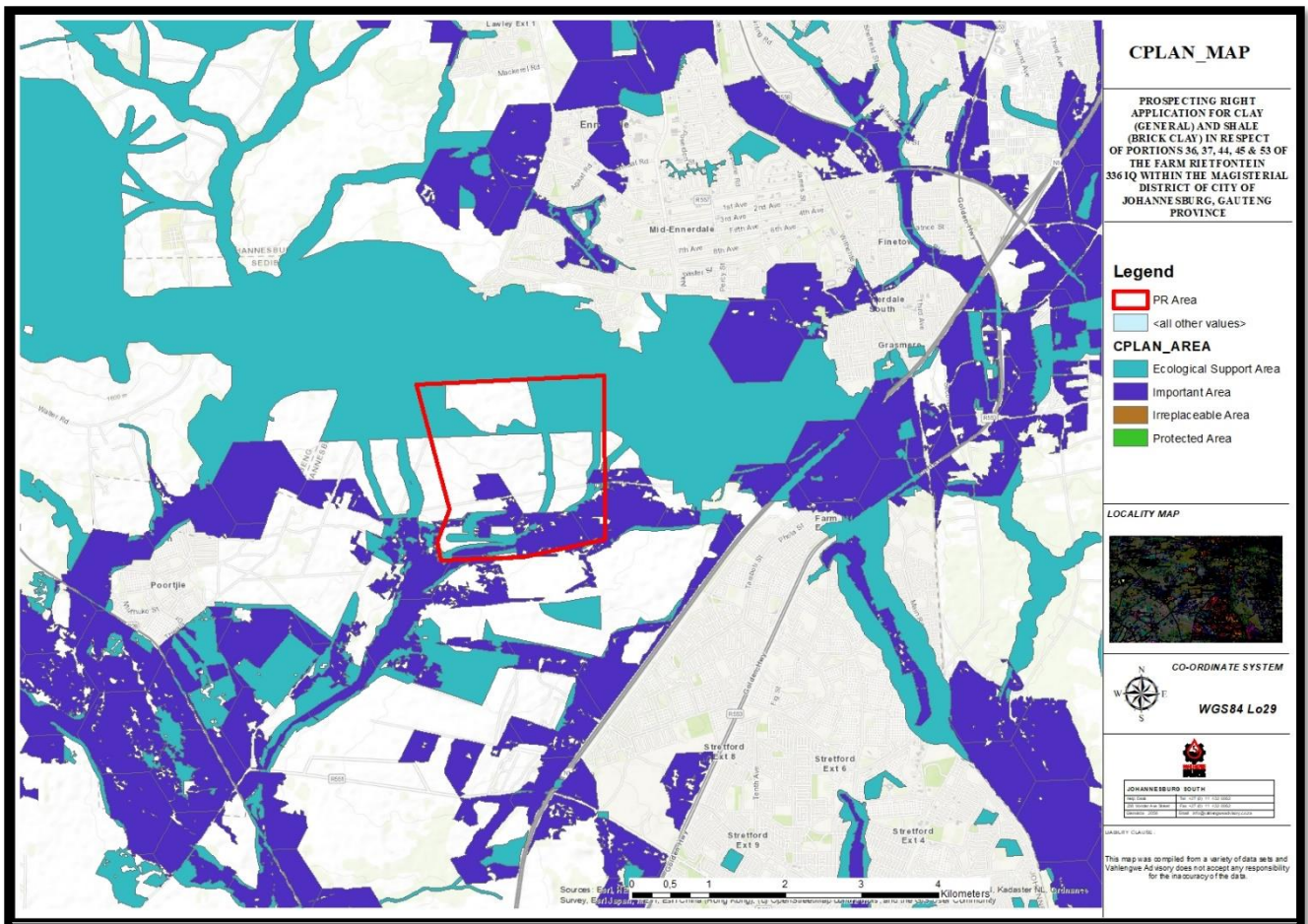


Figure 12: Areas of Conservation Importance

- **Socio-economic characteristics**

According to Census 2011, City of Johannesburg has the largest population (4,434,827) in the municipal district. The black African population constitutes (3 388 207,83), followed by the white population (545 483,72) as shown on figure 12. The people are diverse and speak an array of languages, including Afrikaans (7,2%), English (19,8%), IsiZulu (23,1%) and Sesotho (9.5%).

There are 96 males for every 100 females in the municipality, and 72,5% of the population is aged between 15 and 64 years. In 2011, 20,8% of the population had matric, while 3,3% of the population had no schooling.

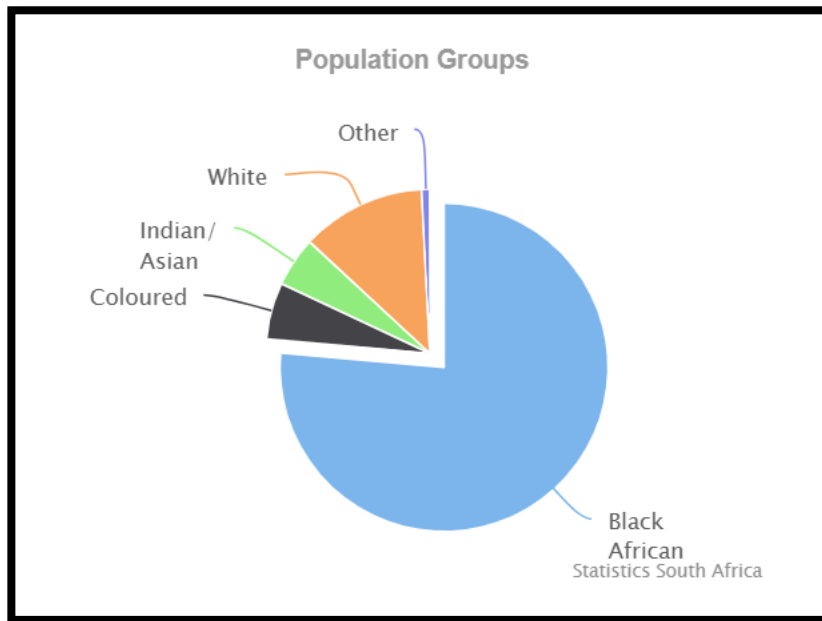


Figure 13: Population groups of City of Johannesburg (Source: Stats SA 2011 Census)

Census 2011 results revealed that there are 1,434,856 households in the municipality with an average household size of 2,8 persons per household. 16,8% of the population have no income. 36,2% of these households are headed by females, and the dependency ratio is 37,6%. 81,4% of the dwellings are formal, and 87,1% of the households have a flush toilet connected to a sewerage system, while 90,8% of the households use electricity for lighting, and 64,7% of these households having piped water inside the dwelling,

The economic activities of retailers and industries as well as farming and production. Agricultural land is mostly used for livestock, poultry and vegetable production. The municipality has an employable population of 1 696 520 and a total of 855 234 that are not economically active in the local municipality. The unemployment rate stands at 25% with the youth unemployment rate standing at 31,5%.

#### 9.4.1.2. Description of the current land uses.

City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality is characterised by a mixture of land uses of which residential, mining and commercial farming are dominant, and minerals mined include gold and clay. City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality is sparsely populated and consist mainly of residential areas and commercial farming activities.

#### 9.4.1.3. Description of specific environmental features and infrastructure on the site.

The area is an open veld with some environmental features and infrastructures on site. The project area is accessible via the R28 Randfontein Road. According to the data for Gauteng Critical Biodiversity Areas, the proposed prospecting area fall within Important and Ecological



- **Access Roads**

Existing roads will be utilized as far as possible, and areas of the least sensitivity will be chosen for access roads to the trenching sites.

- **Borehole drilling**

Small diameter borehole core drilling enables the evaluation of both the physical continuity and the quality continuity of the seam(s). The borehole core data shall be used for structural evaluation, seam correlation, quality analyses and geotechnical evaluation. For reliable resource evaluation the core recovery shall be more than 95% within the seam and all core recovery information shall be properly documented. The spacing of small diameter borehole core holes for geological studies depends on the deposit type, whether thick interbedded seam or multiple seam deposit types. The spacing between boreholes shall be decreased appropriately where significant quality changes occur in structurally complex areas and along the seam sub-outcrop.

- **Trenching**

Trenching Provision has been made to construct 5 trenches with dimensions of 50m x 20m x 4m will be excavated. The principle of sampling is to determine the quality and grade of clay as well as the depth and extent at which the clay mineral is found. Clay Thickness is expected to be 4m (i.e 5 000m<sup>3</sup>). Bulk sampling is done by using machinery as well as labour. Excavators and rigid haul trucks are used to remove the topsoil where it then goes through a scrubber and is stockpiled.

- **Rehabilitation**

Various phases of the prospecting related activities from the site establishment, decommission and rehabilitation are associated with environmental impacts that may be major positive, negative and cumulative. The potential impacts are discussed per environmental features/ aspect below.

- **Visual**

Dust generation and creation of visual disturbance may occur from site clearance and establishment of the infrastructure.

- **Vegetation clearance**

The vegetation clearance due to the associated prospecting operations will allow for increased surface water runoff, which may lead to soil erosion and loss of topsoil.

- **Soils**

The removal of the topsoil may result in loss of topsoil life and nutrition and may disturb the natural sequence of soil layers thereby changing the soil and land capability. A change in soil capability will in consequently affect the end land use if not properly mitigated. The movement of heavy vehicles in the construction area will result in soil compaction, water runoff and soil erosion especially during the

rainy season. Temporary storage of hazardous products may result in soil contamination through hydrocarbon spillages.

- **Surface Water**

The National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (NFEPA) project has identified natural wetland on the southern border of the project site. There is also a secondary stream which traverses the project area.

- **Groundwater**

The excavations can result in groundwater contamination if the operation reach a water table. Groundwater may also be subjected to contamination due to hydrocarbons spillages and seepage into the ground.

- **Socio-Economic**

This project will create job opportunities for the local community members which will alleviate unemployment within the host community. Local businesses will also benefit from the procurement of goods and services that will sustain the project for the proposed period of the project. Project related employment has the potential to considerably improve the livelihoods and income stability of employees and their dependents.

- **Safety**

The prospecting equipment such as the dust control equipment, sprayers, equipment and vehicles might be subjected to theft. These issues pose safety risks for law enforcement, affected landowners and adjacent communities. The prospecting site may be subjected to vandalism due to criminals seeking valuable items from the operation. Workers may sustain injuries related to the operation and material handling.

- **Health**

The proposed project is associated with the dust generation that contains fine particulate matter of which if inhaled may cause respiratory diseases to the workers.

- **Noise**

Noise disturbance to surrounding communities are expected to occur during prospecting operations due to the operating equipment and vehicles.

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

### 10.1. Criteria to Consider when Determining Severity of impacts:

The ranking of impacts/determination of significance is estimated using two criteria, namely Consequence and Probability. These consider the contributing factors / criteria listed in the legislation. The definitions of each are provided below.

The **Consequence** of an impact resulting from an aspect is expressed as a combination of:

- **Nature** of impact: An indication of the extent of the damage (negative impacts) or benefit (positive impacts) the impact inflicts on natural, cultural, and/or social functions (environment).
- **Extent** of impact: A spatial indication of the area impacted (i.e., how far from activity the impact is realised).
- **Duration** of impact: A temporal indication of the how long the effects of the impact will persist, assuming the activity creating the impact ceases. For example, the impact of noise is short lived (impact ceases when activity ceases) whereas the impact of removing topsoil exists for a much longer period of time.
- **Frequency** of the impact occurring: An indication of how often an aspect, as a result of a particular activity, is likely to occur. Note that this does not assess how often the impact occurs. It applies only to the aspect. For example, driving takes place daily whilst other activities take place monthly while the resultant frequency of the impacts occurring will vary based on a number of factors.

**Magnitude/Severity** of an impact determines to what extent will the environment be destroyed or is functions be altered by the activity.

**Significance** of the impact is an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both the physical extent and the time scale. It indicates the level of mitigation required.

Table 8: Consequences and Significance Rating

	<b>Nature of Impact:</b>		
<b>PROBABIL CONSEQUENCE ITY</b>	<b>Low</b>	Impacts affect the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and / or social functions and processes are not affected.	<b>1</b>
	<b>Low-Medium</b>	Impacts affect the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and / or social functions and processes are affected insignificantly.	<b>2</b>
	<b>Medium</b>	Impacts affect the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and / or social functions and processes are altered.	<b>3</b>
	<b>Medium-High</b>	Impacts affect the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and / or social functions and processes are severely altered.	<b>4</b>
	<b>High</b>	Impacts affect the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and / or social functions and processes will temporarily or permanently cease.	<b>5</b>
	<b>Scale/Extent of Impact:</b>		
	<b>Local</b>	The impacted area will only extend as far as the activity being conducted, e.g., the activity footprint	<b>1</b>
	<b>site</b>	Impact occurs within a 20km radius of the site.	<b>2</b>
	<b>Regional</b>	Impact occurs within a 100km radius of the site.	<b>3</b>
	<b>National</b>	Impact occurs within South Africa.	<b>4</b>
	<b>Duration of Impact:</b>		
	<b>Short-term</b>	The impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through the natural processes in shorter time span.	<b>1</b>
	<b>Medium-term</b>	The impact will last up to the end of the project phases, where after it will be negated. The impact will cease within 5 years if the activity is stopped.	<b>3</b>
	<b>Long-term</b>	The impact will last for the entire operational phase and after the operational life of the operation but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter.	<b>4</b>
	<b>Permanent</b>	Intervention will not occur in such a way or in such a time span that the impact can be considered transient.	<b>5</b>
	<b>Frequency of the Occurrence of the Impact:</b>		
	<b>Annually or less</b>	Impact occurs at least once in a year or less frequently.	<b>1</b>
	<b>6 months</b>	Impact occurs at least once in 6 months.	<b>2</b>
	<b>Monthly</b>	Impact occurs at least once a month.	<b>3</b>
	<b>Weekly</b>	Impact occurs at least once a week.	<b>4</b>
<b>Daily</b>	Impact occurs daily.	<b>5</b>	
<b>Probability of the Occurrence of the impact:</b>			
<b>Improbable</b>	The possibility of the impact materializing is very low either because of design or historic experience.	<b>1</b>	
<b>Probable</b>	The possibility of the impact materializing will occur to the extent that provision must be made thereof.	<b>2</b>	



	<b>Highly Probable</b>	It is most	<b>4</b>
	<b>Definite</b>	The impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures.	<b>5</b>
	<b>Magnitude of the impacts:</b>		
	<b>Low</b>	The impact alters the affected environment in such a way that the natural processes are not affected.	<b>2</b>
	<b>Medium</b>	The affected environment is altered; however, the functions and processes continue in a modified way.	<b>6</b>
	<b>High</b>	Function or process of the affected environment is disturbed to the extent where it temporarily or permanently ceases.	<b>8</b>
<b>SIGNIFICANCE</b>	<b>Significance of the impact: Sum (Duration, Extent, Magnitude) x Probability</b>		
	<b>Negligible</b>	The impact is non-existent or unsubstantial and is of no or little importance to any stakeholder and can be ignored.	<b>&lt; 20</b>
	<b>Low</b>	The impact is limited in extent, with low to medium intensity and whatever the probability of the occurrence may be, the impact will not have a material effect on the decision and is likely to require the management intervention with increased costs.	<b>&lt; 40</b>
	<b>Moderate</b>	The impact is of importance to one or more stakeholders, and its intensity will be medium or high; therefore, the impact may materially affect the decision, and management intervention will be required.	<b>&lt; 60</b>
	<b>High</b>	The impact could render development options controversial or the project unacceptable if it cannot be reduced to acceptable levels; and/or the cost of management intervention will be a significant factor in mitigation	<b>&gt; 60</b>

This rating system is weighted in such a way as to set impacts that are very likely to occur, but have very little consequence, as Low significance. Similarly, impacts with serious consequences but that are unlikely to occur are rated lower, than impacts with serious consequences that are likely to occur.

Table 9: Impacts and Significance.

Aspect	Impacts	Extent	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	Reversibility	Replaceability
Soils and Land Capability	There will be a disturbance on the soil and erosion at the proposed prospecting area due to the vegetation clearance and the removal of the topsoil.	Local	Medium - Term	Medium	Highly Probable	Moderate	Irreversible	Irreplaceable
Vegetation	The potential impact of the proposed prospecting on the vegetation would occur at the prospecting area which result in loss of diversity, habitat and indigenous vegetation.	Local	Medium - Term	High	Definite	High	Irreversible	Replaceable
Animal life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Animal life will be affected in the immediate vicinity of the operation.</li> <li>It is anticipated that the noise and general activity will keep the animal life away from the site while the prospecting is ongoing.</li> </ul>	Site	Medium - Term	Medium	Definite	Moderate	Irreversible	Irreplaceable
Surface Water	There is a natural wetland on the southern border of the project site and a secondary stream which traverses the project area.	Site	Medium -term	Medium	Probable	Moderate	Reversible	Irreplaceable
Ground water	Groundwater contamination due to hydrocarbons seepages, boreholes drilling and trenching.	Site	Medium -term	Medium	Probable	Moderate	Irreversible	irreplaceable
Air Quality/ Dust	Dust generation by vehicle movement on dust roads, processing of the material and during the trenching operations.	Site	Medium -Term	Medium	Highly Probable	Moderate	Reversible	Replaceable
Noise	Noise nuisance will be created by the excavation, operating processing plant and vehicle movement.	Site	Medium - Term	Medium	Probable	Low	Irreversible	Replaceable
Cultural Heritage	Impacts on cultural and heritage resources if any exists.	Local	Short - Term	Low	Improbable	Low	Reversible	Replaceable
Visual	The prospecting activities will change the visual character of the property.	Site	Medium - Term	High	Definite	High	Irreversible	Replaceable
Socio-economic	The effect of this prospecting activity for employment and socio-economic regime would be positive.	Regional	Medium -Term	Medium	Probable	Moderate (positive)	Reversible	Replaceable
Safety	Equipment theft and property vandalism	Local	Medium -Term	Medium	Probable	Low	Reversible	Replaceable



Health	Health impact due to dust inhalation, occupational injuries.	Local	Medium -Term	Medium	Probable	Low	Reversible	Replaceable
Waste Generation	Waste nuisance and littering	Site	Medium - Term	Medium	Probable	Moderate	Reversible	Replaceable
Traffic and access	Prospecting activities generates additional traffic on the existing number of the moving vehicle going in and out of the site.	Regional	Medium -Term	Medium	Probable	Low	Reversible	Replaceable

### **10.1.1. The positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity and alternatives will have on the environment and the community that may be affected**

The impacts assessed has highlighted potential risks, important management strategies and control measures associated with the Project. It is considered that there are opportunities to substantially enhance and improve the potential impacts by undertaking a well-planned and effective operation. The project has associated positive and negative impacts. Such impacts are described in Table 11.

Table 10: Positive and negative impacts of the proposed activity.

Impact	Rating Pre-Mitigation	Construction	Operation	Decommission	Rating Post-Mitigation
Positive (+)	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment opportunities</li> <li>• Support to local businesses and SMME's</li> <li>• Income generation for accommodation business sector</li> <li>• Contributing to the national's economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment opportunities</li> <li>• Support to local businesses and SMME's</li> <li>• Income generation for accommodation business sector</li> <li>• Contributing to the national's economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment opportunities</li> <li>• Land and soils capability restoration</li> <li>• Re-vegetation and regeneration of the indigenous vegetation</li> </ul>	Low
Negative (-)	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visual nuisance</li> <li>• Health and Safety impacts</li> <li>• Surface and groundwater contamination</li> <li>• Impacts on traffic</li> <li>• Unsustainable job security</li> <li>• Disturbance on the landscape</li> <li>• Waste generation</li> <li>• Alien vegetation species invasion</li> <li>• Noise disturbances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visual nuisance</li> <li>• Health and Safety impacts</li> <li>• Surface and groundwater contamination</li> <li>• Impacts on traffic</li> <li>• Unsustainable job security</li> <li>• Disturbance on the landscape</li> <li>• Waste generation</li> <li>• Alien vegetation species invasion</li> <li>• Noise disturbances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visual nuisance</li> <li>• Health and Safety impacts</li> <li>• Surface and groundwater contamination</li> <li>• Impacts on traffic</li> <li>• Job losses</li> </ul>	Low
Negative (-)	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Habitat disturbance</li> <li>• Vegetation disturbances</li> <li>• Loss of biodiversity</li> <li>• Soil erosion</li> <li>• Impacts on groundwater quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Habitat disturbance</li> <li>• Vegetation disturbances</li> <li>• Loss of biodiversity</li> <li>• Soil erosion</li> <li>• Impacts on groundwater quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Habitat disturbance</li> <li>• Vegetation disturbances due to vegetation clearance</li> <li>• Alien vegetation species invasion</li> </ul>	Medium



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soils contamination</li> <li>• Visual nuisance to moving equipment and vehicles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soils contamination</li> <li>• Visual nuisance to moving equipment and vehicles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil erosion</li> <li>• Impacts on groundwater quality</li> <li>• Waste generation</li> <li>• Visual nuisance to moving equipment and vehicles</li> </ul>	
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#### **10.1.2. The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and the level of risk.**

As part of the EIA process, all potential mitigation measures for risks related to site layout will be discussed and considered. This will also take into account the comments made by I&APs during the public participation process. During the EIA process, the proposed mitigation measures for the assumed risks will be confirmed.

#### **10.1.3. Motivation where no alternative sites were considered.**

Considering that the minerals are site specific, alternative sites were not selected for this project. Furthermore, other sites may already have an existing prospecting or mining right, limiting the applicant's options to consider other alternative sites. If the proposed prospecting activities do not indicate the desired mineral, alternative sites will be considered. All sensitive aspects have been considered and will be excluded from the prospecting activities.

#### **10.1.4. Statement motivating the alternative development location within the overall site.**

The prospecting phase is dependent on the results of the preceding phase. The location and layout of trenches that will be excavated will be determined based on information derived from the non-invasive desktop study and geophysical surveys. Proposed trenches sites will be selected to avoid known heritage sites, water courses, dwellings, infrastructure, and any other sensitive areas where possible.

#### **10.1.5. Description of aspects to be assessed as part of the EIA process**

The EIA Phase will assess the overall environmental aspects affected by the proposed project in relation to listed project activities. The identified listed and specified activities for the project are the prospecting activities which include the following:

- Establishment of the office and equipment storage site;
- Installation of mobile offices and ablution facilities;
- Construction of temporal access road to the camp;
- Drilling of Boreholes
- Excavation of Trenches and Bulk Sampling; and
- Rehabilitation and closure.

#### **10.1.6. Aspects to be assessed by specialists**

The following Specialist Impact Assessments will be undertaken as part of the EIA Phase:

- Heritage Impact Assessment;
- Fauna and Flora Impact Assessment;

- Wetland Impact Assessment

The specialist reports will be included as part of the Draft EIA and will be made available for public review before submission to the decision-making authorities.

## **10.2. Full description of the process undertaken to identify, assess and rank the impacts and risks the activity will impose on the preferred site**

### **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):**

The purpose of the EIA Phase is to investigate the potential negative and positive impacts of a proposed project activities on the environment. The potential impacts will then be quantified to assess the significance that an impact may pose on the receiving environment. The objectives of the EIA process are to:

- Ensure the EIA Phase investigates the potential negative and positive environmental impacts of proposed project activities. The potential impacts will then be quantified to determine the significance of an impact on the receiving environment. The goals of the EIA process are to:
- Ensure that the potential biophysical and socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project are considered during the decision-making process;
- Ensure that the project activities will not have a significant negative impact on the environment by presenting management and mitigation measures that will avoid and/or reduce those impacts;
- Ensure that I&APs, including the landowner, are informed about the project;
- Ensure that I&APs are given an opportunity to raise concerns, and make input in order to understand their needs and expectations; and
- Establish a process to enable authorities to make informed decisions, particularly in light of their obligation to consider environmental and social factors when making those decisions.

The EIA process will evaluate the overall aspects of the proposed project in relation to the activities to be carried out. A sensitivity report was created to determine the sensitivity of the proposed area in order to make informed decisions about the consideration and implementation of mitigation measures for the impacts posed by the proposed activity.

- **Extreme**

These are unacceptable risks primarily critical in nature in terms of consequences in terms of the extensiveness and long-term environmental harm, permanent sacred site damage, fatality, and massive economic impacts that are effectively considered a possibility to almost certain to occur. Such risks significantly exceed the risk acceptance threshold and require comprehensive control measures, and additional urgent and immediate attention towards the identification and implementation of measures necessary to reduce the level of risk.



- **High**

Typically relate to significant to critical consequences including a major amount of environmental or heritage damage, and considerable safety, social or economic impacts that are inclined to cut across the possible to almost certain likelihood ratings. These are also likely to exceed the risk acceptance threshold and although proactive control measures have been planned or implemented, a very close monitoring regime and additional actions towards achieving further risk reduction is required.

- **Medium**

As suggested by the classification, medium level risks span a group of risk combinations varying from relatively low consequence / high likelihood to mid-level consequence / likelihood to relatively high consequence / low likelihood scenarios across environmental, social, and economic areas. These risks are likely to require active monitoring as they are effectively positioned on the risk acceptance threshold.

- **Low**

These risks are below the risk acceptance threshold and although they may require additional monitoring in certain cases are not considered to require active management. In general, such risks represent relatively low likelihood and low to mid-level consequence scenarios.

- **Very Low**

Impacts risks that are below the risk acceptance threshold and would at the most require additional monitoring and in many cases would not require active management. These risks can include unlikely to rare events with minor consequences and in essence relate to situations around very low probabilities of relatively minor impacts occurring.

Likelihoods have been categorised around the probability of occurrence, within the context of reasonable timeframes and frequencies given the nature of the anticipated project life. Levels of likelihood and the severity for the types of consequences that make up the risk rating determination are defined in the Table below:

Table 11: Likelihood rating system.

Rating	Likelihood	Definitions
5	Almost Certain	The event is expected to occur in most circumstances (The event is likely to occur once per year).
4	Likely	The event will probably occur in most circumstances (The event is likely to occur once every 1 – 2 years).
3	Possible	The event might occur at some time (The event is likely to occur once every 2 – 5 years).
2	Unlikely	The event could occur at some time (The event is likely to occur once every 5 – 10 years).

1	Rare	The event may occur only in exceptional circumstances (The event is unlikely to occur in any 10-year period).
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### Risk Analysis Matrix

The risk controls are linked to the level of risk and opportunity for reduction to meet the project rehabilitation objectives and goals linked to an environmentally and socially responsible operation, and those requirements are part of the regulatory obligations and impact assessment guidelines. The table below provides a summary of the qualitative risk matrix adopted and the levels of risk for the various consequence and likelihood combinations.

Table 12: Risk Analysis Matrix.

		Severity of Consequence				
		Critical (5)	Major (4)	Significant (3)	Moderate (2)	Minor (1)
Likelihood of Consequence	Almost Certain (5)	Extreme	Extreme	High	High	Medium
	Likely (4)	Extreme	High	High	Medium	Medium
	Possible (3)	Extreme	High	Medium	Medium	Low
	Unlikely (2)	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
	Rare (1)	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low

The impact assessment will focus on the invasive activities of the project since they will have the potential to impact on the biophysical and the social environment of the proposed area. These activities include:

- Establishment of the office and equipment storage site;
- Installation of mobile offices and ablution facilities;
- Construction of temporal access road to the camp;
- Drilling of Boreholes;
- Excavation of Trenches and Bulk Sampling;and
- Rehabilitation and closure

### 10.3. Description of proposed method of assessing duration and significance

The duration of impact is a temporal indication of how long the effects of the impact will last if the activity that caused the impact stops. For example, the impact of noise is transient (it goes away when the activity stops), whereas the impact of removing topsoil lasts much longer.

Duration of Impact is identified in terms of the following:

- Short-term – The impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through the natural processes in shorter time span.

- Medium-term – The impact will last up to the end of the project phases, where after it will be negated. The impact will cease within 5 years if the activity is stopped.
- Long-term – The impact will last for the entire operational phase and after the operational life of the operation but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter.
- Permanent – Intervention will not occur in such a way or in such a time span that the impact can be considered transient.

**Significance** of the impact is an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both the physical extent and the time scale. It indicates the level of mitigation required. Impacts can be assigned a rating of a potential risk, uncertain risk and significant risk.

### **Potential Significant Risk**

Impact will be of potential significant risk if any of the following applies:

- The extent is national to international;
- The duration is long term to permanent;
- The magnitude will be high and above the acceptable standard; and
- Requires extensive intervention to mitigate the impacts.

### **Uncertain Risk**

Impact will be of moderate significant risk if any of the following applies:

- The extent is local to regional;
- The duration is medium to long term;
- The magnitude is above the acceptable standard; and
- The environmental impacts are uncertain and may require some interventions to limit the impacts in future.

### **Insignificant Risk**

Impact will be of low significant risk if any of the following applies:

- The extent is site specific;
- The duration is temporary;
- The magnitude is within the acceptable standard; and
- The environmental is ecologically and physically stable and no further interventions will be required in future.

#### **10.4. An indication of the stages at which the competent authority will be consulted.**

The DMRE is the project's competent authority, and it will be kept informed throughout the Environmental Authorisation Application process. The DMRE has also been designated as a Key Stakeholder and will receive all notifications sent to I&APS throughout the process. The DMRE will also be invited to any/all public engagements and site inspections.

The following proposed Project dates apply to the Project Schedule:

- Submission of the Application Form: September 2023
- Assumed submission of the Draft Scoping Report for Public Review: 29 February 2024;
- Assumed submission of Final Scoping Report: May 2024;

#### **10.5. Details of the Public Participation Process to be followed during the EIA process**

In accordance with the NEMA, the public participation process will be aligned with the regulatory requirements outlined in Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended). Stakeholder feedback gathered during the Scoping Phase, as well as the outcomes of public meetings, will be carefully considered for future Public Participation activities and inclusion in specialist studies (where applicable). The primary focus of stakeholder meetings during this phase will be to share the results of the completed specialist impact studies, as well as the associated suggested mitigation measures and recommendations.

It is expected that the Stakeholder Engagement process for the EIA Phase will be similar to the process used for the Scoping Phase. The premise of activities is to follow a single, integrated process while adhering to various legislative requirements for Public Participation. This will reduce stakeholder fatigue and provide stakeholders with a unified view of the Project. During the EIA Phase, a public meeting will be held to present the EIA process's findings.

#### **10.6. EIA process**

The following tasks will be undertaken during the EIA Phase:

- Further define the Project activities;
- Further assess the Project alternatives based on technical, economic, social and environmental criteria;
- Supplement the legal review of the Project;
- Undertake detailed specialist investigations and impact assessment;
- Confirm water requirements for the different phases of the mine and water resource;

- Identification of possible fatal flaws;
- Assess potential impacts using the methodology provided herein;
- Provide detailed and feasible mitigation and management measures in an EMP; and
- Public participation activities, including public and key stakeholder meetings.

**10.7. Measures to avoid, reverse, mitigate, or manage identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.**

Table 13: Determination of the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored

POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATION TYPE	Residual Risk
<u>Vegetation</u> Destruction of natural vegetation  Loss of threatened plant species  Invasion of alien and invasive vegetation  Exposure to erosion  Loss of biodiversity	Vegetation (flora)  Animal life (fauna)  Soil and land capability	Moderate	Minimise site clearance to areas as per the approved site layout plan;  Avoid and protect sensitive or protected flora;  Implementation of the alien species eradication plan; and  Avoid loss of Fauna through conservation.	Low
<u>Noise</u> Noise Generation	Noise pollution	Moderate	Conducting regular equipment maintenance to minimise noise generated by the operating equipment;  Limiting the operation times to daylight hours (07h00 to 17h00) on Mondays to Fridays, Saturdays (07h00 to 14h00) and no activities to be conducted on Sundays and public holidays; and  Maintaining a buffer of 500m between the operation area and dwellings.	Low
<u>Visual</u> Visual impact of project activities  Visual impact on observers travelling along the roads and residents	Topography and Visual Environment	Moderate	Minimise unvegetated areas as far as possible;  Conduct concurrent rehabilitation of all disturbed areas.	Moderate



<p><u>Air Quality</u> Dust generation</p>	<p>Dust fall &amp; nuisance from activities</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Implementation of the dust suppression system;  Dust monitoring should be implemented;  Low vehicle speeds enforcement on unpaved surfaces; and  Maintain a buffer of 500m- 1000m between operational site and dwellings.</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p><u>Soils and land Capability</u> Soil Compaction leading to erosion and sedimentation</p>	<p>Soil and vegetation disturbance</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>No informal soil, additional or random routes should be developed in vicinity of the prospecting area;  Overburden material may not be dumped in a random manner. Specific sites must be agreed upon and adhered to so as to allow the use of the overburden in landscaping or fill where required;  All vehicles should be inspected for leaks to prevent unnecessary spillages of diesel and oil on site that may lead to soil contamination.  Provide adequate erosion control measures where required;  No mixing of fertile soils with sub soils during the operation; and  Implement concurrent and re-vegetate all disturbed with locally indigenous species as soon as possible.</p>	<p>Low</p>

<p><u>Surface water and groundwater resources</u>          Sedimentation and siltation of water courses</p> <p>Alteration of natural drainage patterns</p> <p>Contamination of water resources</p> <p>Degradation of surface and groundwater quality</p>	<p>Surface water quality</p> <p>Groundwater quality</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Remedy the possible effects of alteration to natural drainage lines;</p> <p>Implementing the hydrocarbon spillages management plan;</p> <p>Ensure that wastewater is appropriately managed; and</p> <p>Implement the erosion control measures.</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p><u>Health and Safety</u>          Health and safety of employees and surrounding communities</p>	<p>Human health and safe working environment</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>All employees or sub-contractors entering site must be inducted to ensure the awareness of the developed health and safety plan;</p> <p>Appoint a health and safety representatives to be appointed during operations;</p> <p>Conduct daily inspections and observations of on-site activities shall take place;</p> <p>All incidents to be reported, recorded, investigated, and mitigated.</p> <p>Employees or sub-contractors must be informed as to what required PPE is applicable in working sections, and must always be equipped with appropriate PPE;</p> <p>Safety signs to be provided in areas considered as high-risk areas;</p> <p>Provided adequate first aid services on site; and</p>	<p>Low</p>



			Promote ongoing health and safety awareness campaigns.	
<u>Socio-economic</u> Employment opportunities  Local economic development	Socio-economic conditions	Moderate	Conduct consultation with local communities through the appropriate channels to ensure the use of local skills and businesses where possible;  Ensure local employment and local services providers are appointed where possible from the local area; and  ensure that goods and services are procured from within the local area as far as possible.	Medium
<u>Heritage</u> Degradation of cultural significance heritage site	Loss of heritage & palaeontological resources	Low	Conduct Identification of all possible sites of archaeological value prior to the commencement of authorised work; and  Identified sites must be clearly demarcated as no-go areas.	Low
<u>Traffic Management</u> Operating vehicles and access roads	Pressure on public transport infrastructure Socio-economic conditions	Low	The surface quality of the road is not negatively impacted resulting from vehicle movement;  Sections of existing road surfaces which have been impacted on by the vehicle movement and  Existing road surfaces must be utilised and maintained within baseline levels.	Low
<u>Waste Management</u> General waste generation and hazardous waste generation	Soil contamination  Contamination of water resources  Impacts on human health	Moderate	Waste skips should be provided on site and must be removed from the site once their full capacity has been reached. The waste skips will typically contain domestic waste. No liquid waste will be placed in these skips;  Promoting the reduction, re-use, or recycle of waste where prevention is not possible;	Low



			<p>Disposal of waste to local waste disposal sites. There must be a service agreement for disposal of waste from the municipality for disposal of domestic waste;</p> <p>Littering should be strictly prohibited and waste generated by the workers that reside on site must be properly stored awaiting collection and proper disposal; and</p> <p>Implement waste classification and separation system.</p>	
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## **11. Other information required by the competent authority**

In accordance with the provisions of Regulation 23(3) of the EIA 2014 Regulations (as amended) the EIA should include all information required as set out in Appendix 3 and in terms of Regulation 23(4) the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) should contain all information required as set out in Appendix 4. The Competent Authority has not requested any other information. The EIA report must include the following:

- Details of the EAP who prepared the report and the expertise of the EAP, including a curriculum vitae;
- A plan, which locates the proposed activity or activities applied for as well as the associated structures and infrastructure at an appropriate scale;
- A description of the scope of the proposed activity;
- A description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is located and an explanation of how the proposed development complies with and responds to the legislation and policy context;
- A motivation for the need and desirability for the proposed development, including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;
- A full public participation process including a CRR in the EIA report;
- Impact Assessment, including methodology, of the necessary environmental aspects, including the nature, significance, extent, duration and probability of the impacts occurring, positive and negative impacts, including mitigation and monitoring measures;
- An assessment of the proposed alternatives;
- A complete EMPr;
- An impact statement from the EAP, specific information the Competent Authority may require, and conditions for approval; and
- An EAP oath regarding the correctness of information provided in the report.

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

A description of the baseline socio-economic environment likely to be affected by the proposed project in the study area with a detailed assessment of the identified potential impacts and confirmation of their significance will be undertaken as part of the EIA phase.

### **11.2. Impact on any national estate referred to in section 3(2) of the national heritage resources act**

A detailed assessment of the identified potential impacts and confirmation of their significance (with input from the specialist investigations) will be undertaken as part of the EIA phase.

## 12. Undertaking

The EAP herewith confirms

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



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Signature of the environmental assessment practitioner:

Vahlegwe Mining Advisory and Consulting

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Name of company:

July 2024

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Date:

## Appendix 1:

CVs of the EAP

# SUNDAY MISHACK MABASO

12 Thaxted Ave Mulbarton 2190 · 0745697312/0824614251

Email - [sunday@vahleingweadvisory.co.za](mailto:sunday@vahleingweadvisory.co.za) · [LinkedIn Profile](#) - Sunday Mabaso · [Twitter @Sun.dayMabaso](#)

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## **BIOGRAPHY**

Mr. Sunday Mabaso is the founder and CEO of Vahleingwe Mining Advisory and Consulting. He's got extensive experience in mineral regulation gained from spending over 20 years (2000 – 2021) with the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) where he served his last seven years as Regional Manager (3 years in Northern Cape and 4 years in Gauteng) before his resignation to advance his career in business. In 2020 was nominated to the Task Team that developed the "South Africa's Exploration Implementation Plan" where he served to its completion and officially gazetted by Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy in 2022.

He holds a National Diploma in Mine Surveying and a National Higher Diploma in Mineral Resource Management from Technikon Witwatersrand in 1999 and 2000 respectively, a Graduate Diploma (GDE) in Mining Engineering from University of Witwatersrand in 2009 and a Master of Business Administration (MBA) from Milpark Business School in 2021. Sunday also completed a Post Graduate Certificate in Climate Change and Energy Law from University of the Witwatersrand in 2021, a Certificate in Energy Efficiency and Sustainability from the University of Cape Town (UCT) in 2022 and Certificate in Mine Closure and Land Rehabilitation from University of Pretoria (UP) in 2022.

Sunday is a registered member of the Institute of Directors of South Africa (IoDSA), the Southern Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (SAIMM) and is an Environmental Assessment Practitioner registered with EAPASA, also a member of the International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa (IAIASa). A committee member of the Environmental, Social and Governance (SAMESG) working group of the SAMCODES Standard Committee (SSC) responsible for developing the South African Mineral Reporting Codes. He has authored opinion and journal articles about South African mining legislation with interests focused on social and environmental impacts on mine communities affected by mining operations, past and present. Some of his articles are published in academic journals and books internationally.

## **PUBLICATIONS**

Mabaso, SM. (2023) Legacy Gold Mine Sites & Dumps in the Witwatersrand: Challenges and Required Action. *Natural Resources*, 14, 65-77. <https://doi.org/10.4236/nr.2023.145005>

Mabaso, SM. (2023). Social and Environmental Challenges caused by Legacy Gold Mining in Johannesburg: Government's Action Plan. eBook: ISBN: 978-81-19491-53-7. DOI: 10.9734/bpi/npgees/v9/10672F

Ramontja, T. and Mabaso, S. 2022. *Evolution of South Africa's Mining Regulatory Framework as it Relates to the Empowerment and Participation of Mining Communities*. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-07048-8\\_6](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-07048-8_6)

## **PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS**

- EAPASA: Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) No 2022/4485
- International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa (IAIASa) No 7442
- Southern Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (SAIMM) No 709244
- Institute of Directors in South Africa (M.Inst.D)
- Land Rehabilitation Society of Southern Africa (LaRSSA)
- International Society for Development and Sustainability (ISDS)

## **COMMITTEES**

- South African Mineral Reporting Codes (SAMCODES) Standards Committee, 2016 to 2021
- SAMCODES-ESG Subcommittee – 2021 to date

## **EXPERIENCE**

**01 MAY 2021 – DATE**

**FOUNDER AND CEO: VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING**

**CORE SERVICES**

- MPRDA and NEMA
- Mining Charter
- Environmental, Social and Governance - ESG
- Mine Closure and Rehabilitation
- Waste Management
- Carbon Tax Reporting
- Compliance Inspections
- Assistance to junior and small-scale miners

**01 AUGUST 2014 – 30 APRIL 2021**

**REGIONAL MANAGER, DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY**

**(NORTHERN CAPE –AUGUST 2014 TO APRIL 2017 AND GAUTENG – MAY 2017 TO APRIL 2021)**

- Effective implementation and administration of the MPRDA
- Implementation and administration of Environmental Management policies and regulations in terms of NEMA and NEM: Waste Act
- Implementation and administration of Social and Labour Plans in terms of MPRDA
- Evaluation of Mining and Prospecting Work Programs and monitoring compliance
- Management of Land Use in mining areas to promote development and coexistence.
- Management of community development through implementation of the Mining Charter
- Promoting participation of Historically Disadvantaged South Africans in the mining economy and the value chain
- Management of relations and conflict resolutions between mining communities and mining companies
- Management of Financial and Administrative systems and procedures in the Regional Office
- Provide support and advisory to the Deputy Director General in the department

**01 APRIL 2007 – 31 JULY 2014**

**DEPUTY DIRECTOR: MINE ECONOMICS, DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES**

- Adjudication of mineral rights applications and manage sustainability of mining operations in line with the Mining/Prospecting Work programs.
- Monitor compliance through inspections and issuing of compliance directives.
- Assisting junior coal miners to access export markets through the Quattro Task team.
- Assist new entrants and junior miners in the mining industry.
- Conduct asset and mineral valuations for tax purposes and Section 11 applications

**01 DECEMBER 2000 – 31 MARCH 2007**

**INSPECTOR OF MINES, DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY**

- Monitor compliance with the Mine Health and Safety Act in the mines.
- Provide technical advice on conflict between land development and mining operations.

**25 JANUARY 2000 – 30 NOVEMBER 2000**

**MINE SURVEYOR, TAVISTOCK COLLIERIES**

**05 AUGUST 1994 – 31 DECEMBER 2000**

**LEARNER OFFICIAL AND BURSAR, TAVISTOCK COLLIERIES**

## **EDUCATION**

**FEBRUARY 2018 TO JULY 2021**

**MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, MILPARK BUSINESS SCHOOL**

- Advanced Business Research Methodology
- Business Ethics and Corporate Governance
- Business in Emerging Markets
- Business Report Writing, Quantitative Analysis and Presentation Skills
- Dissertation
- General Management Environment



- Global Trade (Macro-economic – BRICS – Developing Markets)
- Integrated Business Strategy
- Leadership and Change Management
- Management Accounting and Finance (part 1)
- Management Accounting and Finance (part 2)
- Marketing and Sales Management
- Operations and Technology Management
- People Management
- Social Responsibility and Environmental Management

#### **JUNE 2022 TO NOVEMBER 2022**

##### **CERTIFICATE: MINE CLOSURE AND LAND REHABILITATION, UNIVERSITY OF RETORIA (UP)**

- Closure Design
- Regional Planning considerations and operational mitigation
- Land preparation and soil management
- Land cover/surface stabilization-economic value
- Maintenance and land management systems
- Identifying closure planning challenges and problem areas
- Mine closure planning consideration
- Closure document required Baseline environment and closure risks
- Closure success criteria and rehabilitation monitoring
- Financial provisioning and social planning

#### **OCTOBER 2021 TO DECEMBER 2021**

##### **CERTIFICATE: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY, UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN (UCT)**

- Energy -importance, Strategy and Challenges
- Energy Metrics, Economics and Efficiency
- Energy-efficient and Sustainable Buildings
- Energy-efficiency management and technologies in buildings
- Energy-efficiency management and technologies in industrial sector
- Energy auditing
- Energy measurement verification and management systems

#### **MARCH 2021 TO JULY 2021**

##### **POST GRADUATE CERTIFICATE: CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY LAW, UNIVERSITY OF WITWATERSRAND**

- Climate Change and Energy
- Energy Law Concepts and Economics
- Theories of Energy and Climate Regulation
- Sources of Energy: Fossil Fuels
- Sources of Energy: Petroleum Sector
- Sources of Energy: Gas Sector
- The South African Electricity Supply Industry
- Climate Change Law and Policy Framework
- Energy, Climate Change & Just Transition
- Nuclear as a Source of Electricity

- Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management
- Regulation of Energy Procurement

**OCTOBER 2014 TO JANUARY 2015**

**CERTIFICATE IN BASIC TRAINING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MINERAL RESOURCE INSPECTORS,  
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA**

- Constitutional Background
- NEMA and MPRDA framework legislation
- Sustainable Development
- EIA process, Scoping reports, and review of EA applications and Integrated EAs
- WASTE Act
- The Air Quality Act
- The Environmental Conservation Act
- The National Water Act
- The Integrated Coastal Management Act
- The Biodiversity Act
- The Protected Areas Act
- Administrative Law
- Criminal Enforcement
- Special forms of Liability
- Powers of Environmental Mineral Resources Inspectors-EMRI
- Ethics, Health and Safety and relevant issues
- Sampling
- Inspections
- Investigations
- Appeals
- Exemptions and exceptional circumstances

**MARCH 2006 TO NOVEMBER 2008**

**GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN MINING ENGINEERING, UNIVERSITY OF WITWATERSRAND**

- Mineral Economics
- Mineral Policy and Investment
- Compliance and Reporting Rules in the Mining Industry
- Economic Geology of South African Coal
- Coal extraction and Exploitation
- Coal and the Environment

**JULY 1999 TO JULY 2000**

**NATIONAL HIGHER DIPLOMA, MINERAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, TECHNIKON  
WITWATERSRAND**

**JULY 1996 TO MAY 1999**

**NATIONAL DIPLOMA, MINE SURVEYING, TECHNIKON WITWATERSRAND**

## SKILLS

- In-depth understanding of the mining industry and its economic value chain
- In-depth understanding of the regulatory and compliance regime in the mining industry
- In-depth understanding of the value of mining in the South African and Global economy
- Good communication skills
- Conflict resolution
- Good decision making
- Ability to work under pressure.
- Time management
- Good Leadership and management

## PERSONAL INFORMATION

I'm a male South African Tsonga speaking citizen, born on 29 November 1976 in Bushbuckridge, Mpumalanga Province where I started my primary schooling at Mpikaniso Primary school in 1983 and matriculated at Orhovelani High School in 1993.

I'm currently married with four children and residing in Mulbarton, Johannesburg South since June 2017 after my transfer from the Kimberly as the Regional Manager of the Northern Cape to the Johannesburg office where I also served as Regional Manager for the Gauteng Region until 30 April 2021 upon resignation.

## COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND PERSONAL HOBBIES

I'm currently involved in community development projects in Bushbuckridge through career guidance, cultural activities, and sport to guide the youth to focus on their vision and education goals as part of giving back to my community and assist the future generation. I have sponsored soccer kits, traditional dancing activities and motivational seminars in my village since 2009.

My personal hobbies include playing golf, watching, and following soccer, rugby, and other national sporting codes. Mentoring my kids through schoolwork and sport. I spend more time outside work with my family to groom my kids to become better citizens and leaders of the future generation.

## REFERENCES

Mr Mosa Mabuza  
Chief Executive Officer  
Council for Geoscience  
012 841 1911  
082449 8650  
[mmabuza@geoscience.org.za](mailto:mmabuza@geoscience.org.za)

Dr Thibedi Ramontja  
Former Director General: DMRE  
Currently Director: School of Mining  
University of Witwatersrand  
083 388 9122  
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Dr Tania Marshall  
Director: School of Mining  
University of Witwatersrand  
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**Environmental Assessment  
Practitioners Association  
of South Africa**



Registration No. 2022/4485

***Herewith certifies that***

**Sunday Mishack Mabaso**

***is registered as an***

**Environmental Assessment Practitioner**

***Registered in accordance with the prescribed criteria of Regulation 15. (1)  
of the Section 24H Registration Authority Regulations  
(Regulation No. 849, Gazette No. 40154 of 22 July 2016, of the  
National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act No. 107 of 1998, as  
amended).***

Effective: 01 March 2024

Expires: 28 February 2025

Chairperson

Registrar



# CECIL DAU

## **PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY**

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Cecil Dau is an **Aspiring Professional Senior Environmental Control Officer and an Environmental Analyst** holding his **Bachelor of Earth Sciences (Honours) in Mining and Environmental Geology** from the University of Venda and currently busy with his **Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Environmental Management** at the University of South Africa. Cecil further **has more than Four (4) years' experience** working as an **Environmental Consultant, Research Assistant Graduate, and an Environmental Officer Intern**. Cecil always believes that his hands-on experience coupled with the growing knowledge he gained during his studies and during field work prepared him to make a solid contribution in any **Environmental Management related field**. **With a solid foundation in Environmental Management**, Cecil is always prepared to put his knowledge and abilities to deliver the best results in everything that he does, while gaining immeasurable experience and skills to advance in his career pursuit. Cecil is a self-motivated, goal orientated, driven and an individual who believes in lifting and empowering others through the knowledge he has acquired, and experiences gained overtime.

## **PERSONAL DETAILS**

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Contact : 076 267 0743  
E-mail address : cecil.dau@gmail.com  
Location : Johannesburg, Gauteng  
Nationality : South African  
EE : Black Male  
Licence : Code 10-C1

## **CORECOMPETENCIES**

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- **Competent in Microsoft Word, PowerPoint, Excel, Outlook, and SAP.**
- Good understanding of applicable laws, standards, and specifications.
- **Excellent report writing and presentation skills.**
- **Excellent Verbal and Visual hazards communication.**
- **High levels of accuracy by keeping attention to detail and correctness.**
- **Excellent Knowledge of ArcGIS.**
- **Excellent knowledge of regulatory organizations.**
- **Always maintain a proactive approach in the working environment for ease in taking ownership and accountability.**
- **Excellent knowledge of how to pass inspections.**
- Ability to accurately track inventory and compile reports.
- **Good demonstration of the genuine concern for people.**
- Highly motivated, energetic, Sound judgement and good reasoning abilities.
- Good managerial and interpersonal skills and ability to work under pressure.
- Time management, Organizational and planning skills.
- **Great team player and can work well independently.**

## **EXPERIENCE**

**[Environmental Consultant]**

**[Vahlegwe Mining Advisory and Consulting]**

**[August 2022– Present]**

### **Duties Include:**

- Conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment (BAR and S&EIR) and Environmental Management Plan/Programme for prospecting, mining rights and mining permits.
- Coordinate the project Public Participation Process
- GIS functions
- Conduct mining and environmental compliance audits and write reports thereon.
- Write the annual reports for the projects.
- To maintain a proper filing system
- To give regular updates to clients on the progress of the work being carried out on the projects.

## **EXPERIENCE**

**[Research Assistant Graduate]**

**[Water Research Commission]**

**[December 2021– July 2022]**

### **Duties Include:**

- Performed Geographic Information System analysis for Bathymetric Survey research.
- Literature reviews and data mining from websites or documents from different sources.
- Contributed as an assistant in laboratorial analyses in the lab.
- Organised and processed results, report to senior researcher and any other ad-hoc duties as assigned by senior researcher.
- Participated in professional development activities i.e. attended courses such as GIS.

**[Environmental Officer Intern]**

**[GDARD/ Enforcement S24G]**

**[April 2018– March 2020]**

### **Duties Include:**

- Processing of applications received in terms of Section 24G NEMA.
- Issued S24G decisions in terms of S24G (2) (whether to authorise for the continuation of the listed activity, or direct to cease and rehabilitate).
- Issued Compliance Notices where there is non-compliance to the directive issued in terms of S24G (2) of NEMA.
- Reviewed and approve Environmental Rehabilitation Plans.
- Conducted Compliance Monitoring of issued Directives (S24G (1) and S24G (2))/Compliance Notices/Rehabilitation Plans.
- Referred matter to Prosecutions where there is failure to comply with any stage of the S24G process.
- Provided appeal responses to appeals lodged against Compliance Notices/Directives/Admin Fines issued by the sub-directorate.
- Responded to queries from the Public regarding the S24G process/applications.

## **EDUCATION**

---

**Institution** : University of South Africa  
**Qualification** : **Bachelor of Science Honours in Environmental Management**  
**Status** : **In-Progress**

**Institution** : University of Venda  
**Qualification** : **Bachelor of Earth Sciences Honours in Mining and Environmental Geology**  
**Status** : **Completed**

**N/B-Also holding my Environmental Impact Assessment for Reviews (CEM) from the North West University.**

## **ACHIEVEMENTS**

---

- Ensure compliance monitoring and Enforcement of South African Environmental Legislations.
- Good understanding of Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, National Environmental Management Act and Strategic Environmental Management Acts, i.e. Environmental Conservation Act, Biodiversity Act, Protected Areas Act, Waste Management Act, Air Quality Act, and Water Act
- Good understanding of Environmental Impact Assessment, Waste Management and Air Quality Regulations.
- The implementation of Section 24G read with S24F and 7 of NEMA (Amendment) (Act No 8 of 2004) and Section 24G read with S24F and 12(3) of NEMA (Amendments) (Act 62 of 2008)

## **GOALS**

---

- **To achieving my set goals and keeping myself dynamic in the changing scenario to become a Senior Environmental Control Officer.**
- To become an excellent **Environmental Practitioner** taking up challenging works in the Industrial structure with creative and diversified Projects and to be part of a Constructive and fast-Growing World.
- To make a position for myself in the competitive corporate world and contribute to achieving the goals on both professional and personal level.
- **To work in an environment that challenges me to improve and constantly thrive for perfection in all the tasks allotted to me so that I can be able to showcase my Environmental Management Skills.**

## **REFERENCES**

---

Name and Surname: Ms. Nonhlanhla Mogakane  
Position: Senior Environmental Consultant, Vahlengwe Mining  
Contact details: 084 649 3096/ Nonhlanhla@vahlengweadvisory.co.za  
Availability: Monday-Friday, 9:00-15:00

Name and Surname: Dr Lindani Ncube  
Position: Lecture: Department of Environmental Science, UNISA  
Contact details: 082 612 1249/ Ncubel@unisa.ac.za  
Availability: Monday-Friday, 9:00-15:00

Name and Surname: Mrs. Omolayo Ilemobade  
Position: Assistant Director: Enforcement/ S24G, GDARD  
Contact details: 011 240 3022/ Omolayo.Ilemobade@gauteng.gov.za  
Availability: Monday-Friday, 9:00-15:00

**Environmental Assessment  
Practitioners Association  
of South Africa**



Registration No. 2021/4434

***Herewith certifies that***

Cecil Dau

***is registered as an***

**Candidate Environmental Assessment  
Practitioner**

***Registered in accordance with the prescribed criteria of Regulation 15. (1)  
of the Section 24H Registration Authority Regulations  
(Regulation No. 849, Gazette No. 40154 of 22 July 2016, of the  
National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act No. 107 of 1998, as  
amended).***

Effective: 01 March 2024

Expires: 28 February 2025

Chairperson

Registrar





# DIMAKATSO ELIZABETH LEHOLI – ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES GRADUATE

**Residential Address:**

3371 Tshitwe Street

Sebokeng Unit 13

Vereeniging

1983

**Contact Details:**

068 581 8581

**Email address:**

[dimakatso0205@gmail.com](mailto:dimakatso0205@gmail.com)

**OBJECTIVE**

Opportunity to protect and conserve the ecosystem, seeking an organization that is going to grow my broad understanding of major environmental issues, as well as theoretical ideas underpinning sustainable development. The ability to effectively analyse and manage environmental and developmental issues.

**SKILLS**

- Time Management
- Microsoft skills
- Critical thinking skills
- Laboratory skills
- Teamwork

**EDUCATION**

Qualification Name: Diploma in Environmental Sciences

NQF Level:6

University: Tshwane University of Technology

Graduation Date:15 May 2023

Course Modules: Applied Environmental Practice, Computer Literacy, General Chemistry, General Mathematics, General Physics, Information Literacy, Life Skills, Environmental Biology, Environmental Earth Studies, Environmental Management & Environmental Legal Practice

Qualification Name: Matric

# DIMAKATSO ELIZABETH LEHOLI – ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES GRADUATE

Name of school: Mohaladitoe Secondary School

Date achieved: December 2019

Subjects: English First Additional Language, Sesotho Home Language, Life Orientation, Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Life Sciences and Economics.

## **WORK EXPERIENCE:**

Job Title: Safety Officer Intern

Company: Supergrid Manufacturing

Employment Date: 03 July 2023- 29 March 2024

Key Achievements:

- Incident Investigation
- Risk Assessment.
- Safety Inspections.
- Assisting with Toolbox talk meetings.
- Assisting the health and safety officer.

Job Title: Environmental Education Facilitator

Company: Johannesburg City Parks and Zoo

Employment Date: 15 August 2022- 13 February 2023

Key Achievements:

- Conduct environmental awareness activities in municipalities, advocacy groups and schools.
- Promote conservation of natural resources, air quality, waste management, sustainability and climate change education.
- Deliver presentations in schools or host groups at sites such as nature reserves.
- Participate in clean up campaigns partnering with different municipalities within Gauteng.
- Host exhibitions on environmental issues.
- Assist schools with implementing environmental projects.

## **ACHIEVEMENTS:**

Organisation: TUT Green Arcadia

Title: Participating Member

Year: 2020-2021

# DIMAKATSO ELIZABETH LEHOLI – ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES GRADUATE

## Key Achievements:

-TUT Campus Cleanup

-Nursery Construction

-iNaturalist City Challenge

-Spekboom Planting

-Exhibitions: Energy efficiency day, World water week, World Environmental day International Day for Climate Action

## **REFERENCES:**

Mentor: Shadrack Mulaudzi

Company: Supergrid Manufacturing

Position: Safety Health and Environmental Officer

Contact Details:064 926 8227

Mentor: Mosa Rametse

Company: Johannesburg City Parks and Zoo

Position: Environmental Education Specialist

Contact Details:072 152 7003



## Appendix 2: Maps

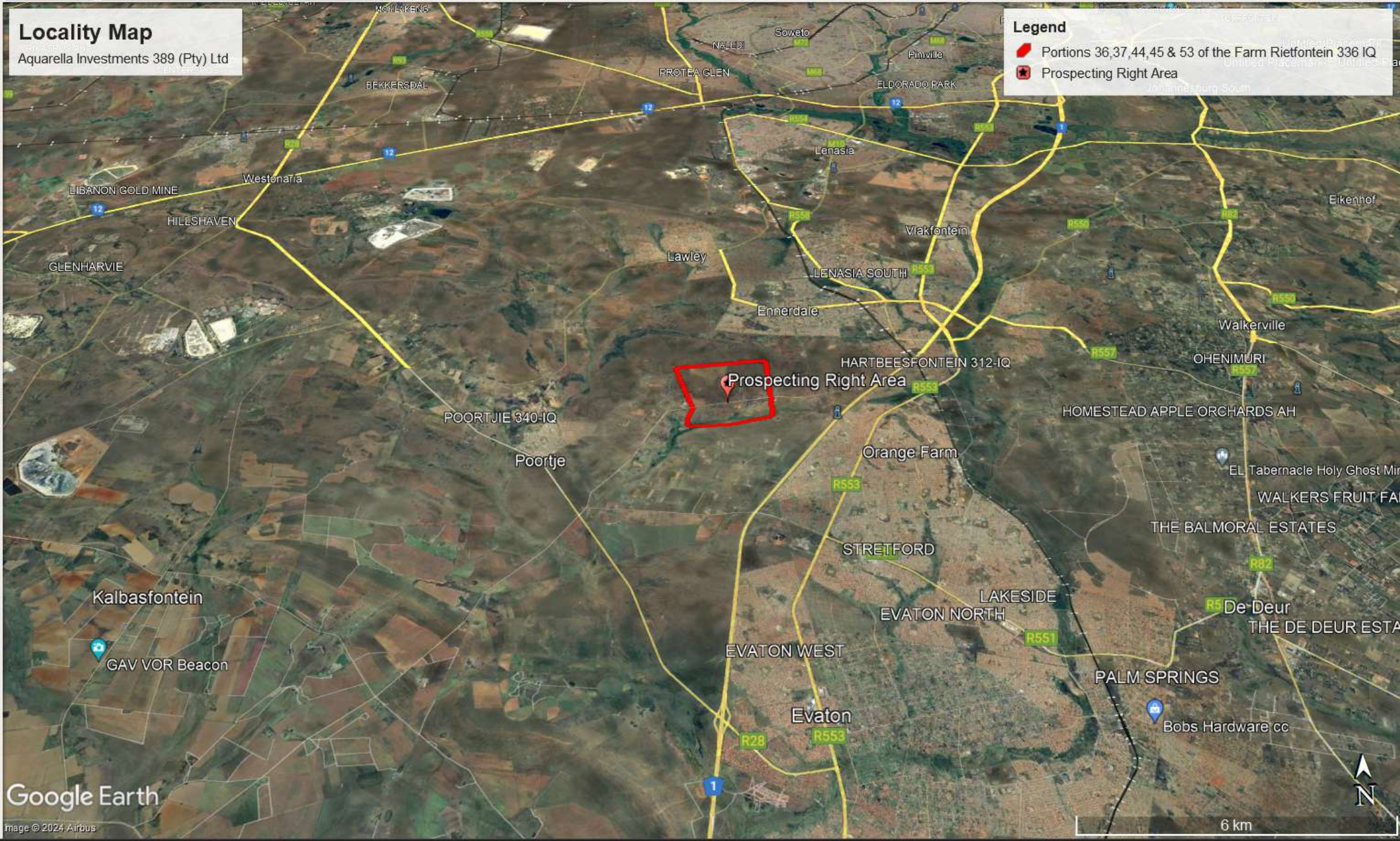
### Appendix 2A: Locality map and Regulation 2 (2)

# Locality Map

Aquarella Investments 389 (Pty) Ltd

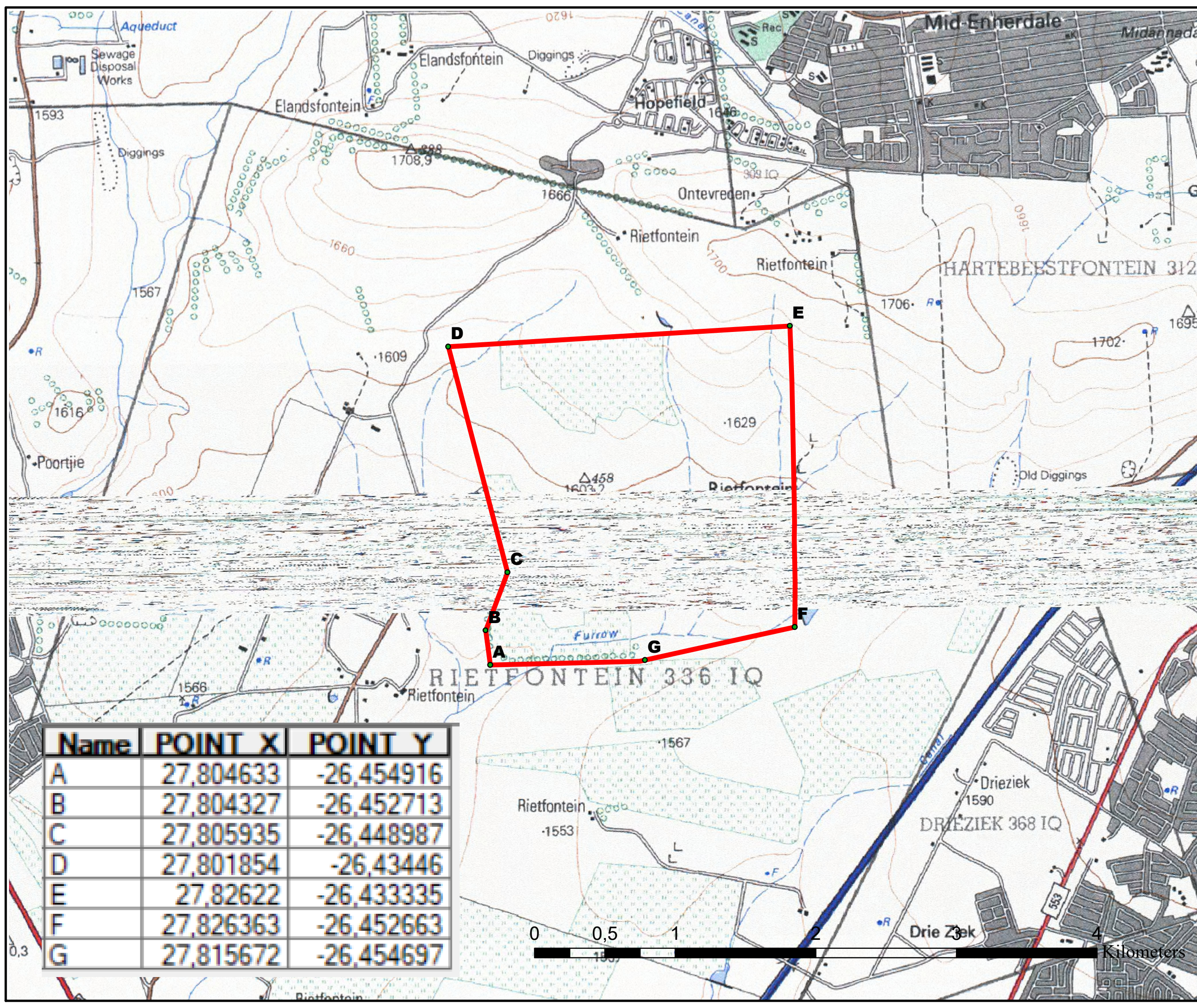
## Legend

-  Portions 36,37,44,45 & 53 of the Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ
-  Prospecting Right Area



Google Earth

Image © 2024 Airbus



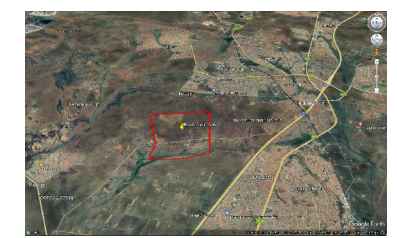
**AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD**

REGULATION 2(2)  
 THE APPLICATION OF THE PROSPECTING RIGHT IN TERMS OF SECTION 16 OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (ACT 28 OF 2002)

Situated on Portions 53, 45, 44, 36 and 37 of Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ.

Area Extent: 498,75 ha

- Legend**
- Points location
  - Rietfontein 336



Name	POINT X	POINT Y
A	27,804633	-26,454916
B	27,804327	-26,452713
C	27,805935	-26,448987
D	27,801854	-26,43446
E	27,82622	-26,433335
F	27,826363	-26,452663
G	27,815672	-26,454697

SCALE: 1 : 50 000  
 CO-ORDINATE SYSTEM: WGS84 Lo29

**VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING**

**JOHANNESBURG SOUTH**

Help Desk	Tel +27 (0) 11 432 0062
238 Vorster Ave Street	Fax +27 (0) 11 432 0062
Glenvista 2058	Email info@vahleingweadvisory.co.za

LIABILITY CLAUSE: This map was compiled from a variety of data sets and Vahleingwe Advisory does not accept any responsibility for the accuracy of the data.

FIGURE No: **FIGURE 1**

July 2024













Appendix 2B:

Environmental and Land Use Map

# ENVIRONMENTAL AND LAND\_USE MAP


**PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION FOR CLAY (GENERAL) AND SHALE (BRICK CLAY) IN RESPECT OF PORTIONS 36, 37, 44, 45 & 53 OF THE FARM RIETFONTEIN 312 IQ WITHIN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF CITY OF JOHANNESBURG, GAUTENG PROVINCE**

## Legend

-  PR Area
  -  Cultivation\_Area
  -  Agricultural\_Area
  -  Railway\_Line
  -  Road
  -  Residential\_Area
  -  wrial500\_secondary
  -  wrial500\_primary
  -  <all other values>
- NATART**
-  Artificial
  -  Estuaries
  -  Natural

## LOCALITY MAP



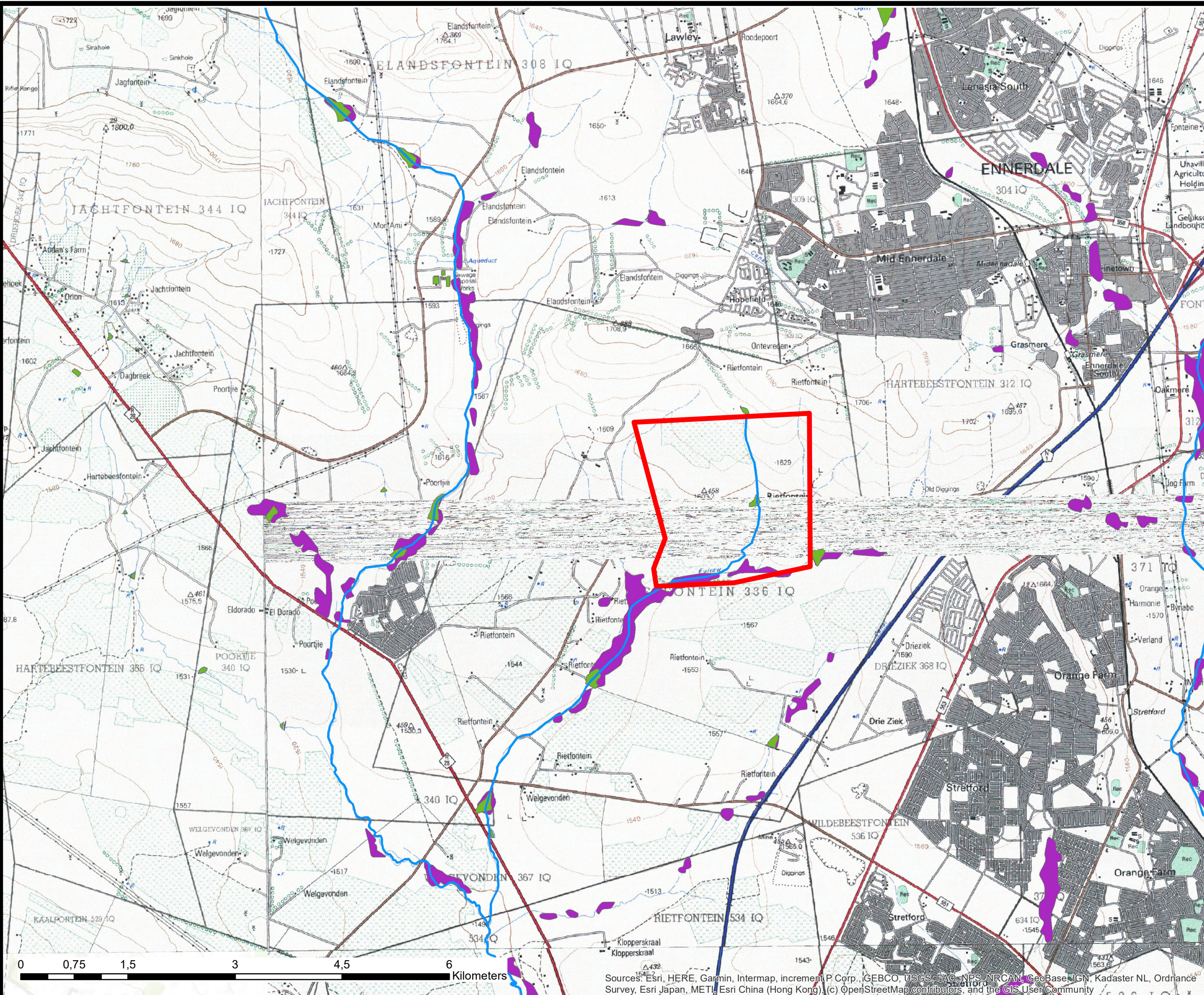
**CO-ORDINATE SYSTEM**  
  
**WGS84 Lo29**



**JOHANNESBURG SOUTH**

Help Desk	Tel +27 (0) 11 432 0062
238 Vorster Ave Street	Fax +27 (0) 11 432 0062
Glenvista 2058	Email info@vahlgeweadvisory.co.za

**LIABILITY CLAUSE :**  
 This map was compiled from a variety of data sets and Vahlgewe Advisory does not accept any responsibility for the inaccuracy of the data.



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



## Appendix 3:

### Public Participation Process

## Appendix 3A:

### Background Information Document

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL  
AUTHORIZATION: PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION**

**ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THE PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION  
FOR CLAY(GENERAL) AND SHALE (BRICK CLAY) IN RESPECT OF PORTIONS 36, 37,  
44, 45 AND 53 OF THE FARM RIETFontein 336 IQ WITHIN THE MAGISTERIAL  
DISTRICT OF CITY OF JOHANNESBURG METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG  
PROVINCE.**

**DMR REFERENCE NO.: GP 30/5/1/1/2 (10876) PR**

**PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT**

This Background Information Document (BID) has been prepared as part of the notification and consultation process required in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act 107 of 1998). It describes the following:

- Background information regarding the proposed project;
- Information about the site and the proposal being considered;
- Public participation process; and
- Suggestions on how the stakeholders including the I&APs can participate on the process.

**APPOINTED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONERS**

Vahlegwe Mining Advisory and Consulting as an Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) will conduct Environmental Authorization process for the Prospecting Right Application for Clay and Shale as well as the rehabilitation of the disturbed area.

**PROJECTION LOCATION**

Proposed project is located in respect of Portions 36,37,44,45 and 53 of the Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ within the Magisterial District of Johannesburg, Gauteng Province

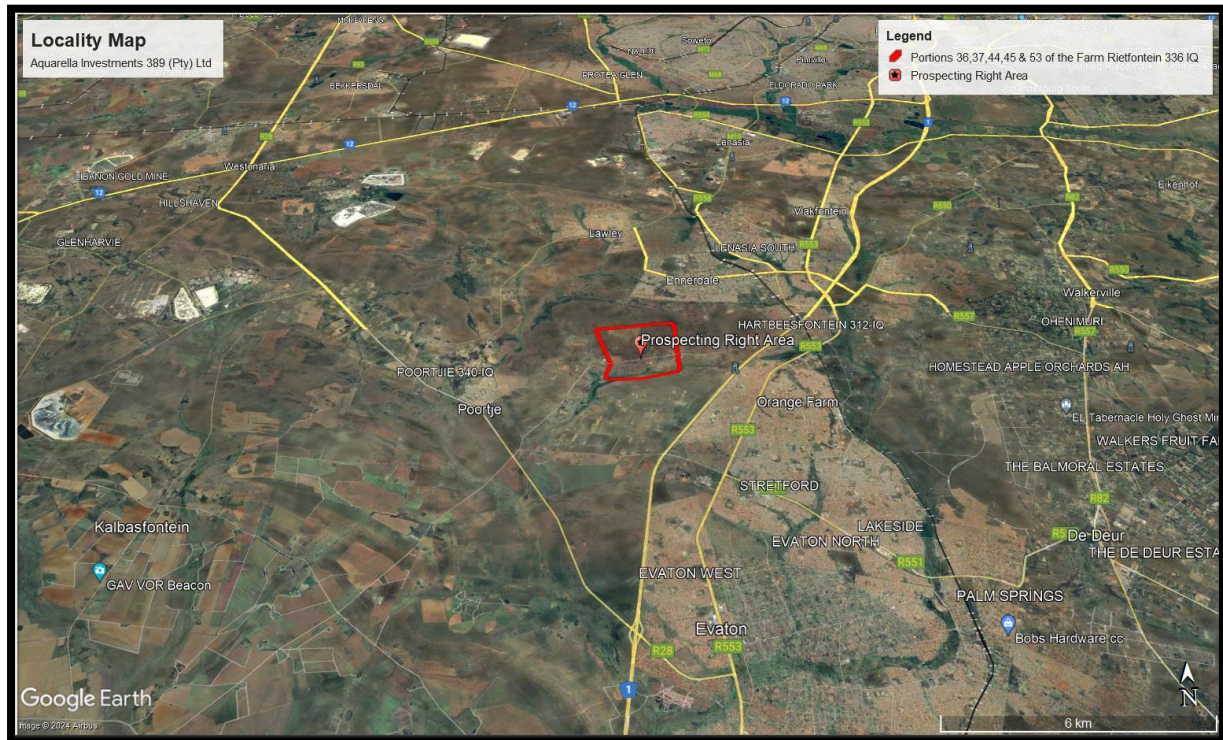


Figure 1: Locality map of the proposed area

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The area for the Prospecting Right applied for is situated in respect of Portions 36,37,44,45 and 53 of the Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ within the Magisterial District of Johannesburg, Gauteng Province. Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting (Pty) Ltd will compile the Scoping Report and Environmental Management Programme for the Prospecting Right and facilitate the PPP. The application includes prospecting activities for Clay and Shale (Brick Clay).

## PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS.

The purpose of public consultation process is to enable landowners, lawful occupiers, directly affected individuals, and/or other Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to raise any issues, concerns and or comments regarding the waste management activities. A proof of consultation report will be developed and submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE). The proposed project requires Environmental Impact Assessment process in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 20008 (as amended).

Following step will be followed while conducting public participation.

• Issuing of notification of this project to:

- Owners and occupiers of the properties as well as those adjacent to the site

- Municipal Councillor

- The municipality which has jurisdiction, and any organ of state having jurisdiction

- Placing an advert in a newspaper
- Placing a site notice
- Meetings with landowners and key I&APs, as required

- Public review of Basic Assessment Report and Environmental Management Programme

## **PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

Public involvement is an essential component of the process. It addresses the right of Interested and affected Parties (I&APs) to be informed of the proposed activities. All Interested and Affected parties (I&APs) are invited to submit their issues, concerns, and comments regarding the proposed prospecting activities to Aquarella Investments 389 (Pty) Ltd via email, registered post or telephonically. The Interested and Affected parties (I&APS) Form is made available below for you to fill in your personal details and comments, kindly do so and submit it back to us.

## **HOW TO OBTAIN FURTHER INFORMATION.**

Registering as I&APs will ensure that you are placed on a database to be informed of any progress regarding the project. You can do so by filling in the form below and return it to the relevant person listed below. We encourage the I&APs to review the information presented to you in this Background Information Document (BID) and to register as an I&AP for the attached respondent sheet and return it to us.

## **PUBLIC CONSULTATION CONTACTS:**

Name: Sunday Mabaso

Postal address: 238 Voster Ave, Glenvista Ext 3, Glenvista, 2058

Contact: +27 11 432 0062

E-mail: [info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za](mailto:info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za)

## **APPLICANT CONTACTS**

Name: Victor Lupuwana

Postal Address: P. O Box 2247, Vereeniging, 1930

Tel: +27 16 930 3600

E-mail: [Victor@aquarellainvest.co.za](mailto:Victor@aquarellainvest.co.za)

Appendix 3B:

I&APs Registration Forms

# AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS 389(PTY) LTD

## ***Interested & Affected Party Registration Form***

Project Reference No.: GP 30/5/1/1/2 (10876) PR

<b>Name and Surname</b>	
<b>Physical Address</b>	
<b>Contact Details</b>	<b>Telephone No.:</b> <b>Fax No.:</b> <b>Cell No. :</b> <b>E-mail Address:</b>
<b><i>Please indicate any issues, comments and concerns with regard to the proposed project</i></b>	
<b><i>Please indicate in which aspects you would require more information</i></b>	
<b><i>Please indicate any I&amp;APs whom you think should be contacted</i></b>	
<b>To be registered as an I&amp;AP for this project mail, or e-mail the completed registration form to:</b> <b>Sunday Mabaso</b> <b>Postal address: 238 Voster Ave, Glenvista Ext 3, Glenvista, 2058</b> <b>Contact : +27 11 432 0062</b> <b>E-mail : info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za</b>	

Appendix 3C:

Newspaper Advertisement



# Legals

Legals@citizen.co.za

the rezoning of the property described above, situated at 110 Ivy Road, Norwood from 'Business 4' to 'Institutional', to permit the construction of a Masjid including Ancillary Uses subject to certain conditions. Particulars of the application will lie open for inspection from 08:00 to 15:30 from 10 July 2024 at the Registration Counter, Department of Development Planning, Room 8100, 8th Floor A-Block, Metropolitan Centre, 158 Civic Boulevard, Braamfontein as well as available from the below mentioned authorised agent who will be responsible to provide any interested party, on request, with a copy of any information regarding the submitted application. The application will also be open for inspection on the eplatform of the City of Johannesburg: www.joburg.org.za, (click on 'Land Use', followed by 'Land Use Management', followed by 'Advertised Land Use Applications'). Any objection or representation with regard to the application must be submitted to both the agent and the Registration Section of the Department of Development Planning at the above address, or posted to P.O. Box 30733, Braamfontein, 2017, facsimile send to (011) 339 4000, or an e-mail send to MarietjieR@joburg.org.za and /or objectionsplanning@joburg.org.za, by no later than 7 August 2024 (28 days). Address of Agent: Mohamed Mubeen Khan/Asif Mangera, Urban Infinity Planning Consultants, Tel: 083 264 2799/ 084 402 8690, Email: urbaninfinityconsultants@gmail.com/ mubeen

@urbaninfinity.co.za Physical Address: 86 Hydrangea Avenue, Ext. 4, Lenasia. KP103268

**Portion 90 (a Portion of Portion 16) of the Farm Rietpan 66 I.R**

We, Plan-Enviro CC being the authorised agents of the owner of Portion 90 (a Portion of Portion 16) of the Farm Rietpan 66 I.R. (previously known as The Remaining Extent of Holding 20 Brentwood Park Agricultural Holdings), hereby give notice in terms of Section 10 of the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality Spatial Planning and Land Use Management By-Law, 2019 that we have applied to Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality for the amendment of the Ekurhuleni Town Planning Scheme, 2014, by the rezoning of the property described above, situated 20 Van Wyk Road in Brentwood Park Agricultural Holdings, from Industrial 2 to Industrial 2 for a filling station. Particulars of the application will lie for inspection during normal office hours at the office of the Manager: Town Planning, Benoni, Sub Section of the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Treasury Building, 6th Floor, Room 601, c/o Tom Jones and Elston Avenue, Benoni, 1500 for the period of 28 days from 3 July 2024. Objections to or representations in respect of the application must be lodged with or made in writing to the Manager: Town Planning, Benoni, Sub Section of the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Treasury Building, 6th Floor, Room 601, c/o Tom Jones and Elston Avenue,

Benoni, 1500 or at Private Bag X 014, Benoni 1500, or by email to Shaunise.mitchell@ekurhuleni.gov.za 1500 within a period of 28 days from 3 July 2024. Address of the Agent: Plan-Enviro CC and D. Erasmus, P. O. Box 101642, Moreleta Plaza, 0167, Office No. 082 850 0101, E-mail: aps@mweb.co.za TP017159

**SONNEGLANS ERF 209 EXT 24**

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG LAND USE SCHEME, 2018 Notice is hereby given, in terms of Section 21 of the City of Johannesburg Municipal Planning By-Law, 2016, that I Kagelelo Chamboko of KTI Development Planners, intends to apply to the City of Johannesburg for amendment of the City of Johannesburg Land Use Scheme, 2018. SITE DESCRIPTION: Erf: 209 Township: Sonneglans Ext 24 Street Address: Number 49 Fifth Street, Sonneglans Ext 24, 2158 APPLICATION TYPE Rezoning APPLICATION PURPOSE To rezone the property from 'Residential 1' to 'Residential 1' permitting a Guesthouse, Restaurant and Beauty Spa The above application will be open for inspection from 08:00 to 15:30 at the Registration Counter, Department of Development Planning, Room 8100, 8th Floor A-Block, Metropolitan Centre, 158 Civic Boulevard, Braamfontein. Any objection or representation with regard to the application must be submitted to both the owner or agent and the Registration Section of the Department of Development Planning at the above address or posted to P

O Box 30733 Braamfontein 2017 or facsimile sent to 011 339 4000 or an email send to ObjectionsPlanning@joburg.org.za by no later than 07 August 2024. Any objection /s not fully motivated as required in terms of Section 68 of the City of Johannesburg Municipal Planning By-Law, 2016, (Validity of Objections) may be deemed invalid and may be disregarded during the assessment of the application. CLOSING DATE FOR OBJECTIONS: 07 AUGUST 2024 OWNER/AUTHORISED AGENT Full name: Kagelelo Chamboko of KTI Development Planners Postal Address: Postnet Suite 60 Private Bag X1 GLENVISTA 2058 Cell: 0725549992 Email address: kagelelo@ktidp.com Website: www.ktidp.com Date: 10 July 2024 LV022570

**80 GENERAL**



**Luthuli Park Extension 6 LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE CITY OF EKURHULENI METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY BENONI CUSTOMER CARE AREA** Notice is herewith given on the intention of the City of

Ekurhuleni to undertake a public participation process for the permanent closure of Three (03) Park Erven and Thirty-Five (35) Streets in Chief A. Luthuli Park Extension 6 Township, Benoni in terms of Sections 67 & 68 of the Local Government Ordinance of 1939. The said closure will enable development of the Chief A. Luthuli Park Extension 6's mega project aimed to create a high quality and high-density environment with sustainable neighbourhoods, where the residents of Ekurhuleni can obtain ownership, unique housing opportunities and residential products which exceed the market norm in terms of affordability and quality. In terms of Regulation 5(2) of the Municipal Asset Transfer Regulations (MATR), 2008, the City of Ekurhuleni is required to conduct public participation in relation to the proposed park and street closures of the above-mentioned properties to solicit public comments. A public participation meeting was arranged for 29 June 2024 and more information and particulars of the closures will be available for inspection at the below address: Any person who wishes to comment or make representations in relation to the proposed closure of the said roads and parks prior to the meeting, must submit such comment(s) in writing to the Area Manager: Real Estate Department, Benoni Customer Care Centre, Cnr Tom Jones and Elston Avenue, 1st Floor, Benoni; or by email to Priscilla.Thene@ekurhuleni.gov.za or Musa.Ndaba@ekurhuleni.gov.za within 30 days from the date of this notice. Ground Floor, Head Office Building, Corner of Cross and Rose Streets, Dr. I Mashazi Private Bag X1069, Germiston, 1400 City Manager Notice No 03/2024 CK046913

**AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS 389(PTY) LTD NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS INVITATION TO REGISTER AS AN INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY AND COMMENT ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT.** Notice is hereby given in the intent to conduct Environmental

Authorization process for an application of a prospecting right of Clay and shale (brick clay), for Aquarella Investments 389 (Pty) Ltd in terms of National Environmental Management Act - NEMA (Act 107 of 1998) as amended, and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014. Notification is hereby given to all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) in terms of Section 39 to 44 of GNR 982 (as amended). The EIA process would be undertaken in terms of these guidelines and to be submitted to the Competent Authority Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE). THE ABOVE ACTIVITIES TRIGGERS: Activity 19 of GN R 984 (as amended): The removal and disposal of a mineral, which requires a permission in terms of section 20 of Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, as well as any other applicable activity as contained in this Listing Notice, in Listing Notice 1 of 2014 or Listing Notice 3 of 2014, required to exercise the permission. PROPOSED SITE LOCATION: Proposed project is located in respect of Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ within the administrative district of City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province. PUBLIC MEETING: Public meeting will be held to facilitate discussions on the Draft Scoping Report to obtain comments and inputs from the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), therefore you are requested to register your names as I&APs within 15 days, thus, on/before July 24, 2024. You are further requested to submit your comments within 30 days from the date this notice was published. Take note that your comments must be submitted on or before August 08, 2024, to the details below: Consultant: Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting Contact person: Sunday Mabaso Postal address: 238 Voster Ave, Glenvista Extension 3, Johannesburg South, 2058 Contact: +27 11 432 0062 E-mail: info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za CK046736

**Portion 46 of the farm MAPOSCHGRONDE 500 JS NOTICE OF STAKEHOLDER** Notice is hereby given in the intent to conduct Environmental

**ENGAGEMENT** Notice is hereby given in terms of section 16(4) of the Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Act (Act no: 28 of 2002) as amended of intent to carry out the following activity: Stakeholder engagement on the Prospecting right and Mining Permit of Iron ore on Portion 46 of the farm MAPOSCHGRONDE 500 JS situated within the Magisterial of Sekhukhune (Elias Motsoaledi), Limpopo Province DMR Ref No: LP 30/5/11/2/15487 PR & : LP 30/5/13/2/12249 MP Location of the proposed mining area, is on the R555 close to Maposch Mine We hereby invited as interested and affected parties to a public participation and write comments on the project: All comments can be addressed in writing to the following: P A R T I C U L A R S O F APPLICANT Salarna Trading (Pty) Ltd Contact: Mr. Boyson Sesane PO Box 3703 BRITS 0250 Fax: 086 661 6003 Mobile:081 840 3530 Email: rixhaka1@gmail.com TP017525

**Three Rivers Erf 1849 Extension 2** NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 38(2) OF THE EMFULENI MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT BY-LAWS, 2018 We, Welwyn Town & Regional Planning No 1 CC, authorized agent of the owner of the Erf 1849, Three Rivers Extension 2, situated at 84 Ring Road, hereby give notice in terms of Section 38(2) of the Emfuleni Municipality Spatial Planning and Land Use Management By-Laws, 2018, that we have applied to the Emfuleni Local Municipality for the removal of restrictive conditions in the title deed of the property as well as the simultaneous amendment of the Emfuleni Land Use Scheme, 2023, by the rezoning of 'Residential 1' to 'Residential 1' with Annexure that the erf may also be used for offices. Particulars of the application will lie open for inspection during normal office hours at the office of the Manager: Land Use Management, First Floor, Old Trustbank Building, corner of President Kruger and Eric Louw Streets, Vanderbijlpark. Any objection, comment or representation in this regard may done, in writing, by registered post, by hand, by facsimile or by e-mail within 28 days from the date of first placement to both the Emfuleni Local Municipality, P.O. Box 3, Vanderbijlpark, 1900, as well as to Welwyn Town and Regional Planners, P.O. Box 6436, Vanderbijlpark, 1900. Tel: (016) 933 9293. Fax: 0864 767933. E-mail: welwyn2@telehost.co.za. Date of first placement: 10 July 2024. KP103281

Any objection, comment or representation in this regard may done, in writing, by registered post, by hand, by facsimile or by e-mail within 28 days from the date of first placement to both the Emfuleni Local Municipality, P.O. Box 3, Vanderbijlpark, 1900, as well as to Welwyn Town and Regional Planners, P.O. Box 6436, Vanderbijlpark, 1900. Tel: (016) 933 9293. Fax: 0864 767933. E-mail: welwyn2@telehost.co.za. Date of first placement: 10 July 2024. KP103280

**Vanderbijlpark South West No 1, Erf 21** NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 38(2) OF THE EMFULENI MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT BY-LAWS, 2018 We, Welwyn Town & Regional Planning No 1 CC, authorized agent of the owner of the Erf 21, Vanderbijlpark South West No 1, situated at 15 Rossini Boulevard, hereby give notice in terms of Section 38(2) of the Emfuleni Municipality Spatial Planning and Land Use Management By-Laws, 2018, that we have applied to the Emfuleni Local Municipality for the removal of restrictive conditions in the title deed of the property as well as the simultaneous amendment of the Emfuleni Land Use Scheme, 2023, by the rezoning of 'Residential 1' to 'Residential 1' with Annexure that the erf may also be used for offices. Particulars of the application will lie open for inspection during normal office hours at the office of the Manager: Land Use Management, First Floor, Old Trustbank Building, corner of President Kruger and Eric Louw Streets, Vanderbijlpark. Any objection, comment or representation in this regard may done, in writing, by registered post, by hand, by facsimile or by e-mail within 28 days from the date of first placement to both the Emfuleni Local Municipality, P.O. Box 3, Vanderbijlpark, 1900, as well as to Welwyn Town and Regional Planners, P.O. Box 6436, Vanderbijlpark, 1900. Tel: (016) 933 9293. Fax: 0864 767933. E-mail: welwyn2@telehost.co.za. Date of first placement: 10 July 2024. KP103281

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**SALE IN EXECUTION**

**83 JOHANNESBURG SALE IN EXECUTION**

VOSLOO B / SPITFIRE MOTORCYCLEAS (PTY) LTD IN THE MAGISTRATES COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF EKURHULENI SOUTH EAST HELD BENONI Case Number: 3831/2023 In the matter between: BEN VOSLOO Judgment Creditor (Identity Number: 721019 5105 08 3) a n d S P I T F I R E MOTORCYCLES (PTY) LTD Judgment Debtor (Registration Number: 2015/372334/07) NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION TAKE NOTICE that in execution of a judgment of the Magistrate's Court Benoni in the above-mentioned suit, a sale without reserve will be held by the Sheriff Benoni at 2A Mowbray Avenue, Benoni on the 25th day of July 2024 at 10:00. 1x Samsung Bar Fridge, Panasonic Microwave 1x Coffee Machine 1x Hydraulic Mubi Jack 1x Mubi Jack Tyre changer 1x Wood planer 1x Oxy- Acetylene 2 gas bottles 2x Booting skies 1x Polishing machine 1x Compressor Ingesol Rand 1x Trailer 2x Hydraulic bike lift 1x Generator 1x Engen crecent 8 kong 1x water purifier 1x water dispenser 1x DT 53 CL GP Dated at Boksburg on 2 July 2024. S C H E E P E R S INCORPORATED Judgment Creditor's attorneys 204 Benzal House 3 Barrack Street Cape Town Cell: 082 461 5306 e-mail: Stefan@scheepersinc.com Ref: VO3003 To:THE CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT Benoni LV022600

## Appendix 4:

### Environmental Sensitivity Screening Tool

**SCREENING REPORT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION AS  
REQUIRED BY THE 2014 EIA REGULATIONS – PROPOSED SITE  
ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY**

**EIA Reference number:** GP 30/5/1/1/2 (10876) PR

**Project name:** Aquarella Rietfontein Prospecting Right Application

**Project title:** Aquarella Rietfontein Prospecting Right Application

**Date screening report generated:** 12/07/2024 10:27:59

**Applicant:** Aquarella Investments 389 (Pty) Ltd

**Compiler:** Vahlangwe Mining Advisory and Consulting

**Compiler signature:**

.....

**Application Category:** Mining|Prospecting rights

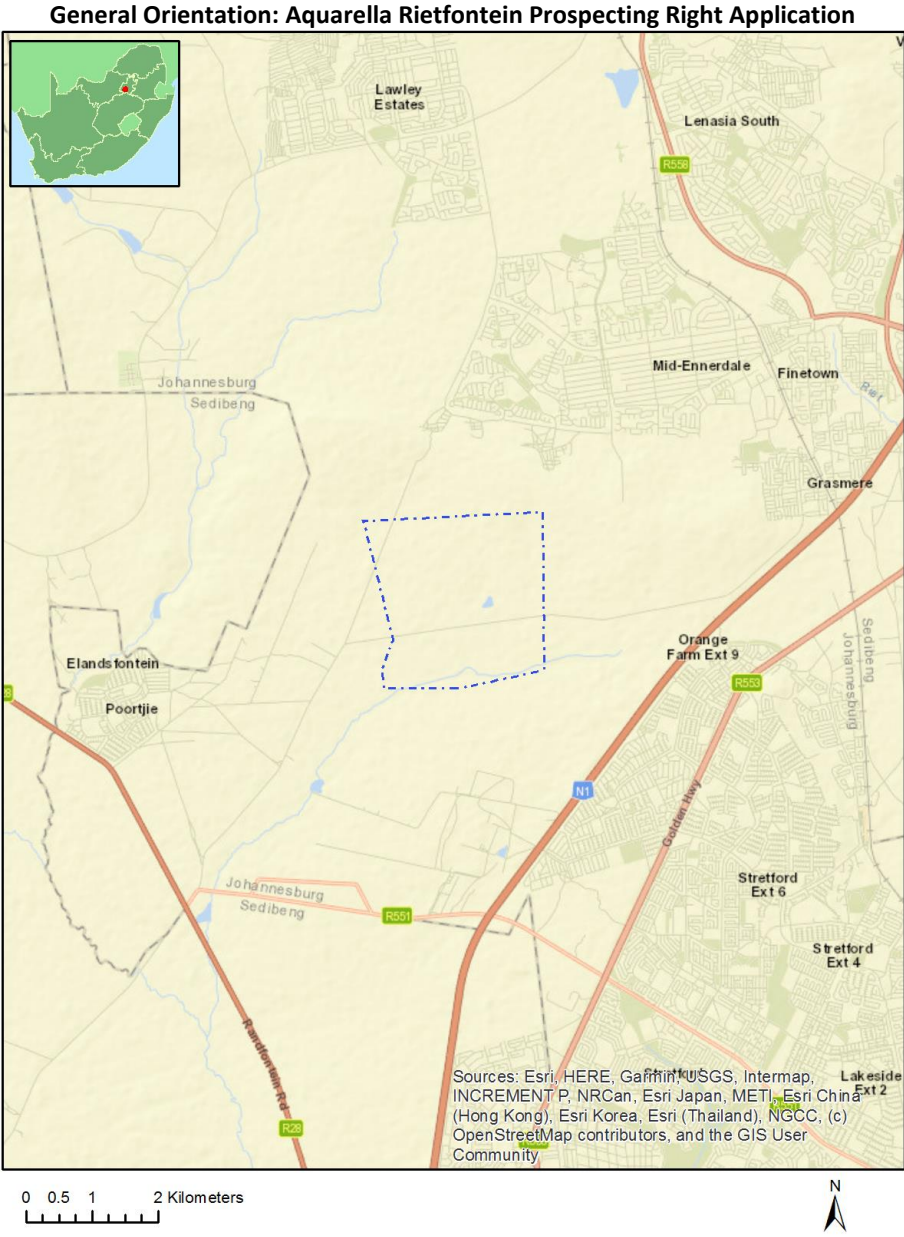
OFFICIAL

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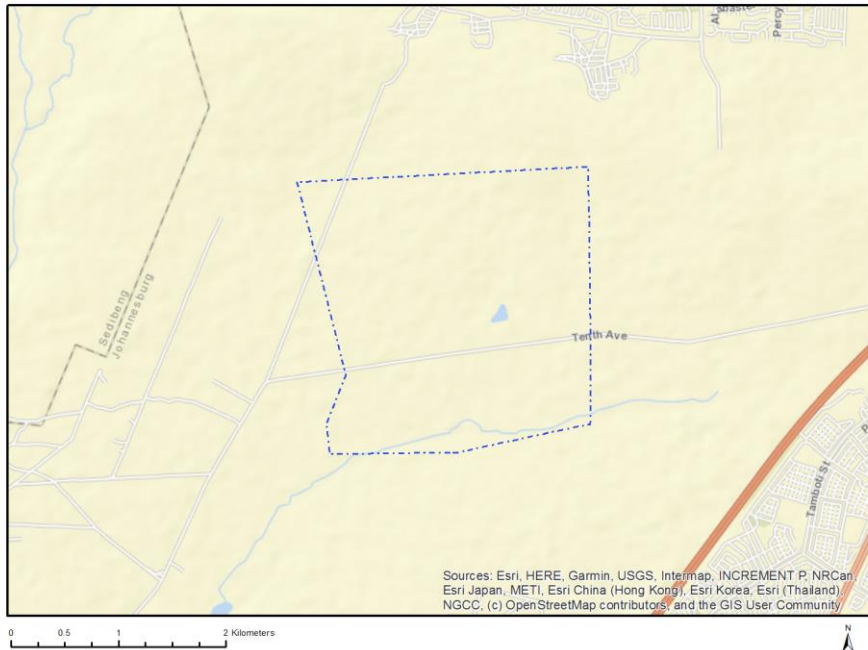
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# Proposed Project Location

## Orientation map 1: General location



## Map of proposed site and relevant area(s)



## Cadastral details of the proposed site

Property details:

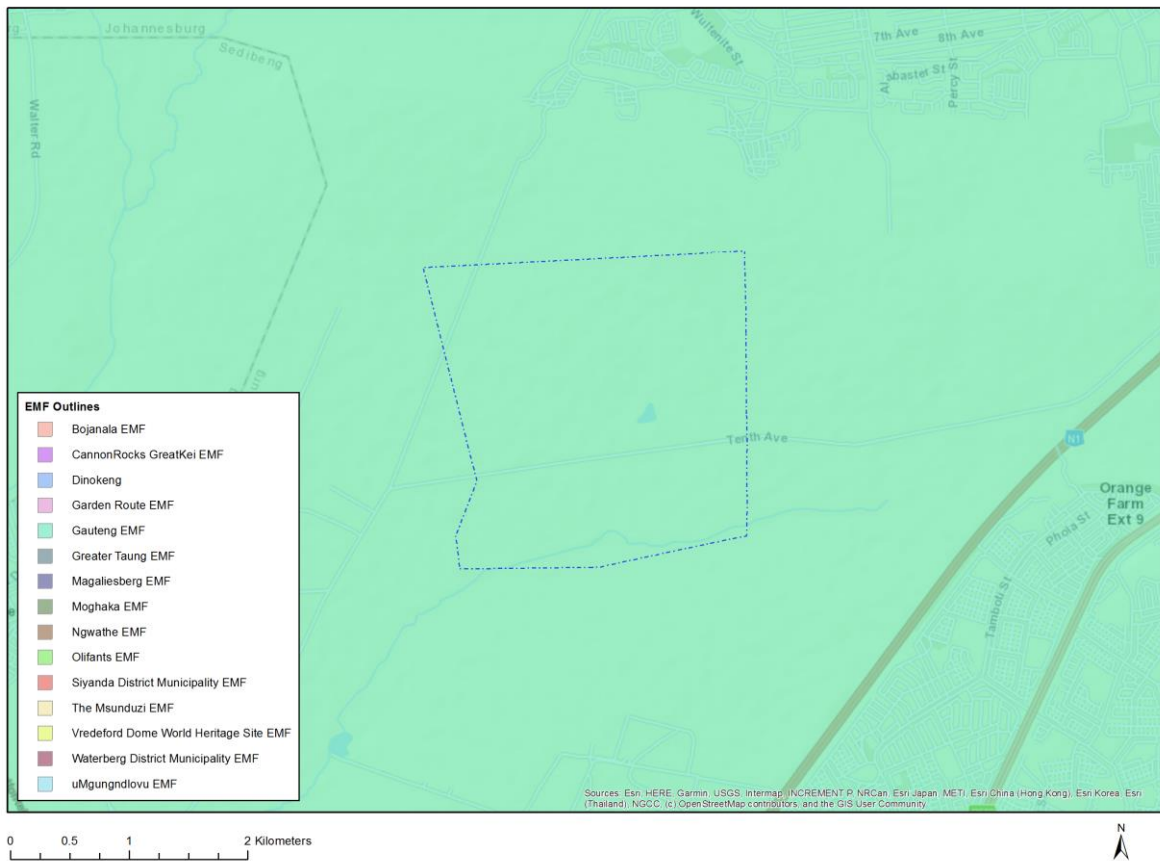
No	Farm Name	Farm/ Erf No	Portion	Latitude	Longitude	Property Type
1	RIET FONTEIN	336	0	26°27'15.73S	27°48'10.36E	Farm
2	RIET FONTEIN	336	187	26°26'19.85S	27°49'24.18E	Farm Portion
3	RIET FONTEIN	336	185	26°26'10.19S	27°48'44.62E	Farm Portion
4	RIET FONTEIN	336	54	26°25'43.45	27°48'28.67E	Farm Portion
5	RIET FONTEIN	336	121	26°26'41.07S	27°49'39.89E	Farm Portion
6	RIET FONTEIN	336	195	26°27'6.59S	27°48'27.83E	Farm Portion
7	RIET FONTEIN	336	184	26°26'10.82S	27°48'21.39E	Farm Portion
8	RIET FONTEIN	336	45	26°26'57.57S	27°49'13.37E	Farm Portion
9	RIET FONTEIN	336	42	26°26'25.96S	27°49'39.56E	Farm Portion
10	RIET FONTEIN	336	193	26°26'41.68S	27°48'45.25E	Farm Portion
11	RIET FONTEIN	336	186	26°26'6.46S	27°49'16.63E	Farm Portion
12	RIET FONTEIN	336	25	26°25'52.99S	27°49'43.91E	Farm Portion
13	RIET FONTEIN	336	191	26°26'21.54S	27°49'6.55E	Farm Portion
14	RIET FONTEIN	336	189	26°26'51.8S	27°49'10.16E	Farm Portion
15	RIET FONTEIN	336	36	26°27'5.06S	27°49'28.17E	Farm Portion
16	RIET FONTEIN	336	43	26°26'37.66S	27°49'49.63E	Farm Portion
17	RIET FONTEIN	336	37	26°27'8.44S	27°49'8.81E	Farm Portion
18	RIET FONTEIN	336	194	26°27'2.78S	27°48'44.29E	Farm Portion
19	RIET FONTEIN	336	192	26°26'24.96S	27°48'43.5E	Farm Portion
20	RIET FONTEIN	336	197	26°26'26.53S	27°48'23.71E	Farm Portion
21	RIET FONTEIN	336	196	26°26'43.15S	27°48'26.96E	Farm Portion
22	RIET FONTEIN	336	44	26°26'55.29S	27°49'28.11E	Farm Portion
23	RIET FONTEIN	336	57	26°26'36.79S	27°48'6.44E	Farm Portion
24	RIET FONTEIN	336	190	26°26'41.33S	27°49'4.38E	Farm Portion
25	RIET FONTEIN	336	188	26°26'38.17S	27°49'23.36E	Farm Portion

Development footprint<sup>1</sup> vertices:  
 No development footprint(s) specified.

### Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area

No	EIA Reference No	Classification	Status of application	Distance from proposed area (km)
1	002/15-16/E0152	Solar PV	Approved	27.4
2	14/12/16/3/3/2/825	Solar PV	Approved	25.9
3	12/12/20/2530	Solar PV	Approved	26.7
4	12/12/20/2551	Solar PV	Approved	26.7
5	14/12/16/3/3/2/919	Solar PV	Approved	22.8

### Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application



Environmental Management Framework	LINK

<sup>1</sup> “development footprint”, means the area within the site on which the development will take place and includes all ancillary developments for example roads, power lines, boundary walls, paving etc. which require vegetation clearance or which will be disturbed and for which the application has been submitted.

Gauteng EMF	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/EMF/GPEMF_2021_Gazette_and_summary.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/EMF/GPEMF_2021_Gazette_and_summary.pdf</a>
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## Environmental screening results and assessment outcomes

The following sections contain a summary of any development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions that apply to the proposed development site as well as the most environmental sensitive features on the site based on the site sensitivity screening results for the application classification that was selected. The application classification selected for this report is:

**Mining | Prospecting rights.**

### Relevant development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions

The following development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions and their implications that apply to this site are indicated below.

Incentive, restriction or prohibition	Implication
Strategic Transmission Corridor-Central corridor	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Combined_EGI.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Combined_EGI.pdf</a>
Air Quality-Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Final_VTAPA_AQMP_20090408_-15_April_2009.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Final_VTAPA_AQMP_20090408_-15_April_2009.pdf</a>
Strategic Gas Pipeline Corridors-Phase 3: Richards Bay to Gauteng	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Combined_GAS.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Combined_GAS.pdf</a>

### Proposed Development Area Environmental Sensitivity

The following summary of the development site environmental sensitivities is identified. Only the highest environmental sensitivity is indicated. The footprint environmental sensitivities for the proposed development footprint as identified, are indicative only and must be verified on site by a suitably qualified person before the specialist assessments identified below can be confirmed.

Theme	Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
Agriculture Theme		X		
Animal Species Theme		X		
Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	X			
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme	X			
Civil Aviation Theme		X		
Defence Theme				X
Paleontology Theme		X		
Plant Species Theme			X	
Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme	X			

### Specialist assessments identified

Based on the selected classification, and the known impacts associated with the proposed development, the following list of specialist assessments have been identified for inclusion in the assessment report. It is the responsibility of the EAP to confirm this list and to motivate in the



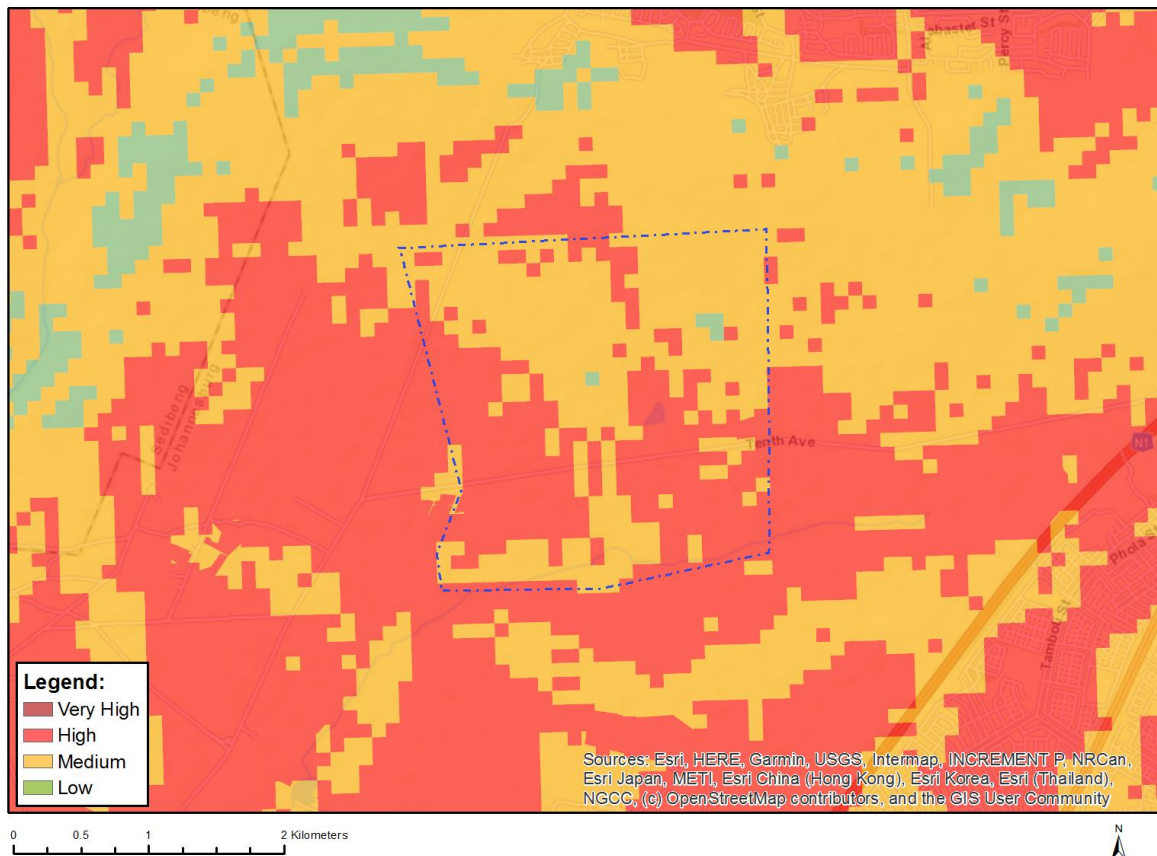
assessment report, the reason for not including any of the identified specialist study including the provision of photographic evidence of the site situation.

No	Specialist assessment	Assessment Protocol
1	Agricultural Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted%20General%20Agriculture%20Assessment%20Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Agriculture Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
2	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted%20General%20Requirement%20Assessment%20Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
3	Palaeontology Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted%20General%20Requirement%20Assessment%20Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
4	Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted%20Terrestrial%20Biodiversity%20Assessment%20Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
5	Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted%20Aquatic%20Biodiversity%20Assessment%20Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Aquatic Biodiversity Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
6	Noise Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted%20Noise%20Impacts%20Assessment%20Protocol.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Noise Impacts Assessment Protocol.pdf</a>
7	Radioactivity Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted%20General%20Requirement%20Assessment%20Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
8	Plant Species Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted%20Plant%20Species%20Assessment%20Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Plant Species Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
9	Animal Species Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted%20Animal%20Species%20Assessment%20Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Animal Species Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>

## Results of the environmental sensitivity of the proposed area.

The following section represents the results of the screening for environmental sensitivity of the proposed site for relevant environmental themes associated with the project classification. It is the duty of the EAP to ensure that the environmental themes provided by the screening tool are comprehensive and complete for the project. Refer to the disclaimer.

### MAP OF RELATIVE AGRICULTURE THEME SENSITIVITY

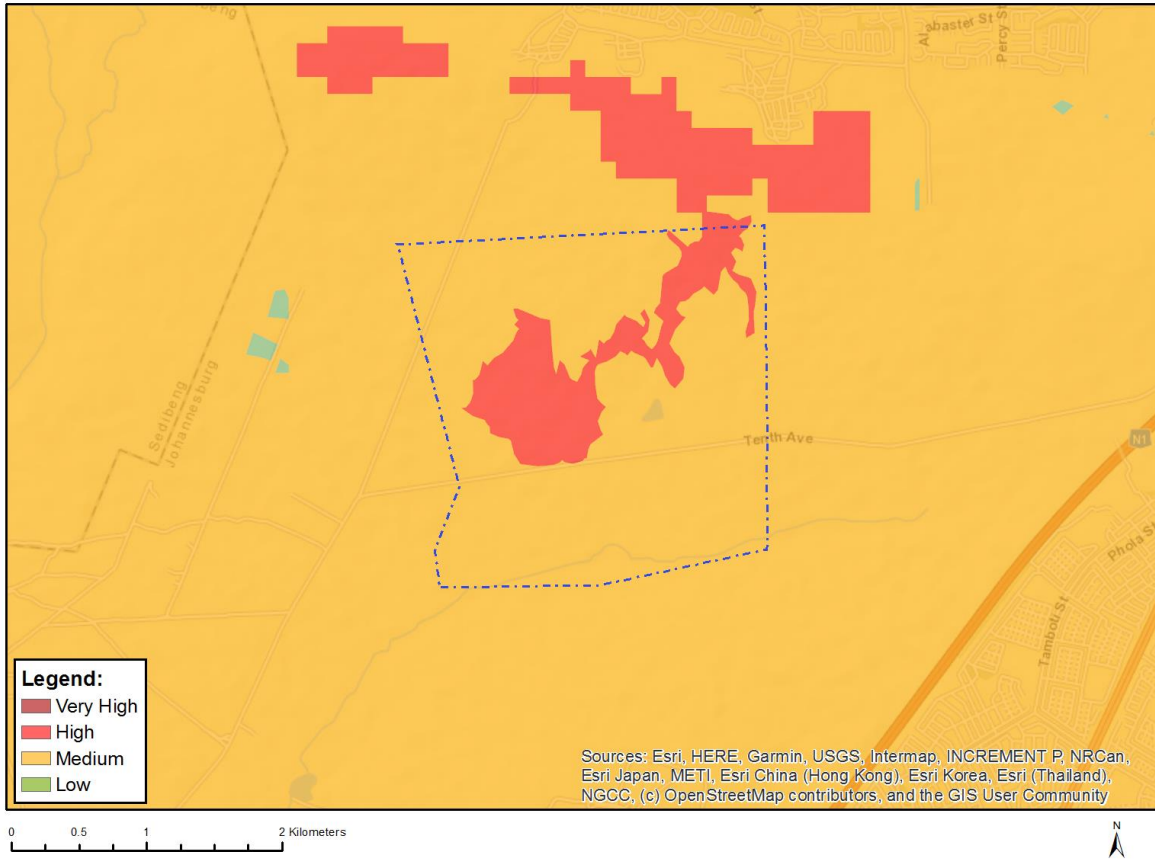


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

#### Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Land capability;09. Moderate-High/10. Moderate-High
High	Annual Crop Cultivation / Planted Pastures Rotation;Land capability;06. Low-Moderate/07. Low-Moderate/08. Moderate
High	Annual Crop Cultivation / Planted Pastures Rotation;Land capability;09. Moderate-High/10. Moderate-High
Low	Land capability;01. Very low/02. Very low/03. Low-Very low/04. Low-Very low/05. Low
Medium	Land capability;06. Low-Moderate/07. Low-Moderate/08. Moderate

## MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



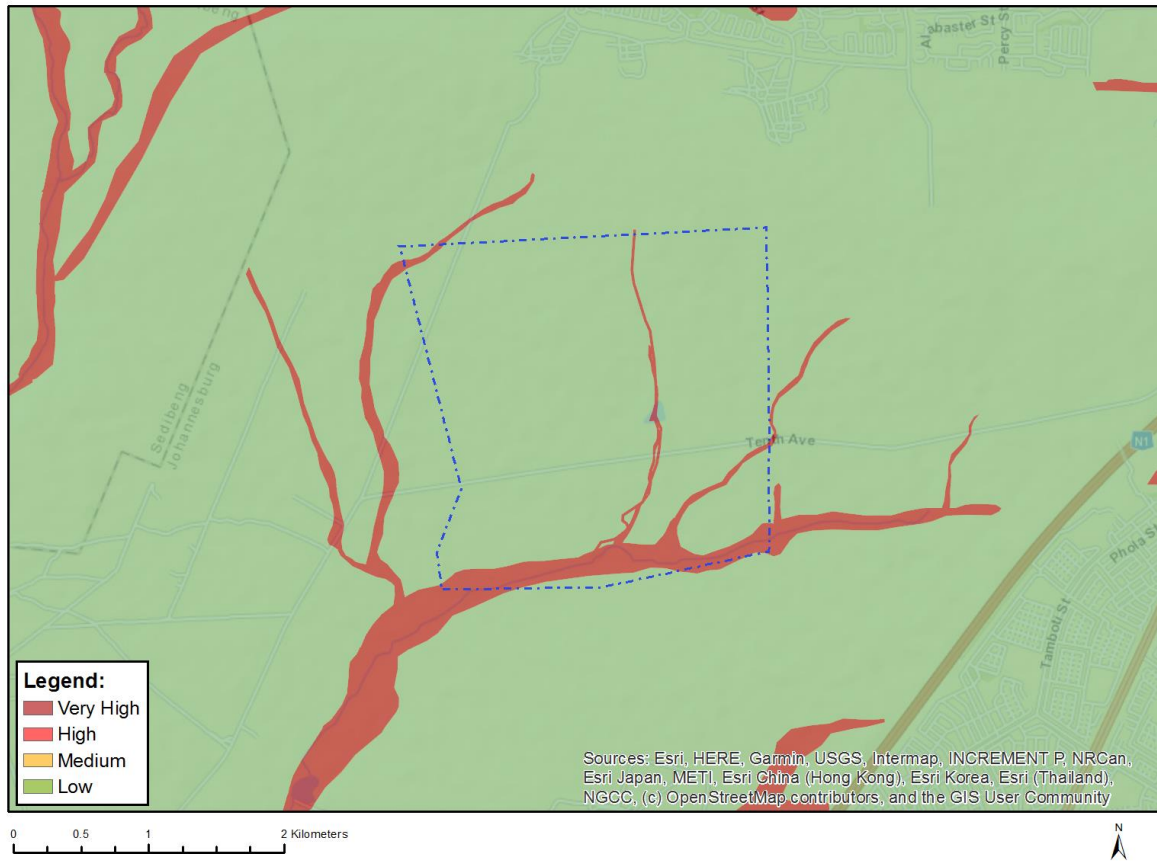
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at [eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za](mailto:eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za) listing all sensitive species with their unique identifiers for which information is required. The name has been withheld as the species may be prone to illegal harvesting and must be protected. SANBI will release the actual species name after the details of the EAP or specialist have been documented.

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

### Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Insecta-Lepidochrysops praeterita
Medium	Insecta-Aloeides dentatis dentatis
Medium	Insecta-Lepidochrysops praeterita
Medium	Insecta-Lepidochrysops procera
Medium	Mammalia-Crocidura maquassiensis
Medium	Mammalia-Hydricotis maculicollis
Medium	Mammalia-Ourebia ourebi ourebi

## MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY

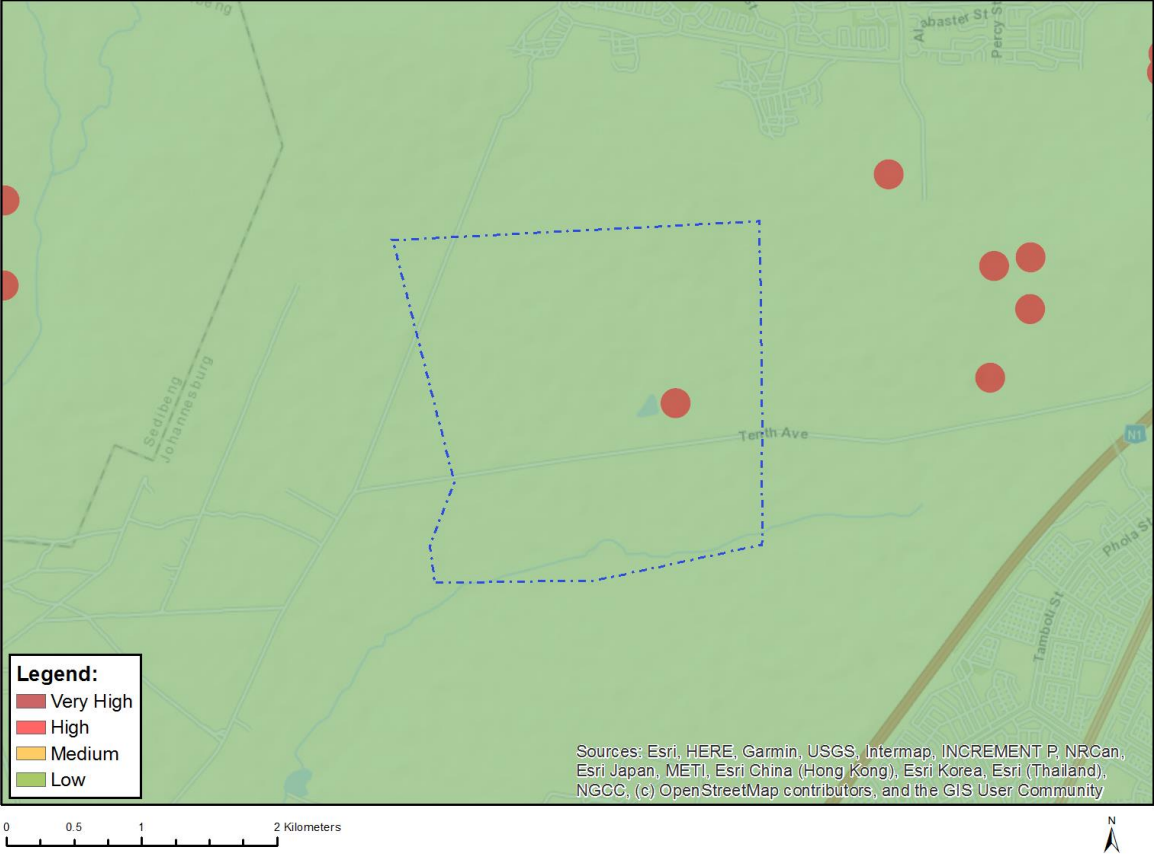


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

### Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity
Very High	Rivers_Z
Very High	Wetlands_Central Bushveld Bioregion (Valley-bottom)

# MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY

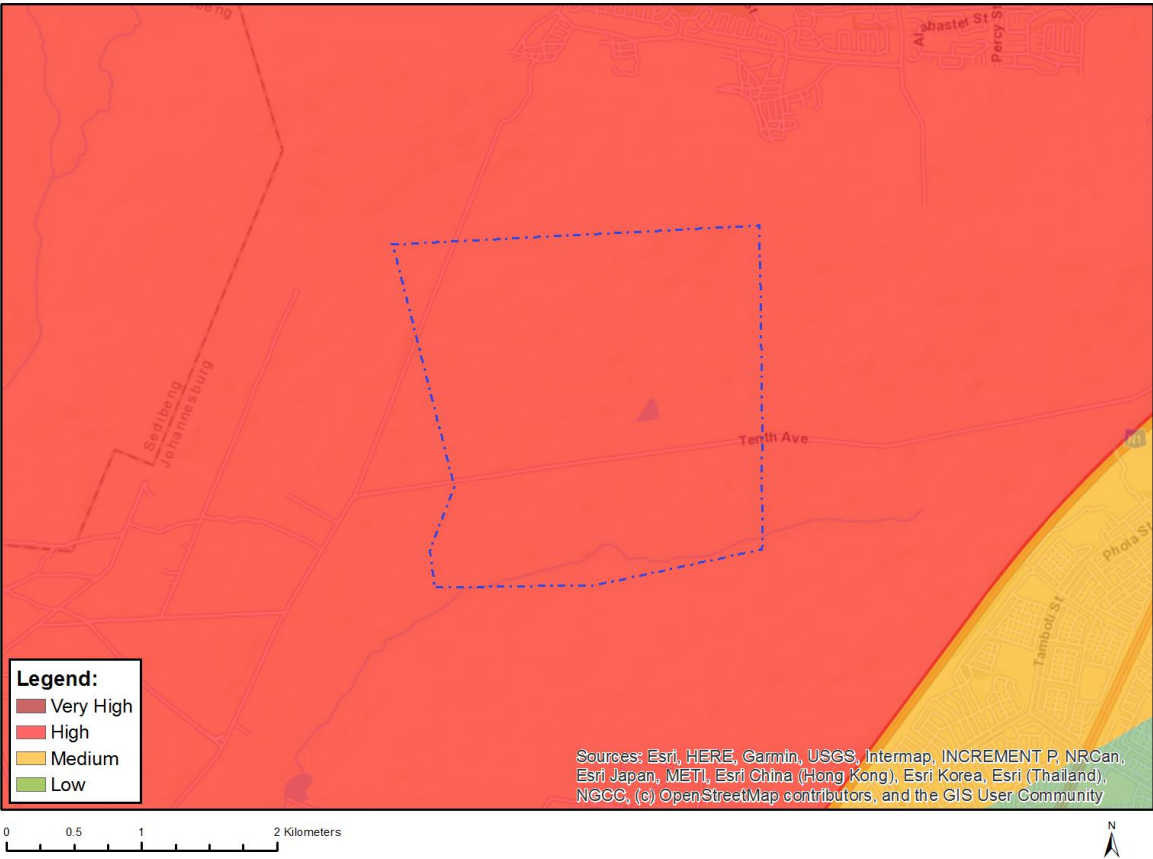


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

**Sensitivity Features:**

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity
Very High	Within 100m of an Ungraded Heritage site

# MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

**Sensitivity Features:**

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Dangerous and restricted airspace as demarcated
Medium	Between 8 and 15 km of other civil aviation aerodrome

# MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY

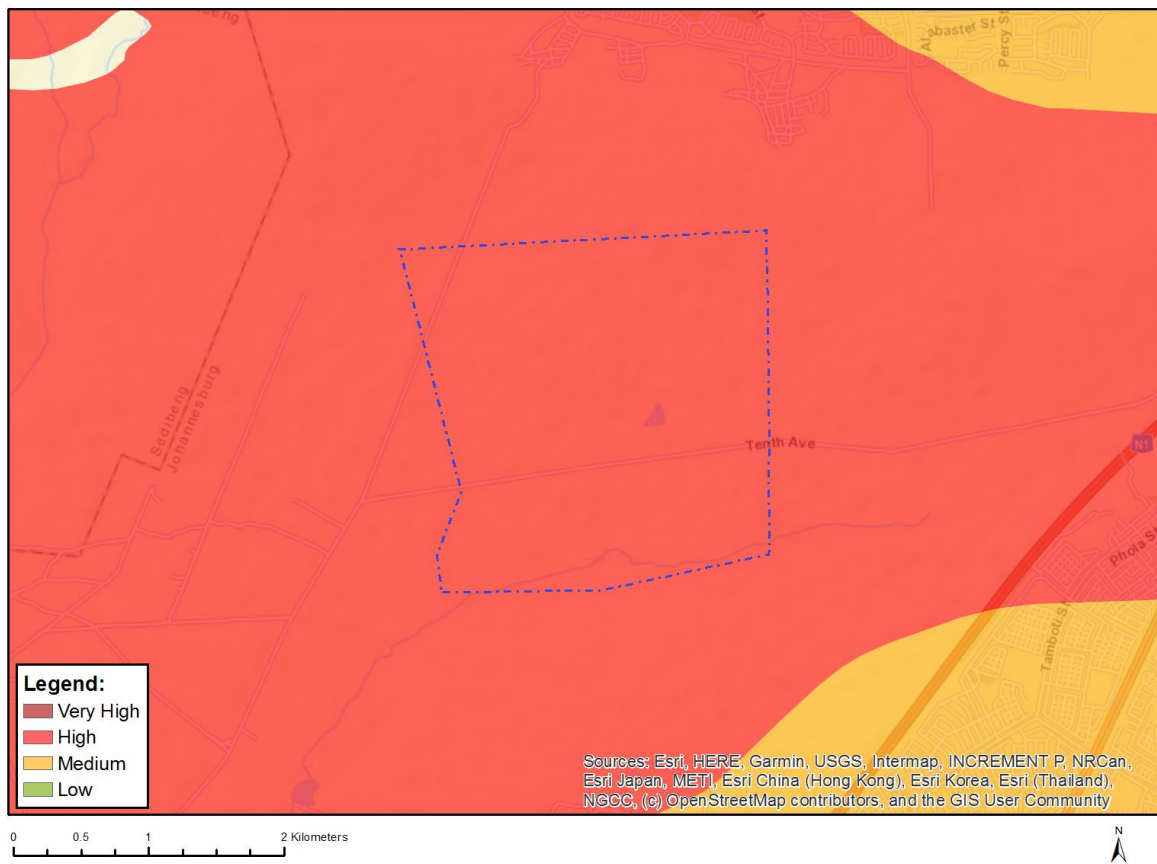


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

## Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

## MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY



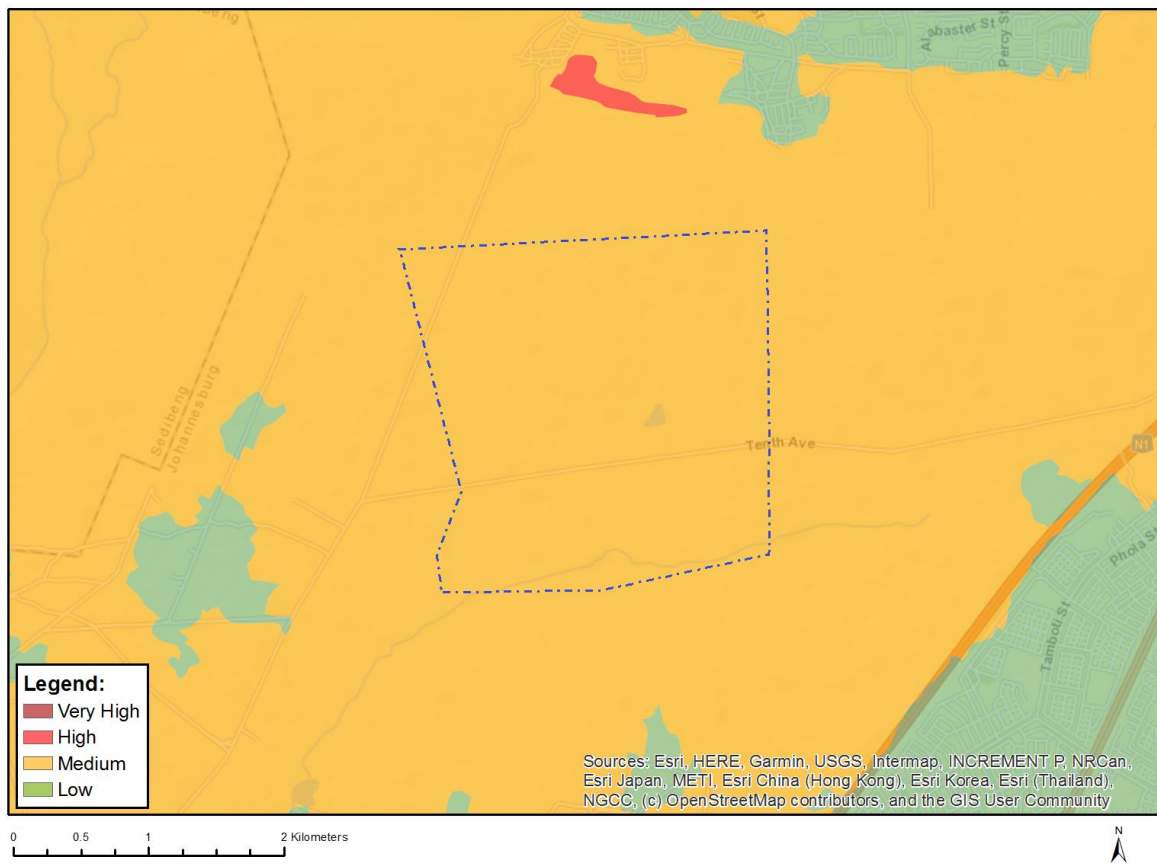
Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

### Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Features with a High paleontological sensitivity



## MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



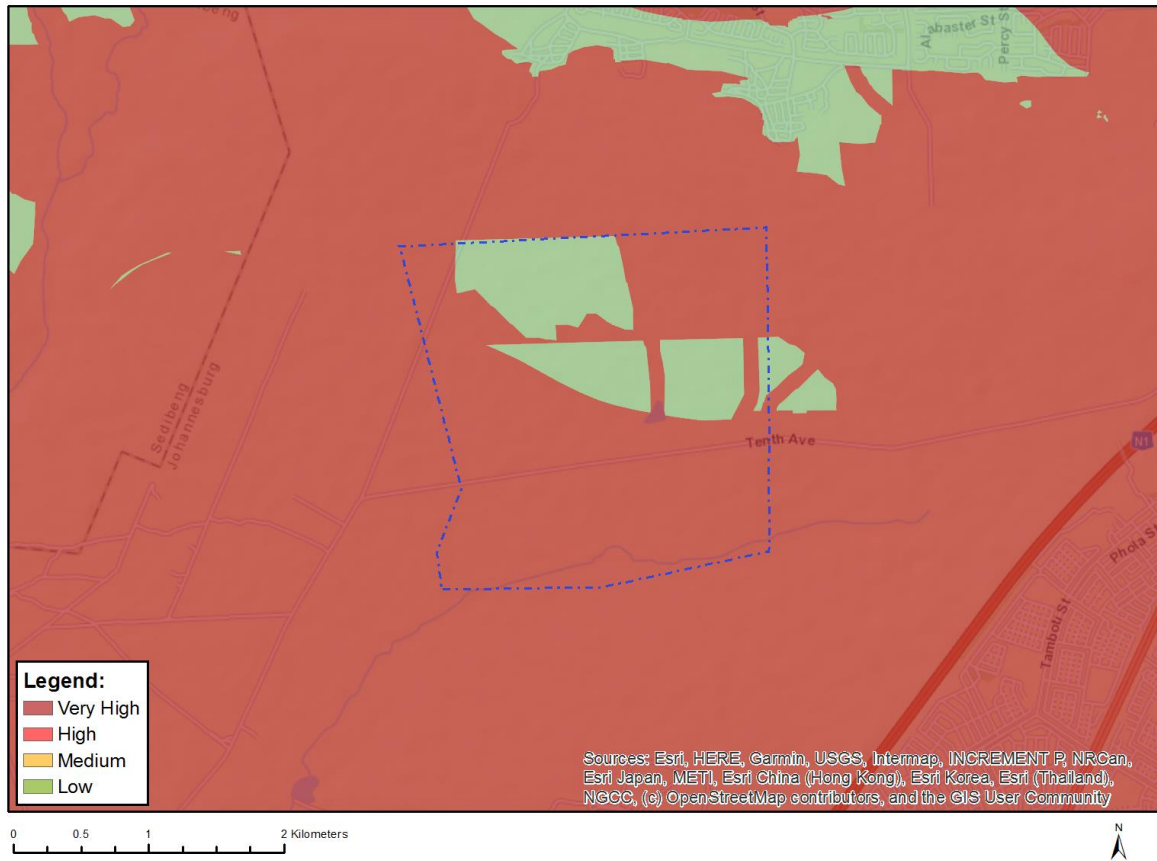
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at [eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za](mailto:eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za) listing all sensitive species with their unique identifiers for which information is required. The name has been withheld as the species may be prone to illegal harvesting and must be protected. SANBI will release the actual species name after the details of the EAP or specialist have been documented.

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

### Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Medium	Sensitive species 1252
Medium	Khadia beswickii
Medium	Sensitive species 691
Medium	Sensitive species 1248

## MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

### Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Very High	CBA 1
Very High	CBA 2
Very High	ESA 1
Very High	ESA 2
Very High	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES)
Very High	VU_Rand Highveld Grassland
Very High	VU_Soweto Highveld Grassland