

07 August 2024

The Regional Manager
Department of Mineral Resources
Gauteng Regional Office
222 Smit Street
Braamfontein
2017

Attention: Mr. Jimmy Sekgale

Dear Sir,



*N. Dubei
2 Copies*

SUBMISSION: SCOPING REPORT FOR PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION OF CLAY AND SHALE (BRICK CLAY) LISTED IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO.107 OF 1998), IN RESPECT OF THE REMAINDER OF PORTIONS 36, 37, 53 AND PORTION 44 AND 45 OF THE FARM RIETFontein 336 IQ WITHIN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF CITY OF JOHANNESBURG METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE.

DMRE Ref No: GP 30/5/1/1/2 (10876) PR

The above-mentioned matter bears reference:

We hereby submit the scoping report and supporting documents required for the above-mentioned application.

I hope you find this in order.

Yours Faithfully,



Sunday M Mabaso,
VahleNgwe Mining Advisory and Consulting

AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS 389 (PTY) LTD

SCOPING REPORT

SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION FOR CLAY(GENERAL) AND SHALE (BRICK CLAY) IN RESPECT OF THE REMAINDER OF PORTIONS 36, 37, 53 AND PORTION 44 AND 45 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

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Name	Responsibility	Signature	Date
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August 2024

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

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

NEM: WA	National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999)
NWA	National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998)
PR	Prospecting Right
PHRA-G	Provincial Heritage Resources Authority of Gauteng
PIA	Paleontological Impact Assessment
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAIAB	South African Institute of Aquatic Biodiversity
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Index
SANS	South African National Standards
SAWS	South African Weather Service
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SMME	Small Medium Enterprises
SWMP	Stormwater Management Plan
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
WMA	Water Management Area
WML	Waste Management License

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 the Remainder of Portions 36, 37, 53 and Portion 44 and 45 of the Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ within the Magisterial District of Johannesburg, Gauteng Province, covering an area extent of approximately 501 ha. The prospecting area is situated approximately 2km west of the Drieziek township, approximately 3 km east of Poortjie township and about 1,54 km south of Ennerdale township. The area can be accessed via the 6th Avenue Road which connects to Randfontein Road (R28).

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 1 and 2 of the NEMA, therefore a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment 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 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 was conducted in terms of NEMA (as amended), which provides clear guidelines for stakeholder engagement during an EIA. Stakeholders therefore were afforded an opportunity to participate in the public review of the Draft Scoping Report from 07 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) are incorporated in this report, to be submitted to DMR for decision-making.

Details of the Applicant

Table 1: Details of the Applicant

Name of Applicant:	Aquarella Investments 389 (Pty) Ltd		
Registration number (if any):	2006/018898/07		
Trading name (if any):	Aquarella Investments 389 (Pty) Ltd		
Contact person:	Victor Lupuwana		
Physical address:	P.O. Box 2247 Vereeniging 1930		
Postal address:	P.O. Box 2247 Vereeniging 1930		
Postal code:	1930	Cellphone:	+27 74 634 4454
Email:	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 the Draft Scoping Report were documented in a Comments and Responses Report, which is attached as an appendix to this Scoping Report to be submitted to the DMRE for decision-making in accordance with Regulation 21 (1) of GN R982 (as amended).

Therefore, the purpose of the Draft Scoping Report was:

- 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 Remainder of Portions 36, 37, 53 and Portion 44 and 45 of the Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ within the administrative district of City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province covering an area extent of 501 ha.

Table 2: Details of the EAPs

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

Approach and Methodology for the Public Participation Process

A public participation process has been 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.

A Draft Scoping Report was open for public comment for 30 days, and all comments or concerns expressed were recorded and addressed in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR). The 30-day comment period began 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 **08th of July 2024**;
- Newspaper advertisement was placed on the Citizen Newspaper on the **10th of July 2024**;
- Site notices were placed around the site on **07th of July 2024**; and
- An electronic copy could be accessed and downloaded from the Vahlegwe website

www.vahleengweadvisory.com (Public Documents)

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Appendix 3G: Public Consultation Meeting Document

Appendix 4: Proof of Consultation with State Departments

Appendix 5: Environmental Sensitivity Screening Report

1. Introduction

Aquarella proposes to undertake Clay (General) and Shale (Brick Clay) prospecting activities in respect of the Remainder of Portions 36, 37, 53 and Portion 44 and 45 of the Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ within the Magisterial District of Johannesburg, Gauteng Province, covering an area extent of approximately 501 ha. The prospecting area is situated approximately 2km west of the Drieziek township, approximately 3 km east of Poortjie township and about 1,54 km south of Ennerdale township. The area can be accessed via the 6th Avenue Road which connects to Randfontein Road (R28).

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. Bulk sampling provision has been made to excavate between two and five trenches, each with dimensions of 20 meters by 10 meters at a depth of 10 - 50 meters depending on the borehole results. The core logs will be sent to a laboratory for detailed analysis to determine their physical, chemical, and mineralogical properties. Additionally, the bulk samples will be transported to an offsite processing facility, where they will be analysed to ensure the clay meets the necessary specifications.

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 1 and 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

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

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

NAME	Sunday Mabaso
QAULIFICATIONS	MBA, Postgrad Certificate: Climate Change and Energy Law, Certificate: Mine Closure and Rehabilitation
RESPONSIBILITY ON PROJECT	Project Leader and Reviewer
PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION	EAPASA (Reg. No. 2022/4485)
EXPERIENCE	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. https://doi.org/10.4236/nr.2023.145005
NAME	Cecil Dau
QUALIFICATIONS	Bachelor of Earth Sciences in Mining and Environmental Geology
RESPONSIBILITY ON PROJECT	Report Compiler
PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION	EAPASA Candidate (Reg. No. 2021/4434) SACNASP Candidate (154069)
EXPERIENCE	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.
NAME	Dimakatso Leholi
QUALIFICATIONS	Diploma in Environmental Sciences
RESPONSIBILITY ON PROJECT	Report Compiler
EXPERIENCE	Dimakatso Leholi 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 the Remainder of Portions 36, 37, 53 and Portion 44 and 45 of the Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ within the Magisterial District of Johannesburg, Gauteng Province. covering an area extent of 501 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

Farm Name:	The Remainder of Portions 36, 37, 53 and Portion 44 and 45 of the Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ.
Application area (Ha)	501 ha
Administrative district:	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality
Distance and direction from	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

nearest town	will be the R28 (Randfontein Rd) in the City of Johannesburg, Gauteng Province
21-digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	T0IQ0000000033600036 T0IQ0000000033600037 T0IQ0000000033600044 T0IQ0000000033600045 T0IQ0000000033600053

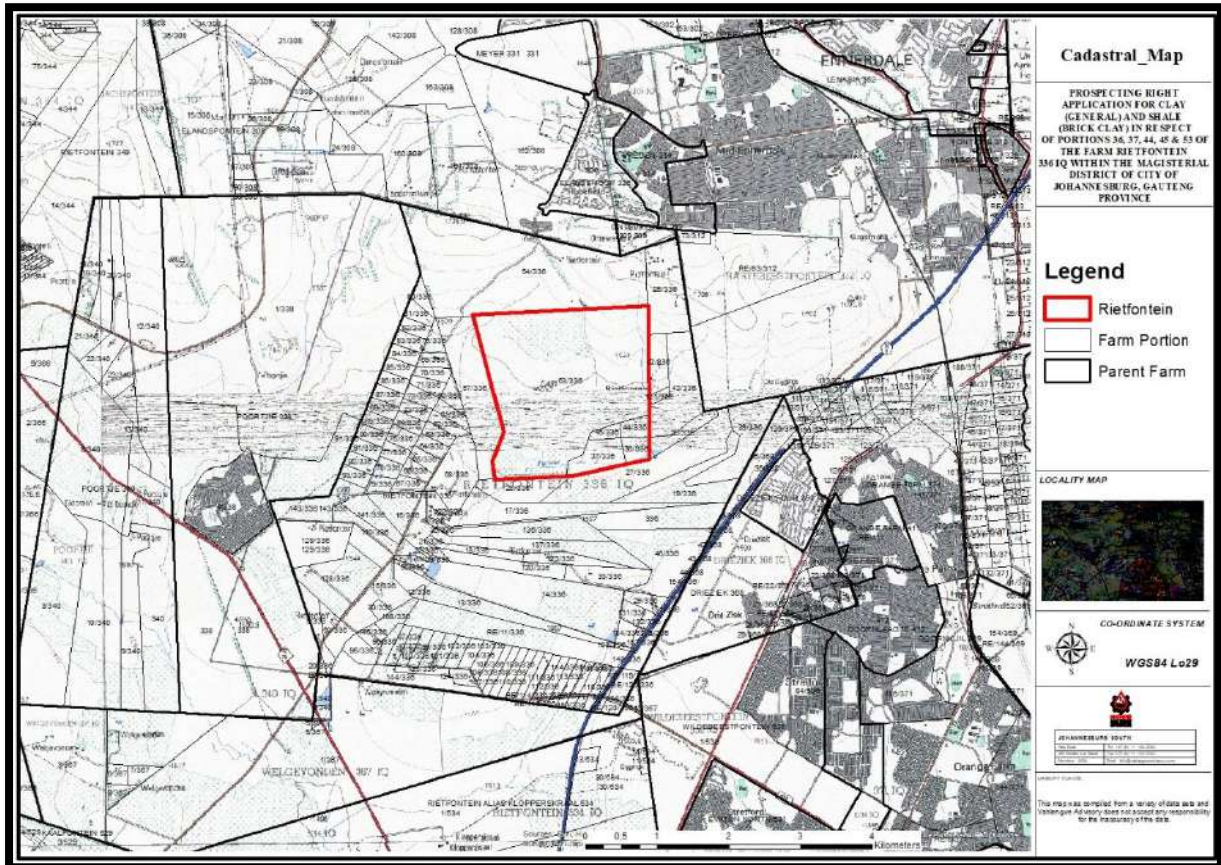


Figure 1: Cadastral Map

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 the Remainder of Portions 36, 37, 53 and Portion 44 and 45 of the Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ within the Magisterial District of Johannesburg, Gauteng Province. covering an area extent of 501 ha. The prospecting area is situated approximately 2km west of the Drieziek township, approximately 3 km east of Poortjie township and about 1,54 km south of Ennerdale township. The area can be accessed via the 6th Avenue Road which connects to Randfontein Road (R28). 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 will enable the evaluation of both the physical continuity and the quality continuity of the clay beds. The borehole core data will be used for structural evaluation, quality analyses and geotechnical evaluation. For reliable resource evaluation the core recovery shall be more than 95% within the clay beds and all core recovery information shall be properly documented. The spacing of about 110 mm diameter borehole core holes for geological studies depends on the clay deposit type. The spacing between boreholes shall be decreased appropriately where significant quality changes occur in structurally complex areas and along the clay bed.

- **Bulk sampling**

Bulk sampling provision has been made to excavate between two and five trenches, each with dimensions of 20 meters by 10 meters at a depth 10 - 50 meters depending on the borehole results. 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. Bulk sampling will be done by using machinery as well as labour. Excavators and rigid haul trucks will be 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 will enable the evaluation of both the physical continuity and the quality continuity of the clay beds. The borehole core data will be used for structural evaluation, quality analyses and geotechnical evaluation. For reliable resource evaluation the core recovery shall be more than 95% within the clay beds and all core recovery information shall be properly documented. The spacing of about 110 mm diameter borehole core holes for geological studies depends on the clay deposit type. The spacing between boreholes shall be decreased appropriately where significant quality changes occur in structurally complex areas and along the clay bed.

- **Bulk sampling**

Bulk sampling provision has been made to excavate between two and five trenches, each with dimensions of 20 meters by 10 meters at a depth of 10 - 50 meters depending on the borehole results. 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. Bulk sampling will be done by using machinery as well as labour. Excavators and rigid haul trucks will be 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 includes oil spills from vehicles and equipment that must be properly cleaned up and disposed of. All hazardous waste will be disposed of by a hazardous waste contractor who will issue a Hazardous Waste Safe Disposal Certificate as proof of safe disposal. The scrap metal generated consists of scrap metal. The scrap metal waste will also be collected by a contractor who disposes of the waste at the appropriate scrap metal facilities and provides certificate of collection and disposal. General waste will be collected by the municipality and disposed of at the municipal landfill site.

5.2. Project Activities

- **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 drilling and trenching sites.

- **Borehole drilling**

Small diameter borehole core drilling will enable the evaluation of both the physical continuity and the quality continuity of the clay beds. The borehole core data will be used for structural evaluation, quality analyses and geotechnical evaluation. For reliable resource evaluation the core recovery shall be more than 95% within the clay beds and all core recovery information shall be properly documented. The spacing of about 110 mm diameter borehole core holes for geological studies depends on the clay deposit type. The spacing between boreholes shall be decreased appropriately where significant quality changes occur in structurally complex areas and along the clay bed.

- **Bulk sampling**

Bulk sampling provision has been made to excavate between two and five trenches, each with dimensions of 20 meters by 10 meters at a depth of 10 - 50 meters depending on the borehole results. 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. Bulk sampling will be done by using machinery as well as labour. Excavators and rigid haul trucks will be used to remove the topsoil where it then goes through a scrubber and is stockpiled.

- **Sample Analysis**

The core logs will be sent to a laboratory for detailed analysis to determine their physical, chemical, and mineralogical properties. Additionally, the bulk samples will be transported to an offsite processing facility, where they will be analysed to ensure the clay meets the necessary specifications.

- **Rehabilitation**

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

- Backfilling of drillholes in layers with suitable materials such as cuttings and bentonite;
- Sealing of the top portion of the drillhole with a plug;
- Backfilling of the trenches with the materials that was originally excavated;
- 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

The proposed prospecting, with bulk sampling activity triggers activities listed in NEMA Listing Notice 1 and 2. Table 6 provides a summary of the identified NEMA listed activities that will be triggered by the proposed prospecting project.

Table 6: Listed Activities

NAME OF ACTIVITY	AERIAL EXTENT OF THE ACTIVITY (HA OR M²)	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE <i>GN R 3983, GN R 984 or GN R 985 (as amended)</i>
Prospecting Right Application Area	501ha	Activity 20 of GNR 983 (as amended) Activity 19 of GNR 984 (as amended)
Planned invasive drilling of 10 boreholes at a maximum depth of 50m.	Ten (10) drill sites will be established and will cover approximately hectares.0.2ha	Activity 20 of GNR 983 (as amended)
Prospecting of Clay through Excavation of trenches.	(20m X 10m x 5 trenches)	Activity 29 of GNR 984 (as amended)
The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation	<1 ha	Activity 27 of GNR 983 (as amended)
Site clearing (30m x 30m)	0,09 ha	Not Listed
Geophysical survey	501ha	Not Listed
Geological field mapping	501ha	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><u>The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996</u></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"> a) an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and 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"> (i) Prevent pollution and ecological degradation; (ii) Promote conservation; and (iii) Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development. 	<p>Vahlengwe 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><u>National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) and EIA Regulations (as amended in 2017)</u></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 1 and 2 of the NEMA Regulations GN R983 and 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><u>Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002)</u></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 (as amended).</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><u>National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act 39 Of 2004)</u></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 PM₁₀ respectively.</p>
<p><u>National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008</u></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><u>National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004) (NEM:BA)</u></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"> • Alien and Invasive Species Lists, 2014 published (GN R.599 in GG 37886 of 1 August 2014); • National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004: Threatened and Protected Species Regulations; and 	<p>A Fauna and Flora Impact Assessment will be conducted as part of the EIA Phase.</p>
<p><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></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><u>The National Forestry Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998) (NFA)</u> The Act regulates the management, conservation and utilisation of state and private forests in South Africa. Section 15(1) of the NFA states that no person may cut, disturb, damage or destroy any protected tree; or possess, collect, remove, transport, export, purchase, sell, donate or in any other manner acquire or dispose of any protected tree, or any forest product derived from a protected tree, except under a license granted by the Minister; or in terms of an exemption published by the Minister.</p>	<p>Given the localized and temporary nature of biodiversity impacts anticipated, it is anticipated that specialist studies may not be necessary. Should any protected trees be affected by the project, Aquarella will apply for the necessary permits to either relocate or remove them.</p>
<p><u>Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act No. 43 of 1983)</u> The objects of this Act are to provide for the conservation of the natural agricultural resources of the Republic by the maintenance of the production potential of land, by the combating and prevention of erosion and weakening or destruction of the water sources, and by the protection of the vegetation and the combating of weeds and invader plants.</p>	<p>The EMPr will include measures to control and manage alien invasive plant species.</p>
<p><u>The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA)</u> 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 drilling and trenching sites cannot be considered at this stage because drill holes and 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 on the environment.

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. 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 drill holes and trenching sites establishment.

- **Borehole drilling**

Small diameter borehole core drilling will enable the evaluation of both the physical continuity and the quality continuity of the clay beds. The borehole core data will be used for structural evaluation, quality analyses and geotechnical evaluation. For reliable resource evaluation the core recovery shall be more than 95% within the clay beds and all core recovery information shall be properly documented. The spacing of about 110 mm diameter borehole core holes for geological studies depends on the clay deposit type. The spacing between boreholes shall be decreased appropriately where significant quality changes occur in structurally complex areas and along the clay bed.

- **Bulk sampling**

Bulk sampling provision has been made to excavate between two and five trenches, each with dimensions of 20 meters by 10 meters at a depth of 10 - 50 meters depending on the borehole results. 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. Bulk sampling will be done by using machinery as well as labour. Excavators and rigid haul trucks will be used to remove the topsoil where it then goes through a scrubber and is stockpiled.

- **Sample Analysis**

The core logs will be sent to a laboratory for detailed analysis to determine their physical, chemical, and mineralogical properties. Additionally, the bulk samples will be transported to an offsite processing facility, where they will be analysed to ensure the clay meets the necessary specifications.

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, should the prospecting right graduates to a mining right. 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 Remainder of Portions 36, 37, 53 and Portion 44 and 45 of the Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ. The newspaper publication was conducted through **The Citizen** dated **10th July 2024**.

Draft Scoping Report Commenting Period

A draft Scoping Report was made available via the Vahlegwe Mining Advisory and Consulting website (www.vahlegweadvisory.co.za). Printed copies were made available for public viewing at the Drieziek library, and another copy was provided to the Rietfontein committee.

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.

Public meeting:

A meeting with the councillor of Ward 5 of COJ MP and the Rietfontein committee to discuss the draft Scoping Report was held at the Old Police Station in Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ on the 22nd of July 2024. Additionally, a public meeting with the interested and affected parties took place on the 01st of August 2024, to ensure broader community engagement and input.

9.3. Summary of issues raised by I&APs

See attached Comments and Response Report attached as **Appendix 3D**.

Table 8: Summary of issues raised by I&APs

Interested and Affected Parties		Date Comments Received	Issues raised	EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant	Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated.
Landowner/s Tiaan Venter					
Lawful occupier/s of the land					
Landowners or lawful occupiers on adjacent properties					
Municipal councillor					
Municipality					
Organs of state (Responsible for infrastructure that may be affected Roads Department, Eskom, Telkom, DWA e					
Dept. Land Affairs					
Dept. Environmental Affairs					
Other Competent Authorities affected					

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 Magisterial District of City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province, as depicted in Figure 3. It covers an area extent of approximately 501 ha. The prospecting area is situated approximately 2km west of the Drieziek township, approximately 3 km east of Poortjie township and about 1,54 km south of Ennerdale township. The area can be accessed via the 6th Avenue Road which connects to Randfontein Road (R28).

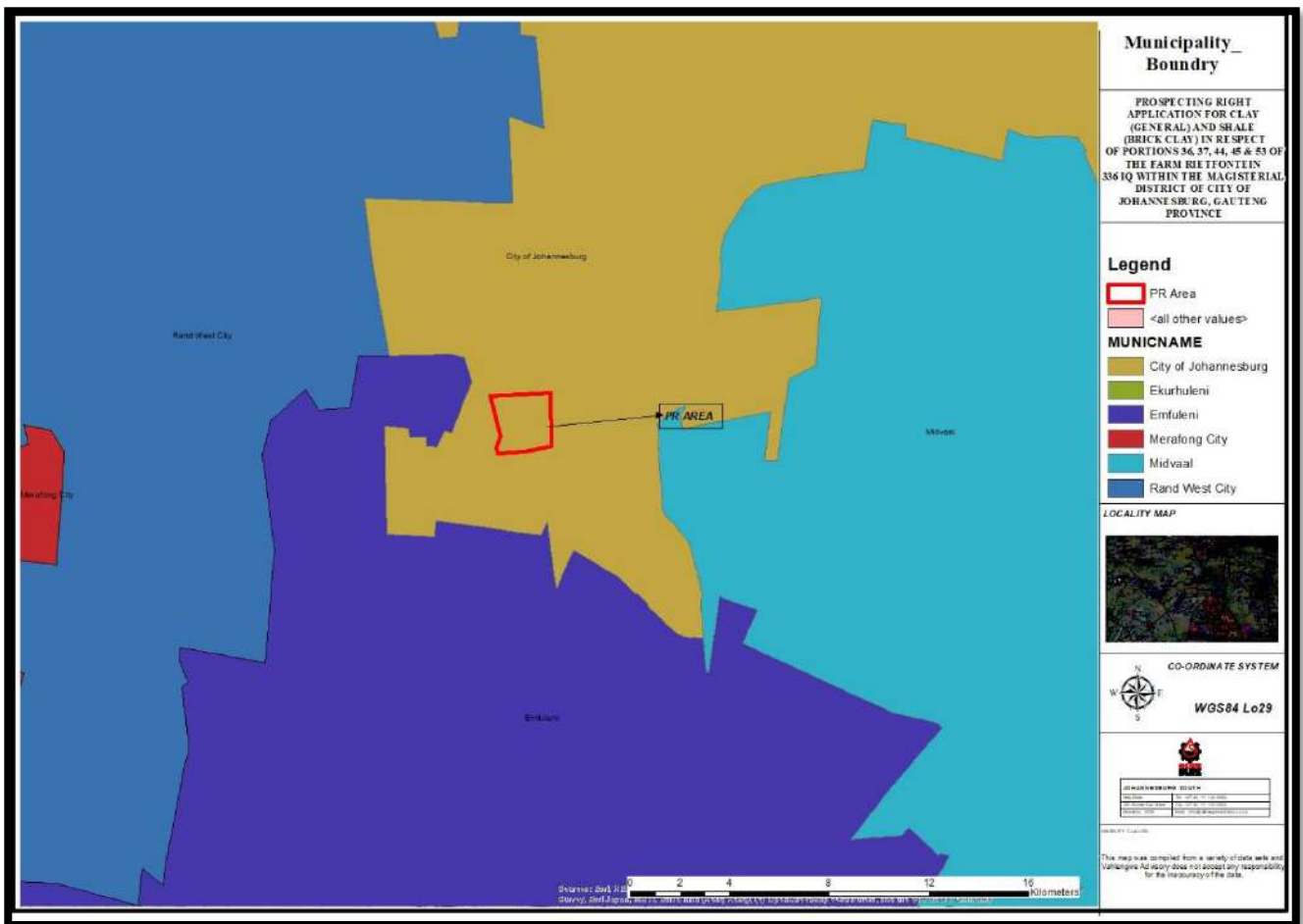


Figure 3: Municipality Boundaries

- **Climate**

The project area falls within the range of Johannesburg weather station, which is located in the southern hemisphere. The climatic conditions in Johannesburg are categorized as dry-winter subtropical highland. In winter, there is much less rainfall in Johannesburg than in summer. The climate is classified as subtropical highland by the Köppen-Geiger system (Köppen & Geiger, 1936). The average annual temperature is 15.9°C whereas the annual precipitation is about 784 mm. The town of Johannesburg, which is approximately 33 km Northeast of the project area is in the southern hemisphere, where summer begins at the end of January and ends in December. January is the warmest month with an average temperature of 19.7 °C whereas July is the coldest month with an average temperature of 9.5 (see Figure 4). The month with the highest relative humidity is January (68.14%) while the month with the lowest relative humidity is September (34.82%). The month with the most precipitation is December with an average of 143 mm while the month with the least precipitation falls is July with an average of 3mm.

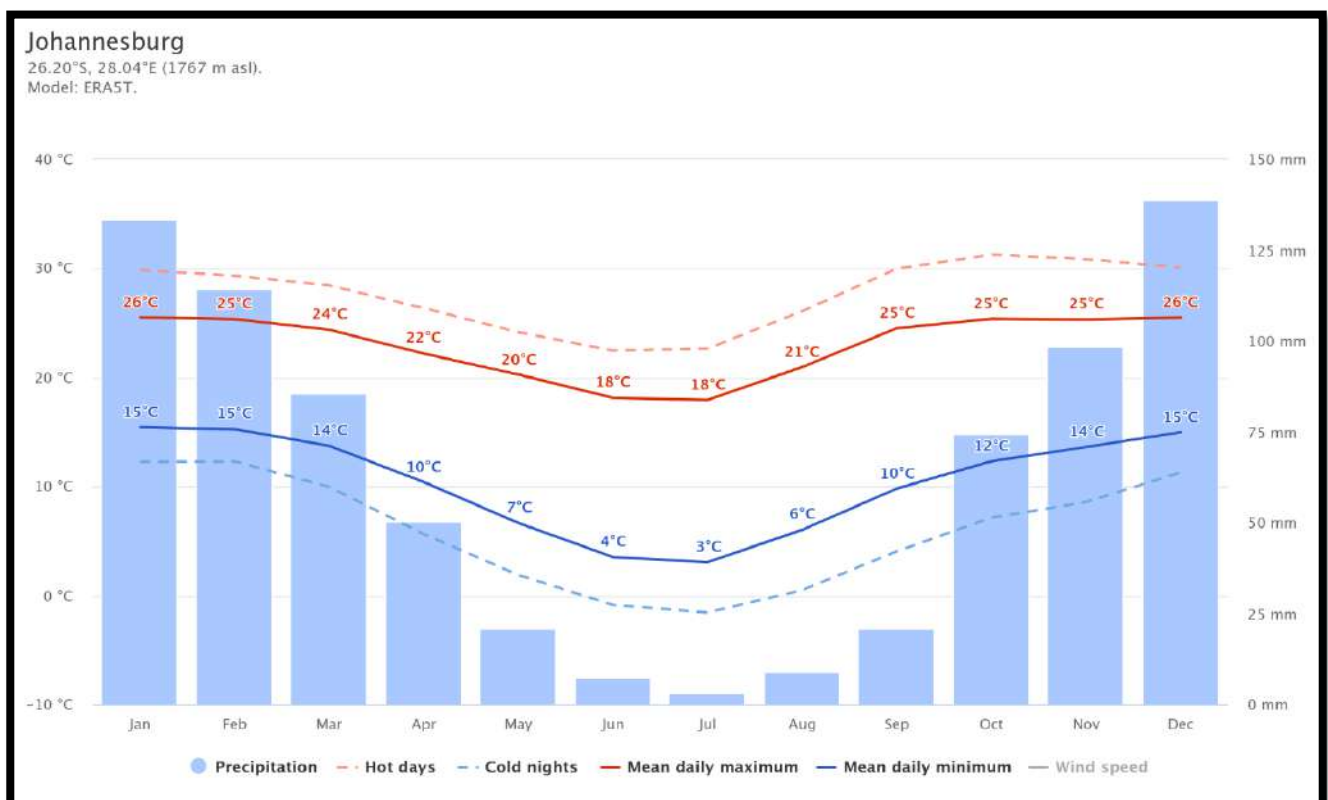


Figure 4: Average climatic conditions of Johannesburg (<https://www.meteoblue.com>)

The occurrence of wind in Johannesburg is high, with the strong winds blowing constantly from December to April and calm winds from June to October. 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.

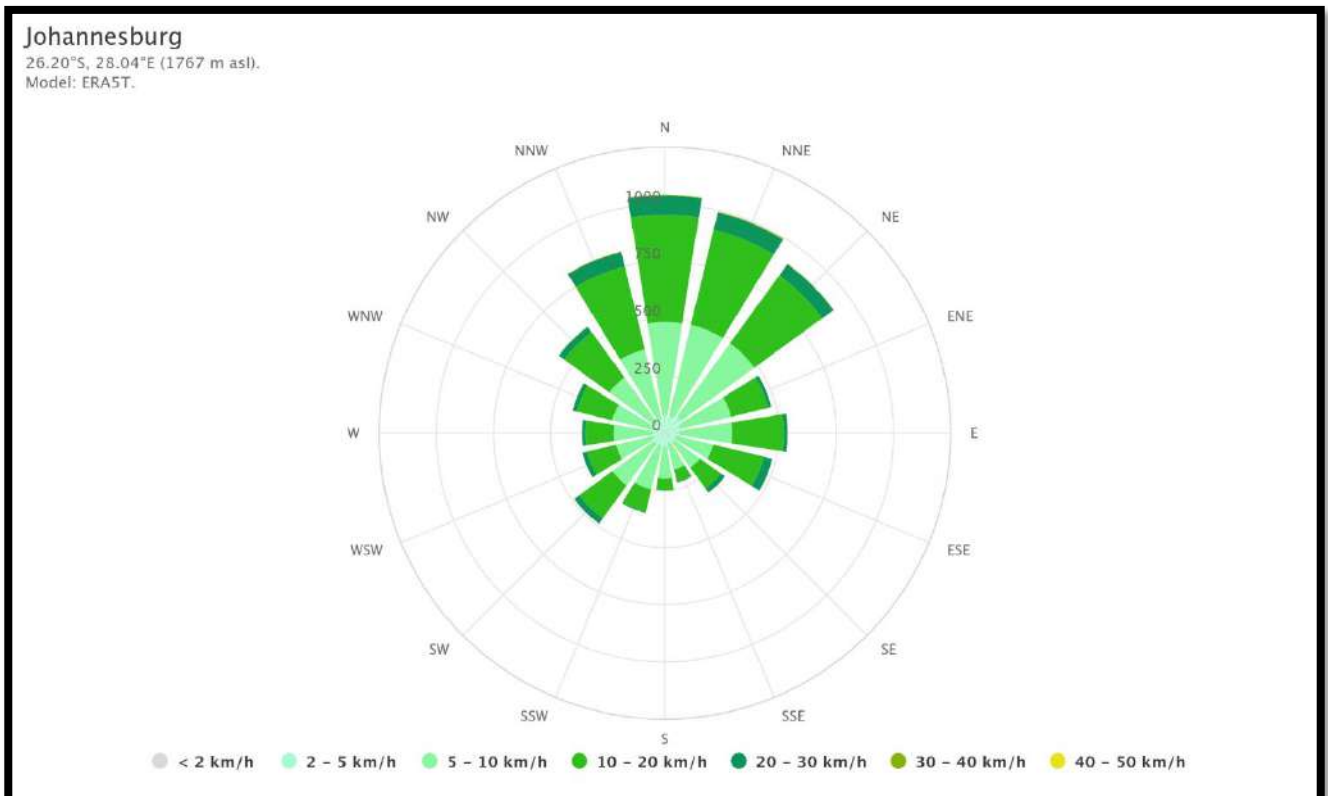


Figure 5: Wind Rose of Johannesburg (<https://www.meteoblue.com>)

- **Topography**

Johannesburg is located in the eastern plateau area of South Africa known as the Highveld, at an elevation of 1,753 metres. 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.

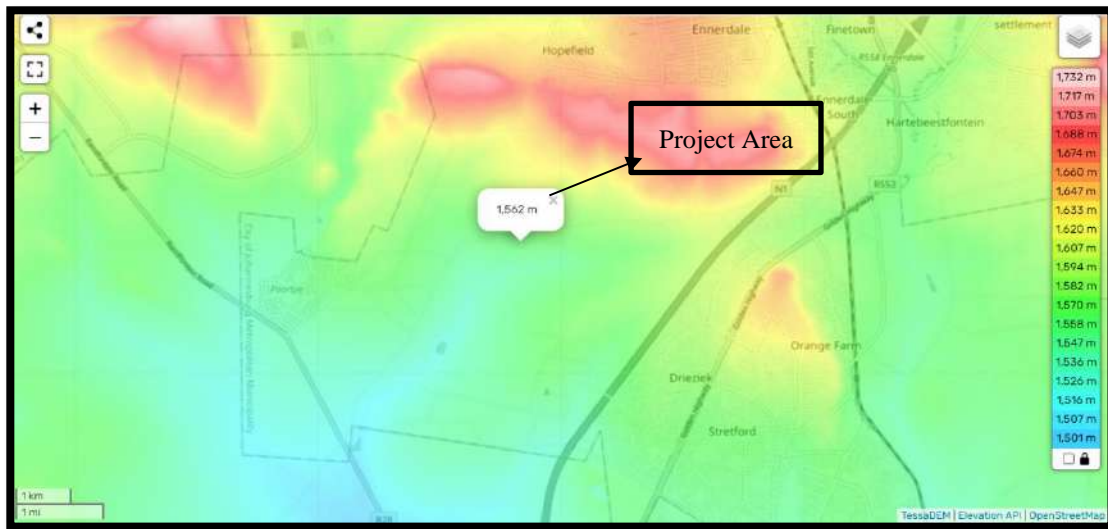


Figure 6: Topographical Map of City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality

- **Geology and Soils**

The proposed prospecting area is situated approximately 2km west of the Drieziek township, approximately 3 km east of Poortjie township and about 1,54 km south of Ennerdale township. The area can be accessed via the 6th Avenue Road which connects to Randfontein Road (R28) 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 ± 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.

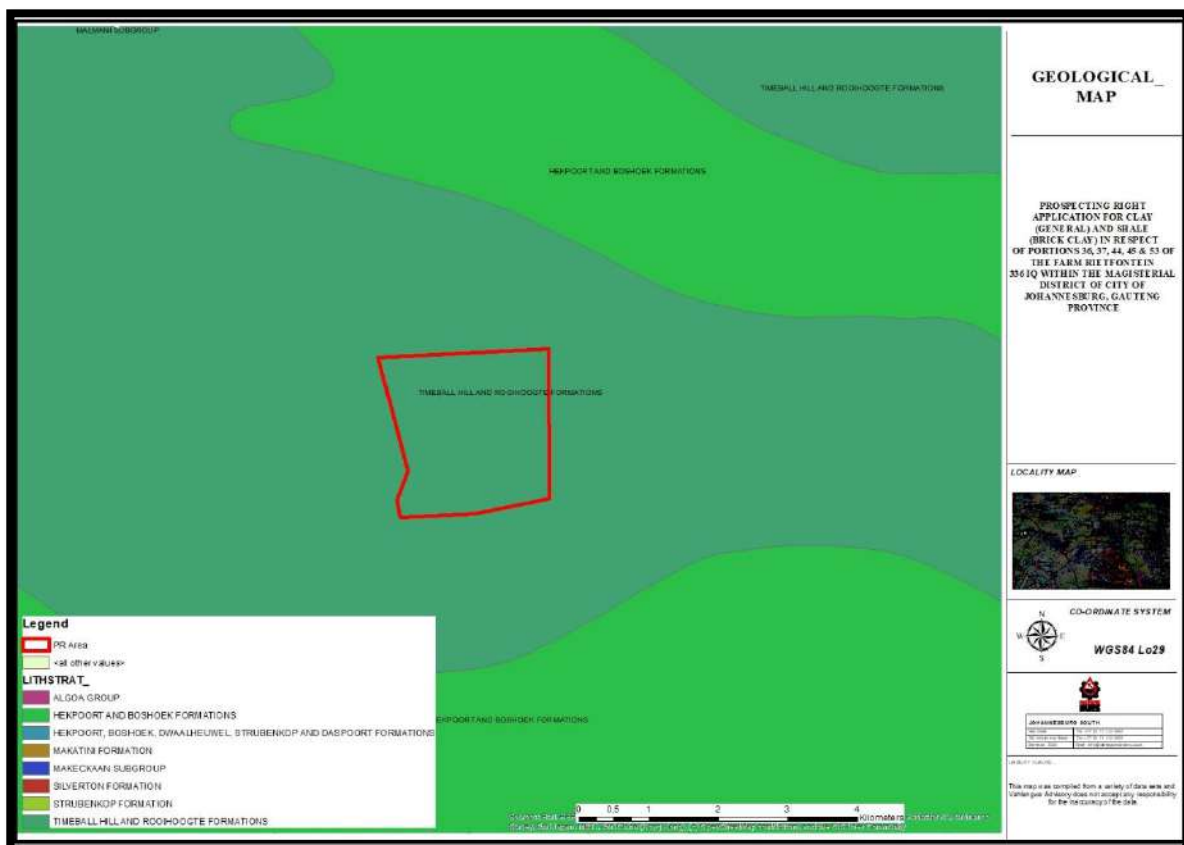


Figure 7: Geology of the proposed area

- **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.

- **Water Resources**

The proposed project area is situated within the Upper Vaal Water Management Area (WMA), as illustrated in Figure 8. The Upper Vaal WMA forms a part of the broader water supply system, which encompasses adjacent WMAs and extends to include Lesotho. This collective system is designated as the Vaal River system. The Upper Vaal WMA is one of the three WMAs within the Vaal River catchment, which delineates the drainage area of the Vaal River from its headwaters to its confluence with the Orange River.

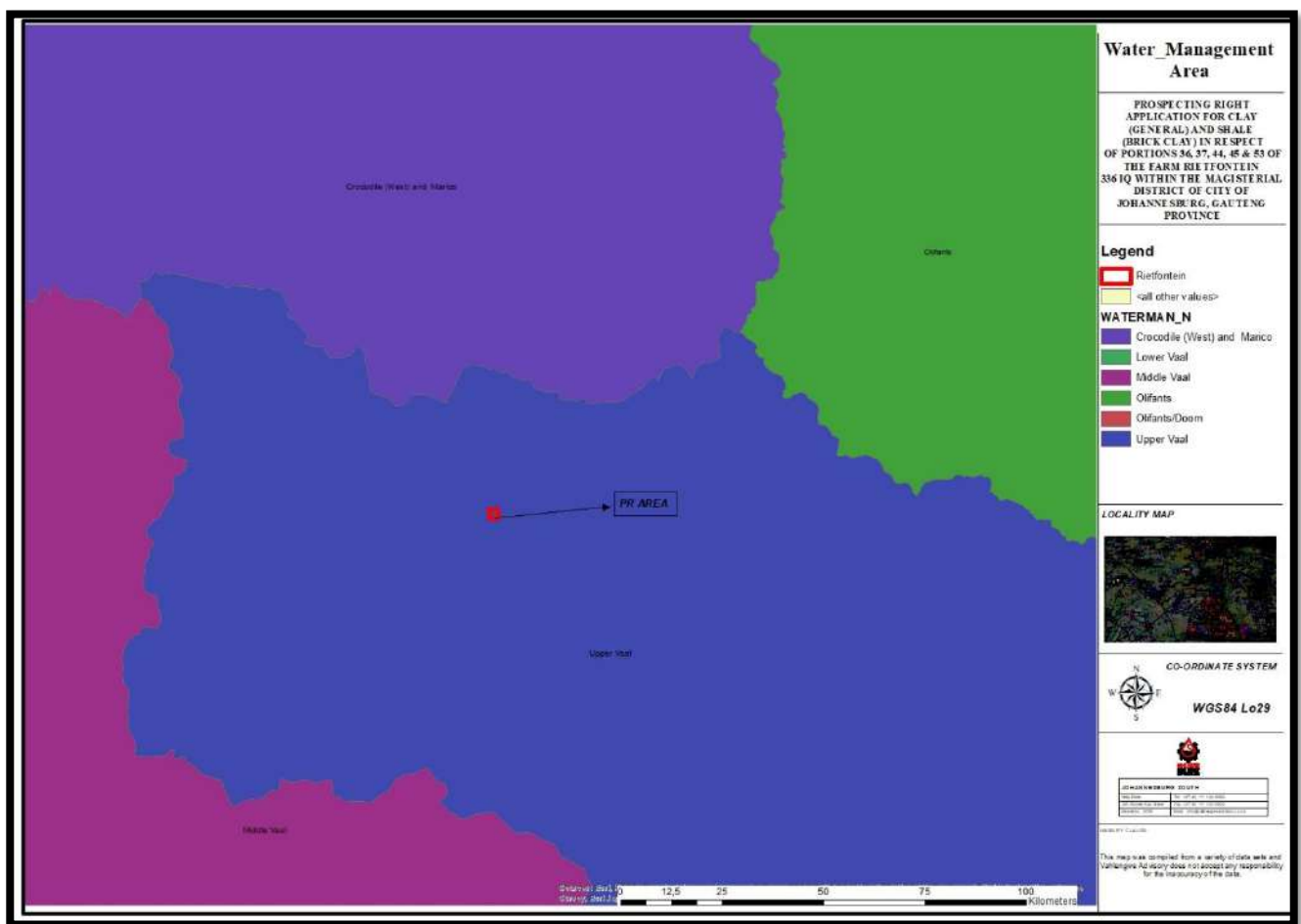


Figure 8: Water Management Area

The project is located within quaternary catchment C22H which is located within the Upper Vaal Water Management Area (WMA) (Figure 9)

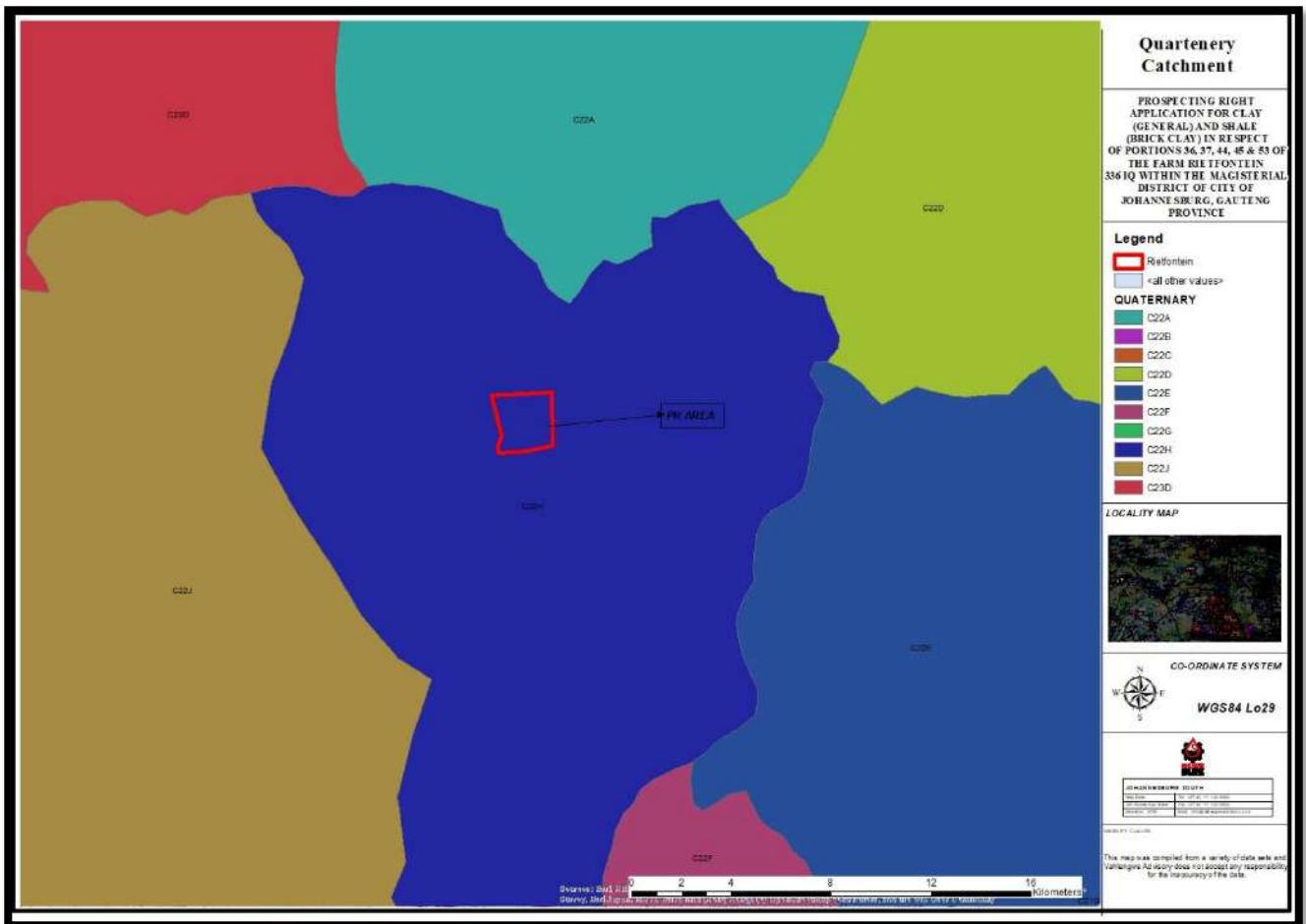


Figure 9: Quaternary catchment

The National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (NFEPA) project has identified natural wetland on the southern border of the project site as shown on Figure 10 below. There is also a non-perennial stream which traverses the project area.

The Grassland Biome is found chiefly on the high central plateau of South Africa, and the inland areas of KwaZulu Natal and the Eastern Cape. The topography is mainly flat and rolling but includes the escarpment itself. Altitude varies from near sea level to 2 850 m above sea level.

Grasslands (also known locally as Grassveld) are dominated by a single layer of grasses. The amount of cover depends on rainfall and the degree of grazing. Trees are absent, except in a few localized habitats. Geophytes (bulbs) are often abundant. Frosts, fire and grazing maintain the grass dominance and prevent the establishment of trees.

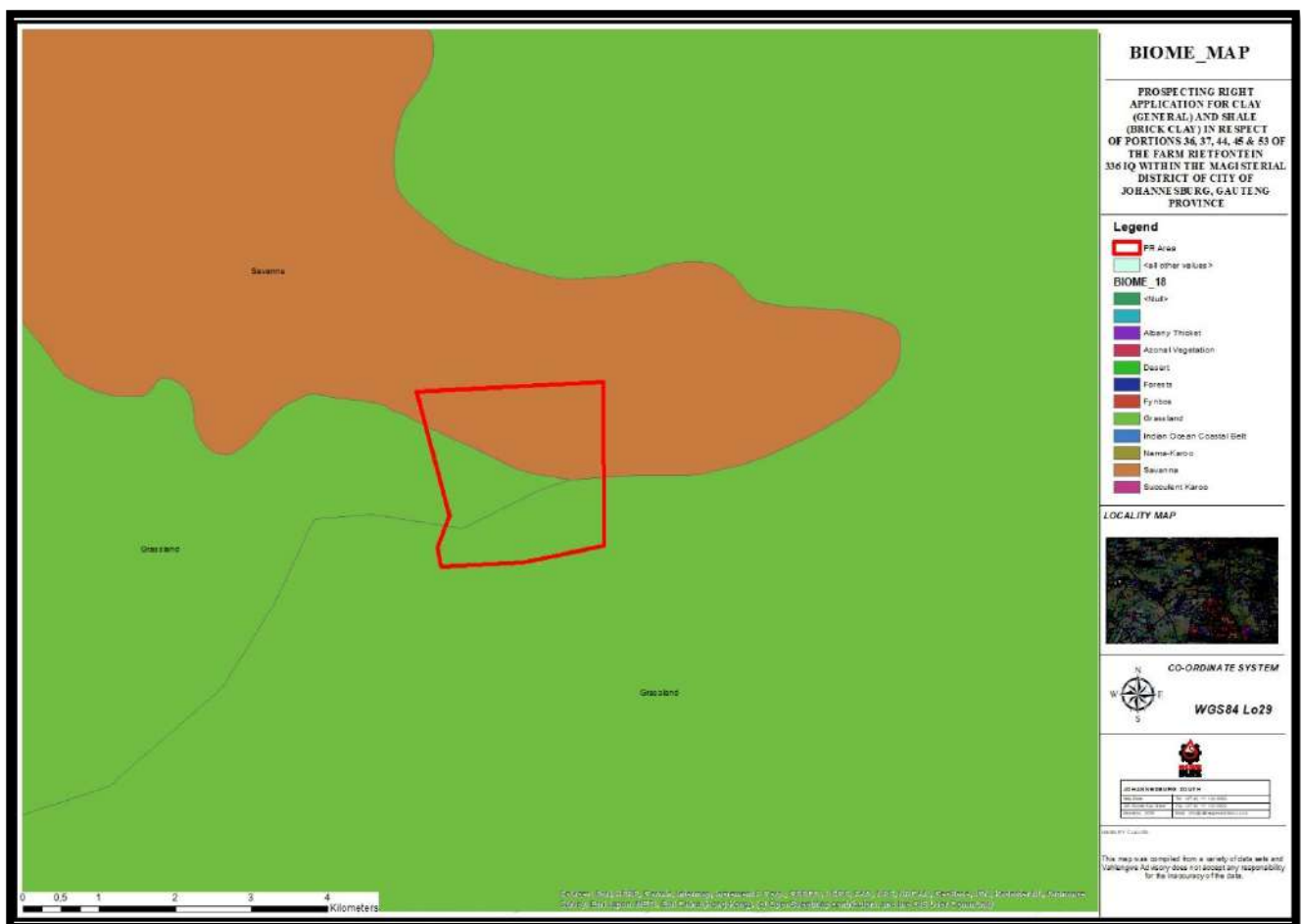


Figure 11: Biomes

- **Bioregions**

The proposed prospecting right area is in the Central Bushveld and the Mesic Highveld Grassland Bioregions respectively as shown in Figure 12. The Central Bushveld Bioregion has the highest number of vegetation types and covers most of the high-lying plateau west of the main escarpment from the Magaliesberg in the south to the Soutpansberg in the north (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006). In this bioregion, the Olifants River flows through six vegetation types namely, Loskop Mountain

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.

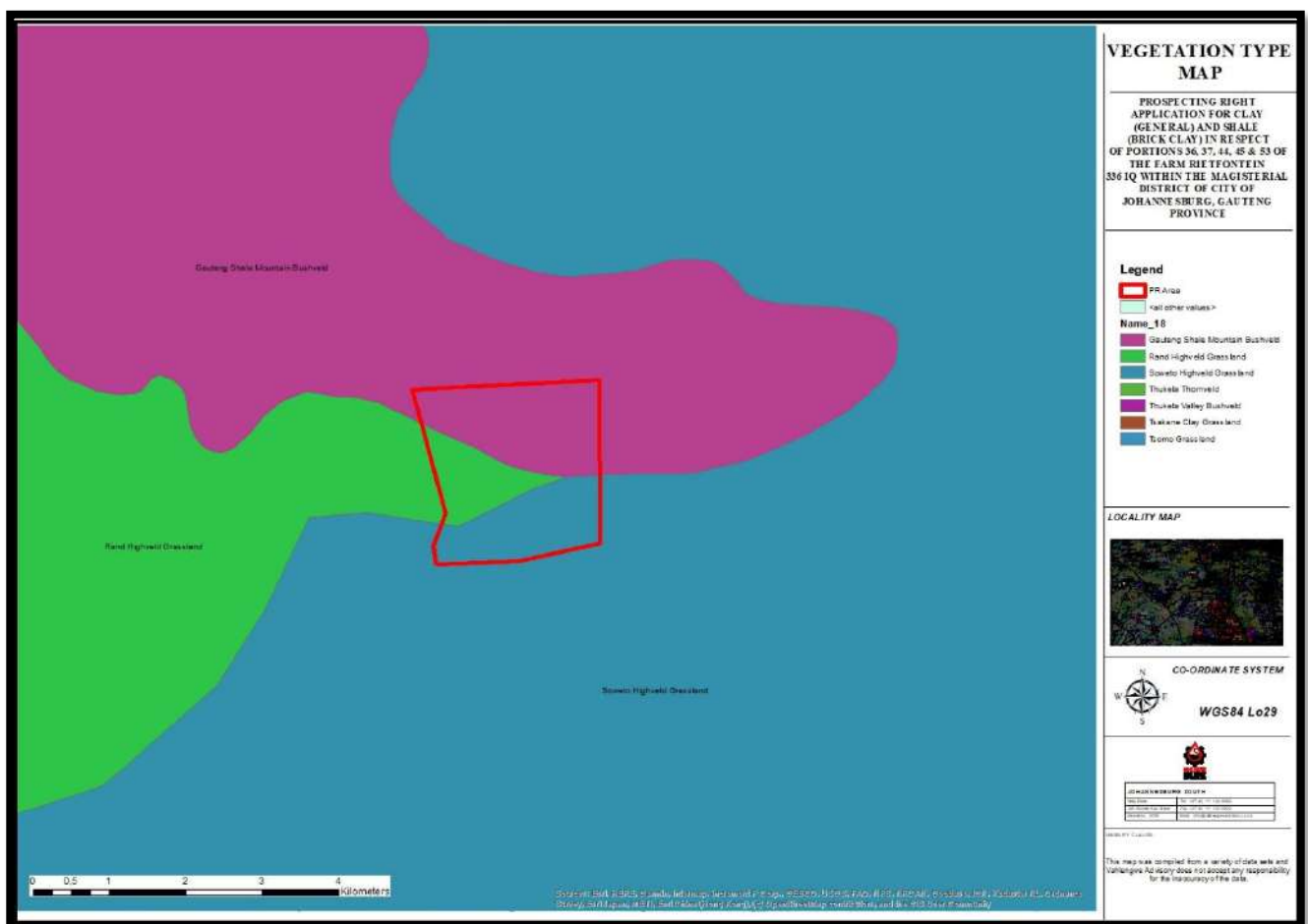


Figure 13: Vegetation type

- **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 14.

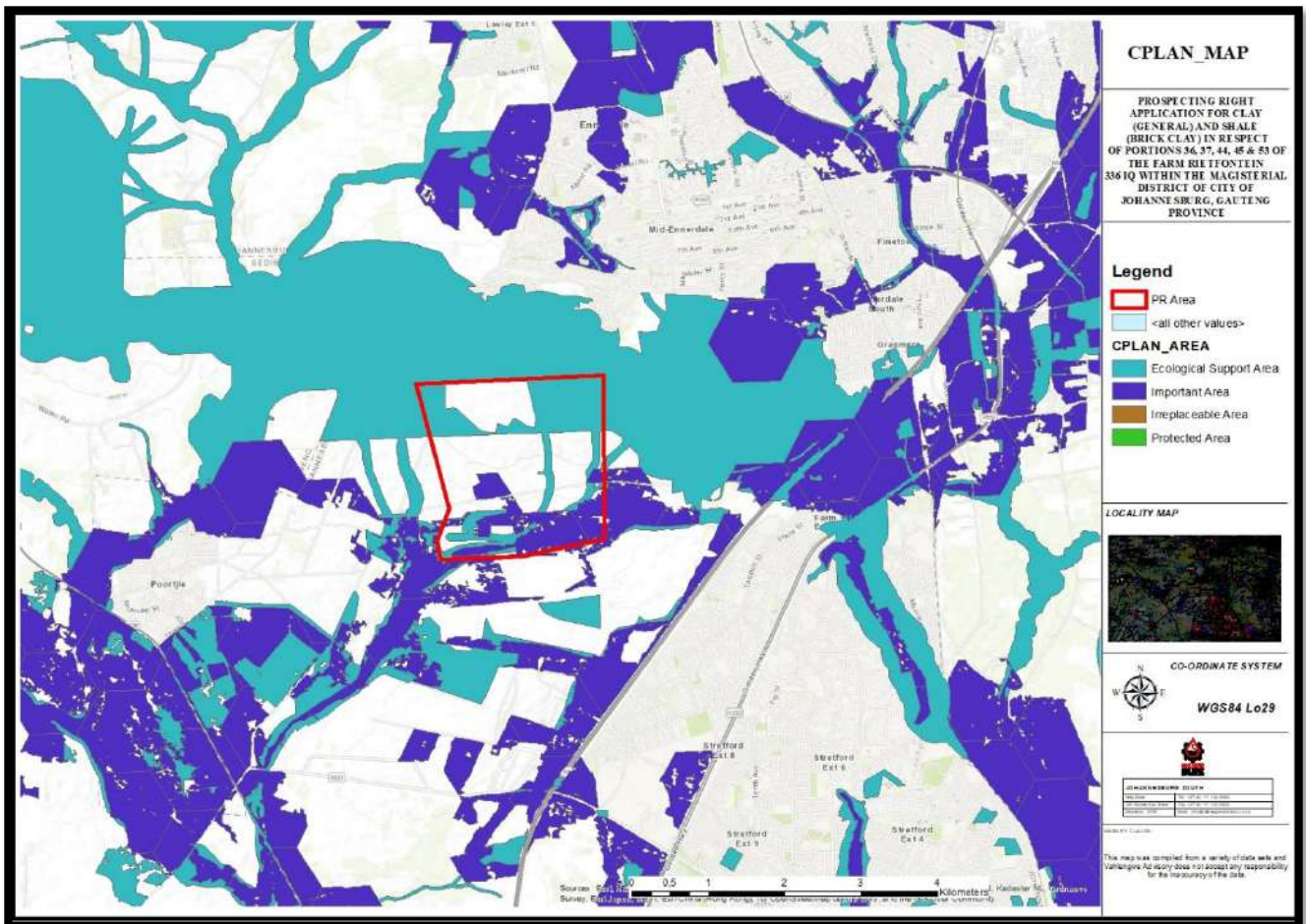


Figure 14: Areas of Conservation Importance

- **Socio-economic characteristics**

The project area is located in the Gauteng Province, under the City of Johannesburg. It is located at an elevation of 1,753 m in South Africa's eastern plateau known as the Highveld. The former Central Business District is located on the south side of the Witwatersrand. The Witwatersrand River forms the watershed between the Limpopo and Vaal Rivers, and the land slopes north and south. To the north and west, the city is hilly, while the east is flatter.

Johannesburg is the largest and most populous city in South Africa. It is the provincial capital of Gauteng, the wealthiest province in South Africa, with the highest GDP of any metropolitan region in Sub-Saharan Africa. Due to its location on the mineral-rich Witwatersrand range of hills, Johannesburg is the centre of an extensive gold and diamond trade.

- **Demographics and Population Statistics**

According to the 2011 census, the City of Johannesburg Local Municipality has a total population of 4,4 million of which 76,4% are Black African, 12,3% are white people, 5,6% are coloured people, and 4,9% are Indian/Asian (see Table 9 and Figure 15). Of those 20 years and older 3,4% have completed

primary school, 32,4% have completed secondary education, 34,9% have completed high school, 19.2% have tertiary education, and 2.9% of those 20 years and older have no form of schooling (Figure 17).

Table 9: Population profile of CoJ (Source: Stats SA 2011 Census)

Group	Percentage
Black African	76,4%
Coloured	5,6%
Indian/Asian	4,9%
White	12,3%
Other	0,8%

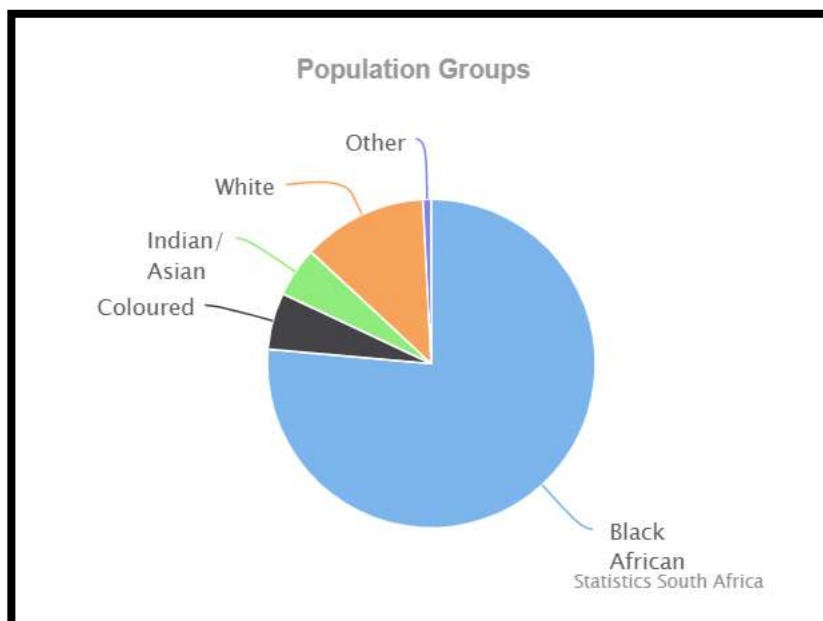


Figure 15: Population groups of the CoJ (Source: Stats SA 2011 Census)

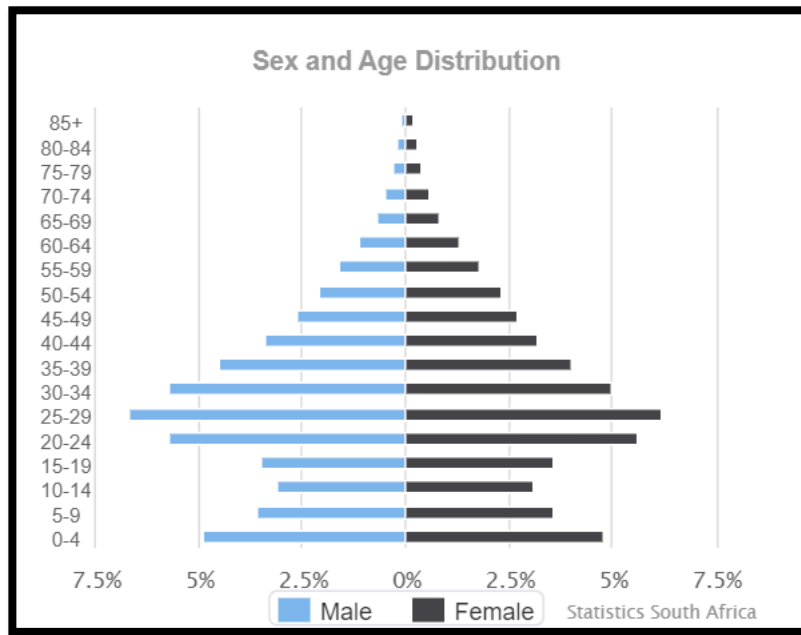


Figure 16: Sex and Age Distribution of the CoJ (Source: Stats SA 2011 Census)

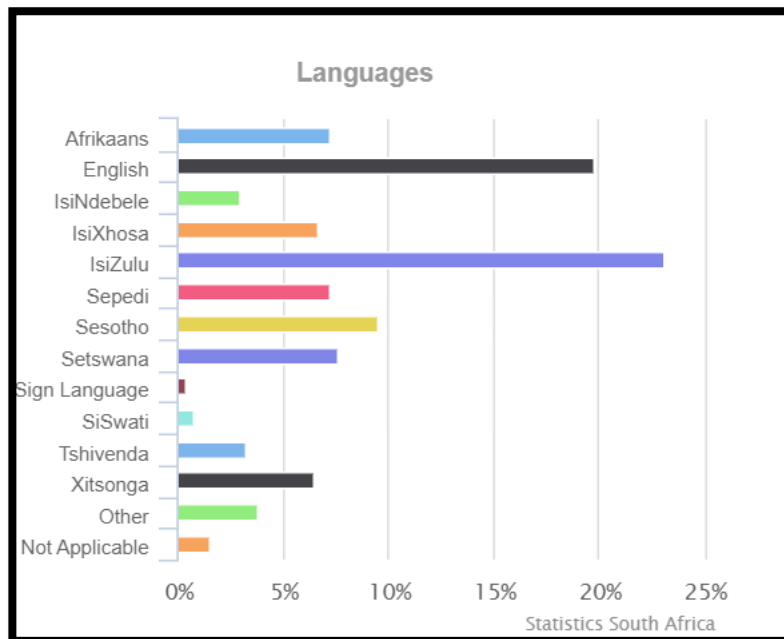


Figure 17: Education level at the CoJ (Source: Stats SA 2011 Census)

There are 1 434 856 households in the municipality with an average household size of 2,8 persons per household. 64,7% of households have access to piped water, 26,9% have water in their yard and only 1,4% of households do not have access piped water (Figure 18).

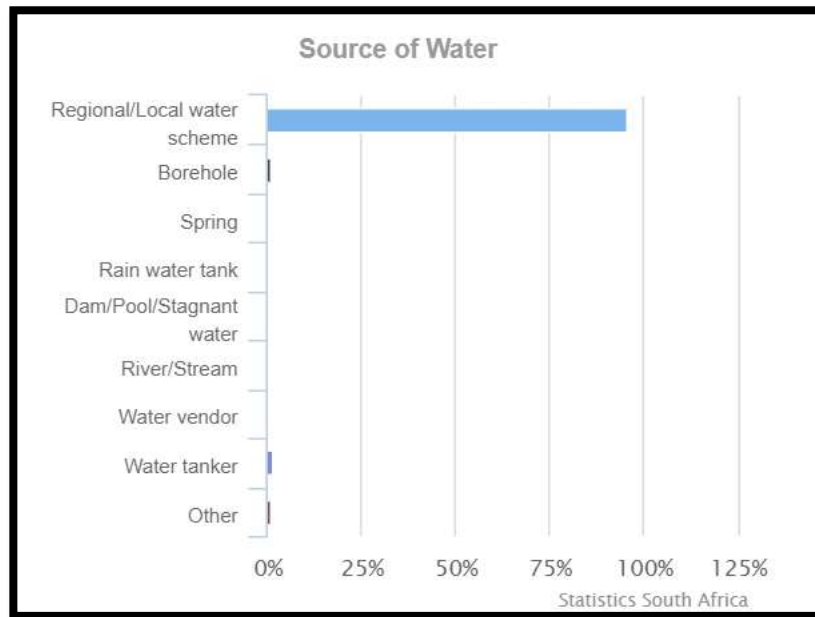


Figure 18: Sources of Water at the CoJ (Source: Stats SA 2011 Census)

There are 2 261 490 economically active (employed or unemployed but looking for work) people in the City of Johannesburg; of these 25,0% are unemployed. Of the 1 228 666 economically active youth (15–35 years) in the area, 31,5% are unemployed (Figure 19).

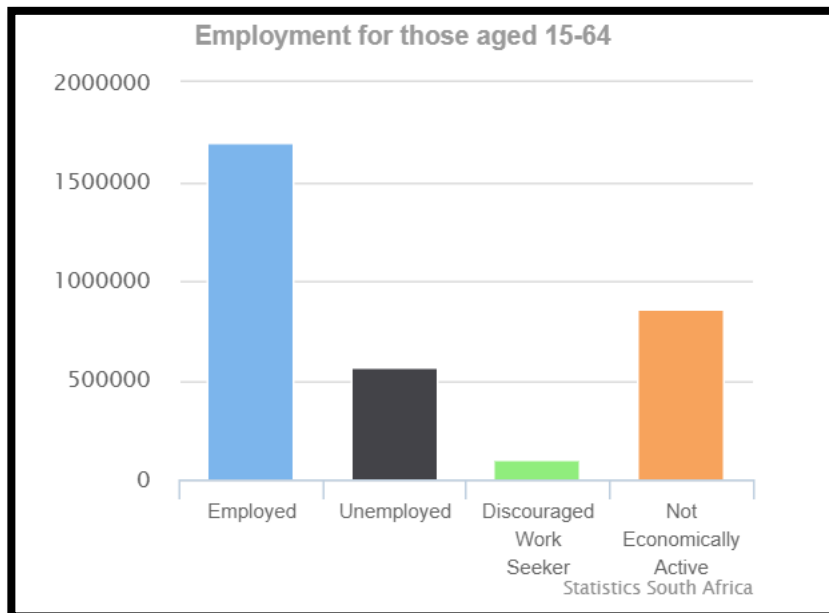


Figure 19: CoJ Employment status (Source: Stats SA 2011 Census)

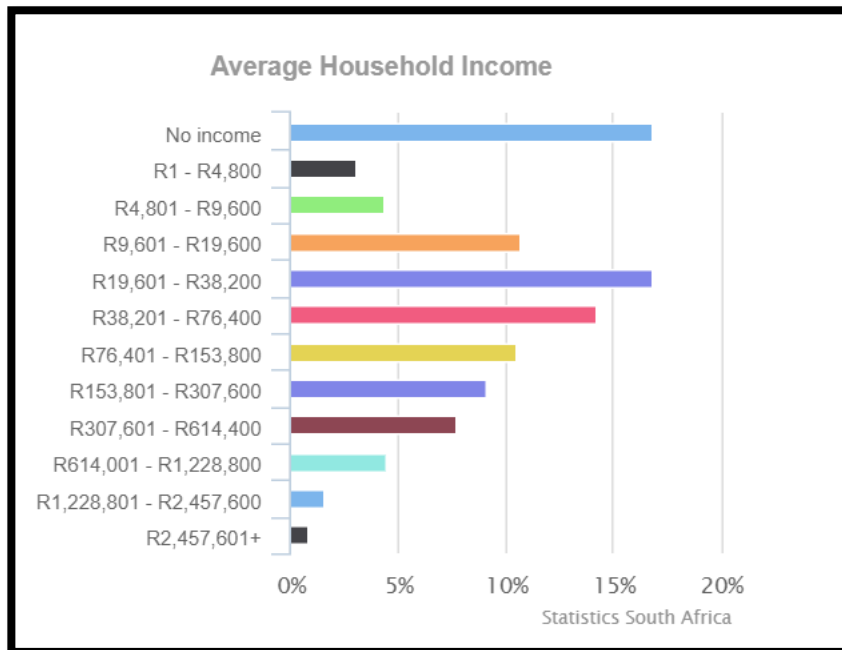


Figure 20: CoJ Household Annual Income (Source: Stats SA 2011 Census)

9.4.1.2. Description of the current land uses.

The City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality has a diverse range of land uses, with residential, commercial, retail, industrial and agricultural areas particularly prominent. These land uses reflect the city's role as a major urban center with a dynamic economy and vibrant communities. The area surrounding the proposed prospecting site is primarily characterized by commercial farms and residential areas, highlighting a mix of agricultural and residential uses in close proximity to the site.

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

The project area is an open veld characterised by a mixture of environmentally features such as wetlands and protected area and existing farmsteads infrastructure. The area can be accessed via the 6th Avenue Road which connects to Randfontein Road (R28). According to the data for Gauteng Critical Biodiversity Areas, the proposed prospecting area fall within Important and Ecological Support Area. The Klip River flows at about 3,02 km on the western side of the proposed prospecting area.

9.4.1.4. Environmental and current land use map
 (Show all environmental, and current land use features).

The environmental and current land use of the proposed area is shown on the map below (Figure 21).

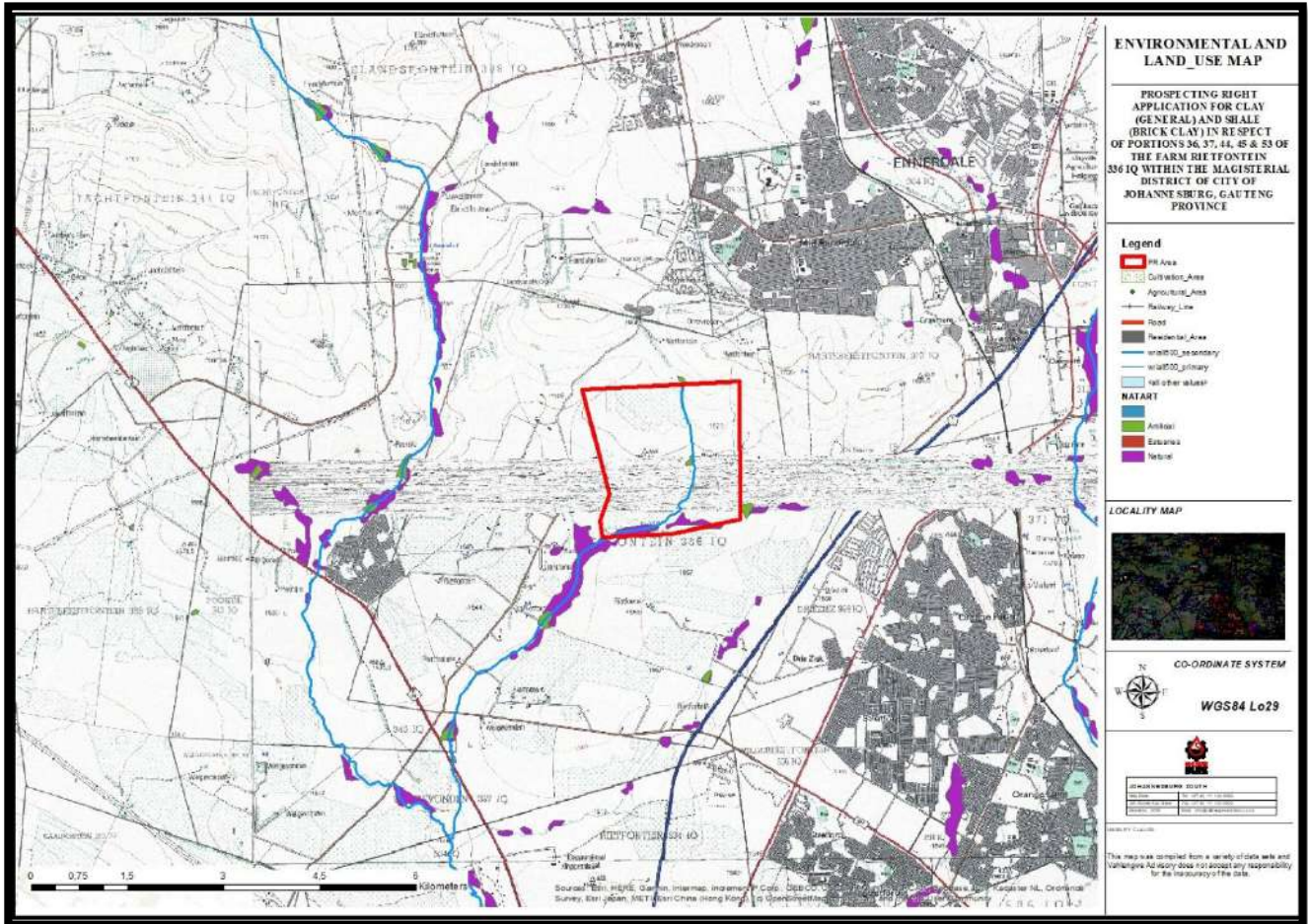


Figure 21: Environmental and Current Land use map

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

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

Project activities

- **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 drilling and trenching sites.

- **Borehole drilling**

Small diameter borehole core drilling will enable the evaluation of both the physical continuity and the quality continuity of the clay beds. The borehole core data will be used for structural evaluation, quality analyses and geotechnical evaluation. For reliable resource evaluation the core recovery shall be more than 95% within the clay beds and all core recovery information shall be properly documented. The spacing of about 110 mm diameter borehole core holes for geological studies depends on the clay deposit type. The spacing between boreholes shall be decreased appropriately where significant quality changes occur in structurally complex areas and along the clay bed.

- **Bulk sampling**

Bulk sampling provision has been made to excavate between two and five trenches, each with dimensions of 20 meters by 10 meters at a depth of 10 - 50 meters depending on the borehole results. 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. Bulk sampling will be done by using machinery as well as labour. Excavators and rigid haul trucks will be used to remove the topsoil where it then goes through a scrubber and is stockpiled.

- **Rehabilitation**

The rehabilitation of the disturbed area will involve backfilling of drillholes in layers using suitable materials such as cuttings and bentonite, followed by sealing the top portion with a plug. Trenches will be backfilled with the originally excavated materials, and disturbed vegetation will be revegetated. Additionally, the land will be contoured to restore the natural drainage system, and access roads will be rehabilitated. Overburden and spoils will also be rehabilitated, alongside general surface rehabilitation to ensure the restoration of the area to its natural state.

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 presence of machinery, 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 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 or non-perennial stream which traverses the project area. The proposed prospecting activities have the potential to cause contamination of water resources and deterioration of water quality as a result of soil erosion from wind and water on the exposed surfaces. Consequently, the soil erosion may increase turbidity and sedimentation of the nearby watercourses.

- **Groundwater**

Drilling of boreholes and the excavations of trenches 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**

Prospecting equipment such as dust suppression equipment, sprayers, equipment and vehicles could be stolen. These issues pose a security risk to law enforcement, affected landowners and neighbouring communities. The mining site could be subject to vandalism as criminals search for valuable items from the operation. Workers may be injured in connection with the operation and handling of the material.

- **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 10: Consequences and Significance Rating

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

	Highly Probable	It is most	4
	Definite	The impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures.	5
	Magnitude of the impacts:		
	Low	The impact alters the affected environment in such a way that the natural processes are not affected.	2
	Medium	The affected environment is altered; however, the functions and processes continue in a modified way.	6
	High	Function or process of the affected environment is disturbed to the extent where it temporarily or permanently ceases.	8
SIGNIFICANCE	Significance of the impact: Sum (Duration, Extent, Magnitude) x Probability		
	Negligible	The impact is non-existent or unsubstantial and is of no or little importance to any stakeholder and can be ignored.	< 20
	Low	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.	< 40
	Moderate	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.	< 60
	High	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	> 60

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 11: 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"> Animal life will be affected in the immediate vicinity of the operation. It is anticipated that the noise and general activity will keep the animal life away from the site while the prospecting is ongoing. 	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 12.



Table 12: 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"> • Employment opportunities • Support to local businesses and SMME's • Income generation for accommodation business sector • Contributing to the national's economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities • Support to local businesses and SMME's • Income generation for accommodation business sector • Contributing to the national's economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities • Land and soils capability restoration • Re-vegetation and regeneration of the indigenous vegetation 	Low
Negative (-)	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual nuisance • Health and Safety impacts • Surface and groundwater contamination • Impacts on traffic • Unsustainable job security • Disturbance on the landscape • Waste generation • Alien vegetation species invasion • Noise disturbances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual nuisance • Health and Safety impacts • Surface and groundwater contamination • Impacts on traffic • Unsustainable job security • Disturbance on the landscape • Waste generation • Alien vegetation species invasion • Noise disturbances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual nuisance • Health and Safety impacts • Surface and groundwater contamination • Impacts on traffic • Job losses 	Low
Negative (-)	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat disturbance • Vegetation disturbances • Loss of biodiversity • Soil erosion • Impacts on groundwater quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat disturbance • Vegetation disturbances • Loss of biodiversity • Soil erosion • Impacts on groundwater quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat disturbance • Vegetation disturbances due to vegetation clearance • Alien vegetation species invasion 	Medium



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soils contamination • Visual nuisance to moving equipment and vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soils contamination • Visual nuisance to moving equipment and vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil erosion • Impacts on groundwater quality • Waste generation • Visual nuisance to moving equipment and vehicles 	
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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 the prospecting boreholes and 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; and

- Wetland Impact Assessment
- Geotechnical 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 13: 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).

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 14: 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: April 2024
- Submission of the Draft Scoping Report for Public Review: 08 July 2024;
- Submission of Final Scoping Report: 07 August 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 15: 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> The visual impact of project activities on residents, including those from nearby communities and farmsteads.	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 & 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 rehabilitation 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>Moderate</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 and subcontractors must be clearly informed about the required personal protective equipment (PPE) for their specific work areas. It is essential that they are consistently equipped with the appropriate PPE to ensure their safety</p> <p>Safety signs to be provided in areas considered as high-risk areas;</p>	<p>Low</p>

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



Signature of the environmental assessment practitioner:

Vahlegwe Mining Advisory and Consulting

Name of company:

August 2024

Date:

Appendix 1:

CVs of the EAP

SUNDAY MISHACK MABASO

12 Thaxted Ave Mulbarton 2190 · 0745697312/0824614251

Email - sunday@vahleingweadvisory.co.za · LinkedIn Profile - Sunday Mabaso · Twitter @Sun.dayMabaso

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 current "South Africa's Exploration Implementation Plan" where he served to its completion and the plan was 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, a member of the International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa (IAIASa), member of the International Society for Development and Sustainability (ISDS). 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

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
88 9122
mmabuza@geoscience.org.za

Dr Thibedi Ramontja
Former Director General: DMRE
Currently Director: School of Mining
University of Witwatersrand
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Dr Tania Marshall
Director: School of Mining
University of Witwatersrand
082 611 3388
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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

Cecil Dau is an **Aspiring Professional Senior Environmental Officer and an Environmental Specialist** holding his **Bachelor of Earth Sciences (Honours) in Mining and Environmental Geology** from the University of Venda and **Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Environmental Management** from 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

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

- **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.

PROJECTS EXPERIENCE

Cradle Vision (Pty) Ltd: GP 30/5/1/2/2 (10115) MR

Mining Right Application for sand in respect of Portion of Portion 153 of the Farm Hekpoort 504 JQ, in the Magisterial district of Krugersdorp, Gauteng Province.

Analiza Boerdery (Pty) Ltd. GP30/5/1/1/2 (10488) MP

Mining Permit Application for Aggregate, Dimension Stone and Sand (General) for Analiza Boerdery (Pty) Ltd in Respect of Portion of Portion 30 of the Farm Boschoek 385 IR in the Magisterial district of Heidelberg.

Seriso 655 (Pty) Ltd. GP30/5/1/1/2 (10489) MP

Mining Permit Application for Aggregate, Dimension Stone and Sand (General) for Seriso 655 (Pty) Ltd in Respect of Portion of Portion 30 of the Farm Boschoek 385 IR in the Magisterial district of Heidelberg.

Gomez Trading (Pty) Ltd. LP 30/5/1/1/2/ 14905 PR

Prospecting Right Application for Antimony Ore (Sb), Emerald (Gemstone), Feldspar (Gemstone), Gemstones (except Diamonds), Gold Ore (Au) and Mica in Respect of Portion 1 and the Remainder of Mahale 718 LT and the Remainder of Paul 07 KU (Belasting 07 LU), in the Magisterial District of Mopani, Limpopo Province.

Aquarella Investments 389 (Pty) Ltd. LP 30/5/1/1/2/ 14906 PR

Prospecting Right Application for Feldspar, Feldspar (Gemstone) and Mica in Respect of the Farm Eerste Geluk 790 IS, in the Magisterial District of Capricorn, Limpopo Province.

Gomez Trading (Pty) Ltd. NC 30/5/1/1/2/ 13760 PR

Prospecting Right Application for Tin Ore, Nickel Ore, zinc Ore, Lithium Ore, Cobalt Ore and Lead in respect of the Farm Severn No.36 in the Administrative District of Kuruman, Northern Cape Province.

Amatshe Mining (Pty) Ltd. GP 30/5/1/1/2 (000047) BP/BAR

Waste Management License for the decommissioning and rehabilitation of tailings residues and the waste rock dumps in respect of Portion of Portion 1 and Portion of Portion 5 of the Farm Roodepoort 237 IQ and Portion 48 of the Farm Vogelstruisfontein 233 IQ in the Magisterial District of Johannesburg, Gauteng Province.

Aquarella Investments 389 (Pty) Ltd. LP 30/5/1/1/2/ 10038 PR

Closure Application for a Prospecting Right of shale/brick clay and clay (general) situated in Portion 22 of the farm Driefontein 355 IQ in the Magisterial District of Carletonville, Gauteng Province

EXPERIENCE

**[Research Assistant Graduate]
[December 2021– July 2022]**

[Water Research Commission]

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]
[April 2018– March 2020]**

[GDARD/ Enforcement S24G]

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 : **Completed**

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

Short Courses

Institution : (CEM)_North-West University
Course : **Environmental Impact Assessment for Reviewers**

Institution : Institute of Waste Management of Southern Africa
Course : **Hazardous Waste Training Programme**

Institution : Zambezi Pride
Course : **Solid Waste Management Hybrid Conference**

Institution : Com Consulting
Course : **Social & Labour Plans (SLPs) and (IDPs)**

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

- EAPASA Candidate (Reg. No. 2021/4434)
- SACNASP Candidate (154069)

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 Officer.**
- To become an excellent **Environmental Officer** 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

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)

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



SCALE: 1 : 50 000

CO-ORDINATE SYSTEM: WGS84 Lo29

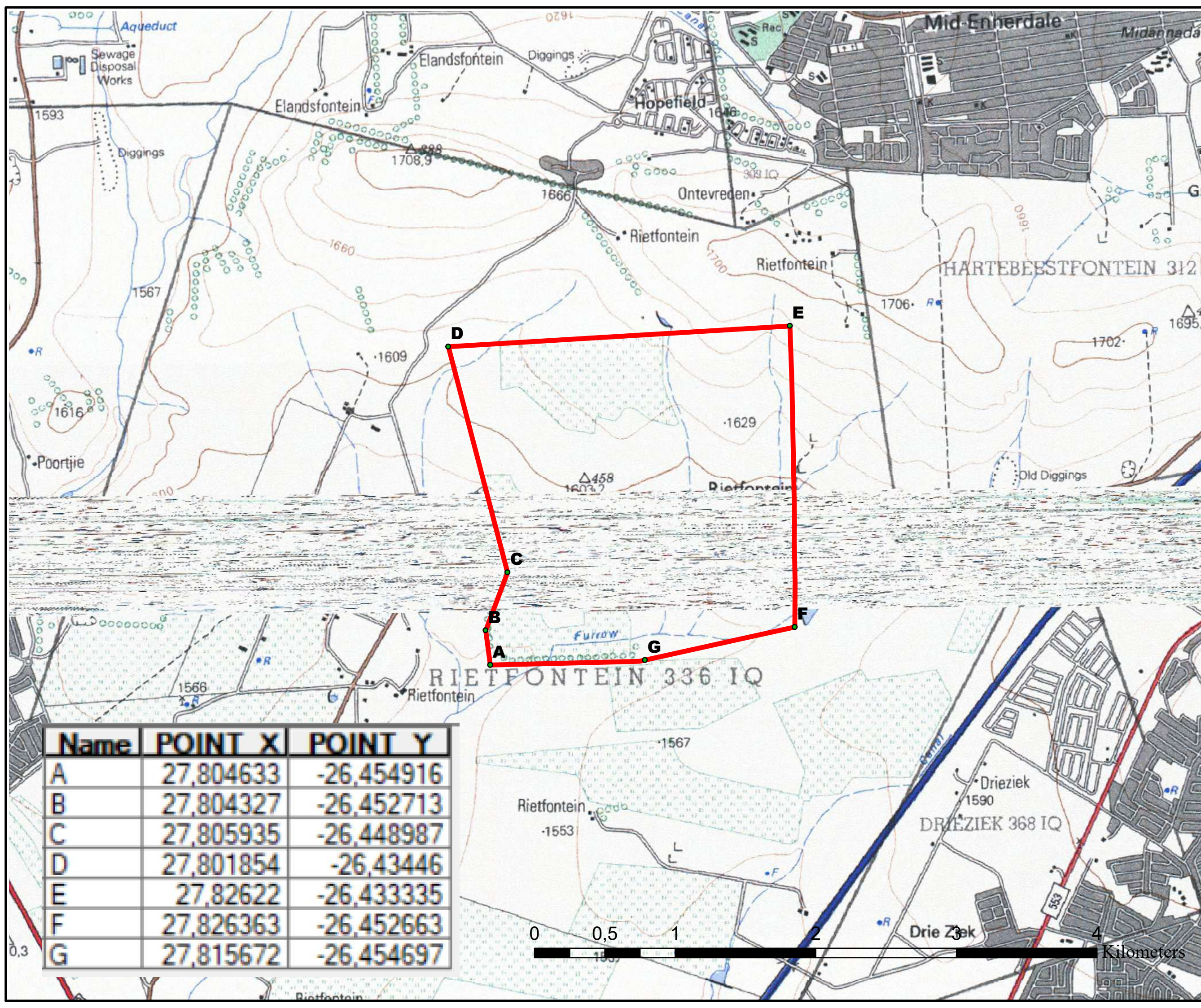
JOHANNESBURG SOUTH

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

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

FIGURE No: **FIGURE 1**



July 2024

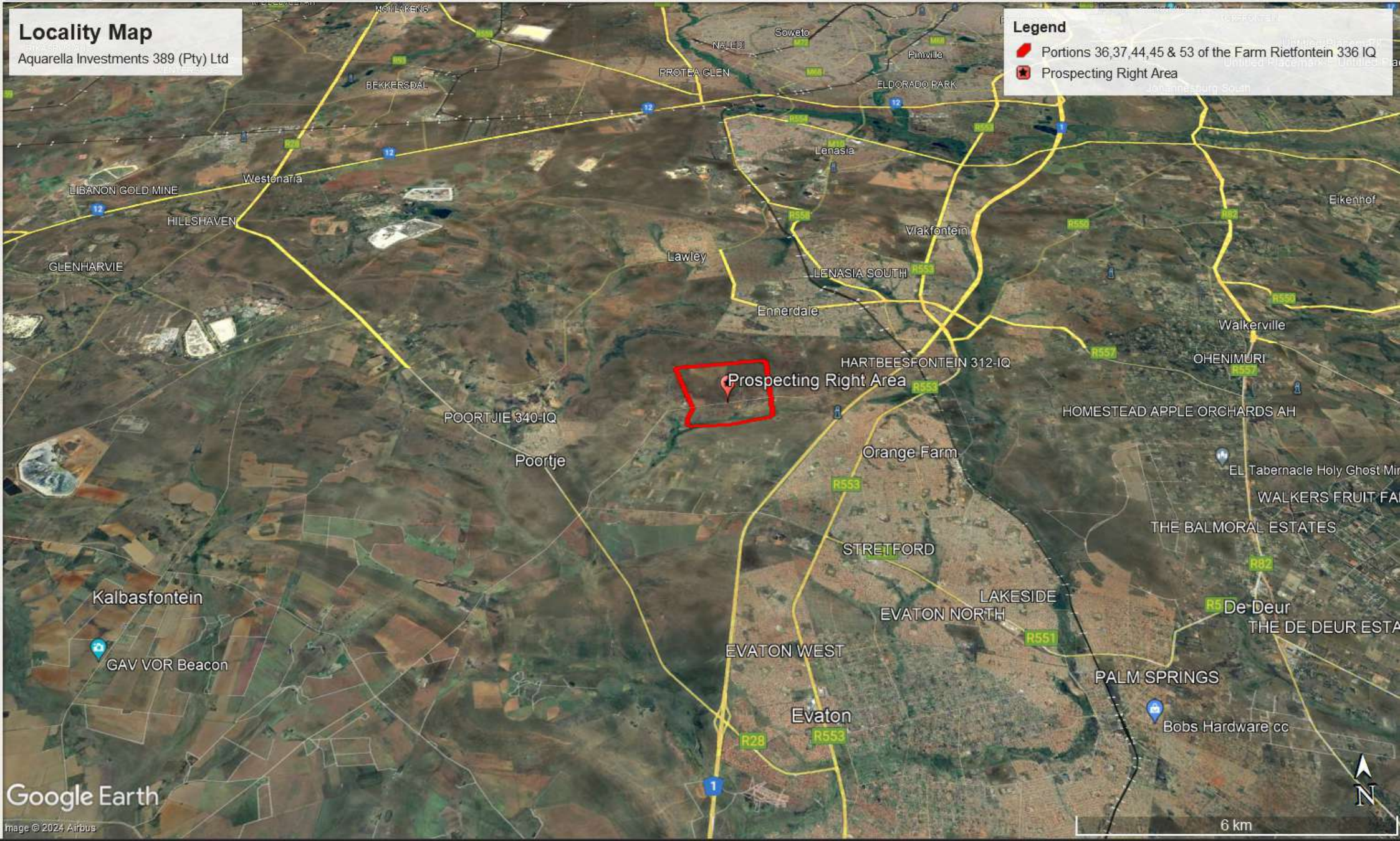


Locality Map

Aquarella Investments 389 (Pty) Ltd

Legend

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



Prospecting Right Area

Google Earth

Image © 2024 Airbus













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 316 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

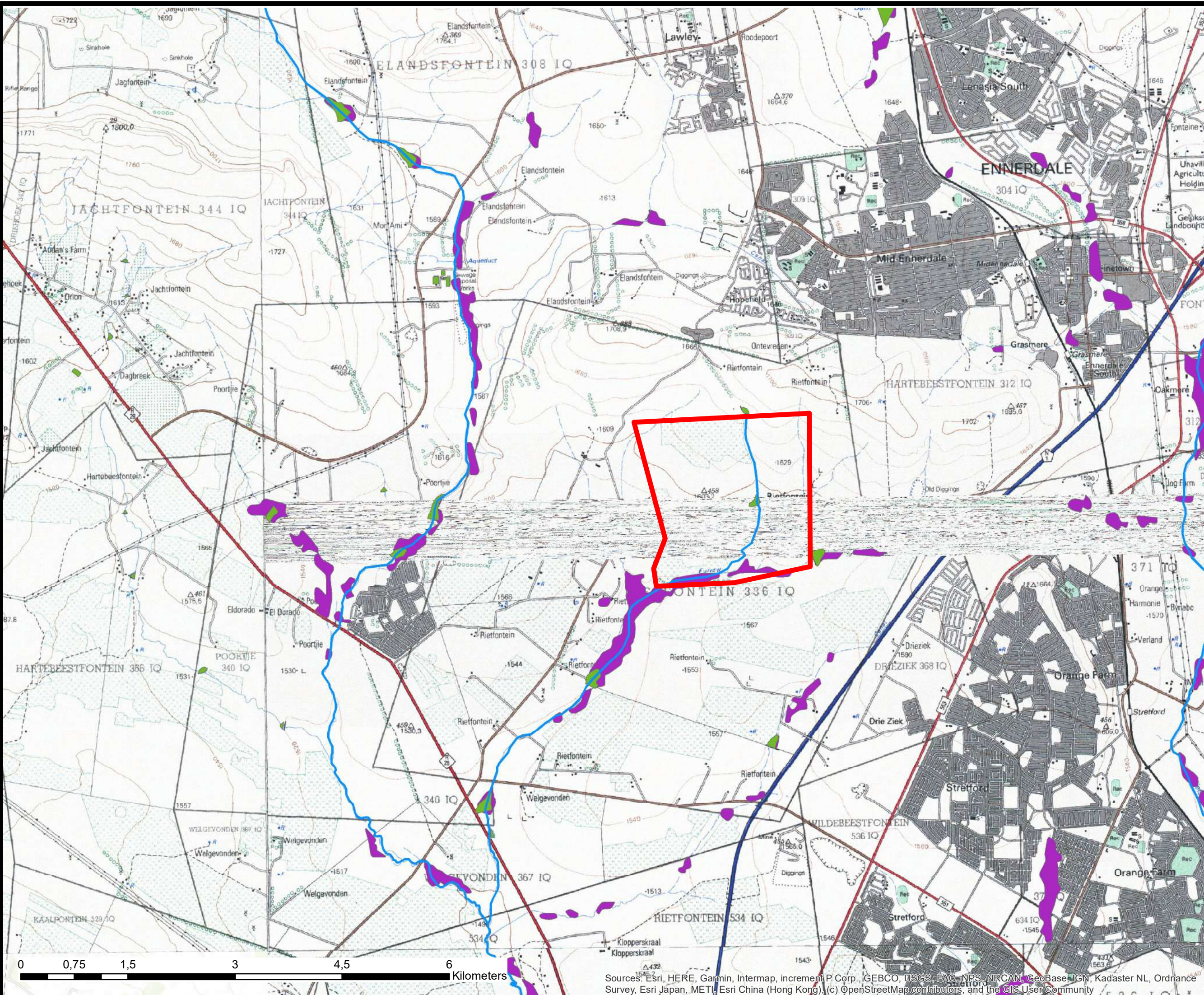


CO-ORDINATE SYSTEM

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@vahlgweadvisory.co.za

LIABILITY CLAUSE :
 This map was compiled from a variety of data sets and Vahlgwe 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

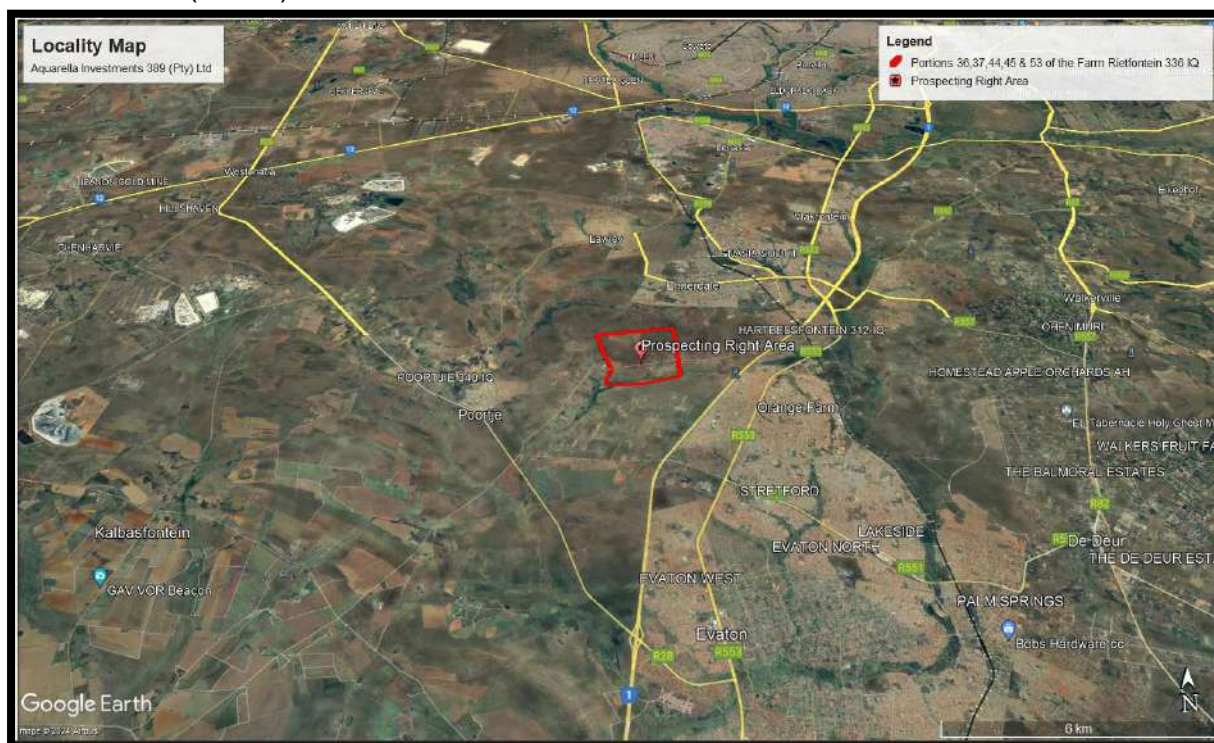


Figure 1: Locality map of the proposed area

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

APPLICANT CONTACTS

Name: Victor Lupuwana

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

Tel: +27 16 930 3600

E-mail: 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

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

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 'Business 4' with an Annexure that the property be used for a place of instruction, offices, shop and indoor shooting range. 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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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

Scoping Report
Aquarella Investments 389 (Pty) Ltd
GP 30/5/1/1/2(10876) PR



Appendix 3D:

Site Notice Report

August 2024

AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS 389(PTY) LTD

INVITATION TO REGISTER AS AN INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY AND COMMENT ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT.

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION FOR THE PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION 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 CITY OF JOHANNESBURG METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE.

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

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 R984(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 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.

APPLICANT DETAILS:

Name : Victor Lupuwana
Postal Address : PO Box 2247, Vereeniging, 1930
Tel : +27 16 930 3600
E-mail : Victor@aquarellainvest.co.za

SITE CO-ORDINATES

Midpoint Coordinates: -26.460799°, 27.806904°

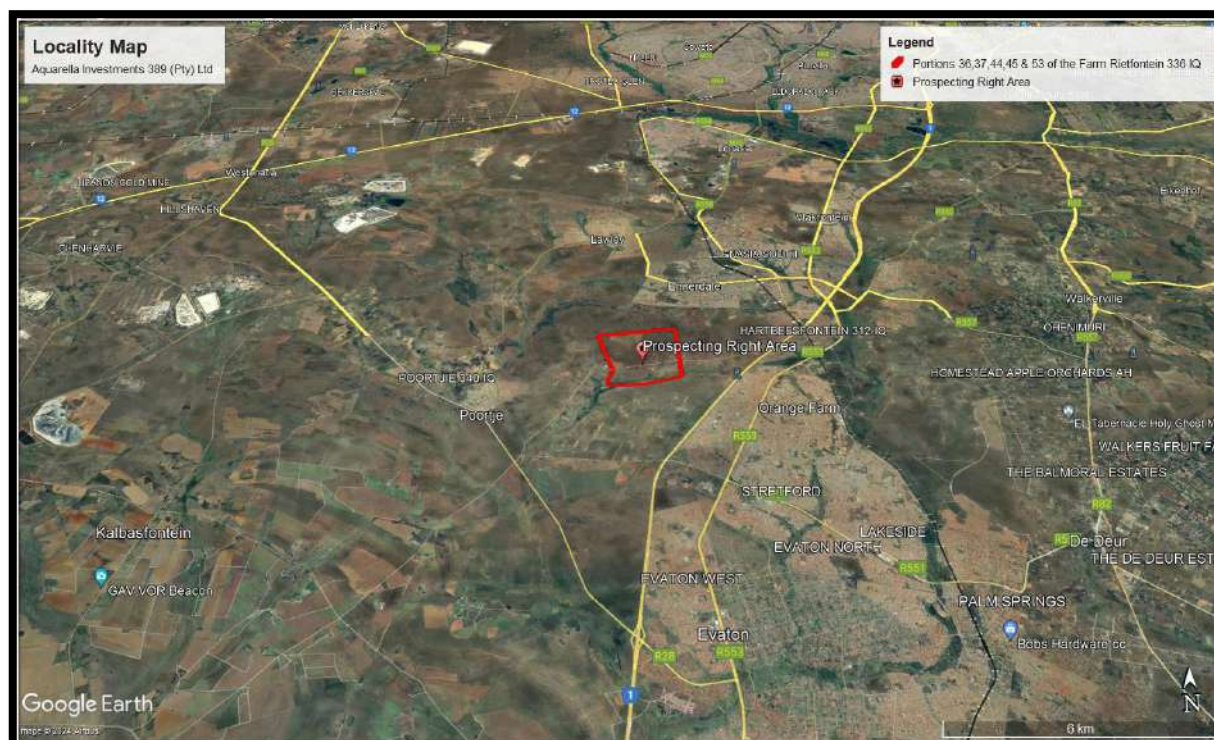


Figure 1: Locality map of the proposed area

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 22, 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 06, 2024**, to the details below:

Consultant : **Vahlegwe 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@vahlegweadvisory.co.za



Address: 238 Voster Avenue, Glenvista, 2058

Tel: +27 11 432 0062

E-mail: info@vahlegweadvisory.co.za



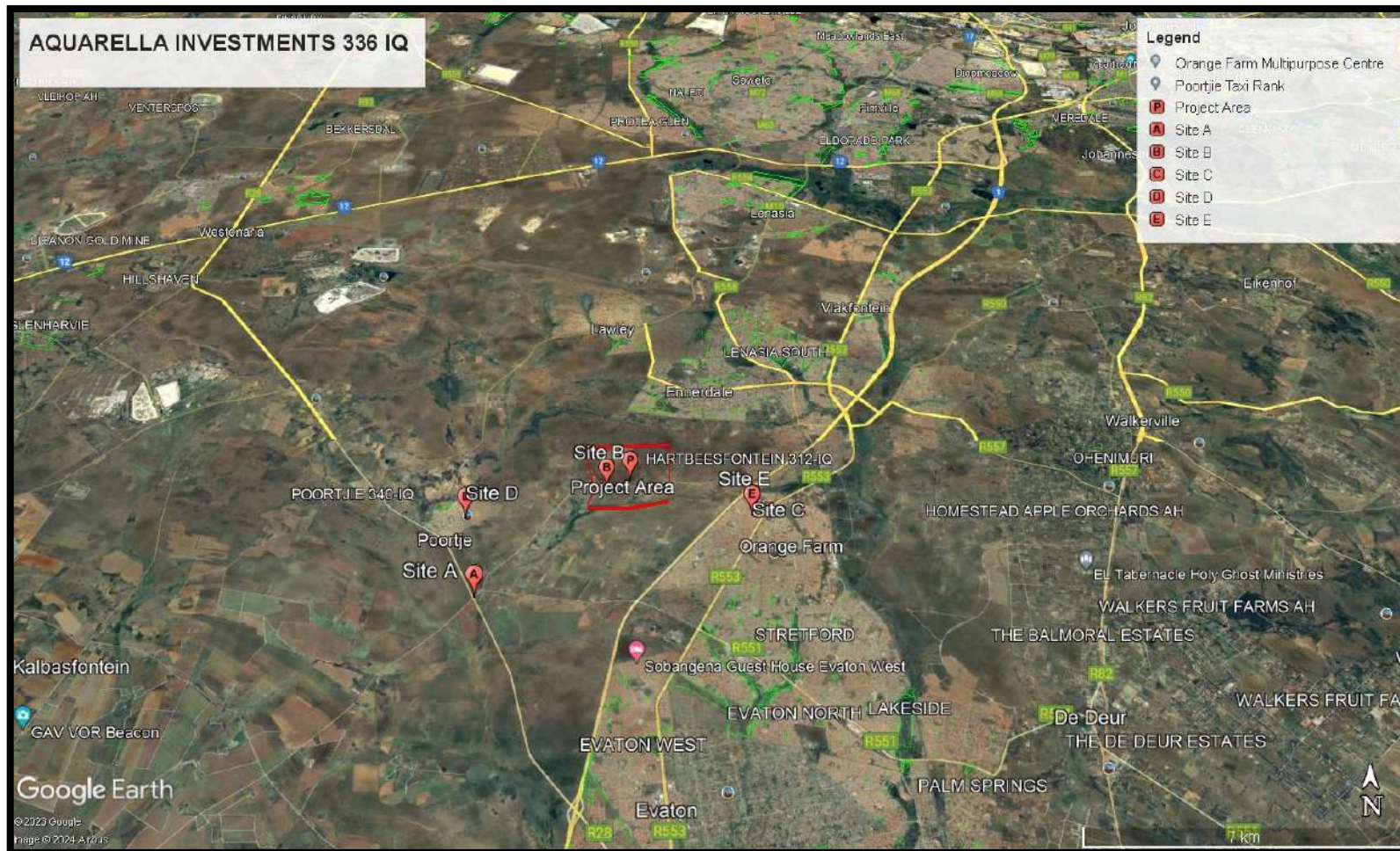
Aquarella Investments 389 (Pty) Ltd

FILEREFERENCE NUMBER SAMRAD: GP 30/5/1/1/2 (10876) PR

SITE NOTICE REPORT

A Scoping Report for the application of a prospecting right for clay and shale (brick clay) in respect of Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ within the administrative District of City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province.

Site notices were placed within the vicinity of the proposed project site at strategic locations where it was deemed to be visible to community on the 12th of July 2024.



Site notice A was placed at
Randfontein Rd, at the boundary of
Farm Poortjie 338-IQ.



Site Notice B was placed within the Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ, portion 195.



Site Notice C placed at Drieziek Library.



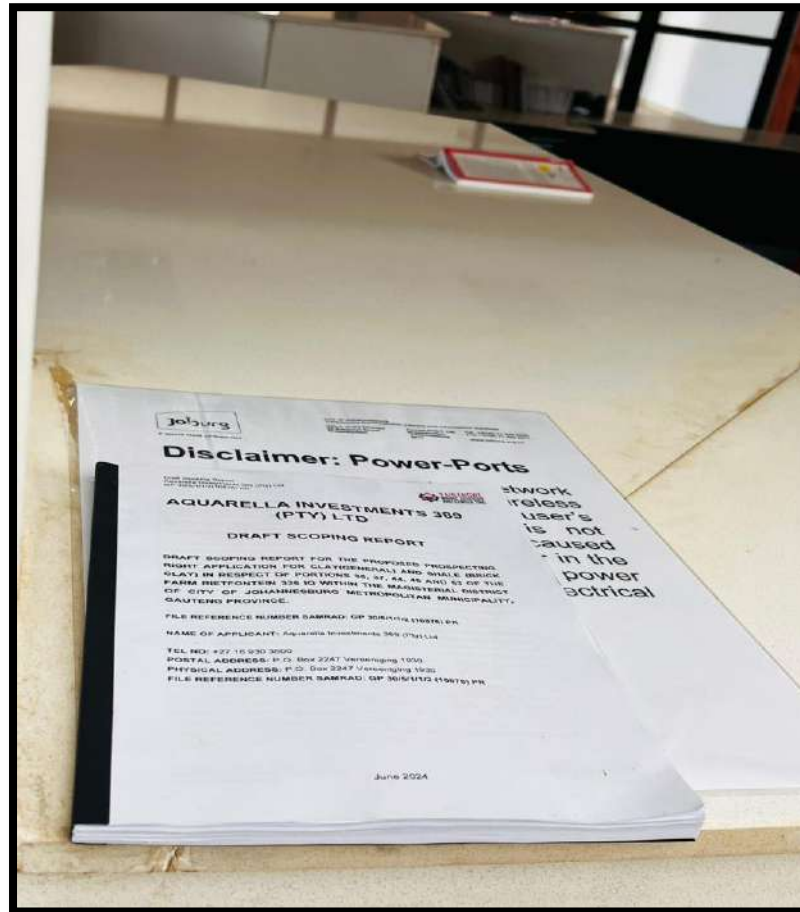
Site Notice D was placed at Poortjie Multipurpose Hall.



Site Notice Report
Aquarella Investments 389 (Pty) Ltd
GP 30/5/1/1/2 (10876) PR



Copy of a draft scoping report
was delivered at Drieziek Library.



Appendix 3E:

I &APs Database

NAME AND SURNAME	ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY	ADDRESS	CONTACT DETAILS	EMAIL ADDRESS
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STATE ORGANS

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG METROPOLITAN				
Buyisiwe Dlwati	COJ-EISD			
Oupa Mbalati	COJ-EISD			
Andiswa NP Khumalo	COJ-EISD			
Prudence Mathapo	COJ-EISD			
Libongiwe Sifanele	COJ-EISD			

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION				
Mulalo Sidogi	DWS			
Khwinana Phillimon Lesiba	DWS			

STAKEHOLDERS				
Mxolisi Ndzondzo	ward councillor			
Joseph Blaai	ward committee			
Mokone Sehanka	committee			
Reitumetse Matha	committee			
Velaphi Vezi	committee			
Sizwe Mnguni	committee			
Basil Mncongani	committee			
Beatrice Moraba	committee			
Jabulane Shabangu	committee			

Daniel Mafanele	committee
Lucky Sibande	committee
Sipho Magalela	committee
Matthews Khulu	committee

INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY

Oupa Moremi Magabe	Rietfontein
Eldwin Shai	Rietfontein
Thompson Muswana	Rietfontein
Abram Mofokeng	Rietfontein
Ntombikayise Makhubo	Rietfontein
Maria Tshabalala	Rietfontein
Dimakatso Muller	Rietfontein
Luvuyo Mcapha	Rietfontein
Fezeka Namba	Rietfontein
Tlembi Sibande	Rietfontein
Maria Mokhubung	1623 w
Mananki Mathibe	Rietfontein
Sihle Zungu	Rietfontein
Rose Luboko	Rietfontein
Michael Molise	Driezek
Phehelo Molise	Rietfontein
Mpho Khambule	Driezek
Sauli Chabedi	Rietfontein
Samuel Bangane	Rietfontein
Emmanuel Mashiye	Rietfontein
Willard Mkhize	Rietfontein
Kwena Shai	Rietfontein

Mavusana Nhlapo

Rietfontein



Appendix 3F:

Comments and Response Report (CRR)

AQUARELLA INVESTMENT 389 (PTY) LTD

COMMENTS AND RESPONSE REPORT:

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT

Names	Consultation Method	Date Comments received	Issues and/or comments raised	EAP Responses
Mr. Matthews Khulu	Public participation meeting	01 August 2024	We request 3 days to submit complete comments by Monday.	Mr. Sunday Mabaso We understand the request to collaborate in the project, but today we are here for the environment.
			Job creation is for people from township, but as farmers, we will not accept it, and the presentation must speak to us	In the mining right, if it is not a black owned company, they require a BEE partner, but the community can benefit from SLP in consultation with the IDP, at this stage, we cannot make such commitments
			17 000 tons means you will utilise 2000 to 3000 trucks to transport and will not be prospecting with bulk samples, but you will be working, which will damage our roads and be an issue because we do not have services such as clinics and hospitals.	Mr. Sunday Mabaso 17 000 tons should be discarded because it is not in the presentation, but clay core logs will be taken to lab, and if the results confirm clay viability, there will be no need for trenches but if the need arises, they will do trenches, and the findings will be submitted to the Department of Resources and Energy.

			<p>You applied for bulk sampling for convenience, so that while you are waiting for a mining right, you will be working, which simply means you will not be sampling but working.</p>	<p>Bulk sampling refers to the removal and disposal of mineral-bearing material from a specific area in this case from Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ for the purpose of testing or evaluating the mineral content, quality and quantity of clay and shale. The application for Mining Right will be informed by the results of their prospecting activities</p>
			<p>We propose that as the project progresses to a mining right, they build a school and a hospital</p>	<p>This is really a good proposal coming from you as the Interested and Affected Parties, landowners and the ward committee of the Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ.</p>
Mr. Joseph Blaai	Public participation meeting	01 August 2024	<p>Once trucks start moving up and down, the community will be under the impression that there are jobs, on that note, we approached Aquarella for collaboration</p>	<p>The main purpose of conducting public participation process is to give Transparency: to ensure that affected communities and stakeholders are informed about the project and its potential impacts, hence we called this meeting so that this does not strike as a surprise in the near future.</p>
			<p>Ensure that the committee and the applicant work together in order to hold the applicant accountable to what was agreed upon during application phase.</p>	<p>That will be considered once the Applicant obtains a Prospecting Right from The DMRE and commences with the prospecting activities.</p>
			<p>There should be monthly stakeholder meetings to promote transparency, as mandated by the mining charter</p>	<p>That will be considered once the Applicant obtains a Prospecting Right from The DMRE and commences with the prospecting activities.</p>
			<p>Can we have an email where we can send our comments</p>	<p>Sunday Mabaso On the last page of the presentation, under the vehicle, our contact details are provided.</p>

			<p>Every negative project, also has a positive side, so they should indicate how farmers will benefit</p>	<p>As indicated on slide 12 the presentation, there will be skills development and transfer. Advanced skills development can focus on: Precision agriculture: utilizing technology, data analysis, and GPS for optimized crop management. Value chain development: understanding market trends, developing niche products and creating value added products. Agro-tourism and farm tourism: Developing farm-based tourism initiatives to diversify income streams (farm stays, farm tours, animal encounters and educational programs).</p>
			<p>During the prospecting phase, there is no money but lot of work, therefore the committee should be hands-on</p>	<p>That will be considered once the Applicant obtains a Prospecting Right from The DMRE and commences with the prospecting activities</p>
Mr. Phehelo Molise	Public participation meeting	01 August 2024	<p>Do the comments have to come from individuals or the committee to submit on behalf of everyone</p>	<p>Mr. Sunday Mabaso You are allowed to submit comments as an individual but submitting as a group demonstrate unity and less administration</p>
Beatrice Moraba	Public participation meeting	01 August 2024	<p>In 1998, We fought another project such as this one that was going to cause population like the graveyards. The owner of the farm went behind our backs and brought graveyards in our area, and we drink underground water, so with a mine, how are will we be okay with dust, animals and farming?</p>	<p>For every negative impact caused by the project there is a mitigation measure. For dust, dust monitoring will be implemented and dust suppression. The prospecting activity will be done mostly on portion 53 where farming is currently not taking place. And for animals, an EIA will be conducted, habitat fragmentation avoidance, noise</p>

				reduction and water protection will be done by maintaining a 100m buffer from the wetland that animals use for drinking.
			Are the occupants of the affected farms going to be relocated?	As explained on Monday, July 29 ,2024, the farm portion that would be affected is portion 53, and we will not prospect near dwellings
Mr. Sipho Magalela	Public participation meeting	01 August 2024	What is prospecting, what will happen if it is successful?	Mr. Sunday Mabaso Prospecting is to process to determine whether or not there are profitable minerals. as you can see there is no application for Gold nor diamond is the result of reconnaissance. They had to do check through geological map, which revealed that there is clay, but they are not allowed to do it without the right. Instead, they had to appoint an EAP to facilitate the EA application who will listen to concerns and not be biased, but incorporate issues raised in the report. They will be granted Prospecting Right and Environmental Authorisation and then start prospecting. If they find clay profitable and in good quality, they will progress to a mining right, but if it is non-viable, they will rehabilitate to pre state and apply for closure.
			How do we work on developing collaboration for the future?	This can be discussed with our client Aquarella once the right has been conferred.
			We have many wishes, but for now, as they prospect, we understand that development can only happen at a later stage, therefore our visons must be aligned with the project	Mr. Sunday Mabaso Mr. Lupuwana stated that his office is open for engagements, but issues related to the environment should be forwarded to the EAP (Vahlegwe)

Cllr. Mxolisi Ndzandza	Public participation meeting	01 August 2024	We must have a private discussion as a community, because what we discuss in this meeting may destroy and/or build us	This really shows Ubuntu Botho principles amongst the community of Farm Rietfontein.
			We have heard of trucks that would be involved, but we cannot confirm that there is no money	The trucks are one of the tools that are required when the prospecting activities commence, to collect and transport samples to the existing offsite plant for sample analysis to determine the quality and quantity of the clay and shale minerals.
			Who appointed Vahlegwe	Mr. Victor Lupuwana Vahlegwe is appointed by Aquarella, because they have experience in facilitating EA application process
			What is drilling, and what do you use to drill?	A machine is used to drill and it goes 20 meters to 40 metre deep, with no soil disturbance
			Explain what EIA means	Environmental Impact Assessment is a systematic process of identifying, assessing and reporting environmental impacts associated with an activity.
			How would you conserve flora and fauna	The recommendations from the Specialist studies will be incorporated in the Draft EIR for public review and comments
Mr. Oupa Magabe	Public participation meeting	01 August 2024	10 boreholes with a dimension of 10 m length and 10 m breathe and 50 m deep can feed the community	Mr. Victor Lupuwana We apologise for the dimensions provided there they are in correct, however when we drill you cannot trace the drill hole. for example, during a site inspection with DMRE in Carletonville, we could not find the holes and had to use coordinates.
			Where will you get soil to fill the borehole?	Mr. Sunday Mabaso

				The holes created by boreholes, they are small and are closed with a steel cap
			Trenching sizes, that is the size of a football field.	Mr. Sunday Mabaso Incorrect sizes noted and will be amended
			Why is there a need for site offices when it's only prospecting?	A site office is a temporary or semi-permanent office setup on a project site, and it serves several purposes during prospecting activities. I will mention at least two reasons as to why a site office is necessary: Safety and security: it provides a secure location for storing sensitive equipment and documents and serves as a emergency response centre in case of accident. Client and stakeholder engagement: A site office can serve as a meeting point for clients, stakeholders, and regulatory bodies to discuss project progress and issues.
			Our wishes could appear big, but what you are coming with is huge.	A prospecting right is a small operation.
			With job creation you'll take 10cv's and give them R4500pm	A prospecting right is a small operation hence it will employ a smaller number of people.
			Please rehabilitate roads also	Roads will be rehabilitated as soon as the prospecting activities close.
			Do you have plans to compensate dwellings located within the prospecting area who will be affected?	As explained on Monday, July 25,2024, the farm portion that would be affected is portion 53, and we will not prospect near dwellings
Mr. Jabulani Shabangu	Public participation meeting	01 August 2024	We welcome the presentation, it has been consistent, but we are repeating one thing over and over, so I propose closure.	Attendees seconded

Mr. Reitumetse Matla	Public participation meeting	22 July 2024	Will rehabilitation be carried out once the material has been taken to the lab	Mr. Cecil Dau Yes, however we the EIA report will recommend that they undertake concurrent rehabilitate.
			What type of mining are we talking about?	Mrs. Sduduzo Mdanda Open cast will be the type of operation, we don't go underground, we normally go 20 to 30 m deep.
			Will there be explosives	Mr. Cecil Dau No, there will be no explosives, instead, they will utilize machinery to drill boreholes and dig trenches. Boreholes will be 50 meters deep, while trenches will be 4 meters deep.
			You mentioned local procurement, will it be applicable at this stage	Mr. Cecil Dau Yes, it will be applicable, but because prospecting is a small project, opportunities will be limited. prospecting operation may require, for example, security guards and machinery, so SMME in the surrounding communities that provides such services, may be considered. however, if the prospecting progresses into mining right, there will be opportunities for SMME's.
			How are you going to go about the Process of finding SMME for procurement	Mr. Cecil Dau They will be expected to return to the community to notify I&AP of the decision of the DMRE's and services they will need from SMME's from neighbouring communities.
			Can a community be prioritized for opportunities	Mr. Cecil Dau

				We advise the applicant to start sourcing for opportunities in the hosting communities.
			The product that Aquarella deals with is it only clay?	Mrs. Sduduzo Mdanda Yes, it's only clay.
			Have you previously collaborated in your existing mining operations or is this your first time considering it.	Mrs. Sduduzo Mdanda No, we have never done that before, but if considered, it will be the first time.
Mr. Joseph Bleei	Public participation meeting	22 July 2024	You are answering for those who will be onsite, prospecting's initial phase may be the EAP's final phase, but you will not be present, and we are discussing temporary opportunities. There was a question about temporary opportunities, and you stated that there might have opportunities, but we don't want might, but commitment in black and white, therefore we are submitting our questions to Aquarella.	Mr. Cecil Dau We don't want to commit. Mrs. Sduduzo Mdanda I believe the EAP answered based on their experience, I know that in mining, we consider SMME's, but during prospecting, I don't have that experience, so I can't commit.
Mr. Sizwe Mnguni	Public participation meeting	22 July 2024	Who is Aquarella?	Mrs. Sduduzo Mdanda Aquarella Investment is a mining company that mines clay. Our offices are in Vereeniging, we operate on an open cast mine using excavators to load material and stockpile it on the side before transporting it to ceramic industry factories to make tiles and baths. We have few mining operations in Gauteng. We use portable toilets onsite, so there may be an opportunity to provide such service.
			The Structure of Aquarella	Mrs. Sduduzo Mdanda

				Aquarella Investment is a level 1 BEE company and a subsidiary of Ceramic Industries. Ceramic industry is a manufacturer, but due to regulatory disagreements, they established Aquarella as a mining company.
			How do you operate in the mine?	Mrs. Sduduzo Mdanda Once the prospecting right progresses to the mining right, we will have a Social and Labour Plan consisting of commitments, with 25% given to the community. In procurement, we go through tender process to ensure a transparent procedure. Aquarella does not have equipment but appoint contractors to mine on their behalf.
			We are strategically situated on this land but not for what you are looking for, we have our own interest, and we are in the process with Gauteng Provincial Government that they issue us with title deeds to ensure that we don't find interloper. We are mining though we are doing it illegally, and we have applied for licences	Mr Cecil Dau We are in the process of engaging the Gauteng Provincial Government, since the records from Windeed shows that they are the landowners.
			We can build a relationship	Aquarella were asked to consider working with the community and it is noted.
Cllr. Mxolisi Dzondzo	Public participation meeting	22 July 2024	This area is filled with knowledgeable people	Mr Cecil Dau Yes indeed, you can tell from the discussion we have had up to so far.
			How long will this process take	Mr Cecil Dau

				Aquarella is still in the process of acquiring the prospecting right documents. The process takes 4-6 months, however the project will not hire lot of people but if they find the product viable, they will progress to a mining right.
Mr. Matthew Khulu	Public participation meeting	22 July 2024	Aquarella, before approaching, Vahlegwe, how did you discover about minerals in Rietfontein and what actions did you follow?	Mr. Cecil Dau The Council of Geoscience website provides Information on the location of the exact minerals. Information is obtained through a desktop study, you are not permitted to go on site and do the physical work, nevertheless, you must first apply to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) then acquire the mineral right.
			Did you follow the right channels because you can't see me occupying the property and assume it was mine, therefore what procedures did you follow until you reached us?	Mr. Cecil Dau According to our records, the land applied for is owned by the Gauteng Provincial Government (GPG)
			Did you engage GPG before	Mr. Cecil Dau We are in the process of engaging GPG but the prospecting right by law does not require the consent of the landowner, but it is the correct approach to engage the landowner.
			You mentioned that you do not have machines, but we do in the community.	Mr. Cecil Dau We advise the applicant to start sourcing in the surrounding communities

			<p>We are under lease; thus the department has the title deed.</p>	<p>Mr Cecil Dau</p> <p>Yes, according to our records, the land applied for is owned by the Gauteng Provincial Government (GPG)</p>
			<p>We will not allow the first phase to continue because it will open for the second phase to continue and like we agreed</p>	<p>Mr Cecil Dau</p> <p>Please allow the EIA process to continue, because we are working within the legislated timeframes.</p> <p>You can have the commercial discussion with the applicant while the EIA process is in progress.</p>
Mr. Siphon Magalela	Public participation meeting	22 July 2024	<p>The commitment is insufficient for me, only a few people will benefit from the SMME opportunities. while the rest continue to suffer. If there is a way to work together with the disadvantaged community, possibly set up a collaboration that will benefit the entire community rather than just few people, and not leave the community vulnerable while minerals are extracted.</p>	<p>Mr Cecil Dau</p> <p>We advise that those discussions can be held with the</p>
			<p>This is an agricultural zoned area, however, we are aware that they will grant you the right, because it is not the first time we have encountered a similar circumstance. while we were waiting for title deeds, we noticed that a township had been approved on the land that was supposed to be ours. We saw papers that we had to sign, so we rejected the project several times until they engaged us, at which point we withdrew our decision and</p>	<p>Mr Cecil Dau</p> <p>The decision to issue a prospecting right is for DMRE to make, and that will be informed by the information we submit as part of the application.</p>



			reached agreement. It appears that there is a communication barrier between the provincial and national government.	
Beatrice Moraba	Public participation meeting	22 July 2024	Mining companies comes in and mine and take minerals then leave us with nothing, but you followed the proper protocol, collaboration will be beneficial	Mr Cecil Dau Further engagements will be held with the Applicant on that

Appendix 3G:

Public Consultation Meeting Documentation

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION

DMRE Ref Number: GP 30/5/1/1/2 (10876) PR

01 August 2024



AGENDA

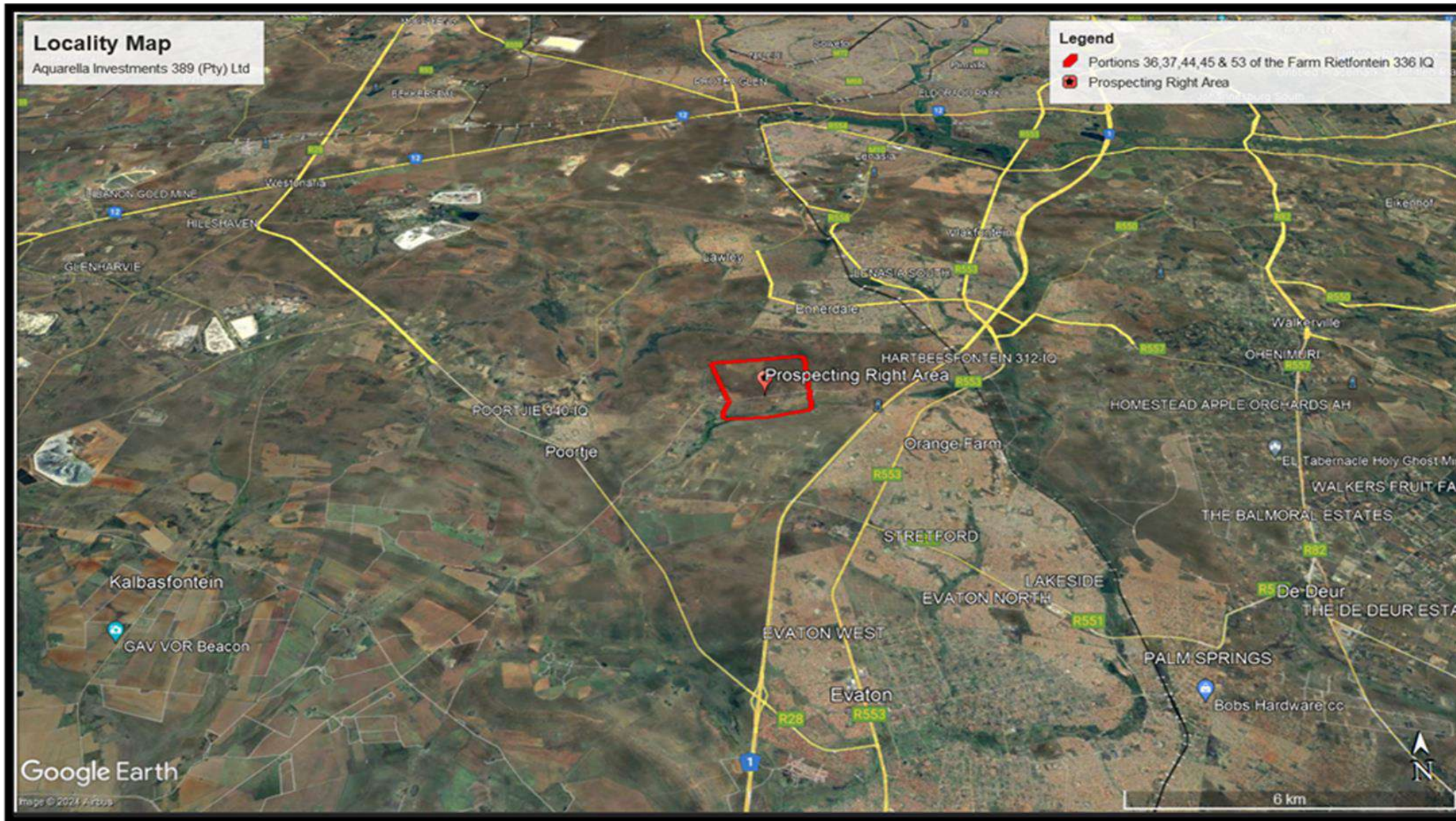
1. Opening and Introduction
2. Purpose of the Meeting
3. Presentation: Draft Scoping Report
4. Discussions
5. Closure

PROJECT TEAM

- Dimakatso Leholi
- Cecil Dau
- Mulalo Mafunisa
- Sunday Mabaso
- Keabetswe Mmolotsi

INTRODUCTION

- Aquarella Investments 389 (Pty) Ltd has applied for a **prospecting right** in terms of Section 16 and permission to remove and dispose of mineral in terms of Section 20 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) (as amended) (MPRDA).
- Application has been accepted by DMRE(Gauteng) Regional Office under the reference number **GP 30/5/1/1/2(10876) PR**
- Mineral applied for: **Clay (General) and Shale (Brick Clay)**
- **Locality:** Portions 36,37,44,45 and 53 of the Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ within the Magisterial District of Johannesburg Gauteng Province.
- The area covers an area extent of **501 ha**.
- **Current Land uses:** residential and commercial farming.



REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

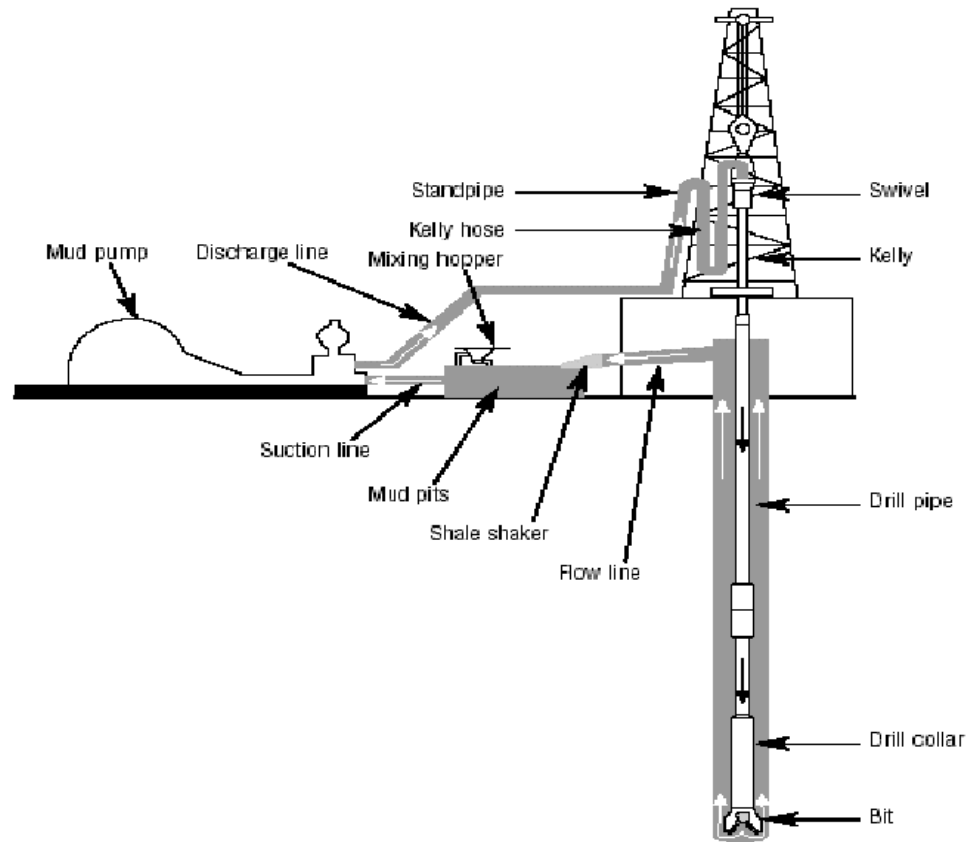
- **Application:** Prospecting right in terms of Section 16 and permission to remove and dispose of mineral in terms of Section 20 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) (as amended) (MPRDA).
- **Environmental Authorization** in terms of Sec. 24 of NEMA, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998)(as amended).
- **GN R 984 (Listing Notice No. 2); Activity 19:** 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.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: ACTIVITIES

- Prospecting activities will be divided into **non-invasive activities** and **invasive activities**.
 - **Non-invasive activities:** desktop studies, geophysical surveys, remote sensing geological mapping, environmental and rehabilitation studies and banking and feasibility studies
 - **Invasive activities:**
 - Site establishment – vegetation clearance of an extent area of 30m x 30m
 - Installation of ablution facilities
 - Construction of temporal access roads
 - **Drilling of 10 boreholes** with a diameter of 110mm at a depth of 50m
 - **Bulk Sampling:** The excavations will involve the trenching of between two and five trenches, each with dimensions of 20 meters by 10 meters at a depth 10 - 50 meters depending on the borehole results.
 - **Sample Analysis:** Core logs will be collected and analysed at the laboratory, while bulk samples will be sent to the offsite processing plant.
 - **Rehabilitation:** Boreholes to be capped at 1.5m below surface and covered with top soil and trenches will be rehabilitated as per soil profile.
-

LOGS AND DRILLS

Drill Rig



Clay Core Logs



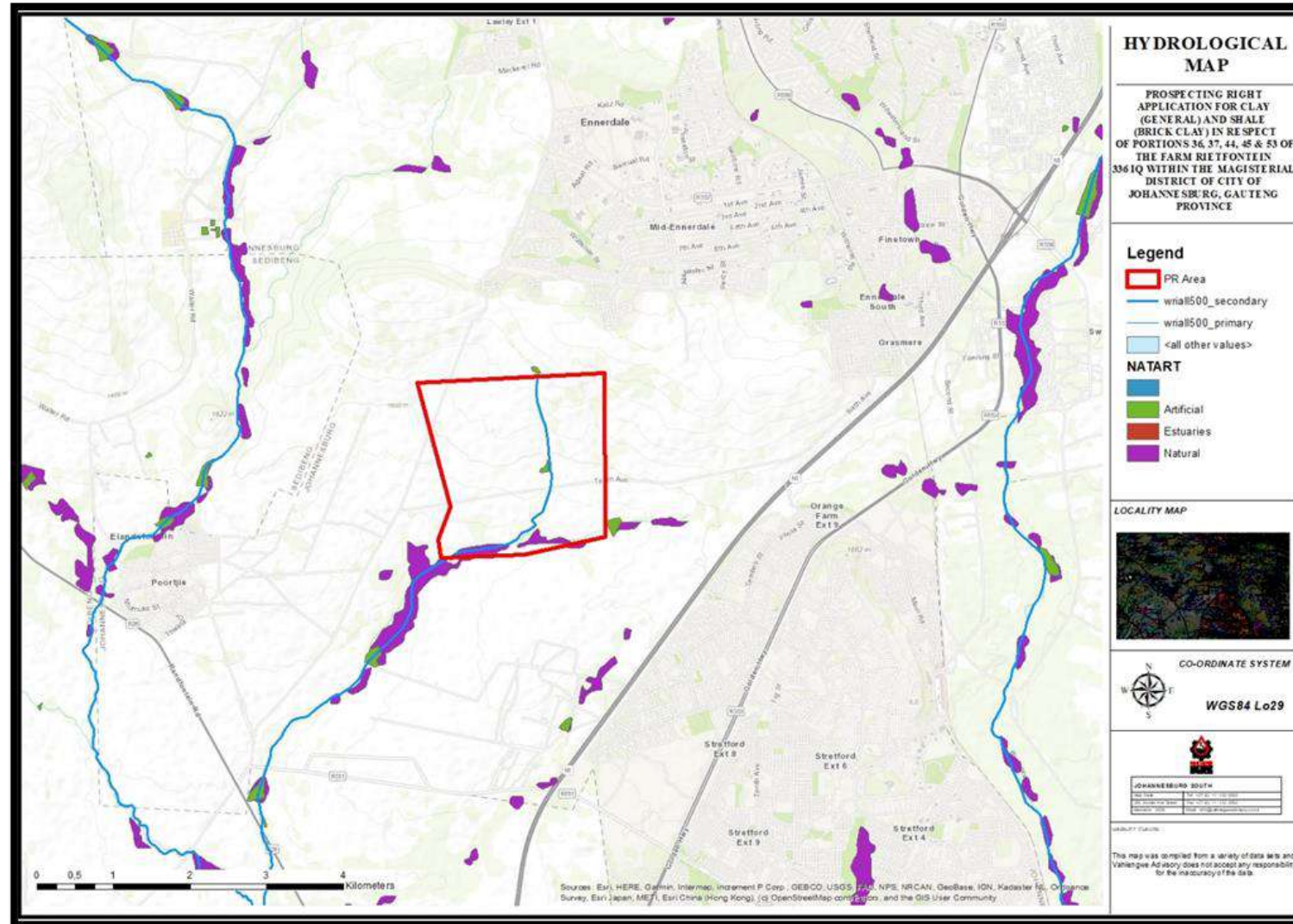
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS (PPP)

- Draft Scoping Report : Subjected to a 30-day Public Participation Process.
- The purpose of public consultation process is to enable landowners or lawful occupiers of the land and stakeholders including the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APS) to raise any issues, concerns and or comments regarding the prospecting activities.
- A Comments and Response Report (CRR) will be developed and incorporated into the final Scoping Report to be submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) for decision making.

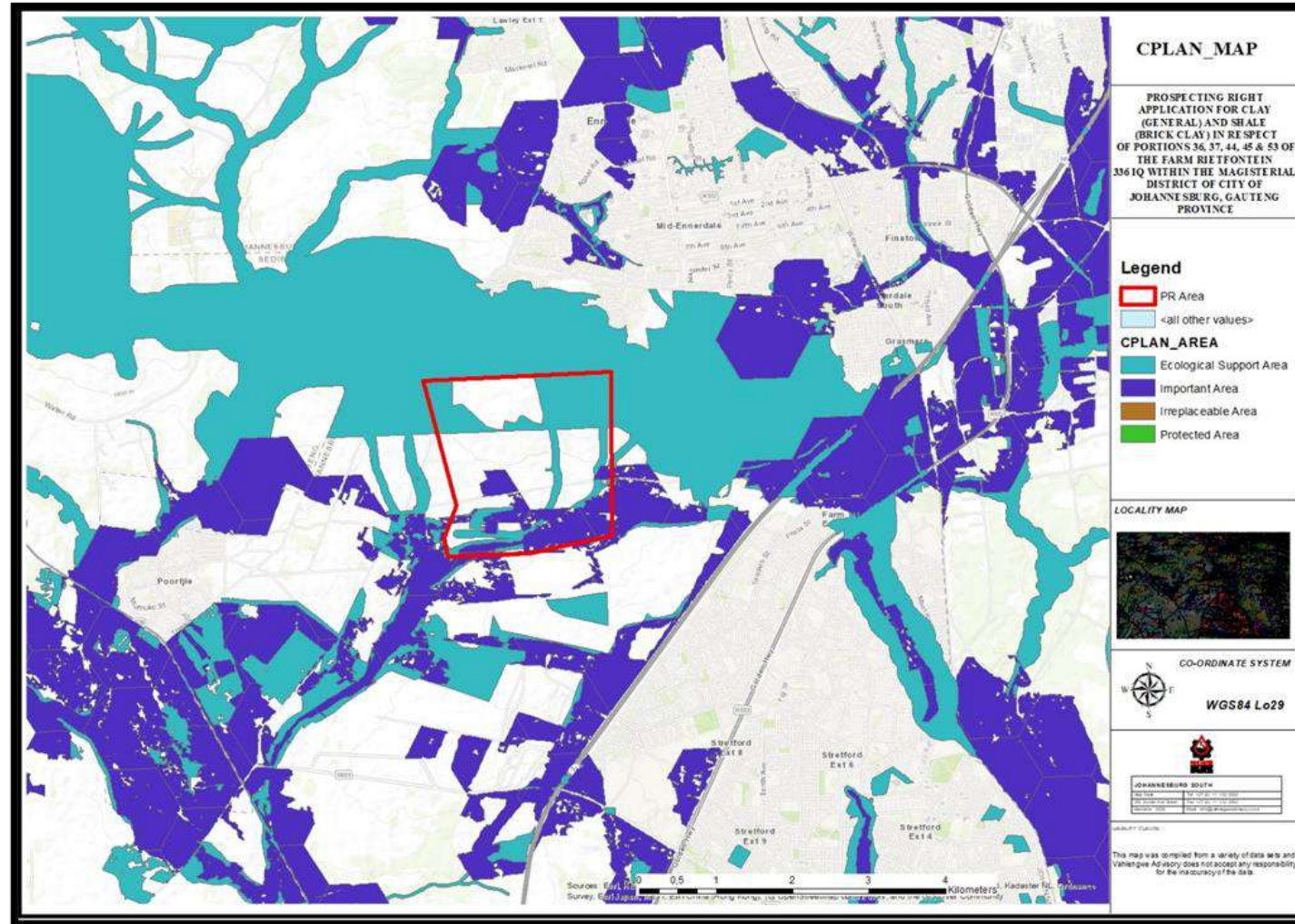
Announcement of the Draft Scoping And PPP To Be Followed

- Availability of the Draft Scoping Report from the 08th July 2024;
- A Background Information Document (BID) including a registration form handed and distributed to the identified I&AP;
- Site notices placed at the project site and at strategic locations visible to the public;
- Newspaper advertisement on The Citizen Newspaper on the 10th July 2024;
- A stakeholder engagement meeting on the 22nd of July 2024;
- A public participation meeting on the 1st of August 2024 (today); and
- An electronic copy on the 08th July 2024. (www.vahlengweadvisory.co.za).

HYDROLOGICAL MAP



CPLAN MAP



Specialist Studies to be undertaken during the EIA Phase

- Heritage Impact Assessment;
- Ecological Impact Assessment; and
- Wetland Impact Assessment

Potential Impacts Summary (Negative)

Environmental Aspects	Potential Impacts	Management and Mitigation Measures
Soils and Land Capability	Soil Compaction and contamination	Concurrent rehabilitation; and A clean-up of hydrocarbon spills
Flora & Fauna	Alteration of ecological life cycle	Minimising disturbance on the indigenous vegetation; and Environmental awareness and training for workers
Surface and Groundwater resources	Contamination of water resources and deterioration of water quality	Adequate stormwater management must be incorporated into the design of the project.
Air Quality/Dust; and Noise	Dust generation and ambient air pollution; and Ambient noise levels increase	Conduct dust fall-out monitoring; and Vehicle maintenance ; and Operation must be restricted to the specific hours
Visual	Visual disturbance	Rehabilitation of drilling and trenching sites
Cultural and Heritage Resources	Degradation of sites of cultural and heritage significance	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.
Traffic	Increase in traffic volumes on existing traffic network	Local speed limits and traffic laws shall always apply

Potential Impacts Summary (Positive)

Environmental Aspects	Potential Impacts	Management and Mitigation Measures
Socio-economic	Creation of temporary employment; and Opportunities to local people	Skills development and transfer; and Maximise procurement of goods and services from local providers Community development as part of the Social and Labour Plan (SLP), should the prospecting project transition to mining.

CONCLUSIONS

- The project is anticipated to have several positive impacts on the surrounding community, including the generation of employment opportunities for local residents, economic contributions, and the potential transfer of skills, training, and opportunities should the project progress to mining.
- Environmental impacts identified during the preliminary assessment can be significantly reduced through the implementation of the proposed mitigation and management measures.
- Therefore, project activities have to be monitored to achieve anticipated rehabilitation goals.



*Thank you!
Discussion*



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PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING MINUTES

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS OF AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT OF CLAY AND SHALE CONSULT DRAFT SCOPING REPORT IN TERMS OF REGULATION 41- 44 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATION,2014 (AS AMENDED) READ WITH THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT,1998 (ACT 107 OF 1998)(AS AMENDED) IN RESPECT THE REMAINDER OF PORTIONS 36, 37, 53 AND PORTION 44 AND 45 OF THE FARM RIETFONTEIN 336 IQ: WITHIN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF CITY OF JOHANNESBURG MTROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE.

Date: 01 August 2024

Company: Aquarella Investment 389 (Pty) Ltd, DMRE Ref No: GP 30/5/1/1/2/ 10876 PR

Venue: Rietfontein, Old police station

Time: 15:00 pm – 17:00 pm

MEETING AGENDA

- 1.Opening and Introduction
- 2.purpose of the meeting
- 3.Presentation: Draft Scoping Report
- 4.Discussions
- 5.Closure

1.OPENING AND INTRODUCTION

Mr. Matthews Khulu opened the meeting with a prayer. He welcomed everyone to the meeting, acknowledged the ward councillors' presence, and further rendered apologies for roll call before handing over to Aquarella Investment.

Mr. Sunday Mabaso provided a background on the proposed prospecting project, stating that Vahlegwe Mining advisory and consulting is an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAP) appointed by Aquarella Investment 389 (Pty) Ltd the "applicant" in terms of regulation 12 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, 2014 to facilitate an

application for an Environmental Authorisation (EA) for a Prospecting Right. subsequently introduced the team members from Vahlegwe and Aquarella.

2. PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

Mr. Sunday Mabaso indicated that the purpose of the public participation meeting was to consult the scoping report for an Environmental Authorisation for a prospecting right with bulk sampling in respect of the Remainder of Portions 36, 37, 53 and Portion 44 and 45 of the Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ, to provide Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), stakeholders, land occupiers, etc. with sufficient information about the proposed prospecting project, and to give them an opportunity to comment, raise concerns, and to contribute towards the assessment.

3. PRESENTATION

- Introduction
- Locality map
- Regulatory framework
- Project description: Activities
- Public Participation Process (PPP)
- Environmental Sensitive areas: Hydrological map
- Environmental Sensitive areas: Conservation plan
- Specialist studies to be undertaken during EIA phase
- Potential impacts summary (Negative)
- Potential impacts summary (Positive)
- Conclusion

4. DISCUSSIONS (Q &A)

After the presentation, the discussion progressed to an interactive session in which the public were given an opportunity to ask questions, make comments, and express their opinions, concerns for incorporation in the proposed prospecting project.

NAME OF THE PARTICIPANT	COMMENTS/ISSUES	RESPONSES
Mr. Matthews Khulu	We request 3 days to submit complete comments by Monday.	Mr. Sunday Mabaso We understand the request to collaborate in the project, but today we are here for the environment.
	job creation is for people from township, but as farmers, we will not accept it, and the presentation must speak to us	In the mining right, if it is not a black owned company, they require a BEE partner, but the community can benefit from SLP in consultation with the IDP, at this stage, we cannot make such commitments
	17 000 tons means you will utilise 2000 to 3000 trucks to transport and will not be prospecting with bulk samples, but you will be working, which will damage our roads and be an issue because we do not have services such as clinics and hospitals.	Mr. Sunday Mabaso 17 000 tons should be discarded because it is not in the presentation, but clay core logs will be taken to lab, and if the results confirm clay viability, there will be no need for trenches but if the need arises, they will do trenches, and the findings will be submitted to the Department of Resources and Energy.
	You applied for bulk sampling for convenience, so that while you are waiting for a mining right, you will be working, which simply means you will not be sampling but working.	Bulk sampling refers to the removal and disposal of mineral-bearing material from a specific area in this case from Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ for the purpose of testing or evaluating the mineral content, quality and quantity of clay and shale. The application for Mining Right will be informed by the results of their prospecting activities

	We propose that as the project progresses to a mining right, they build a school and a hospital	This is really a good proposal coming from you as the Interested and Affected Parties, land owners and the ward committee of the Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ.
Mr. Joseph Blaai	Once trucks start moving up and down, the community will be under the impression that there are jobs, on that note, we approached Aquarella for collaboration	The main purpose of conducting public participation process is to give Transparency: to ensure that affected communities and stakeholders are informed about the project and its potential impacts, hence we called this meeting so that this does not strike as a surprise in the near future.
	Ensure that the committee and the applicant work together in order to hold the applicant accountable to what was agreed upon during application phase.	That will be considered once the Applicant obtains a Prospecting Right from The DMRE and commences with the prospecting activities.
	There should be monthly stakeholder meetings to promote transparency, as mandated by the mining charter	That will be considered once the Applicant obtains a Prospecting Right from The DMRE and commences with the prospecting activities.
	Can we have an email where we can send our comments	Sunday Mabaso On the last page of the presentation, under the vehicle, our contact details are provided.
	Every negative project, also has a positive side, so they should indicate how farmers will benefit	As indicated on slide 12 the presentation, there will be skills development and transfer. Advanced skills development can focus on: Precision agriculture: utilizing technology, data analysis, and

		<p>GPS for optimized crop management.</p> <p>Value chain development: understanding market trends, developing niche products and creating value added products.</p> <p>Agro-tourism and farm tourism: Developing farm-based tourism initiatives to diversify income streams (farm stays, farm tours, animal encounters and educational programs).</p>
	<p>During the prospecting phase, there is no money but lot of work, therefore the committee should be hands-on</p>	<p>That will be considered once the Applicant obtains a Prospecting Right from The DMRE and commences with the prospecting activities</p>
<p>Mr. Phehelo Molise</p>	<p>Do the comments have to come from individuals or the committee to submit on behalf of everyone</p>	<p>Mr. Sunday Mabaso</p> <p>You are allowed to submit comments as an individual but submitting as a group demonstrate unity and less administration</p>
<p>Mr. Beatrice Moraba</p>	<p>In 1998, We fought another project such as this one that was going to cause population like the graveyards. The owner of the farm went behind our backs and brought graveyards in our area, and we drink underground water, so with a mine, how are will we be okay with dust, animals and farming?</p>	<p>For every negative impact caused by the project there is a mitigation measure. For dust, dust monitoring will be implemented and dust suppression.</p> <p>The prospecting activity will be done mostly on portion 53 where farming is currently not taking place.</p> <p>And for animals, an EIA will be conducted, habitat fragmentation avoidance, noise reduction and water protection will be done by maintaining a 100m buffer from the wetland that animals use for drinking.</p>

	Are the occupants of the affected farms going to be relocated?	As explained on Monday, July 29 ,2024, the farm portion that would be affected is portion 53, and we will not prospect near dwellings
Mr. Siphon Magalela	What is prospecting, what will happen if it is successful?	Mr. Sunday Mabaso Prospecting is to process to determine whether or not there are profitable minerals. as you can see there is no application for Gold nor diamond is the result of reconnaissance. They had to do check through geological map, which revealed that there is clay, but they are not allowed to do it without the right. Instead, they had to appoint an EAP to facilitate the EA application who will listen to concerns and not be biased, but incorporate issues raised in the report. They will be granted Prospecting Right and Environmental Authorisation and then start prospecting. If they find clay profitable and in good quality, they will progress to a mining right, but if it is non-viable, they will rehabilitate to pre state and apply for closure.
	How do we work on developing collaboration for the future?	This can be discussed with our client Aquarella once the right has been conferred.
	We have many wishes, but for now, as they prospect, we understand that development can only happen at a later	Mr. Sunday Mabaso Mr. Lupuwana stated that his office is open for engagements, but

	stage, therefore our visions must be aligned with the project	issues related to the environment should be forwarded to the EAP (Vahlengwe)
Cllr. Mxolisi Ndzandza	We must have a private discussion as a community, because what we discuss in this meeting may destroy and/or build us	This really shows Ubuntu Botho principles amongst the community of Farm Rietfontein.
	We have heard of trucks that would be involved, but we cannot confirm that there is no money	The trucks are one of the tools that are required when the prospecting activities commence, to collect and transport samples to the existing offsite plant for sample analysis to determine the quality and quantity of the clay and shale minerals.
	Who appointed Vahlengwe	Mr. Victor Lupuwana Vahlengwe is appointed by Aquarella, because they have experience in facilitating EA application process
	What is drilling, and what do you use to drill?	A machine is used to drill and it goes 20 meters to 40 metre deep, with no soil disturbance
	Explain what EIA means	Environmental Impact Assessment is a systematic process of identifying, assessing and reporting environmental impacts associated with an activity.
	How would you conserve flora and fauna	The recommendations from the Specialist studies will be incorporated in the Draft EIR for public review and comments
Mr. Oupa Magabe	10 boreholes with a dimension of 10 m length and 10 m breathe and 50 m deep can feed the community	Mr. Victor Lupuwana We apologise for the dimensions provided there they are in correct,

		however when we drill you cannot trace the drill hole. for example, during a site inspection with DMRE in Carletonville, we could not find the holes and had to use coordinates.
	Where will you get soil to fill the borehole?	Mr. Sunday Mabaso The holes created by boreholes, they are small and are closed with a steel cap
	Trenching sizes, that is the size of a football field.	Mr. Sunday Mabaso Incorrect sizes noted and will be amended
	Why is there a need for site offices when it's only prospecting?	A site office is a temporary or semi-permanent office setup on a project site, and it serves several purposes during prospecting activities. I will mention at least two reasons as to why a site office is necessary: Safety and security: it provides a secure location for storing sensitive equipment and documents and serves as a emergency response centre in case of accident. Client and stakeholder engagement: A site office can serve as a meeting point for clients, stakeholders, and regulatory bodies to discuss project progress and issues.
	Our wishes could appear big, but what you are coming with is huge.	A prospecting right is a small operation.

	With job creation you'll take 10cv's and give them R4500pm	A prospecting right is a small operation hence it will employ a smaller number of people.
	Please rehabilitate roads also	Roads will be rehabilitated as soon as the prospecting activities close.
	Do you have plans to compensate dwellings located within the prospecting area who will be affected?	As explained on Monday, July 25,2024, the farm portion that would be affected is portion 53, and we will not prospect near dwellings
Mr. Jabulani Shabangu	We welcome the presentation, it has been consistent, but we are repeating one thing over and over, so I propose closure.	Attendees seconded

5. CLOSURE.

Mr. Sunday Mabaso thanked everyone for their time and informed them that they will return for the Environmental Impact Assessment report phase, at 17:00 Mr. Matthews Khulu adjourned the meeting with prayer.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MEETING

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION

DMRE Ref Number: GP 30/5/1/1/2 (10876) PR

22 July 2024



AGENDA

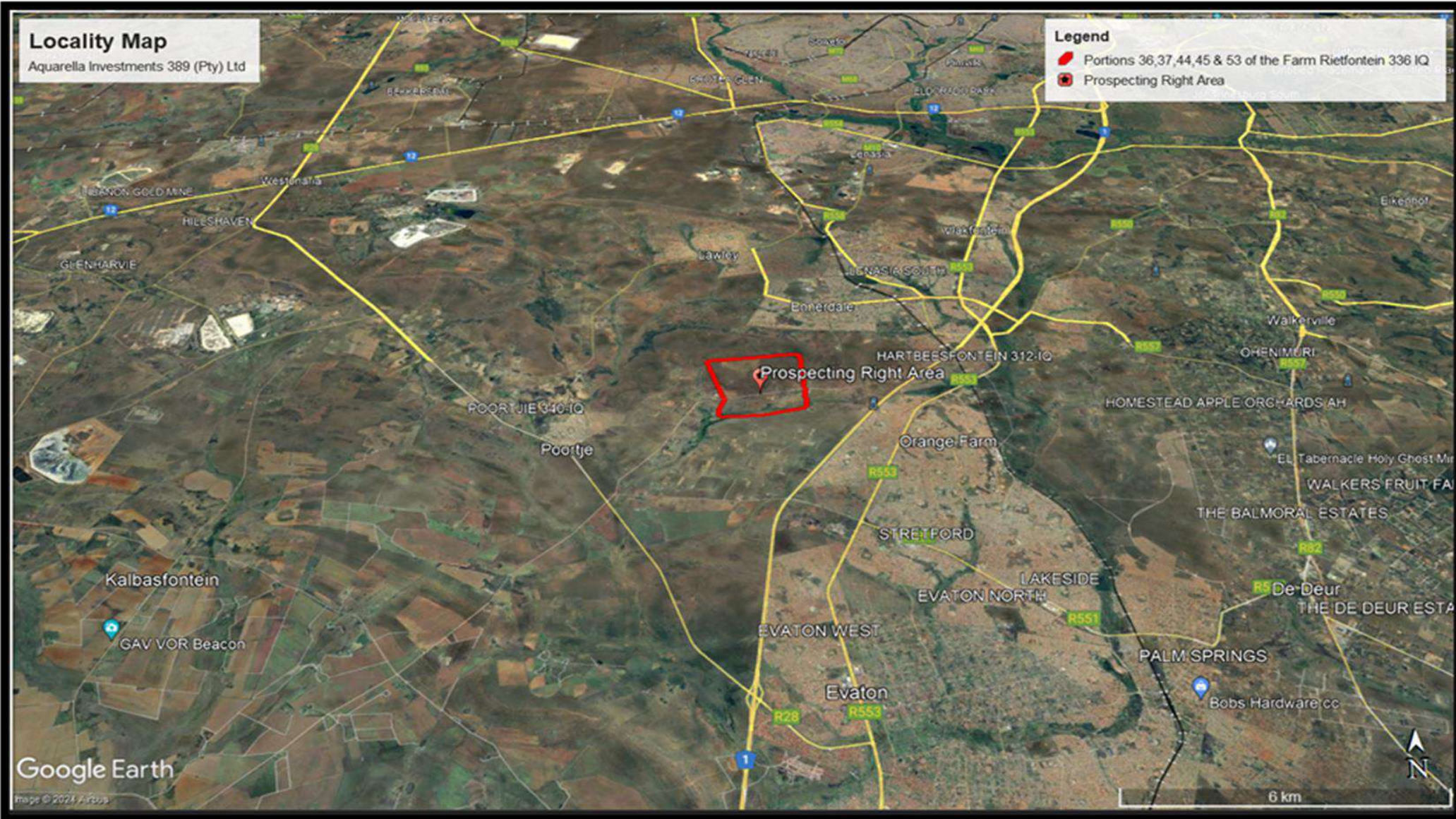
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2. Purpose of the Meeting
3. Presentation: Draft Scoping Report
4. Discussions
5. Closure

PROJECT TEAM

- Dimakatso Leholi
- Cecil Dau
- Mulalo Mafunisa
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- Mineral applied for: **Clay (General) and Shale (Brick Clay)**
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- The area covers an area extent of **501 ha**.
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REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- **Application:** Prospecting right in terms of Section 16 and permission to remove and dispose of mineral in terms of Section 20 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) (as amended) (MPRDA).
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- Prospecting activities will be divided into **non-invasive activities** and **invasive activities**.
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 - Installation of ablution facilities
 - Construction of temporal access roads
 - **Drilling of 10 boreholes** with dimensions of 10m length x 10m breath and 50m deep
 - **Trenching:** The excavations will involve the trenching of five trenches, each with dimensions of 50 meters by 20 meters by 4 meters.
 - **Sample Analysis:** Sample material collected will be sent to an offsite processing plant for analysis
 - **Rehabilitation**

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS (PPP)

- Draft Scoping Report : Subjected to a 30-day Public Participation Process.
- The purpose of public consultation process is to enable landowners or lawful occupiers of the land and stakeholders including the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APS) to raise any issues, concerns and or comments regarding the prospecting activities.
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Specialist Studies to be undertaken during the EIA Phase

- Heritage Impact Assessment;
- Ecological Impact Assessment; and
- Wetland Impact Assessment

Potential Impacts Summary (Negative)

Environmental Aspects	Potential Impacts	Management and Mitigation Measures
Soils and Land Capability	Soil Compaction and contamination	Concurrent rehabilitation; and A clean-up of hydrocarbon spills
Flora & Fauna	Alteration of ecological life cycle	Minimising disturbance on the indigenous vegetation; and Environmental awareness and training for workers
Surface and Groundwater resources	Contamination of water resources and deterioration of water quality	Adequate stormwater management must be incorporated into the design of the project.
Air Quality/Dust; and Noise	Dust generation and ambient air pollution; and Ambient noise levels increase	Conduct dust fall-out monitoring; and Vehicle maintenance ; and Operation must be restricted to the specific hours
Visual	Visual disturbance	Rehabilitation of drilling and trenching sites
Cultural and Heritage Resources	Degradation of sites of cultural and heritage significance	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.
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Potential Impacts Summary (Positive)

Environmental Aspects	Potential Impacts	Management and Mitigation Measures
Socio-economic	Creation of temporary employment; and Opportunities to local people	Skills development and transfer; and Maximise procurement of goods and services from local providers Community development as part of the Social and Labour Plan (SLP), should the prospecting project transition to mining.

CONCLUSIONS

- The project is anticipated to have several positive impacts on the surrounding community, including the generation of employment opportunities for local residents, economic contributions, and the potential transfer of skills, training, and opportunities should the project progress to mining.
- Environmental impacts identified during the preliminary assessment can be significantly reduced through the implementation of the proposed mitigation and management measures.
- Therefore, project activities have to be monitored to achieve anticipated rehabilitation goals.



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Discussion*



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PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING MINUTES

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS OF AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT OF CLAY AND SHALE CONSULT DRAFT SCOPING REPORT IN TERMS OF REGULATION 41- 44 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATION,2014 (AS AMENDED) READ WITH THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT,1998 (ACT 107 OF 1998)(AS AMENDED) IN RESPECT OF THE REMAINDER OF PORTIONS 36, 37, 53 AND PORTION 44 AND 45 OF THE FARM RIETFONTEIN 336 IQ: WITHIN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF CITY OF JOHANNESBURG METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE.

Date: 22 July 2024

Company: Aquarella Investment 389 (Pty) Ltd, DMRE Ref No: GP 30/5/1/1/2/ 10876 PR

Venue: Rietfontein, Old police station

Time: 10:00 am – 13:00 pm

MEETING AGENDA

- 1.Opening and Introduction
- 2.purpose of the meeting
- 3.Presentation: Draft Scoping Report
- 4.Discussions
- 5.Closure

1.OPENING AND INTRODUCTION

Mr. Matthews Khulu chairperson of the committee led the meeting and opened by prayer. He further introduced community committee members before handing over to Vahlegwe Mining Advisory and Consulting.

Ms. Mulalo Mafunisa provided a background on the proposed prospecting project, stating that Vahlegwe Mining advisory and consulting is an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAP) appointed by Aquarella Investment 389 (Pty) Ltd the “applicant” in terms of regulation 12 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, 2014 to facilitate an

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3. PRESENTATION

- Introduction
- Locality map
- Regulatory framework
- Project description: Activities
- Public Participation Process (PPP)
- Specialist studies to be undertaken during EIA phase
- Potential impacts summary (Negative)
- Potential impacts summary (Positive)
- Conclusion

4. DISCUSSIONS (Q &A)

After the presentation, the discussion progressed to an interactive session in which stakeholders were given an opportunity to ask questions, make comments, and express their opinions, concerns for incorporation in the proposed prospecting project.

NAME OF THE PARTICIPANT	COMMENTS/ISSUES	RESPONSES
Mr. Reitumetse Matla	Will rehabilitation be carried out once the material has been taken to the lab	Mr. Cecil Dau

		Yes, however we the EIA report will recommend that they undertake concurrent rehabilitate.
	What type of mining are we talking about?	Mrs. Sduduzo Mdanda Open cast will be the type of operation, we don't go underground, we normally go 20 to 30 m deep.
	Will there be explosives	Mr. Cecil Dau No, there will be no explosives, instead, they will utilize machinery to drill boreholes and dig trenches. Boreholes will be 50 meters deep, while trenches will be 4 meters deep.
	You mentioned local procurement, will it be applicable at this stage	Mr. Cecil Dau Yes, it will be applicable, but because prospecting is a small project, opportunities will be limited. prospecting operation may require, for example, security guards and machinery, so SMME in the surrounding communities that provides such services, may be considered. however, if the prospecting progresses into mining right, there will be opportunities for SMME's.
	How are you going to go about the Process of finding SMME for procurement	Mr. Cecil Dau

		They will be expected to return to the community to notify I&AP of the decision of the DMRE's and services they will need from SMME's from neighbouring communities.
	Can a community be prioritized for opportunities	Mr. Cecil Dau We advise the applicant to start sourcing for opportunities in the hosting communities.
	The product that Aquarella deals with is it only clay?	Mrs. Sduduzo Mdanda Yes, it's only clay.
	Have you previously collaborated in your existing mining operations, or is this your first time considering it.	Mrs. Sduduzo Mdanda No, we have never done that before, but if considered, it will be the first time.
Mr. Joseph Bleei	You are answering for those who will be onsite, prospecting's initial phase may be the EAP's final phase, but you will not be present, and we are discussing temporary opportunities. There was a question about temporary opportunities and you stated that there might have opportunities, but we don't want might, but commitment in black and white, therefore we are submitting our questions to Aquarella.	Mr. Cecil Dau We don't want to commit. Mrs. Sduduzo Mdanda I believe the EAP answered based on their experience, I know that in mining, we consider SMME's, but during prospecting, I don't have that experience, so I can't commit.

Mr. Sizwe Mnguni	Who is Aquarella?	<p>Mrs. Sduduzo Mdanda</p> <p>Aquarella Investment is a mining company that mines clay. Our offices are in Vereeniging, we operate on an open cast mine using excavators to load material and stockpile it on the side before transporting it to ceramic industry factories to make tiles and baths. We have few mining operations in Gauteng. We use portable toilets onsite, so there may be an opportunity to provide such service.</p>
	The Structure of Aquarella	<p>Mrs. Sduduzo Mdanda</p> <p>Aquarella Investment is a level 1 BEE company and a subsidiary of Ceramic Industries. Ceramic industry is a manufacturer, but due to regulatory disagreements, they established Aquarella as a mining company.</p>

	How do you operate in the mine?	<p>Mrs. Sduduzo Mdanda</p> <p>Once the prospecting right progresses to the mining right, we will have a Social and Labour Plan consisting of commitments, with 25% given to the community. In procurement, we go through tender process to ensure a transparent procedure. Aquarella does not have equipments but appoint contractors to mine on their behalf.</p>
	We are strategically situated on this land but not for what you are looking for, we have our own interest, and we are in the process with Gauteng Provincial Government that they issue us with title deeds to ensure that we don't find interloper. We are mining though we are doing it illegally, and we have applied for licences	<p>Mr Cecil Dau</p> <p>We are in the process of engaging the Gauteng Provincial Government, since the records from Windeed shows that they are the landowners.</p>
	We can build a relationship	<p>Aquarella were asked to consider working with the community and it is noted.</p>
Cllr. Mxolisi Dzondzo	This area is filled with knowledgeable people	<p>Mr Cecil Dau</p> <p>Yes indeed, you can tell from the discussion we have had up to so far.</p>
	How long will this process take	<p>Mr Cecil Dau</p> <p>Aquarella is still in the process of acquiring the prospecting right documents. The process takes 4-6</p>

		months, however the project will not hire lot of people but if they find the product viable, they will progress to a mining right.
Mr. Matthew Khulu	Aquarella, before approaching, Vahlengwe, how did you discover about minerals in Rietfontein and what actions did you follow?	Mr. Cecil Dau The Council of Geoscience website provides Information on the location of the exact minerals. Information is obtained through a desktop study, you are not permitted to go on site and do the physical work, nevertheless, you must first apply to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) then acquire the mineral right.
	Did you follow the right channels because you can't see me occupying the property and assume it was mine, therefore what procedures did you follow until you reached us?	Mr. Cecil Dau According to our records, the land applied for is owned by the Gauteng Provincial Government (GPG)
	Did you engage GPG before	Mr. Cecil Dau We are in the process of engaging GPG but the prospecting right by law does not require the consent of the landowner, but it is the correct approach to engage the landowner.
	You mentioned that you do not have machines, but we do in the community.	Mr. Cecil Dau We advise the applicant to start sourcing in the surrounding communities

	<p>We are under lease, thus the department has the title deed.</p>	<p>Mr Cecil Dau</p> <p>Yes, according to our records, the land applied for is owned by the Gauteng Provincial Government (GPG)</p>
	<p>We will not allow the first phase to continue because it will open for the second phase to continue and like we agreed</p>	<p>Mr Cecil Dau</p> <p>Please allow the EIA process to continue, because we are working within the legislated timeframes. You can have the commercial discussion with the applicant while the EIA process is in progress.</p>
<p>Mr. Siphon Magalela</p>	<p>The commitment is insufficient for me, only a few people will benefit from the SMME opportunities. while the rest continue to suffer. If there is a way to work together with the disadvantaged community, possibly set up a collaboration that will benefit the entire community rather than just few people, and not leave the community vulnerable while minerals are extracted.</p>	<p>Mr Cecil Dau</p> <p>We advise that those discussions can be held with the applicant.</p>
	<p>This is an agricultural zoned area, however, we are aware that they will grant you the right, because it is not the first time we have encountered a similar circumstance. while we were waiting for title deeds, we noticed that a township had been approved on the land that was supposed to be ours. We saw papers that we had to sign, so we rejected the project several times until they engaged us, at which point we withdrew our decision and</p>	<p>Mr Cecil Dau</p> <p>The decision to issue a prospecting right is for DMRE to make, and that will be informed by the information we submit as part of the application.</p>

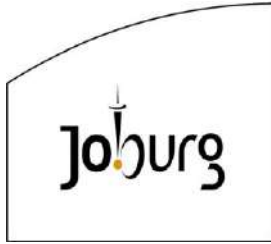
	reached agreement. It appears that there is a communication barrier between the provincial and national government.	
Beatrice Morglop	Mining companies comes in and mine and take minerals then leave us with nothing, but you followed the proper protocol, collaboration will be beneficial	Mr Cecil Dau Further engagements will be held with the Applicant on that.

5. CLOSURE.

At 12:45 Mr. Matthews Khulu adjourned the meeting with prayer.

Appendix 4:

Proof of Consultations with the Departments



a world class African city

City of Johannesburg
Environment and Infrastructure Services Department

118 Jorissen Street
Traduna House
Braamfontein

PO Box 1049
Johannesburg
South Africa
2000

Tel +27(0) 11 587 4210

www.joburg.org.za

UNIT: IMPACT MANAGEMENT & COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Our Reference: EIM-16/07/2024
Contact: Oupa Mbhalati
CoJ Region: G
Tel : (011) 595 4712
Email: OupaMb@joburg.org.za

Vahlangwe Mining Advisory and Consulting
238 Voster Ave, Glenvista Ext 3
Johannesburg South,
Glenvista, 2058

Contact name: Mulalo Mafunisa
Email: Mulalo@vahlangweadvisory.co.za

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION FOR CLAY(GENERAL) AND SHALE (BRICK CLAY) IN RESPECT OF REMAINDER 36, 37, 53 AND PORTION 44 AND 45 OF THE FARM RIETFONTEIN 336 IQ.

SAMRAD Reference: GP 30/5/1/1/2/ 10876 PR

Description of the project:

The proposed activity entails the prospecting of Clay and Shale (Brick Clay) on Remainder 36, 37, 53 and Portion 44 and 45 of the Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ. The proposed prospecting activities will include non-invasive and invasive techniques that will entail drilling of ten boreholes and trenching on site. The prospecting area measures approximately 498, 75.17 ha and it is situated 4.86 km east south of Orange Farm town and 3.89 km Southwest of Poortjie town within the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality area of jurisdiction.

Guidelines, by-laws, Precinct Plans and policies:

Urban Development Boundary (UDB):

It must be noted that the properties fall outside the City UDB.

CoJ Catchment Management Policy:

The City's Catchment Management Policy (2009) prohibits development within 1:100 year floodline or 30 metre (within the urban edge) and 50 metre (outside the urban edge) buffer zone of any watercourse whichever is greatest. The CoJ wetland audit layer Indicates that the site is affected by a Channelled valley bottom Wetland system.

Description of alternatives:

The prospecting sites, campsite locations and access routes alternatives are considered. This location alternatives were considered to take into account the environmental sensitivities on the proposed area. The no-go alternative is the site remaining in its current condition.

Description and assessment of the identified environmental issues:

In terms CoJ wetland audit layer 1 and 2 the southern portion of the site is affected by a Channelled valley bottom wetland. The site inspection conducted also revealed that the site is transversed by two arms of wetlands that join the wetland bordering the southern part of the property. The findings of the site inspection in terms of the wetland existence are consistent with CoJ's indicative wetland layer.

The City's Catchment Management Policy (2009) prohibits development within 1:100 year floodline or 30 meter (within the urban edge) and 50 meter (outside the urban edge) buffer zone of any watercourse whichever is greatest. The report states that a Wetland Impact Assessment study will be conducted in the EIA phase.

The site is also identified as a Critical Biodiversity Area 2 in terms of the CoJ Bioregional Plan layer. The following were observed during site visit:

- The presence of macrophytes, such as marsh grasses which are adapted to living in an aquatic environment.
- Eucalyptus spp. (gum tree) near the wetland
- Patches of marsh grass on the wetland
- Animal footprint that looks like a Pantherinae and/or Felinae subfamily)

It is stated in the report that a Fauna and Flora Impact Assessment will be conducted in the EIA phase.

The following Specialist studies are to be undertaken during the EIA phase:

- Heritage Impact Assessment
- Fauna and Flora Impact Assessment
- Wetland Impact Assessment

Evaluation and presentation of mitigation measures:

Mitigation measures for risks related to the sitewill be discussed and will consider comments made by I&APs during the public participation process. The proposed mitigation measures for the assumed risks will be confirmed during the EIA process.

Public participation:

Public participation process is currently underway.

Department recommendations:

Having noted the above factors and information provided on the report, the Department requires the following information to be addressed in the FSR where applicable and included in DEIR:

- Correct property descriptions. The report refers to the property descriptions as Portions 36, 37, 44 and 53 of the Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ Remainder. The City GIS however refers to the property descriptions as the Remainder of Portions 36, 37, 53 and Portion 44 and 45 of the Farm Rietfontein 336 IQ.
- In addition to the specialist studies confirmed mentioned in the report, the Geotechnical Impact Assessment must be conducted and be included in the DEIR.
- Legible maps and layouts that incorporate Specialist study findings, overlaid with the sensitivities and indicating applicable buffers of all wetlands on site must be included in the DEIR.
- Confirmation must be made in the DEIR on services provision (water, sewer, and roads). The proposed services must be mapped and included in the DEIR.

- Public participation comments and responses must be included in the Final Scoping Report.
- A comprehensive EMPr that fully detail mitigation and management measures of noise and dust on site must be included in the EIR.

Specialist studies will be circulated to EISD Specialist Units at DEIR stage. Furthermore, note that a Land Use Consent Application is required in terms of Clause 24 of the COJ Land Use Scheme, 2018, read in conjunction with Sec 19 of the COJ Municipal Planning Bylaw. It should however be noted that should the mine prospecting land use require infrastructure upgrades as may be determined by the Municipal Owned Entities (MoEs) and Departments, then a Township Establishment application will be required. It is in this regard that we recommend that preliminary input is also obtained from MOEs in this regard. Furthermore, should the user wish to pursue the mining activity on the site on a permanent basis, a Township Establishment application will be required to entrench the necessary development rights in terms of Sec 26 of the Municipal Planning Bylaw.

Should you have any queries or require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact the Department.

Yours faithfully



Nozipho Maduse

DD: Impact Management

Tel: 011 082 7943

Email: NoziphoM@joburg.org.za

Date: 2024-08-06

Cecil Dau

From: Mulalo Mafunisa
Sent: Wednesday, 07 August 2024 12:39
To: Keabetswe Mmolotsi
Subject: Fw: FW: CONSULTATION OF THE SCOPING REPORT WITH CITY OF JOHANNESBURG_AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS_GP 10876 PR
Attachments: DSR: Farm Rietfontein 3 66 IQ Prospecting rights_ (002).pdf



MULALO MAFUNISA
Stakeholder Engagement
and Social Labour Plan Specialist

VAHLENGWE ADVISORY

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011 432 0062 | 079 293 8585
www.vahlegweadvisory.co.za
238 Vorster Ave, Glenvista,
Johannesburg

ISO 9001:2015

From: Oupa Mbhalati <OupaMb@joburg.org.za>
Sent: Tuesday, 06 August 2024 09:43
To: Mulalo Mafunisa <Mulalo@vahlegweadvisory.co.za>; Gift Mabasa <GiftMab@joburg.org.za>; EISD Applications <eisdapplcations@joburg.org.za>
Cc: Tumelo Marota <TumeloMar@joburg.org.za>
Subject: FW: FW: CONSULTATION OF THE SCOPING REPORT WITH CITY OF JOHANNESBURG_AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS_GP 10876 PR

Good morning Mulalo,

Kindly find the attached comments for the above-mentioned Draft Scoping Report.

From: Nozipho Maduse <NoziphoM@joburg.org.za>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 9:25 AM
To: Oupa Mbhalati <OupaMb@joburg.org.za>
Cc: Mashudu Ratshitanga <MashuduR@joburg.org.za>

Subject: RE: FW: CONSULTATION OF THE SCOPING REPORT WITH CITY OF JOHANNESBURG_AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS_GP 10876 PR

Regards,

Nozipho Maduse

**DD: Impact Management
Environment and Infrastructure Services Department**

8th Floor, Tlokoeng Building
110 Johannes Street, Embsay Station

Email: NoziphoM@joburg.org.za

Tel: 011 557 4225

Cell: 002 554 6070



www.joburg.org.za

@CityofJoburgZA

CityofJohannesburg

From: Oupa Mbhalati <OupaMb@joburg.org.za>

Sent: Friday, August 2, 2024 9:01 AM

To: Mashudu Ratshitanga <MashuduR@joburg.org.za>; Nozipho Maduse <NoziphoM@joburg.org.za>

Subject: FW: FW: CONSULTATION OF THE SCOPING REPORT WITH CITY OF JOHANNESBURG_AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS_GP 10876 PR

Good morning,

Kindly find the attached DSR comments, WM&B comments.

From: Gift Mabasa <GiftMab@joburg.org.za>

Sent: Friday, July 19, 2024 2:15 PM

To: Oupa Mbhalati <OupaMb@joburg.org.za>

Subject: FW: FW: CONSULTATION OF THE SCOPING REPORT WITH CITY OF JOHANNESBURG_AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS_GP 10876 PR

From: Gift Mabasa <GiftMab@joburg.org.za>

Sent: Wednesday, July 17, 2024 9:42 AM

To: Oupa Mbhalati <OupaMb@joburg.org.za>

Subject: FW: FW: CONSULTATION OF THE SCOPING REPORT WITH CITY OF JOHANNESBURG_AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS_GP 10876 PR

Morning Sir.

Below and attached didn't come through yesterday because of size. Please see!

Regards

From: Gift Mabasa <GiftMab@joburg.org.za>

Sent: Tuesday, July 16, 2024 2:48 PM

To: Oupa Mbhalati <OupaMb@joburg.org.za>

Subject: FW: CONSULTATION OF THE SCOPING REPORT WITH CITY OF JOHANNESBURG_AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS_GP 10876 PR

Hello Sir.

Scoping report.

Regards

From: Mulalo Mafunisa <Mulalo@vah lengwe advisory.co.za>

Sent: Tuesday, July 16, 2024 9:45 AM

To: Prudence Mathapo <PrudenceMath@joburg.org.za>; Gift Mabasa <GiftMab@joburg.org.za>

Cc: sunday@vah lengwe advisory.co.za; Cecil@vah lengwe advisory.co.za; dimakatso@vah lengwe advisory.co.za; info@vah lengwe advisory.co.za

Subject: CONSULTATION OF THE SCOPING REPORT WITH CITY OF JOHANNESBURG_AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS_GP 10876 PR

CONSULTATION OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT OF AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 24 OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT 107 OF 1998) READ WITH REGULATION 21 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) REGULATIONS, 2014 (AS AMENDED) FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT FOR CLAY (GENERAL) AND SHALE (BRICK CLAY) IN RESPECT OF PORTIONS 36, 37, 44, 45 AND 53 OF THE FARM RIETFONTEIN 336 IQ SITUATED IN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF CITY OF JOHANNESBURG, GAUTENG PROVINCE. GP 30/5/1/1/2/ 10876 PR

I hope this email finds you well.

My name is Mulalo Mafunisa, I am a stakeholder engagement consultant at Vah lengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting.

Aquarella Investments 389 (Pty) Ltd "the applicant" applied for an Environmental Authorisation in terms of section 24 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) read with regulation 21 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations, 2014 (as amended) and appointed Vah lengwe Mining Advisory (EAP) to facilitate 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, Gauteng province.

In accordance with section 24k of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)(as amended), We would like to consult the draft Basic Assessment Report (BAR) for your comments, for the aforementioned application.

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me. Looking forward to your comments.

Kind regards,



VAHLENGWE AND CONSULTANTS

MULALO MAFUNISA
Stakeholder Engagement
and Social Labour Plan

✉ mulalo@vahlengweadvisory.co.za
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🌐 www.vahlengweadvisory.co.za
📍 238 Vorster Ave, Glenvista, Johannesburg

CERTIFIED
MEMBER OF
ISA

From: Mulalo Mafunisa <Mulalo@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>

Sent: Tuesday, 16 July 2024 09:38

To: prudencemath@joburg.org.za <prudencemath@joburg.org.za>; giftmab@joburg.org.za <giftmab@joburg.org.za>

Cc: Sunday Mabaso <sunday@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; Cecil Dau <cecil@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; Dimakatso Leholi <dimakatso@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; info <info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>

Subject: Re: CONSULTATION OF THE BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT WITH CITY OF JOHANNESBURG_AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS_GP 10876 PR

Good Morning,

Please ignore the email below.

Kind regards,



 VAHLENGWE
AND CONSUL

MULALO MAFUNISA

Stakeholder Engagement
and Social Labour Plan

-  mulalo@vahlegweadvisory.co.za
-  011 432 0062 | 079 293 8585
-  www.vahlegweadvisory.co.za
-  238 Vorster Ave, Glenvista,
Johanneburg



From: Mulalo Mafunisa <Mulalo@vahlegweadvisory.co.za>

Sent: Monday, 15 July 2024 11:23

To: prudencemath@joburg.org.za <prudencemath@joburg.org.za>; giftmab@joburg.org.za <giftmab@joburg.org.za>

Cc: Sunday Mabaso <sunday@vahlegweadvisory.co.za>; Cecil Dau <cecil@vahlegweadvisory.co.za>; Dimakatso Leholi <dimakatso@vahlegweadvisory.co.za>; info <info@vahlegweadvisory.co.za>

Subject: CONSULTATION OF THE BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT WITH CITY OF JOHANNESBURG_AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS_GP 10876 PR

CONSULTATION OF THE DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT OF AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 24 OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT 107 OF 1998) READ WITH REGULATION 19 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) REGULATIONS, 2014 (AS AMENDED) FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT FOR CLAY (GENERAL) AND SHALE (BRICK CLAY) IN RESPECT OF PORTIONS 36, 37, 44, 45 AND 53 OF THE FARM RIETFONTEIN 336 IQ SITUATED IN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF CITY OF JOHANNESBURG, GAUTENG PROVINCE. GP 30/5/1/1/2/ 10876 PR

I hope this email finds you well.

My name is Mulalo Mafunisa, I am a stakeholder engagement consultant at Vahlegwe Mining Advisory and Consulting.

Aquarella Investment 389 (Pty) Ltd "the applicant" applied for a Environmental Authorisation in terms of section 24 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) read with regulation 19 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations, 2014 (as amended) and appointed Vahlegwe Mining Advisory (EAP) to facilitate 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, Gauteng province.

In accordance with section 24k of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)(as amended), We would like to consult the draft Basic Assessment Report (BAR) for your comments, for the aforementioned application .

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me. Looking forward to your comments.

Kind regards,



**VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY
AND CONSULTING**

MULALO MAFUNISA
Stakeholder Engagements
and Social Labour Plans-SLP

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Cecil Dau

From: Mulalo Mafunisa
Sent: Wednesday, 07 August 2024 12:52
To: Keabetswe Mmolotsi
Subject: Fw: CONSULTATION OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT WITH DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION_AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS_GP 10876 PR



MULALO MAFUNISA
Stakeholder Engagement
and Social Labour Plan

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238 Vorster Ave, Glenvista,
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From: Mulalo Mafunisa <Mulalo@vahleNGweadvisory.co.za>
Sent: Tuesday, 30 July 2024 09:33
To: Sidogi Mulalo (GAU) <SidogiM@dws.gov.za>; Khwinana Phillimon Lesiba (GAU) <KhwinanaP@dws.gov.za>
Cc: Sunday Mabaso <sunday@vahleNGweadvisory.co.za>; Cecil Dau <cecil@vahleNGweadvisory.co.za>; Dimakatso Leholi <dimakatso@vahleNGweadvisory.co.za>; info <info@vahleNGweadvisory.co.za>; Victor Lipuwana <victor@aquarellainvest.co.za>; Siduduzo Mdanda <smdanda@ceramic.co.za>
Subject: Re: CONSULTATION OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT WITH DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION_AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS_GP 10876 PR

Hi Mulalo,

Site visit on August 14,2024 hereby confirmed.

Kind regards,



**VAHLENGWE
AND CONSULTANCY**

MULALO MAFUNISA
Stakeholder Engagement
and Social Labour Plan

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🌐 www.vahlegweadvisory.co.za
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Johannesburg

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CERTIFIED

From: Sidogi Mulalo (GAU) <SidogiM@dws.gov.za>

Sent: Monday, 29 July 2024 14:23

To: Mulalo Mafunisa <Mulalo@vahlegweadvisory.co.za>; Khwinana Phillimon Lesiba (GAU) <KhwinanaP@dws.gov.za>

Cc: Sunday Mabaso <sunday@vahlegweadvisory.co.za>; Cecil Dau <cecil@vahlegweadvisory.co.za>; Dimakatso Leholi <dimakatso@vahlegweadvisory.co.za>; info <info@vahlegweadvisory.co.za>; Victor Lipuwana <victor@squarellainvest.co.za>; Siduduzo Mdanda <smdanda@ceramic.co.za>

Subject: RE: CONSULTATION OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT WITH DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION_AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS_GP 10876 PR

Good day

Unfortunately I am not available for the inspection on the mentioned dates. I will be available from 14 August 2024.

Regards
Mulalo

From: Mulalo Mafunisa <Mulalo@vahlegweadvisory.co.za>

Sent: Monday, July 29, 2024 2:18 PM

To: Sidogi Mulalo (GAU) <SidogiM@dws.gov.za>; Khwinana Phillimon Lesiba (GAU) <KhwinanaP@dws.gov.za>

Cc: sunday@vahlegweadvisory.co.za; Cecil Dau <cecil@vahlegweadvisory.co.za>; Dimakatso Leholi <dimakatso@vahlegweadvisory.co.za>; info <info@vahlegweadvisory.co.za>; Victor Lipuwana <victor@squarellainvest.co.za>; Siduduzo Mdanda <smdanda@ceramic.co.za>

Subject: Re: CONSULTATION OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT WITH DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION_AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS_GP 10876 PR

Some people who received this message don't often get email from mulalo@vahleingweadvisory.co.za. [Learn why this is important](#)

Good day Mulalo,

I hope this email finds you well.

This is to follow up on the site visit dates suggested below.

Looking forward to your response.

Kind regards,



VAHLEINGWE AND CONSULTANTS

MULALO MAFUNISA
Stakeholder Engagement
and Social Labour Plan

✉ mulalo@vahleingweadvisory.co.za
☎ 011 432 0062 | 079 293 8585
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Johannesburg

CERTIFIED
ISO 9001:2015
ISIRI

From: Mulalo Mafunisa <Mulalo@vahleingweadvisory.co.za>

Sent: Wednesday, 17 July 2024 15:50

To: Sidogi Mulalo (GAU) <SidogiM@dws.gov.za>; Khwinana Phillimon Lesiba (GAU) <KhwinanaP@dws.gov.za>

Cc: Sunday Mabaso <sunday@vahleingweadvisory.co.za>; Cecil Dau <cecil@vahleingweadvisory.co.za>; Dimakatso Lehlohi <dimakatso@vahleingweadvisory.co.za>; info <info@vahleingweadvisory.co.za>; Victor Lipuwana <victor@squarellainvest.co.za>; Siduduzo Mdanda <smdanda@ceramic.co.za>

Subject: Re: CONSULTATION OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT WITH DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION_AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS_GP 10876 PR

Dear Mulalo,

I hope this email finds you well.

Please note that the application for comments is for a scoping report. We may conduct the site inspection any day from August 02, 2024, to August 06, 2024.

Please advise if the date is suitable for you.

Kind regards,



MULALO MAFUNISA
Stakeholder Engagement
and Social Labour Plan

**VAHLENGWE
AND CONSULTANCY**

mulalo@vahlengweadvisory.co.za
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Johannesburg**

ISO 9001:2015

From: Sidogi Mulalo (GAU) <SidogiM@dws.gov.za>

Sent: Wednesday, 17 July 2024 09:52

To: Mulalo Mafunisa <Mulalo@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; Khwinana Phillimon Lesiba (GAU) <KhwinanaP@dws.gov.za>

Cc: Sunday Mabaso <sunday@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; Cecil Dau <cecil@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; Dimakatso Lehli <dimakatso@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; info <info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>

Subject: RE: CONSULTATION OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT WITH DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION_AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS_GP 10876 PR

Dear Mulalo

This email serves to inform you that the application for the comments on the BAR for portions 36, 37, 44, 45, and 53 of the farm Rietfontein 336 IQ was received. I will work on the comments, however I would like to arrange an inspection to the prospecting mining site. Please let me know which dates are suitable for you in August.

Kind regards

Mulalo Sidogi

Environmental Officer

Department of Water and Sanitation, 285 Francis Baard Str, 15th Floor Bothongo Plaza, Pretoria

Email: SidogiM@dws.gov.za

Contact: 012 3921371 or 066 376 7865



From: Mulalo Mafunisa <Mulalo@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>

Sent: Tuesday, July 16, 2024 9:18 AM

To: Khwinana Phillimon Lesiba (GAU) <KhwinanaP@dws.gov.za>; Sidogi Mulalo (GAU) <SidogiM@dws.gov.za>

Cc: sunday@vahlengweadvisory.co.za; Cecil Dau <cecil@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; Dimakatso Lehli <dimakatso@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; info <info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>

Subject: CONSULTATION OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT WITH DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION_AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS_GP 10876 PR

Some people who received this message don't often get email from mulalo@vahlengweadvisory.co.za. [Learn why this is important](#)

CONSULTATION OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT OF AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 24 OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT 107 OF 1998) READ WITH REGULATION 21 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) REGULATIONS, 2014 (AS AMENDED) FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT FOR CLAY (GENERAL) AND SHALE (BRICK CLAY) IN RESPECT OF PORTIONS 36, 37, 44, 45 AND 53 OF THE FARM RIETFONTEIN 336 IQ SITUATED IN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF CITY OF JOHANNESBURG, GAUTENG PROVINCE. GP 30/5/1/1/2/ 10876 PR

I hope this email finds you well.

My name is Mulalo Mafunisa, I am a stakeholder engagement consultant at Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting.

Aquarella Investments 389 (Pty) Ltd "the applicant" applied for an Environmental Authorisation in terms of section 24 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) read with regulation 21 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations, 2014 (as amended) and appointed Vahlengwe Mining Advisory (EAP) to facilitate 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, Gauteng province.

In accordance with section 24k of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)(as amended), We would like to consult the draft Basic Assessment Report (BAR) for your comments, for the aforementioned application.

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me. Looking forward to your comments.

Cecil Dau

From: Mulalo Mafunisa
Sent: Wednesday, 07 August 2024 13:19
To: environmentcomments@gauteng.gov.za; environmentsue@gauteng.gov.za
Cc: Sunday Mabaso; Dimakatso Lehlo; Cecil Dau; info; Keabetswe Mmolotsi
Subject: Re: CONSULTATION OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT WITH GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT _AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS_GP 10876 PR
Attachments: Draft scoping_AQUARELLA_GP_10876_PR.pdf

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Kind regards,



**VAHLENGWE
AND CONSULTING**

MULALO MAFUNISA
Stakeholder Engagement
and Social Labour Plan

✉ mulalo@vahlegweadvisory.co.za
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Johannesburg

ISO 9001:2015

From: Mulalo Mafunisa <Mulalo@vahlegweadvisory.co.za>

Sent: Tuesday, 16 July 2024 09:33

To: environmentcomments@gauteng.gov.za <environmentcomments@gauteng.gov.za>;

environmentsue@gauteng.gov.za <environmentsue@gauteng.gov.za>

Cc: Sunday Mabaso <sunday@vahlegweadvisory.co.za>; Dimakatso Leholi <dimakatso@vahlegweadvisory.co.za>;

Cecil Dau <cecil@vahlegweadvisory.co.za>; info@vahlegweadvisory.co.za <info@vahlegweadvisory.co.za>

Subject: CONSULTATION OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT WITH GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT _AQUARELLA INVESTMENTS_GP 10876 PR

CONSULTATION OF THE DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT OF AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 24 OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT 107 OF 1998) READ WITH REGULATION 19 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) REGULATIONS, 2014 (AS AMENDED) FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT FOR CLAY (GENERAL) AND SHALE (BRICK CLAY) IN RESPECT OF PORTIONS 36, 37, 44, 45 AND 53 OF THE FARM RIETFONTEIN 336 IQ SITUATED IN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF CITY OF JOHANNESBURG, GAUTENG PROVINCE. GP 30/5/1/1/2/ 10876 PR

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VAHLENGWE AND CONSULTANTS

MULALO MAFUZA
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📍 238 Vorster Ave, Glenvista,
Johannesburg

CERTIFIED
ISO 9001:2015
ISO 14001:2015

Cecil Dau

From: Mulalo Mafunisa
Sent: Friday, 19 July 2024 13:54
To: BCAdmin@environment.gov.za
Cc: Sunday Mabaso; Cecil Dau; Dimakatso Lehdi; info
Subject: CONSULTATION OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORT WITH DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT
Attachments: Draft scoping_AQUARELLA_GP_10876_PR.pdf

Good day,

CONSULTATION OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORT OF AN APPLICATION FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 24 OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT 107 OF 1998) READ WITH REGULATION 21 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) REGULATIONS, 2014 (AS AMENDED) FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT 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, GAUTENG PROVINCE. GP 30/5/1/1/2/ 10876 PR

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Kind regards,

Appendix 5:

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

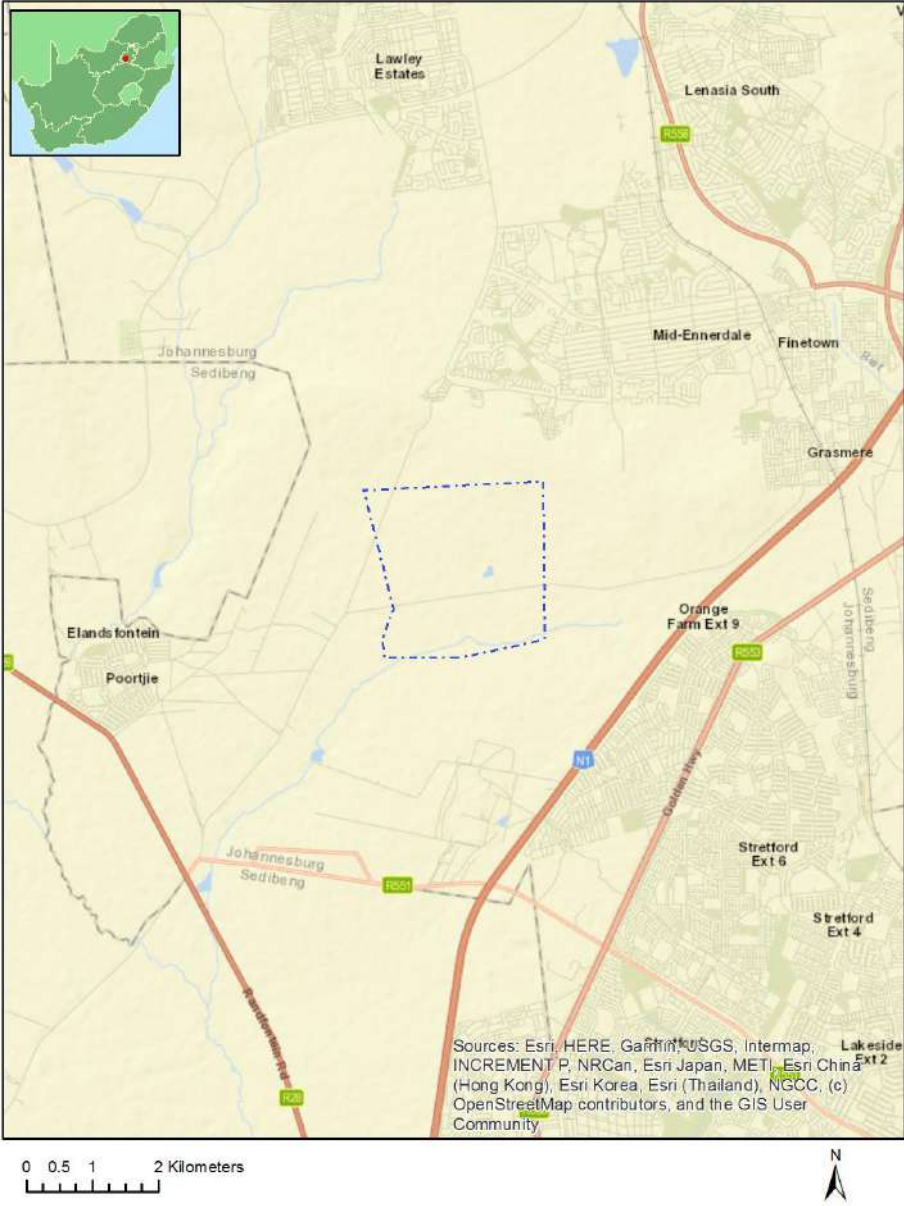
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Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area	5
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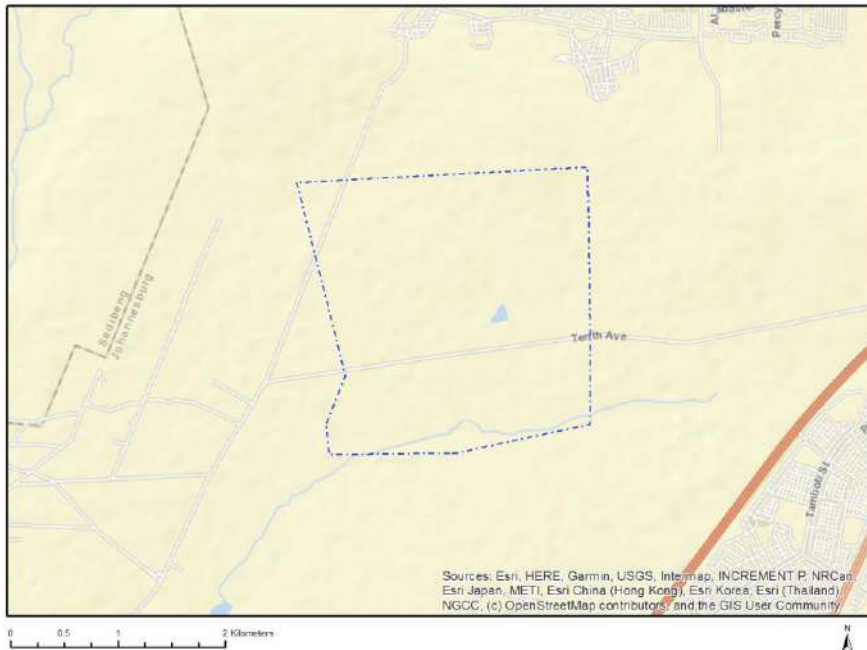
Proposed Project Location

Orientation map 1: General location

General Orientation: Aquarella Rietfontein Prospecting Right Application



Map of proposed site and relevant area(s)



Cadastral details of the proposed site

Property details:

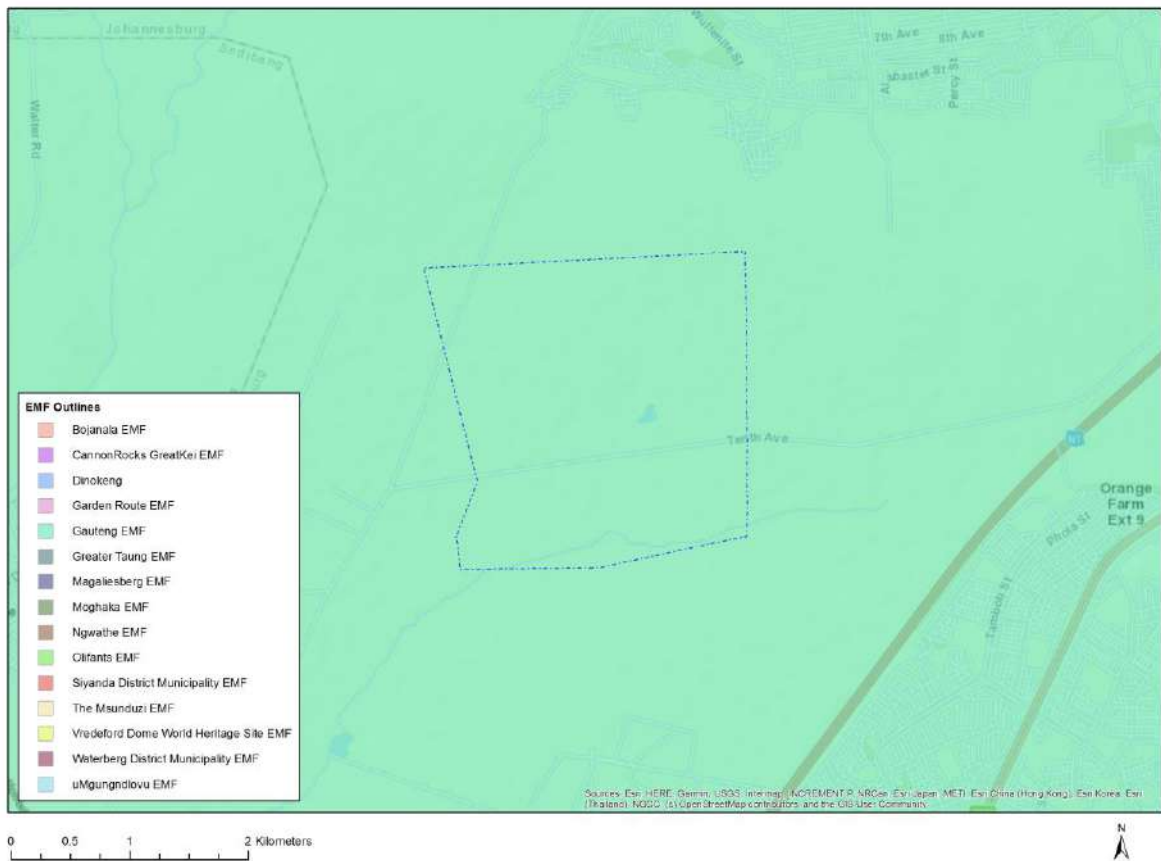
No	Farm Name	Farm/ Erf No	Portion	Latitude	Longitude	Property Type
1	RIET FONTEIN	336	0	26°27'15.73S	27°48'10.36E	Farm
2	RIET FONTEIN	336	187	26°26'19.85S	27°49'24.18E	Farm Portion
3	RIET FONTEIN	336	185	26°26'10.19S	27°48'44.62E	Farm Portion
4	RIET FONTEIN	336	54	26°25'43.45S	27°48'28.67E	Farm Portion
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°26'51.85S	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 footprint¹ 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

¹ “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	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/EMF/GPEMF_2021_Gazette_and_summary.pdf
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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	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Combined_EGI.pdf
Air Quality-Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Final_VTAPA_AQMP_20090408_-15_April_2009.pdf
Strategic Gas Pipeline Corridors-Phase 3: Richards Bay to Gauteng	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Combined_GAS.pdf

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

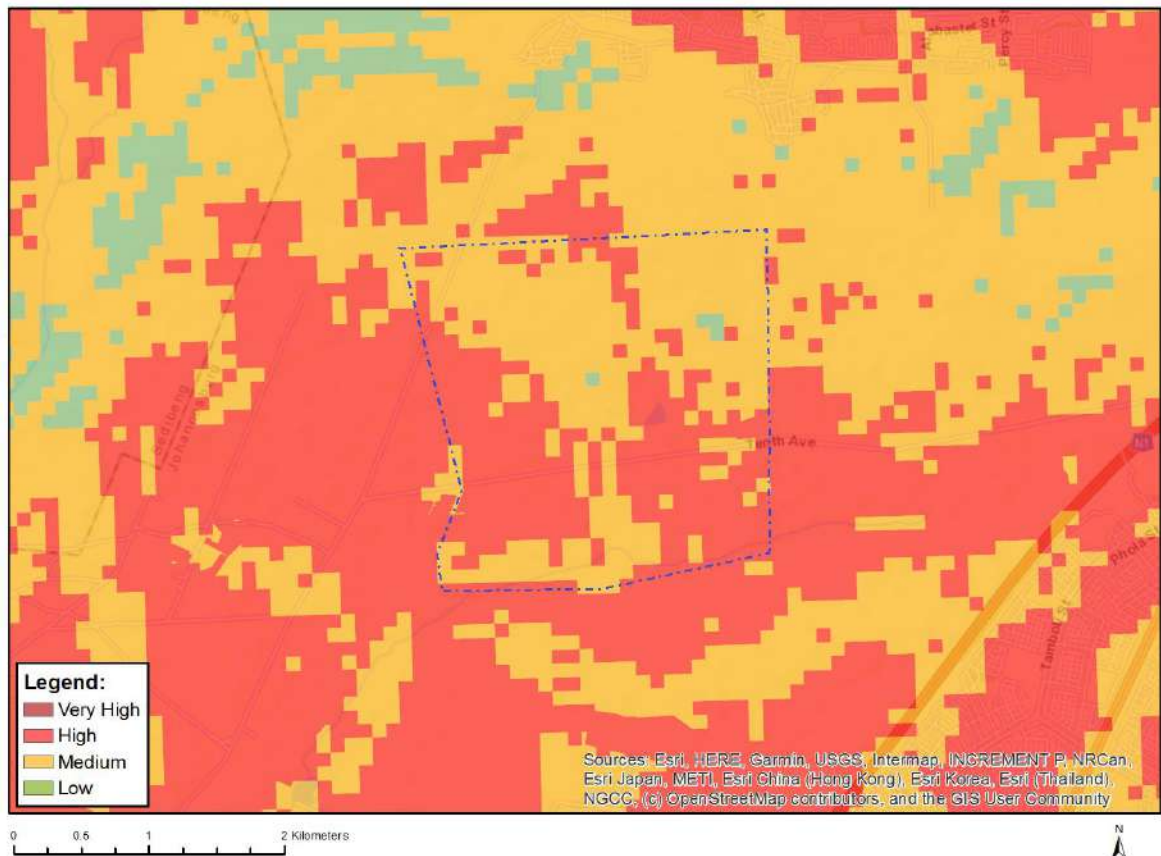
assessment report, the reason for not including any of the identified specialist study including the provision of photographic evidence of the site situation.

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

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

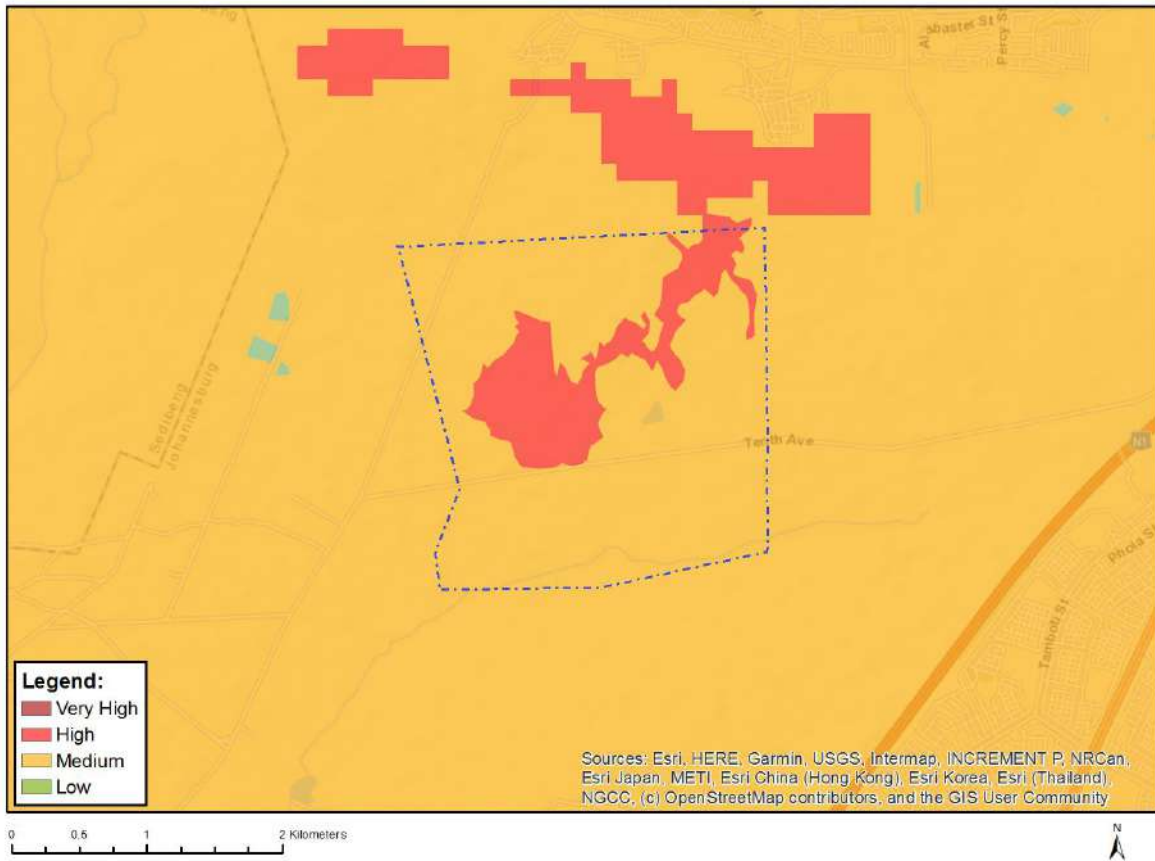


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

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



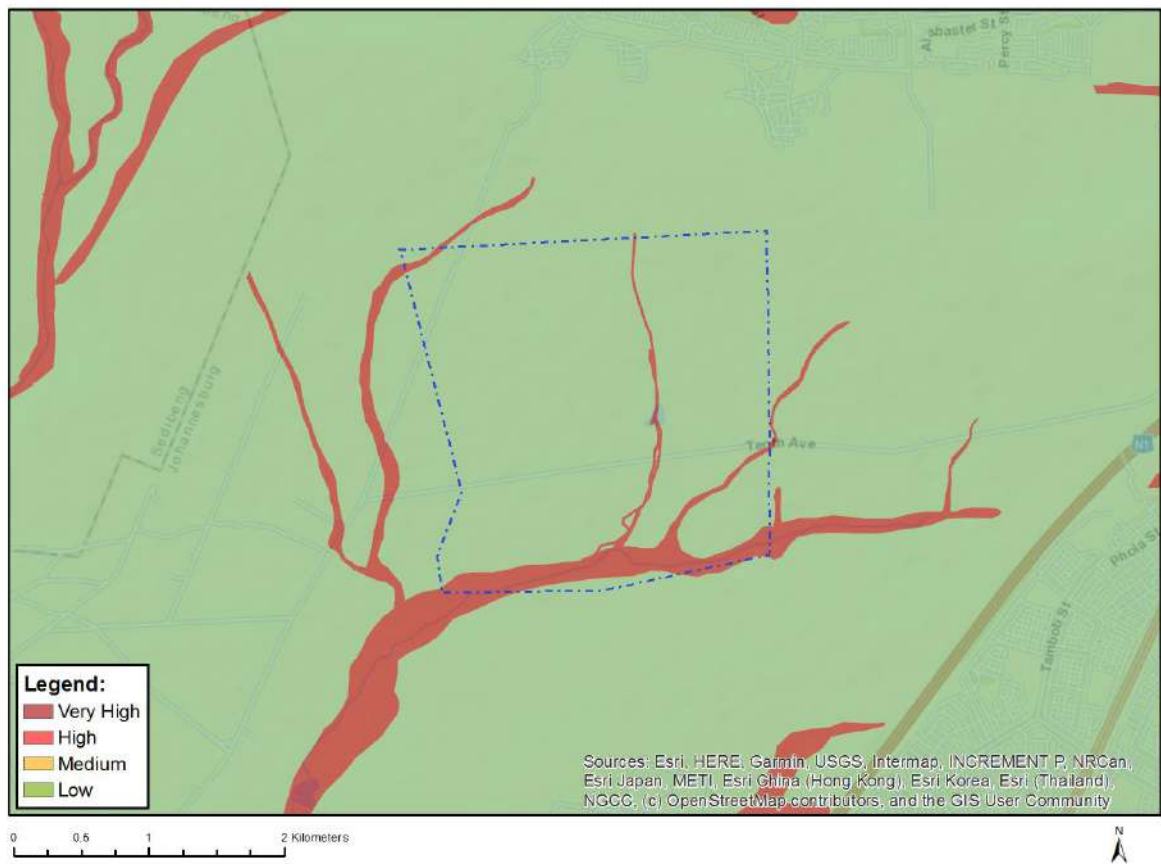
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their 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

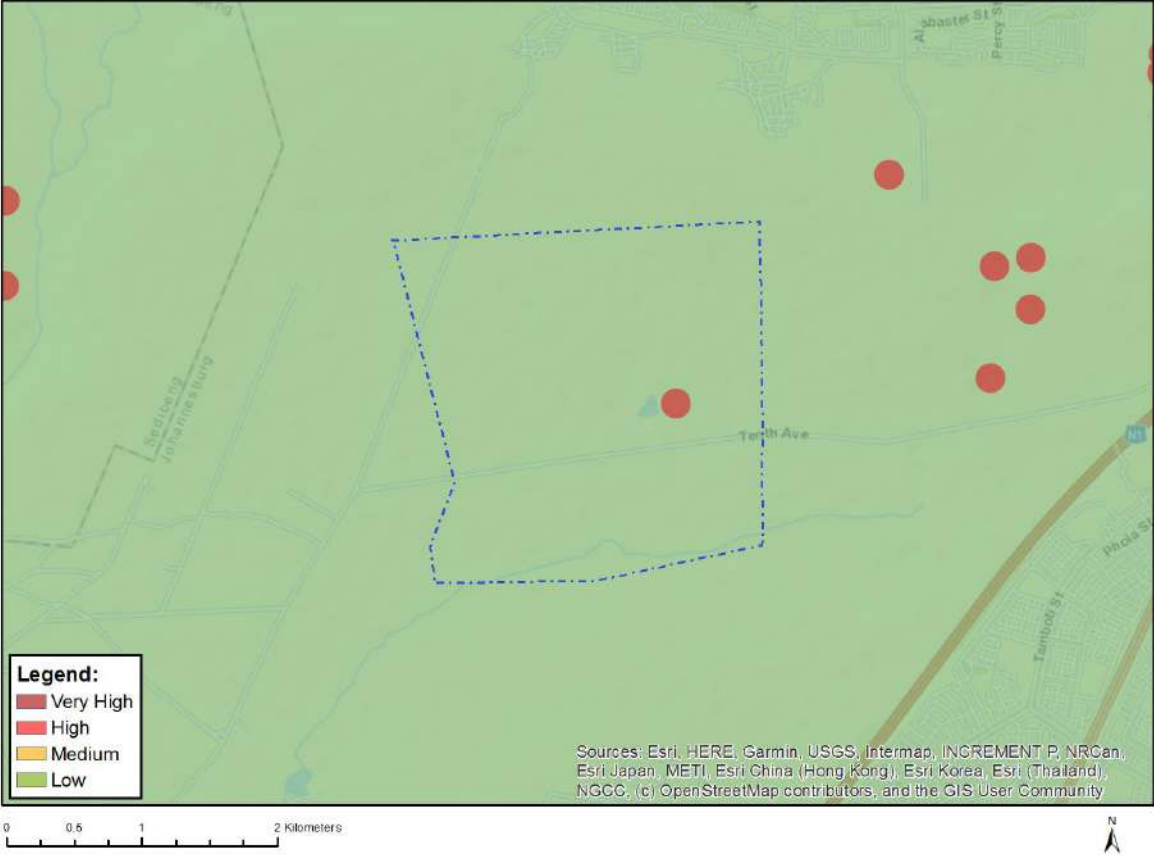


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

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

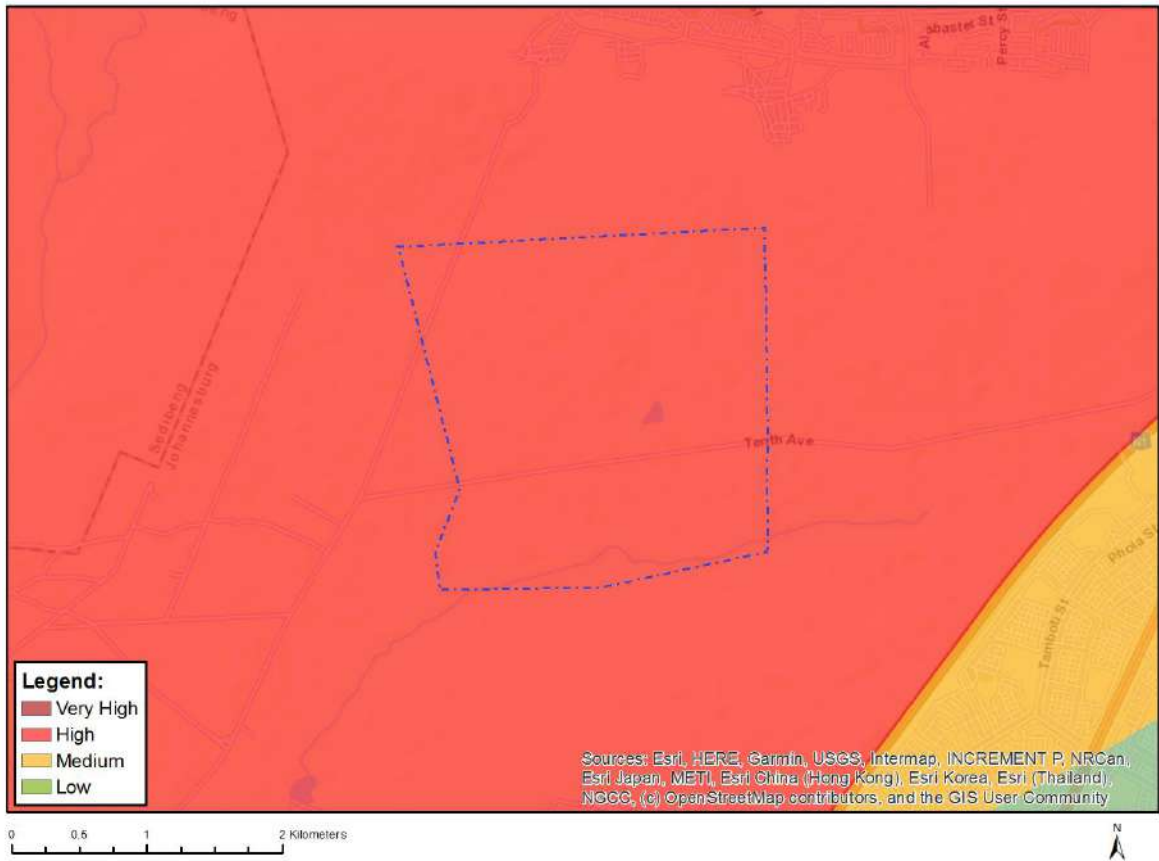


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

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

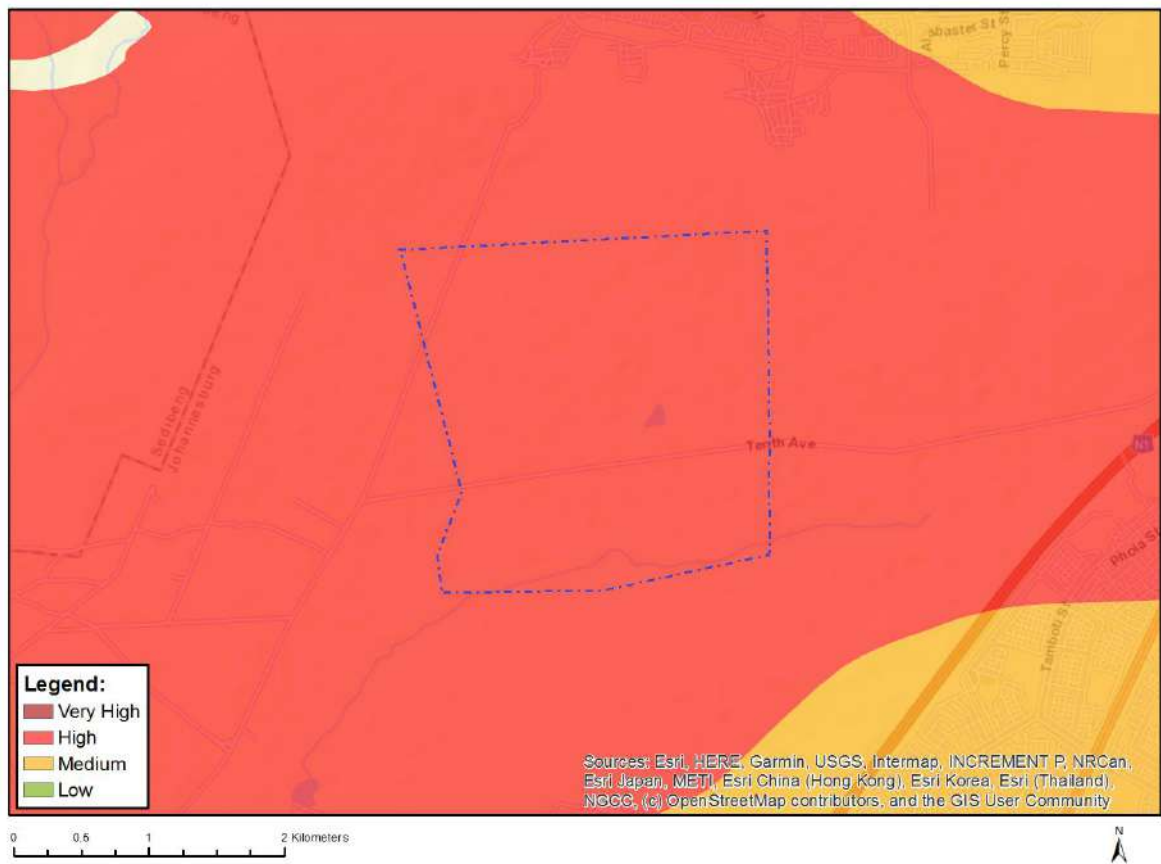


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY

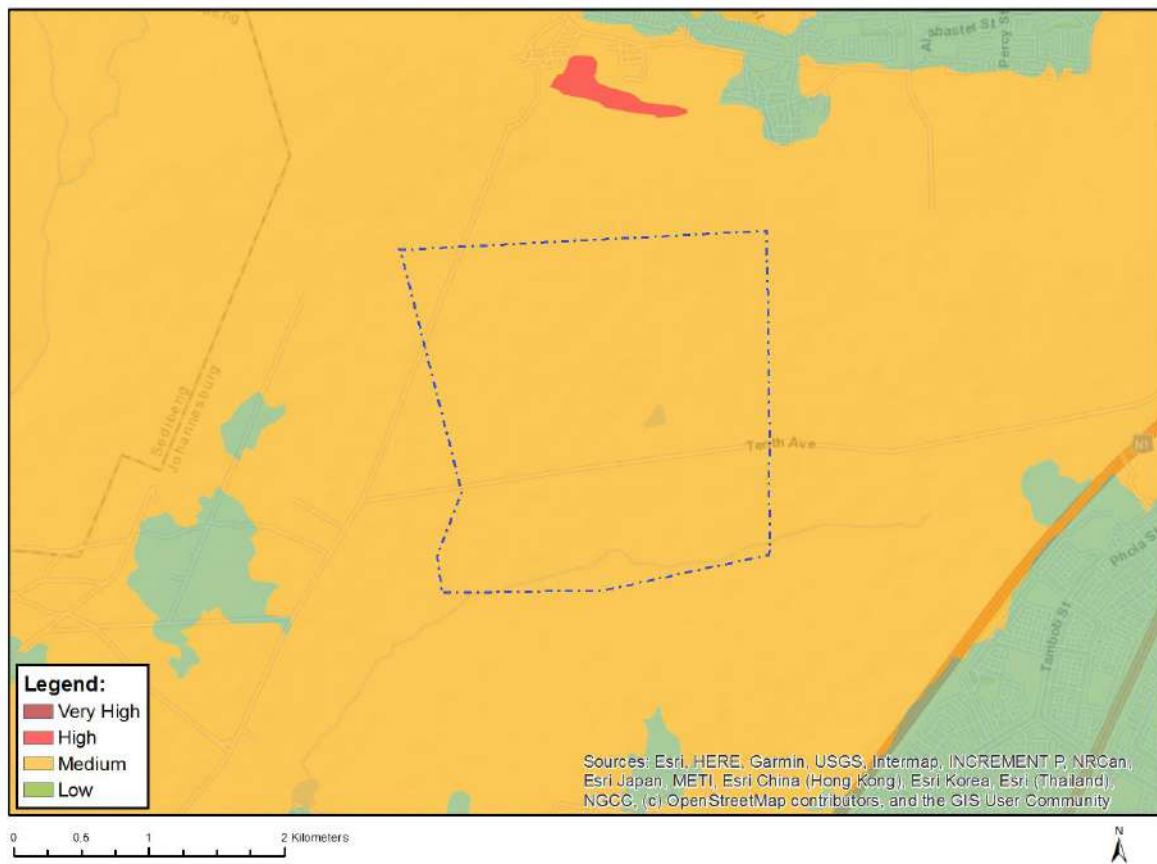


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

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

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



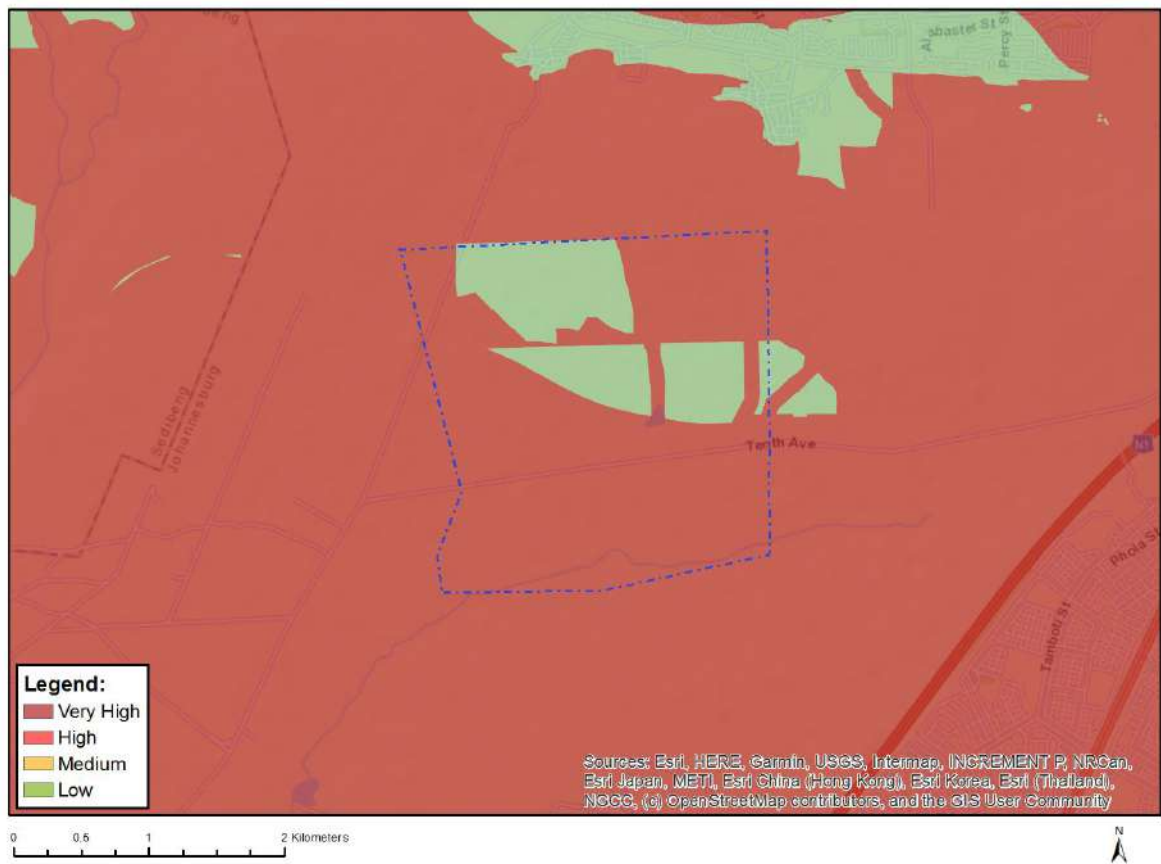
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Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

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