KHUTSO-NAKETSI COMMUNAL PROPERTY ASSOCIATION (CPA)

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION FOR GOLD ORE IN RESPECT OF PORTION OF THE FARM SCHEERPOORT 477 JQ (EXCLUDING PORTIONS 33, 35, 111, 112, 135, PORTION OF PORTION 91, PORTIONS 110 AND 245), SITUATED IN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF BRITS, NORTH WEST PROVINCE.

FILE REFERENCE NUMBER SAMRAD: NW 30/5/1/1/2 (14411) PR

NAME OF APPLICANT: Khutso-Naketsi CPA

TEL NO: +27 72 174 9699
POSTAL ADDRESS: Khutso Naketsi, P.O Box 84, Skeerpoort, 0232
PHYSICAL ADDRESS: Khutso Naketsi, P.O Box 84, Skeerpoort, 0232
FILE REFERENCE NUMBER SAMRAD: NW 30/5/1/1/2 (14411) PR

September 2024

This document has been prepared by:

Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting
238 Voster Ave, Glenvista Ext 3 Johannesburg South,
Glenvista, 2058
+27 11 432 0062 | +27 74 569 7312
info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za
www.vahlengweadvisory.co.za

Prepared for:

Khutso-Naketsi CPA

Name	Responsibility	Signature	Date
Cecil Dau	Report Compiler		September 2024
Sunday Mabaso	Project Manager/Reviewer		September 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
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

Khutso-Naketsi Communal Property Association, hereafter referred as 'the applicant' or Khutso-Naketsi CPA' has applied for a prospecting right for Gold Ore in respect of Portions of the Farm Scheerpoort 477 JQ (Excluding Portions 33,35,111,112,135, Portion of Portion 91, Portions 110 and 245) within the Magisterial District of Brits, North West Province covering an area extent of 1131,49 ha. The prospecting area is situated approximately 13km Southwest of the Hartbeespoort town, approximately 20 km South of Brits town and about 20 km southeast of Mooinooi town. The area is accessible from the R560 Road.

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). Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting (Pty) Ltd, hereafter 'Vahlengwe' has been appointed by Khutso-Naketsi CPA 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), North West Province.

The proposed prospecting project triggers activities listed on Listing Notice 2 of the NEMA, therefore a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment in terms of NEMA Government Notice Regulation (GNR) 982 (as amended) 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 is conducted in terms of NEMA (as amended), which provides clear guidelines for stakeholder engagement during an EIA. Stakeholders therefore are afforded an opportunity to participate in the public review of the Draft Scoping Report from 12 September 2024 – 13 October 2024 to ensure that the assessment of impacts and proposed management of impacts addressed their concerns. Comments received during the 30-day comment period (from the Draft Scoping

review) will be incorporated in the Final Scoping Report, to be submitted to DMR for decision-making.

Details of the Applicant

Table 1: Details of the Applicant

Name of Applicant:	Khutso-Naketsi Communal Property Association		
Registration number (if any):	CPA/08/1143/A		
Trading name (if any):	Khutso-Naketsi Communal Property Association		
Contact person:	Clement David Khoza		
Physical address:	Khutso Naketsi, P.O Box 84, Skeerpoort, 0232		
Postal address:	Khutso Naketsi, P.O Box 84, Skeerpoort, 0232		
Postal code:	0232	**Cellphone:**	+27 72 174 9699
Email:	clementd.khoza@gmail.com		

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 will be documented in a Comments and Responses Report, which will be attached as an appendix to the Final 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

Vahlengwe 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 Gold Ore in respect of Portions of the Farm Scheerpoort 477 JQ (Excluding Portions 33,35,111,112,135, Portion of Portion 91, Portions 110 and 245) within the Magisterial District of Brits, North West Province covering an area extent of 1131,49.

Table 2: Details of the EAPs

Company name:	Vahlengwe 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@vahlengweadvisory.co.za

Approach and Methodology for the Public Participation Process

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

A Draft Scoping Report is open for public comment for 30 days, and all comments or concerns expressed will be recorded and addressed in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR). The 30-day comment period began on (12 September 2024- 13 October 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 **13th of September 2024**;
- Newspaper advertisement was placed on the Kormorant Newspaper on the **12th of September 2024;**
- Site notices were placed around the site on **13th of September 2024**; and
- An electronic copy could be accessed and downloaded from the Vahlengwe website www.vahlengweadvisory.com (Public Documents)

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1. Introduction

Khutso Naketsi CPA proposes to undertake Gold Ore prospecting activities in respect of Portions of the Farm Scheerpoort 477 JQ (Excluding Portions 33,35,111,112,135, Portion of Portion 91, Portions 110 and 245) within the Magisterial District of Brits, North West Province covering an area extent of 1131,49 ha. The prospecting area is situated approximately 13km Southwest of the Hartbeespoort town, approximately 20 km South of Brits town and about 20 km southeast of Mooinooi town. The area is accessible from the R560 Road.

Khutso-Naketsi 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 about five trenches, each with dimensions of 20 meters by 5 meters at a depth of 10 meters depending on the borehole results. The core logs will be sent to a laboratory for detailed analysis to analyse the mineral composition of the core samples. The statistical methods will be employed to evaluate gold grade distribution and variability within the core samples. determine their physical, chemical, and mineralogical properties. Additionally, the bulk samples will be transported to an offsite laboratory, where they will be analysed to understand the distribution of gold grades within the bulk sample.

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

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

2. Contact Person and correspondence address.

2.1. Details of the EAP

Table 3: Details of the EAP

Company name:	Vahlengwe 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@vahlengweadvisory.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.

3. Location of the overall Activity

The proposed prospecting right area is located on Portions of the Farm Scheerpoort 477 JQ (Excluding Portions 33,35,111,112,135, Portion of Portion 91, Portions 110 and 245) within the Magisterial District of Brits, North West Province covering an area extent of 1131,49 ha. The prospecting area is situated approximately 13km Southwest of the Hartbeespoort town, approximately 20 km South of Brits town and about 20 km southeast of Mooinooi town. The area is accessible from R560 Road.

Table 5: Details of the overall activity location

Farm Name:	Portions of the Farm Scheerpoort 477 JQ (Excluding Portions 33,35,111,112,135, Portion of Portion 91, Portions 110 and 245)
Application area (Ha)	1131,49 ha
Administrative district:	Magisterial District of Brits
Distance and direction from nearest town	The prospecting area is situated approximately 13km Southwest of the Hartbeespoort town, approximately 20 km South of Brits town and about 20 km southeast of Mooinooi town. The area is accessible from the R560 Road.
21-digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	T0JQ00000000047700000

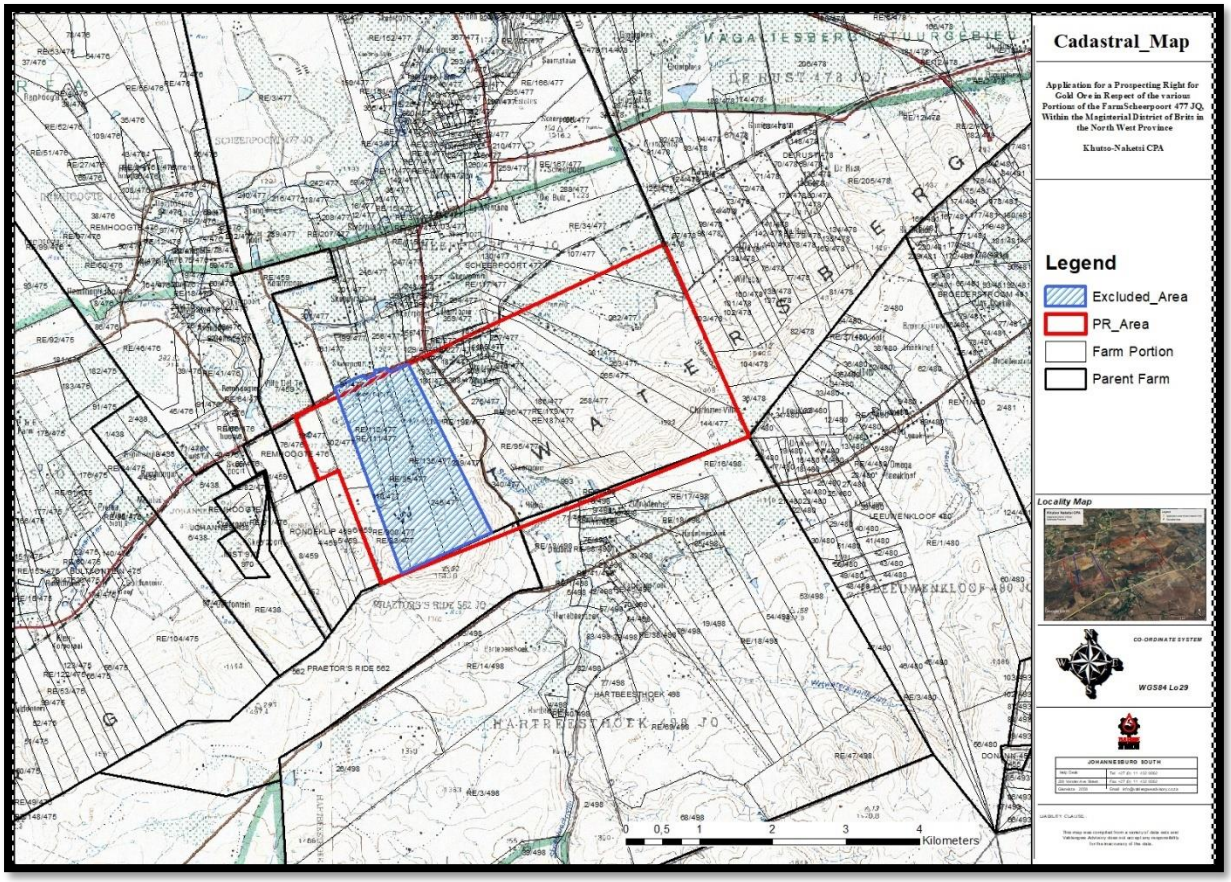

Figure 1: Cadastral Map

4. Locality map

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

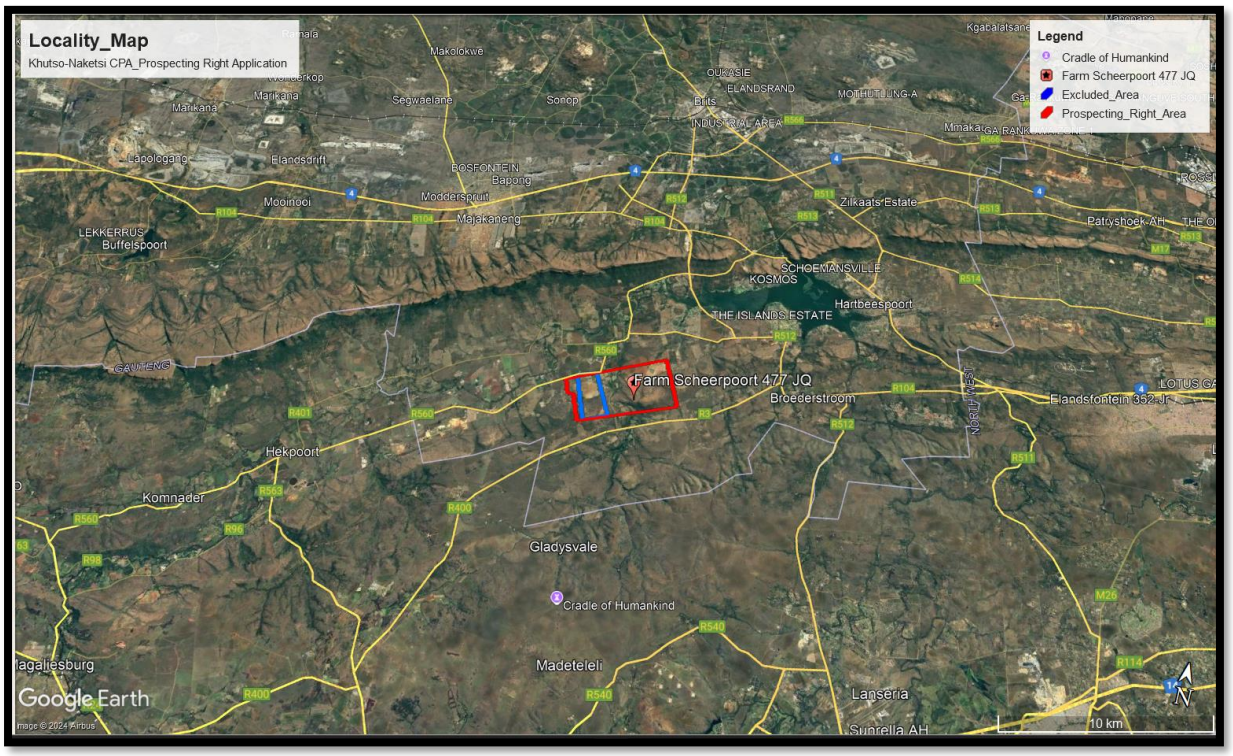

Figure 2: Locality map of the proposed area

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 Gold Ore in respect of Portions of the Farm Scheerpoort 477 JQ (Excluding Portions 33,35,111,112,135, Portion of Portion 91, Portions 110 and 245) within the Magisterial District of Brits, North West Province covering an area extent of 1131,49 ha. The prospecting area is situated approximately 13km Southwest of the Hartbeespoort town, approximately 20 km South of Brits town and about 20 km southeast of Mooinooi town. The area is accessible from the R560 Road.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 drilling and trenching sites.

- **Borehole drilling**

Larger diameter borehole core drilling will enable the evaluation of both the physical continuity and the quality continuity of the gold ore deposits. 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 mineral deposits and all core recovery information shall be properly documented. The spacing of about 76 -110 mm diameter borehole core holes for geological studies depends on the mineral deposits. The spacing between boreholes shall be decreased appropriately where significant quality changes occur in structurally complex areas and along the gold ore deposits. Drilling will be undertake to a sufficient depths to intersect the Daspoort and Silverton formations, which may require boreholes exceeding 200 meters in depth in certain areas.

- **Bulk sampling**

Bulk sampling provision has been made to excavate between two and five trenches, each with dimensions of 20 meters by 5 meters at a depth of 5 - 10 meters. Continuous sampling across the trench will be undertaken to ensure comprehensive data collection. This will help in assessing the continuity of gold mineralization. Trenching will allow for the collection of larger volume samples, which can provide more reliable data for assaying and evaluating the economic potential of the deposit.

Operating Method

- **Borehole drilling**

Larger diameter borehole core drilling will enable the evaluation of both the physical continuity and the quality continuity of the gold ore deposits. 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 mineral deposits and all core recovery information shall be properly documented. The spacing of about 76 -110 mm diameter borehole core holes for geological studies depends on the mineral deposits. The spacing between boreholes shall be decreased appropriately where significant quality changes occur in structurally complex areas and along the gold ore deposits. Drilling will be undertaken to a sufficient depth to intersect the Daspoort and Silverton formations, which may require boreholes exceeding 200 meters in depth in certain areas.

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the trench will be undertaken to ensure comprehensive data collection. This will help in assessing the continuity of gold mineralization. Trenching will allow for the collection of larger volume samples, which can provide more reliable data for assaying and evaluating the economic potential of the deposit.

- **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.

5.1. 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**

Larger diameter borehole core drilling will enable the evaluation of both the physical continuity and the quality continuity of the gold ore deposits. 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 mineral deposits and all core recovery information shall be properly documented. The spacing of about 76 -110 mm diameter borehole core holes for geological studies depends on the mineral deposits. The spacing between boreholes shall be decreased appropriately where significant quality changes occur in structurally complex areas and along the gold ore deposits. Drilling will be undertaken to a sufficient depth to intersect the Daspoort and Silverton formations, which may require boreholes exceeding 200 meters in depth in certain areas.

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Bulk sampling provision has been made to excavate between two and five trenches, each with dimensions of 20 meters by 5 meters at a depth of 5 - 10 meters. Continuous sampling across the trench will be undertaken to ensure comprehensive data collection. This will help in assessing the continuity of gold mineralization. Trenching will allow for the collection of larger volume samples, which can provide more reliable data for assaying and evaluating the economic potential of the deposit.

- **Sample Analysis**

The core logs will be sent to a laboratory for detailed analysis to analyse the mineral composition of the core samples. The statistical methods will be employed to evaluate gold grade distribution and variability within the core samples. determine their physical, chemical, and mineralogical properties. Additionally, the bulk samples will be transported to an offsite laboratory, where they will be analysed to understand the distribution of gold grades within the bulk sample.

- **Rehabilitation**

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

- 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.

5.2. 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 *GN R 3983, GN R 984 or GN R 985 (as amended)*
Prospecting Right Application Area	1131,49 ha	Activity 19 of GNR 984 (as amended)
Prospecting of Gold Ore through Excavation of trenches.	(20m X 10m x 5 trenches)	Activity 19 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	1131,49 ha	Not Listed
Geological field mapping	1131,49 ha	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
The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 Under Section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (the Constitution) it is clearly stated that: Everyone has the right to 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 - (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.	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.
National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) and EIA Regulations (as amended in 2017) 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.	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).

Section 24 (1)(a) and (b) of NEMA state that: 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. 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.	
Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) 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. Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002): Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Regulations GNR 527 of 2004; Section 7 (1). The prospecting work programme must contain:- (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; (ii) a geological survey to be carried out; and	The proposed project is applied for in terms of Section 16 and 20 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).

(iii). A geophysical survey to be undertaken. (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.	
National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act 39 Of 2004) 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.	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, Khutso-Naketsi CPA will be required in terms of Regulation 6 and 7 of the Act to implement measures for controlling dust and conducting an Ambient Air Quality Monitoring PM_{10} respectively.
National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 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	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, Khutso-Naketsi CPA must ensure that the

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.	waste generated must be properly managed through a Waste Management Programme (WMP).
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004) (NEM:BA) 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: • 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	A Fauna and Flora Impact Assessment will be conducted as part of the EIA Phase.
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) 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. 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 "*disturbs or impairs or may disturb or impair the convenience or peace of any person*"). 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	The EMPr will include measures to control and manage noise.

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.	
The National Forestry Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998) (NFA) 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.	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, Khutso-Naketsi CPA will apply for the necessary permits to either relocate or remove them.
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act No. 43 of 1983) 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.	The EMPr will include measures to control and manage alien invasive plant species.
The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) is the 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.	A Heritage Impact Assessment will form part of the EIA Phase

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 gold ore 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.

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

8. Period for which the Environmental Authorization is Required

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

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

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

9.1. Details of the development footprint alternatives considered.

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

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

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

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

9.1.2. The type of activity to be undertaken;

Alternative trenching sites cannot be considered at this stage because the prospecting 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.

91.3. 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 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 mineral deposits. 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 Gold Ore 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 gold ore deposits. The spacing between boreholes shall be decreased appropriately where significant quality changes occur in structurally complex areas and along the mineral deposits.

- **Bulk sampling**

Bulk sampling provision has been made to excavate about five trenches, each with dimensions of 50 meters by 20 meters at a depth of 100 - 150 meters depending on the borehole results. The principle of sampling is to determine the quality and grade of mineral ore as well as the depth and extent at which the gold ore 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.

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.

Khutso-Naketsi intends on prospecting the proposed area to determine the availability of Gold Ore. 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. 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 will be distributed to the community attached to the BID for the registration of the Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP).

Site notice:

Laminated A2 and A3 sized site notices informing the I&APs about the proposed project were placed at the boundary of the proposed site as required by Section 24J of NEMA read with EIA regulation Section 41 on **12 September 2024**. Further notices were placed within the vicinity of the proposed project site at strategic locations where it was deemed to be visible to the 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 Bojanala District Municipality under the local Municipality of Madibeng was published and included information about Khutso-Naketsi CPA intention to apply for a prospecting right for Gold ore in respect the farm Scheerpoort 477 IQ (excluding portions 33, 35, 111, 112, 135, portion of portion 91, portions 110 and 245).The newspaper publication was conducted through **The Kormorant Newspaper** dated **12th September 2024.**

Draft Scoping Report Commenting Period

A draft Scoping Report will be made available via the Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting website (www.vahlengweadvisory.co.za). Printed copies will also be made available for viewing at the locations deemed accessible to the community.

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

Public meeting:

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

9.3. Summary of issues raised by I&APs

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					

TO BE COMPLETED AFTER THE DRAFT SCOPING REVIEW PERIOD

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 prospecting project area is located within the jurisdiction of Bojanala District Municipality under the local Municipality of Madibeng in the North West Province (Figure 3). It covers an area extent of approximately 1131,49 ha. The prospecting area is situated approximately 13km Southwest of the Hartbeespoort town, approximately 20 km South of Brits town and about 20 km southeast of Mooinooi town. The area is accessible from R560 Road.

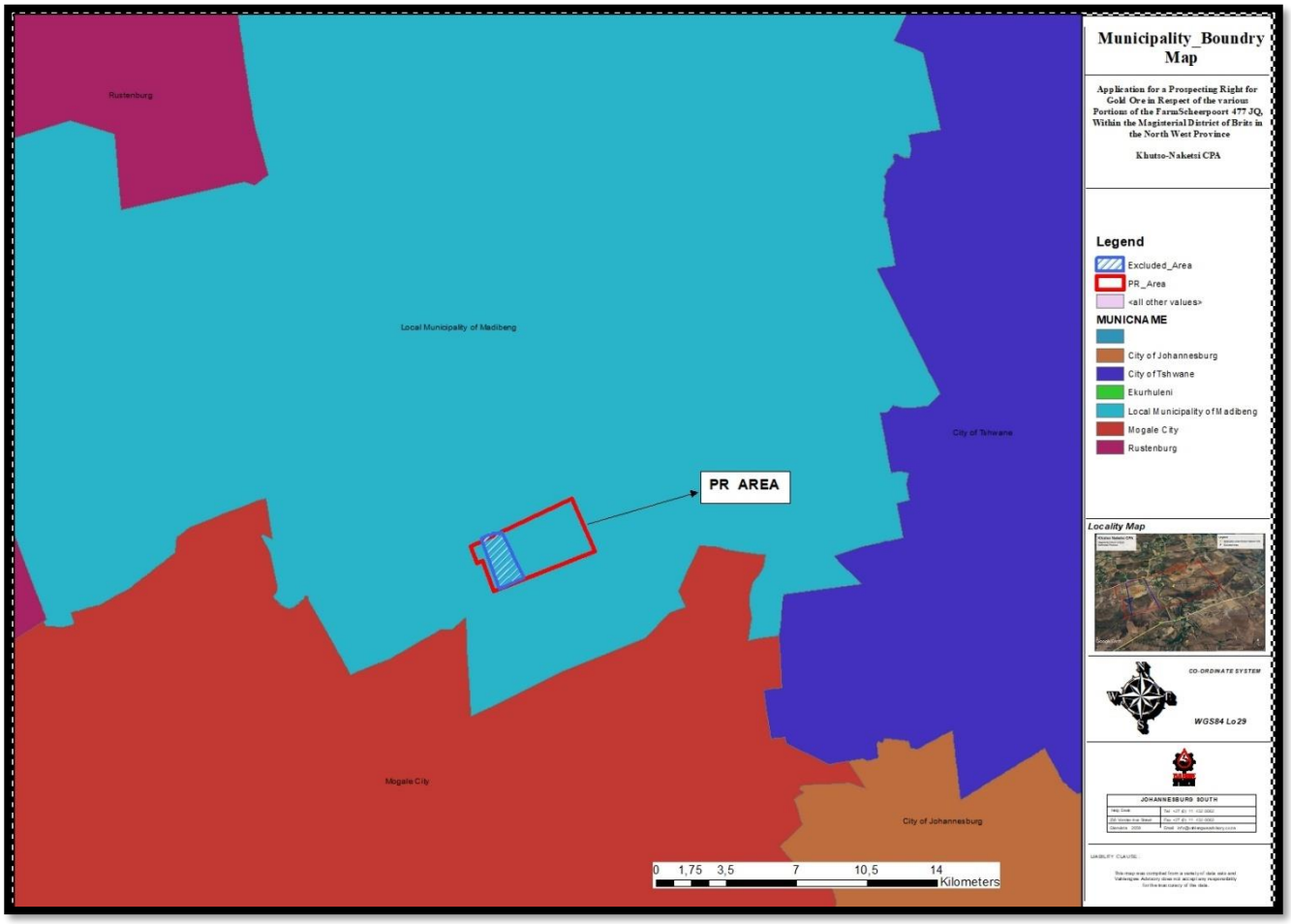


Figure 3: Municipality Boundaries

- **Climate**

The project area falls within the range of Brits weather station, which is located in the southern hemisphere. The climatic conditions in Brits are categorized as dry-winter subtropical highland. In

winter, there is much less rainfall in Brits than in summer. The climate is classified as subtropical highland by the Köppen-Geiger system (Köppen & Geiger, 1936). The average annual temperature is 19.4°C whereas the annual precipitation is about 629 mm. The town of Brits, which is approximately 20 km North 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 23.5 °C whereas July is the coldest month with an average temperature of 12.6 (see Figure 4). The month with the highest relative humidity is January (60.01%) while the month with the lowest relative humidity is September (33.11%). The month with the most precipitation is December with an average of 118 mm while the month with the least precipitation falls is July with an average of 3mm.

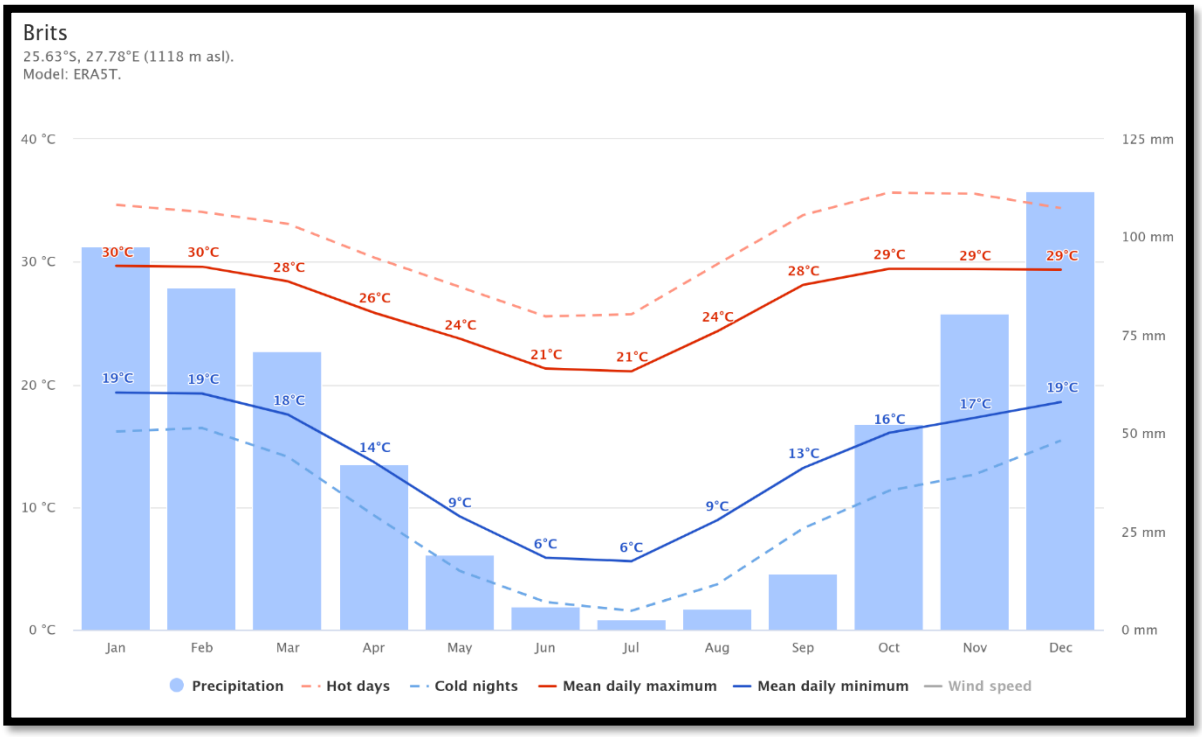


Figure 4: Average climatic conditions of Brits (https://www.meteoblue.com)

The occurrence of wind in Brits 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.

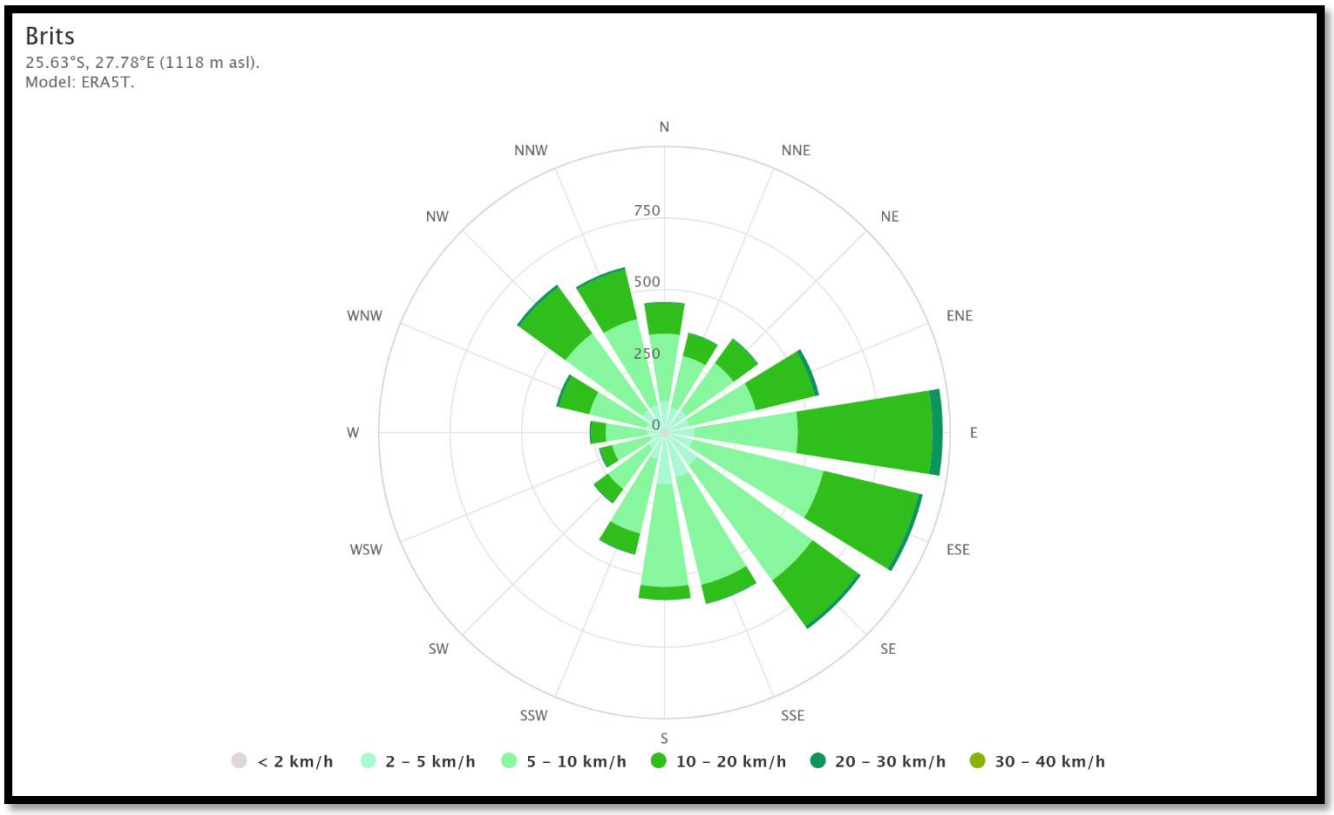


Figure 5: Wind Rose of Brits (https://www.meteoblue.com)

- **Topography**

The proposed project is located in the municipality of Madibeng in the Bojanala Platinum District, which is characterised by a varied topography with different elevations and landscapes. Elevations range from 933 metres to 1,844 metres, with an average elevation of approximately 1,147 metres above sea level. These altitudes indicate a generally elevated terrain, although there are significant differences in the different areas of the municipality. The municipality is situated between the Magaliesberg and Witwatersrand Mountain ranges, which contribute to the varied topography. The topography influences land use in Madibeng, which includes mining, agriculture and tourism. The average elevation of the terrain on which the prospecting activities will be conducted is 1,422 metres, as shown in Figure 6 below.

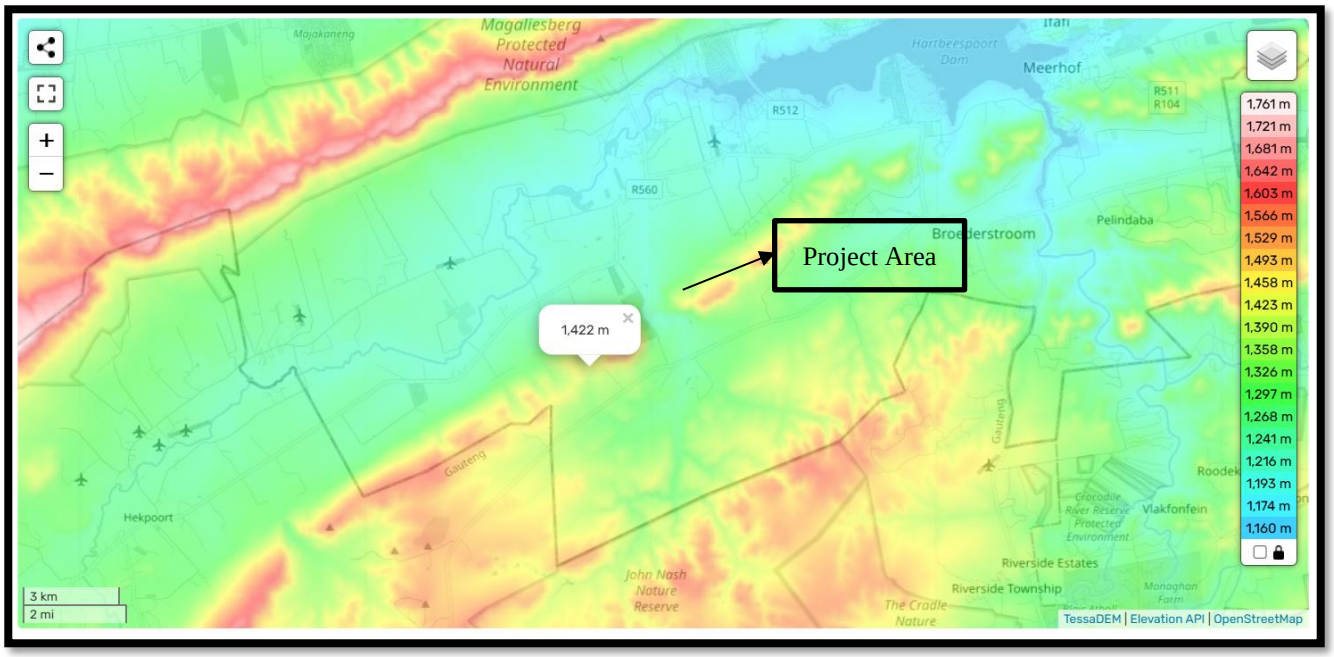


Figure 6: Topographical Map of Madibeng Local Municipality

- **Geology and Soils**

The proposed prospecting area is underlain by the Daspoort formation, Silverton formation and the sedimentary deposits that have accumulated over time which include Alluvium, Colluvium, Eluvium, Gravel, Scree, Sand, Soil and Debris as depicted on the in Figure 7 below. The Daspoort Formation forms part of the upper Pretoria Group rocks of the Transvaal supergroup. It overlies the Strubenkop shale unconformably (Eriksson et al., 1993b) and has a sharp contact with the overlaying silt- and mudstones of the Silverton Formation. This formation stretches from just across the Botswana border in the west through the Pretoria area in the central region of the preserved Pretoria Group basin, towards Carolina in the E-SE, and curves to the northeast in the direction of Ladenburg and further north thereof.

The Silverton Formation mudrocks are sandwiched between the sandstone dominated Daspoort (Vmd) and Magaliesberg (Vmg) Formations within the upper part of the Pretoria Group succession. The Silverton Formation of the Transvaal Basin is a heterolithic (i.e. lithologically varied), mudrock-dominated succession of moderate to deep basinal mudrocks that were deposited on an offshore shelf along the margins of the Kaapvaal Craton, mainly by suspension settling but with subordinate influence by gravity flow and storm processes (Eriksson et al. 2002, 2009). The mudrocks mainly comprise greenish laminated shale, but massive claystones also occur. Volcanic ash-rich intervals (tuffs, tuffaceous shales) are common, and there are minor beds of chert and carbonate, while sandstones become commoner in the upper part of the succession that was deposited under shallower, shoaling conditions. In the eastern portion of the Pretoria Group depositional basin the Silverton Formation reaches thicknesses of 1000 to 2230 m (Eriksson 1999).

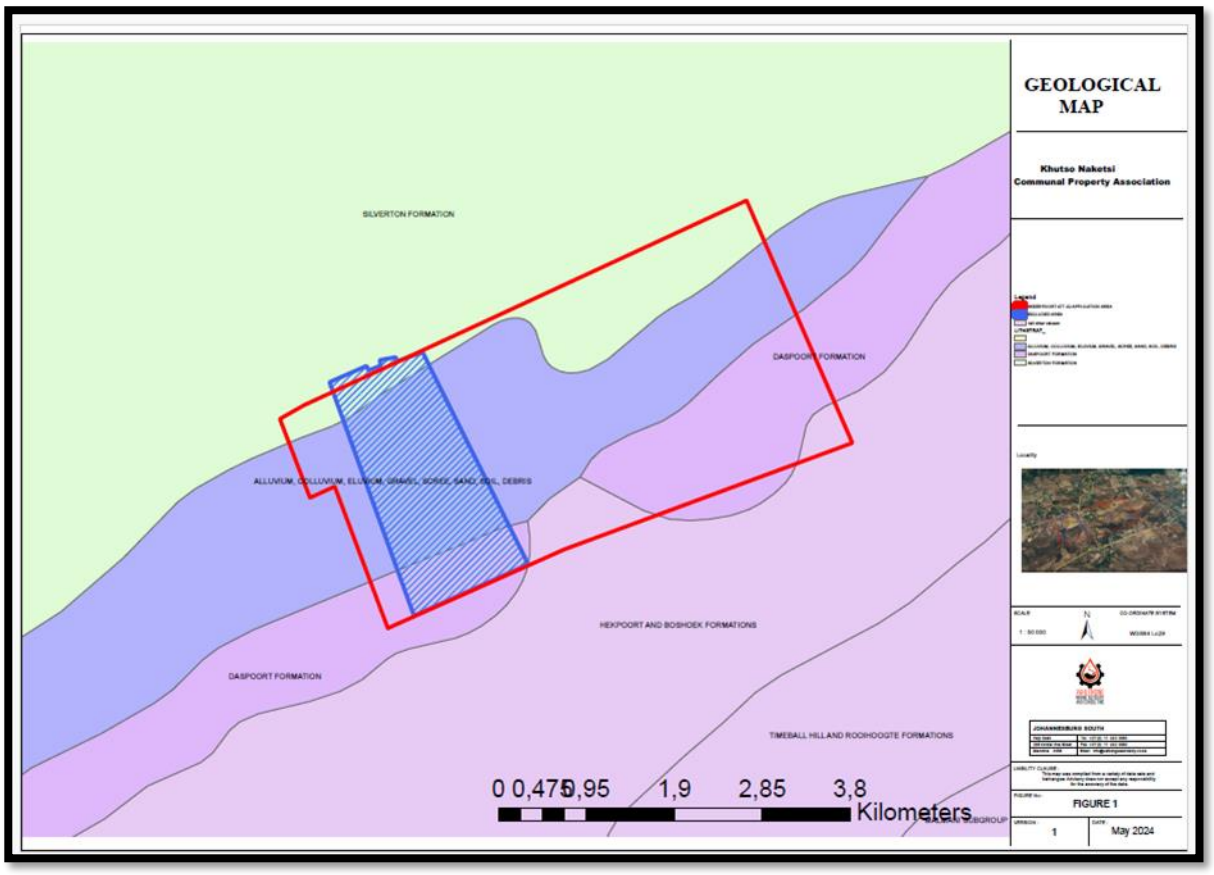


Figure 7: Geology of the proposed area

- **Cultural and Heritage Resources**

There are no known elements of archaeological features noticed around the entire site. The presence of cultural and 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 Crocodile (West) and Marico Water Management Area (WMA), as illustrated in Figure 8. The Crocodile (West) and Marico WMA lies predominantly within the North West Province and also includes the northern part of Gauteng as well as the south-western corner of the Limpopo Province (Kadiaka, 2006). Towards the north-west it borders on Botswana. The two main rivers in the WMA are the Crocodile and the Marico rivers which flow northwards to join the Limpopo River at their confluence. The Limpopo River is an international river basin shared between Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe, which flows into the Indian Ocean in Mozambique.

The Pilanesberg Nature Reserve, the Cradle of Humankind Heritage Site, the Bafokeng Tribal Area, the dolomitic wetland or eye systems and large dams such as Hartbeespoort, Vaalkop, Rood kopjes, Klipvoor and Roodeplaat are all very important features in the WMA. The Cradle of Humankind Heritage Site, the Pilanesberg Nature Reserve and Hartbeespoort Dam in particular, attract tourist from all over South Africa. The former comprises a strip of 13 dolomitic caves containing the fossilised remains of plants, animals and hominids (RHP, 2005).

Figure 8: Water Management Area

The project is located within quaternary catchments A21G, A21F and A21H respectively, they are both located within the Crocodile (West) and Marico Water Management Area (WMA) (Figure 9)

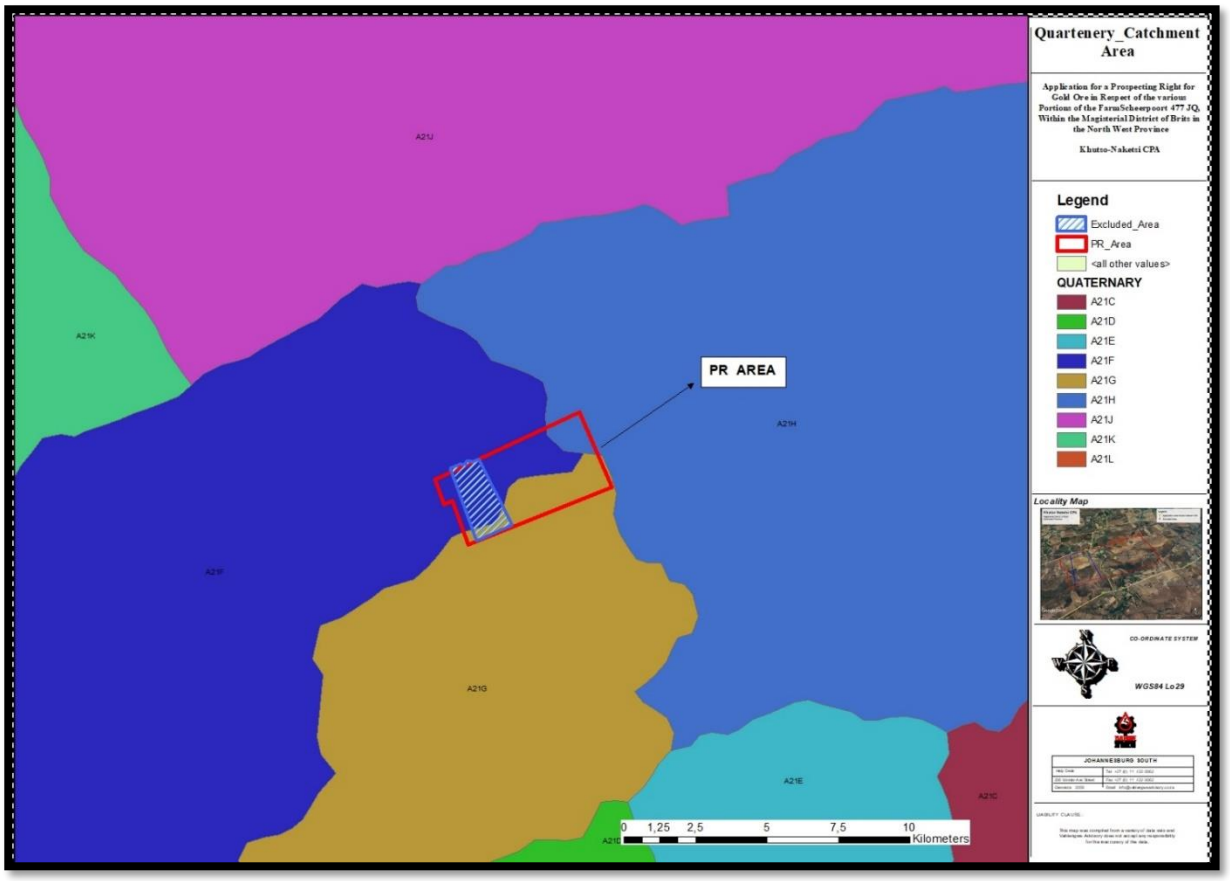


Figure 9: Quaternary catchment

The National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (NFEPA) project has identified a Skeerpoort River which traverses the project area as shown on Figure 10 below. The project area is also situated about 5km southwest of the Hartbeespoort dam.

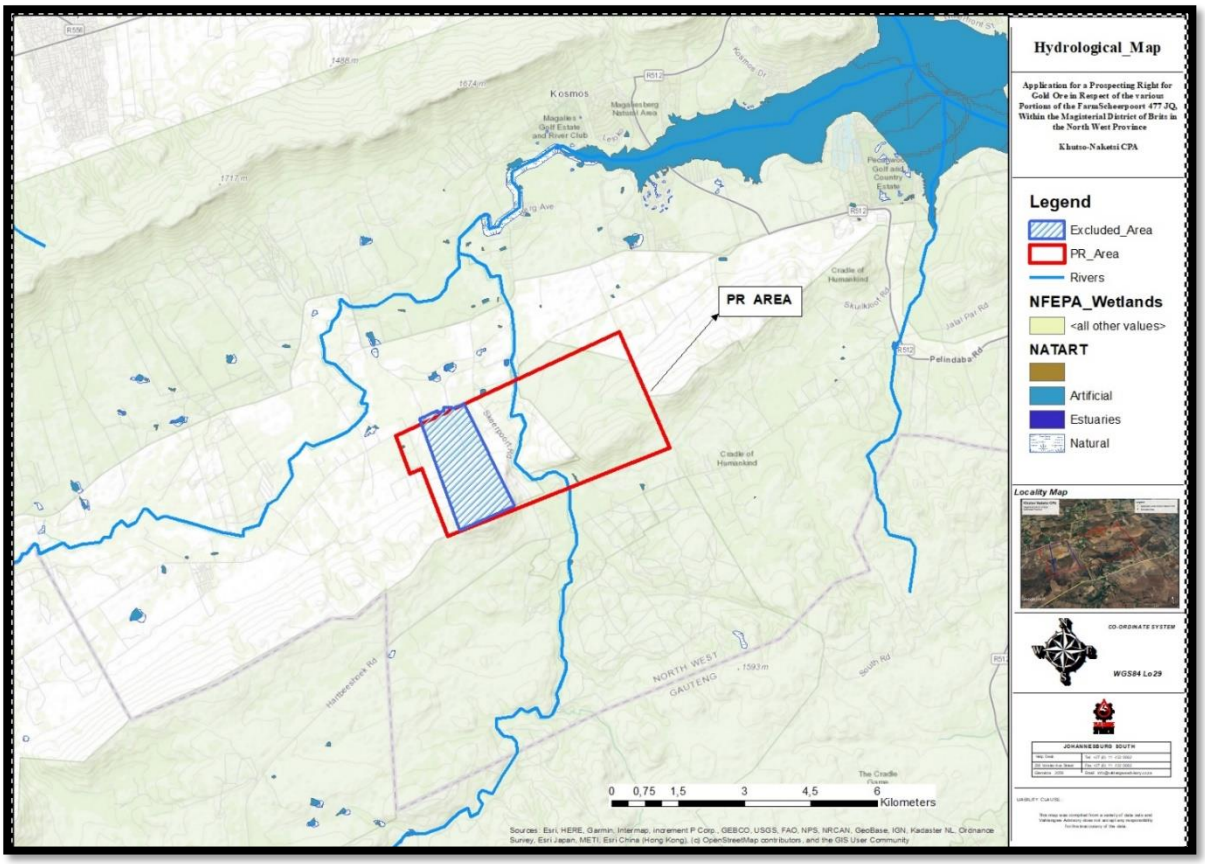


Figure 10: Hydrological map

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

Figure 11 below shows that the proposed prospecting right area is located within the Savanna Biome. The Savanna Biome is the largest in southern Africa, accounting for 46% of its total area and more than one-third of South Africa. It is well developed in South Africa's lowveld and Kalahari regions, and it is also the dominating vegetation in Botswana, Namibia, and Zimbabwe. It has a grassy ground layer with a distinct top layer of woody vegetation. Where this upper layer is close to the ground, the vegetation is called Shrubveld, where it is dense, Woodland, and the intermediate phases are called Bushveld.

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

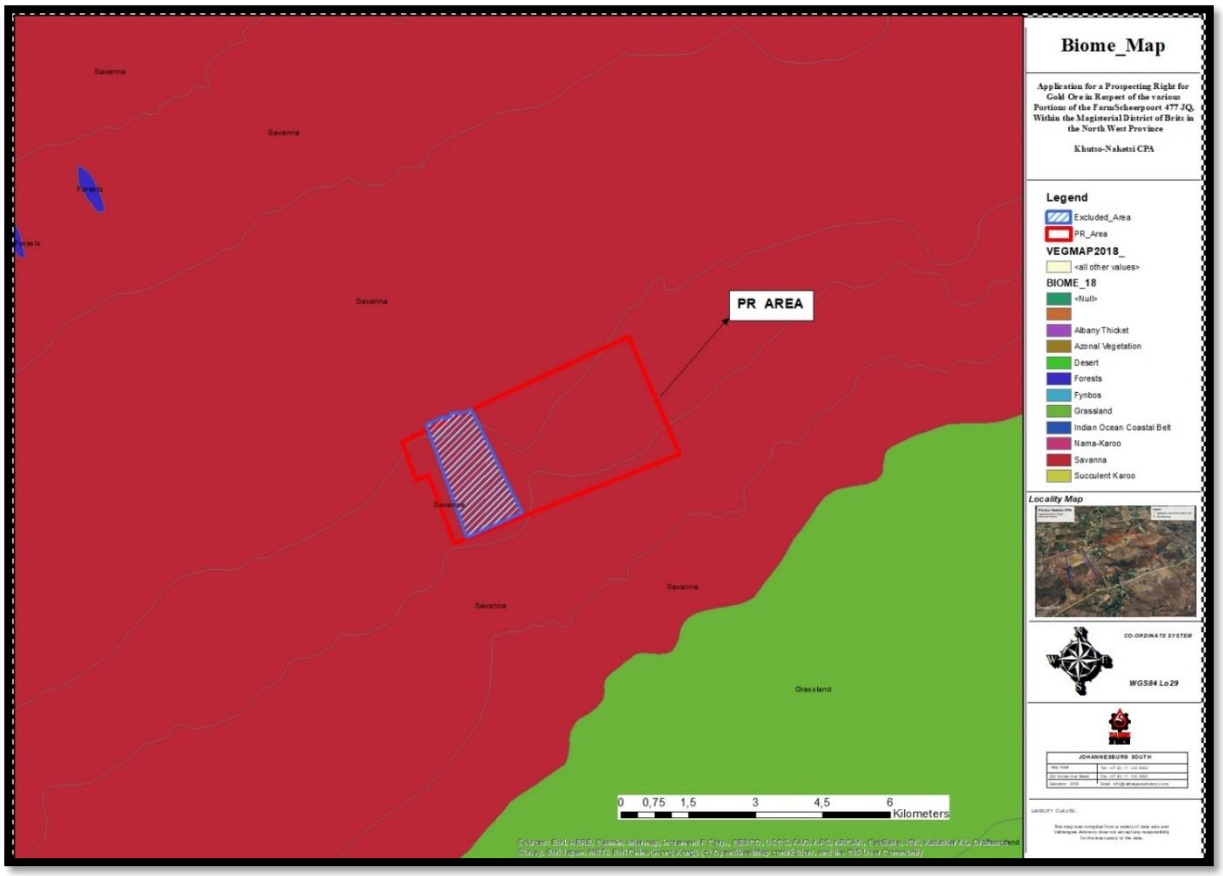


Figure 11: Biomes

- **Bioregions**

The proposed prospecting right area is in the Central Bushveld 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 Bushveld, Loskop Thornveld, Central Sandy Bushveld, Ohrigstad Mountain Bushveld and the Poung Dolomite Mountain Bushveld.

Figure 12: Bioregions

- **Vegetation Type**

The proposed project area is located within the Moot Plains Bushveld, the Gold Reef Mountain Bushveld and the Andesite Mountain Bushveld respectively. Moot Plain Bushveld is a vegetation type that occurs mainly in the North West and Gauteng provinces of South Africa. It is characterised by an open to closed microphyllous savanna ecosystem and is part of the Central Bushveld bioregion. It occurs along an east-west belt immediately south of the Magaliesberg and extends from the Selons River Valley in the west to areas between the Magaliesberg and the Daspoort Ridge north of Pretoria. Gold Reef Mountain occurs on rocky hills and ridges that often run in a west-east direction. On the south-facing slopes there is often denser woody vegetation, which is accompanied by distinct floristic differences (e.g. a predominance of Acacia caffra on the southern slopes). The tree cover in other areas is variable. The tree and shrub layers are often continuous. Herbaceous layer is dominated by grasses. Some areas with dense stands of the alien Melia azedarach, but this is often associated with drainage lines or alluvia embedded within this unit. Erosion is very low to low.

The Andesite Mountain Bushveld vegetation type occurs at an altitude of about 1 350 – 1 800 metres above sea level and is found in the South African provinces of Gauteng, North-West, Mpumalanga and Free State. The vegetation corresponds to a dense, medium-high, thorny bushveld with a well-

developed grass layer on mountain slopes and some valleys with a hilly landscape (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006).

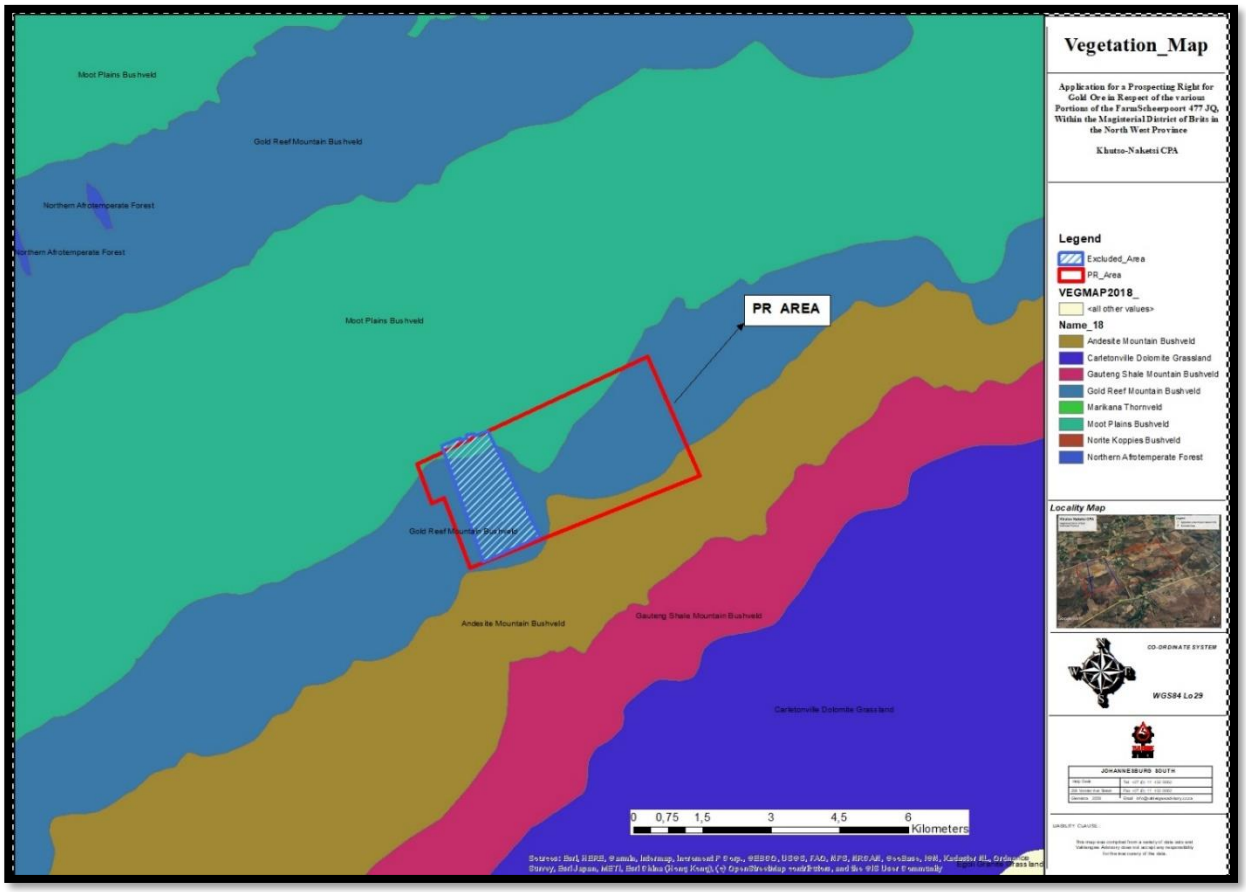


Figure 13: Vegetation type

- **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 North West Critical Biodiversity Areas, the proposed prospecting area falls within Critical Biodiversity (1) & (2) and Ecological Support Area (1) as presented on Figure 14.

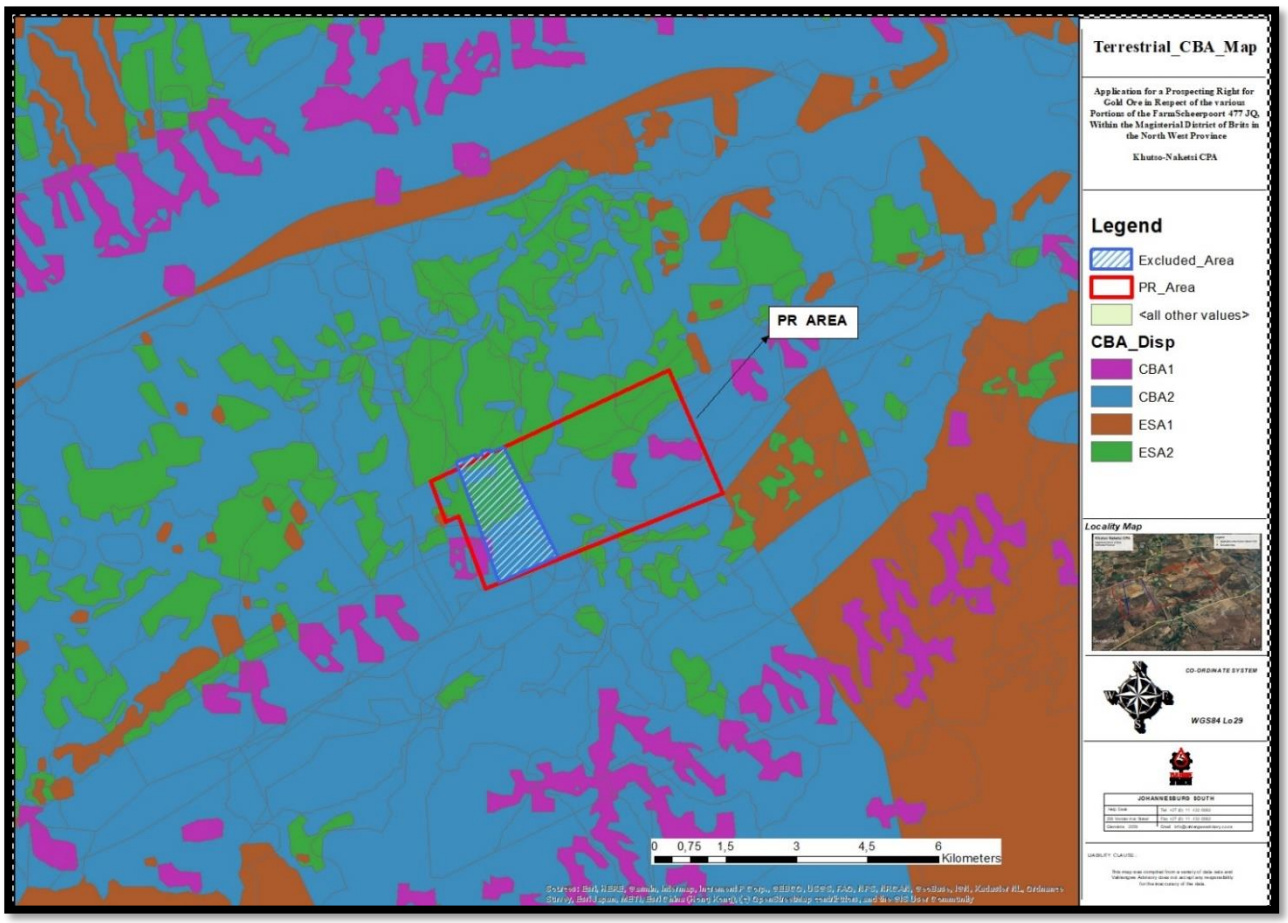


Figure 14: Areas of Conservation Importance

- **Protected Area**

According to the Planning Unit layer for the North West Province (2015), the proposed project area is situated about 5km south of the Magaliesberg Protected Environment as depicted in Figure 15 below.

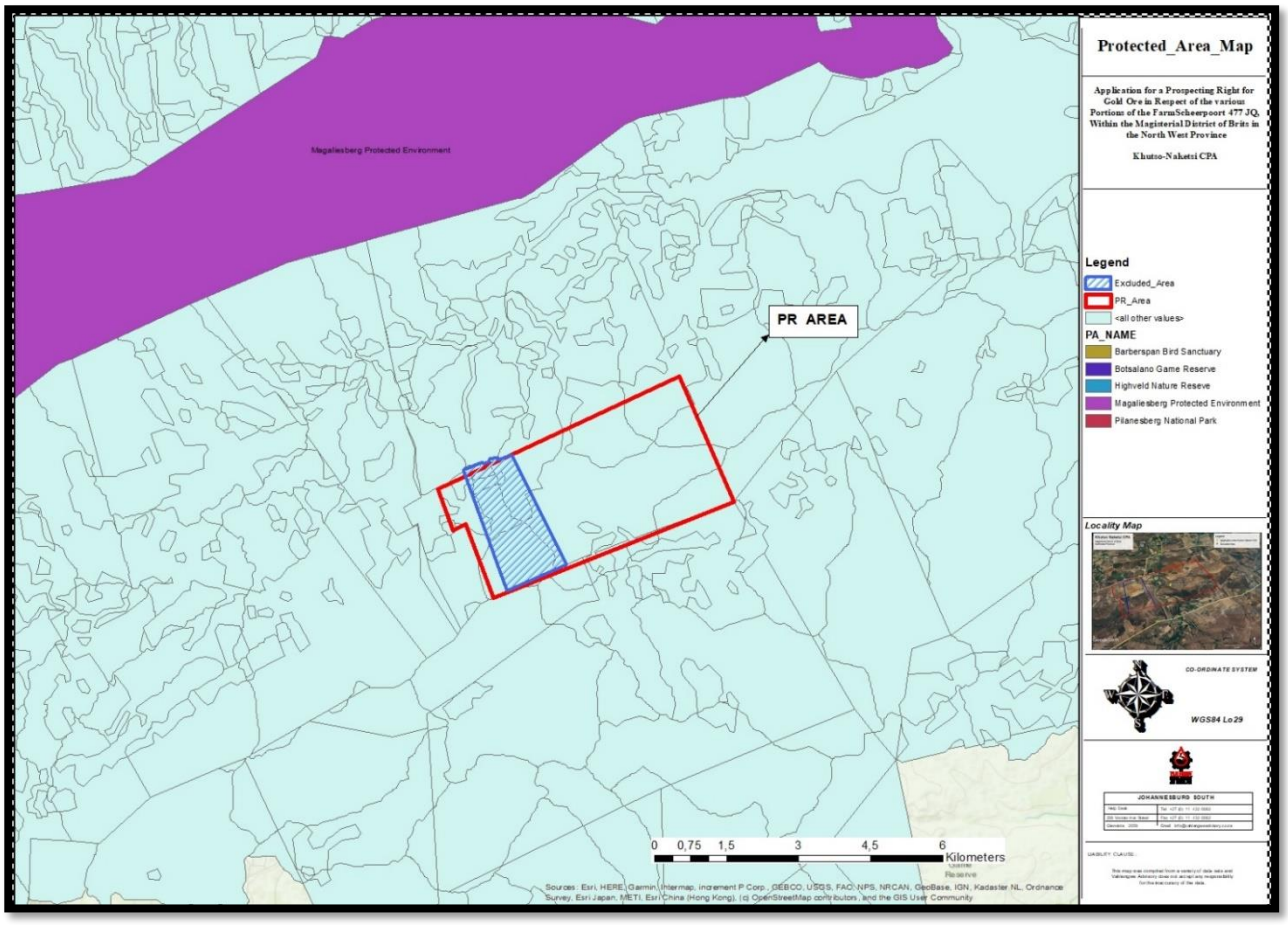


Figure 15: Protected Area

- **Socio-economic characteristics**

The project area is located in the Madibeng Local Municipality which is located in the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality within the North West province between the majestic ancient Magaliesberg and the Witwatersrand mountain range, and means ‘the place of water’. The name is derived from the area’s resources that characterise the natural beauty of an area which encompasses the Hartbeespoort, Rooikoppies, Vaalkop and Klipvoor Dams, all of which contribute to the area in terms of tourism.

The Municipality is demarcated into 31 wards of which 10 fall in the urban areas (Brits, Hartbeespoort and Skeerpoort) and 21 in the rural areas and villages. It includes approximately 43 villages and 9 000 farm areas. Madibeng is centrally situated (approximately 50km from Pretoria, 55 km from Johannesburg and 60km from Rustenburg) and is easily accessible with various road networks, amongst others the N4 toll road, which is running from various directions through Madibeng to Mmabatho, as well as a railway line and airport for light aircraft.

- **Demographics and Population Statistics**

According to the 2011 census, The Local Municipality of Madibeng had a total population of 477 381, making it the second most populous municipality in the Bojanala District Municipality after Rustenburg. It is highly rural, with 57% of its population residing in rural areas (tribal or traditional areas), about 28% residing in urban areas and about 15% residing in farming areas. Black Africans are the majority, with an 89% share of the Madibeng Municipality's population. The most spoken language is Setwana.

More than half of the population is male (53%), with 47% constituting females. At age 85 and older, there were more than twice as many women as men. People under 20 years of age made up over a quarter of the population (33,5%), and people aged 65 and older made up 5% of the population.

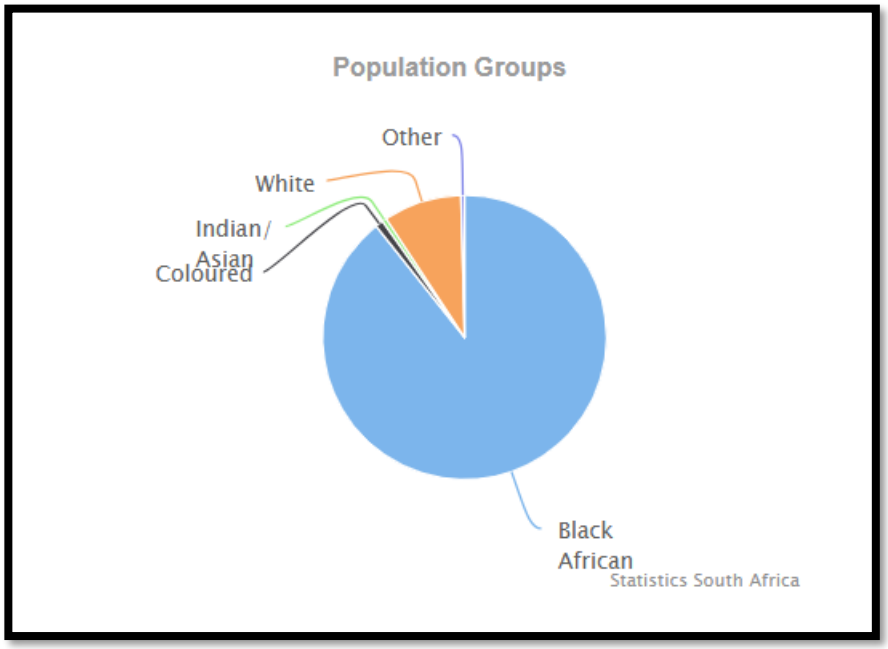


Figure 16: Population groups of the Madibeng Local Municipality (Source: Stats SA 2011 Census)

- **Living Conditions**

The Madibeng Local Municipality has a relatively rural population with more than 70% of the population located in rural villages and farms. It has about 160 724 households and the population's electricity access is quite high, at 81% overall. More than 80% of the households have access to water, either bulk, full, intermediate, informal intermediate or basic supply, and more than 50% of the population has no access to basic sanitation.

Water is supplied from the Harteespoort Dam and Crocodile River. In the rural areas, borehole water is used. The southern part of the municipality is connected to the magalie water systems through metered bulk connections feeding the various water distribution zones via service reservoirs.

- **Economy**

Madibeng prides itself on several economic activities which play a significant role in the growth of the province and country, and which include agriculture, mining, tourism and manufacturing. Mining is presently predominant with Madibeng being the world's third largest chrome producer and includes the richest Platinum Group Metals Reserve (situated on the Merensky Reef). Manufacturing is also a dominant sector with a wide variety of industries situated in the various industrial areas.

Tourism is one of the strong contenders, if well explored in the area. The possible establishment of the tourism belt is being researched for economic expansion. The advantage of rail and road infrastructure spanning in all lucrative destinations will begin to bear necessary fruit for the prosperity of the people of Madibeng.

The municipality is characterised by high levels of unemployment. In Madibeng, the unemployment rate for those aged 15 to 24 is 38,2%, which is almost 10% more than the overall unemployment rate.

9.4.1.2. Description of the current land uses.

Madibeng Local Municipality encompasses a variety of land uses, reflecting its diverse urban and rural characteristics. The municipality includes urban land types concentrated around towns such as Brits, Hartbeespoort, and Mooinooi, alongside traditional settlements primarily located in the northwestern areas, such as Bapong and Majakaneng. The area surrounding the proposed prospecting site is primarily characterized by commercial farms and residential areas, highlighting a mix of agricultural and residential uses near the site.

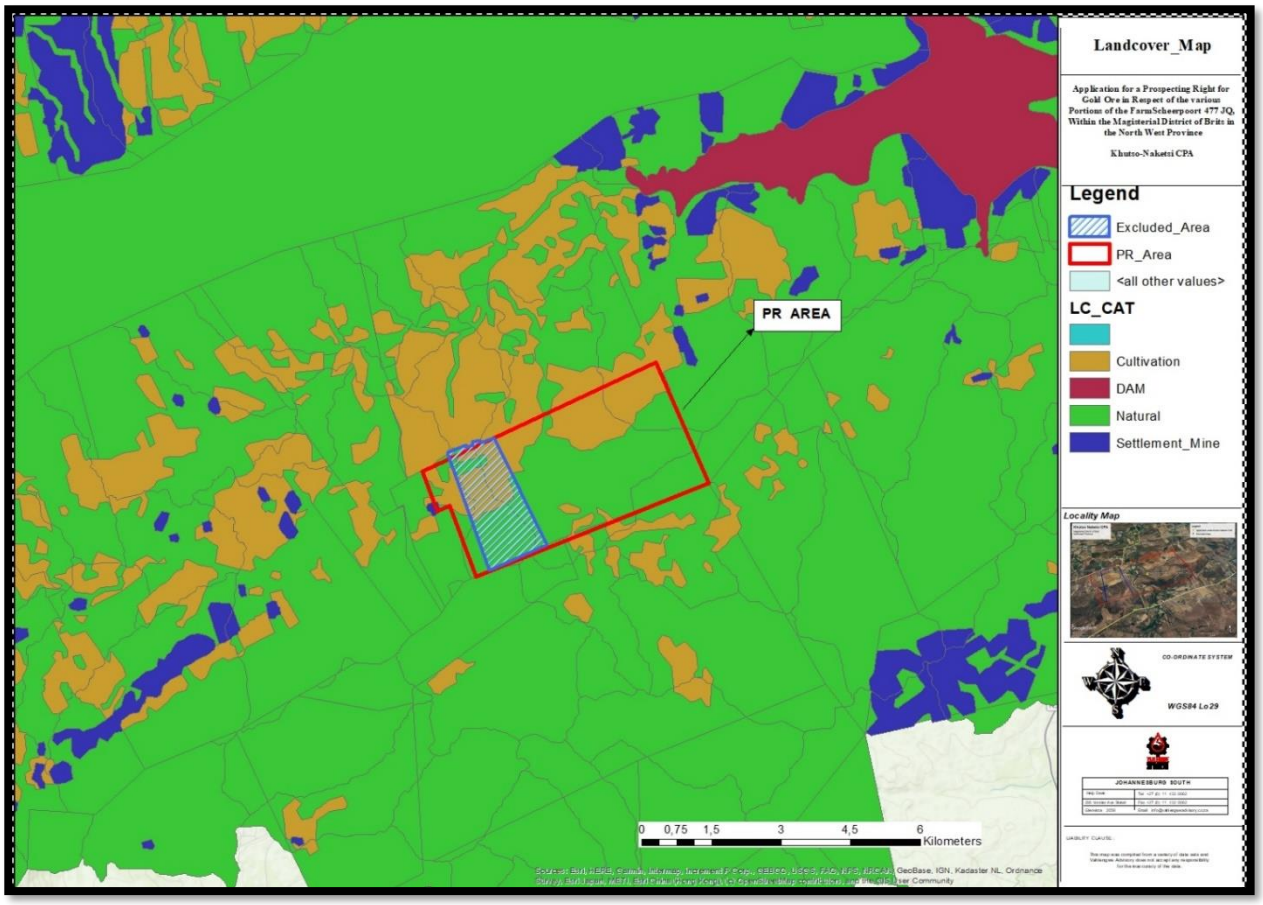


Figure 17: Landcover

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

The project area is on a mountainous area and is characterised by a mixture of environmentally features such as Skeerpoort River and Critical Biodiversity (1) & (2) and Ecological Support Area (1) as per North West Critical Biodiversity Areas data and existing farmsteads infrastructure. The area is accessible from the R560 Road

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 18).

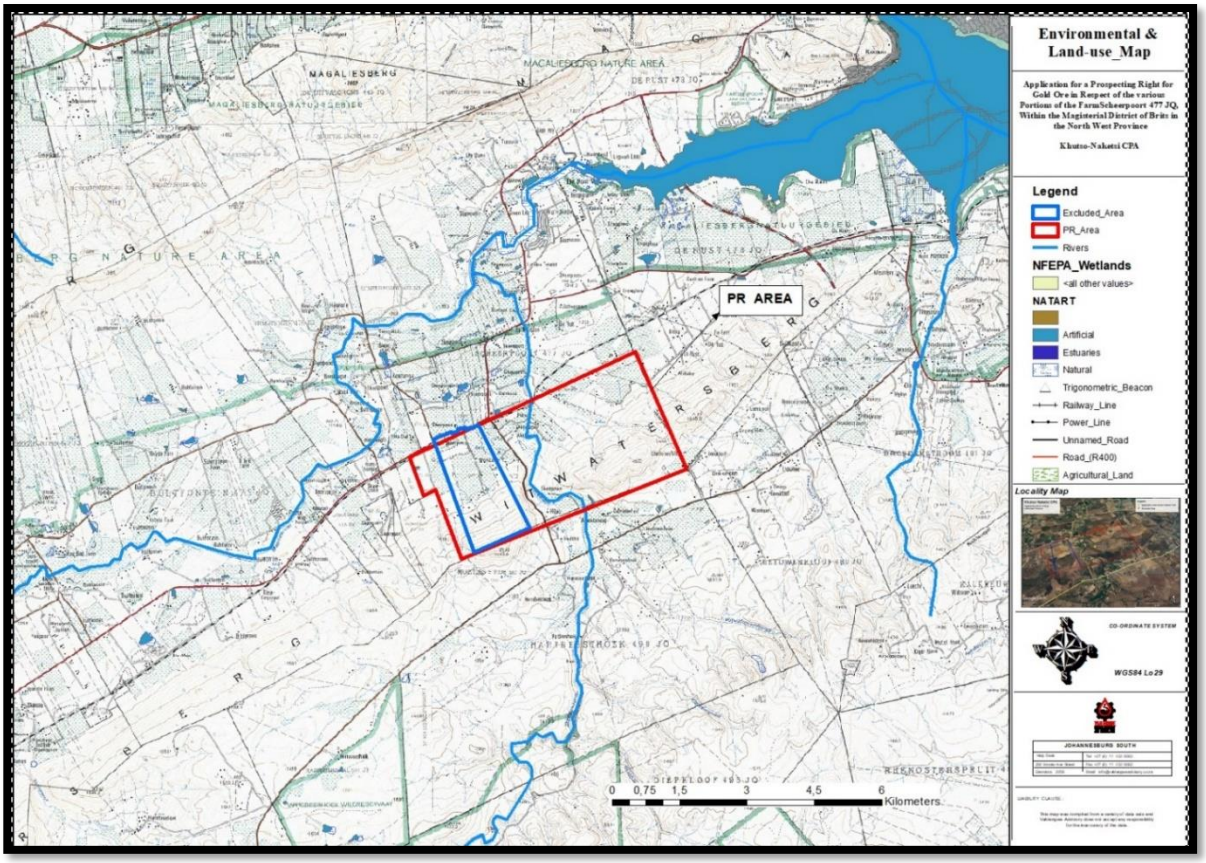


Figure 18: Environmental and Current Land use map

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 trenching sites.

- **Borehole drilling**

Small diameter borehole core drilling will enable the evaluation of both the physical continuity and the quality continuity of the mineral deposits. 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 mineral deposits 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 gold ore deposits. The spacing between boreholes shall be decreased appropriately where significant quality changes occur in structurally complex areas and along the mineral deposits.

- **Bulk sampling**

Bulk sampling provision has been made to excavate about five trenches, each with dimensions of 50 meters by 20 meters at a depth of 100 - 150 meters depending on the borehole results. The principle of sampling is to determine the quality and grade of mineral deposits as well as the depth and extent at which the gold ore 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 trenches 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 in consequently affect the end land use if not properly mitigated. The movement of heavy vehicles in the construction area will result in soil compaction, water runoff and soil erosion especially during the rainy season. Temporary storage of hazardous products may result in soil contamination through hydrocarbon spillages.

- **Surface Water**

The National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (NFEPA) project has identified Skeerpoort River 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**

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 prospecting 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 9: Consequences and Significance Rating

	Nature of Impact:		
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**
PROBABILITY	**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 10: 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	• 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 Skeerpoort River which traverses the project area.	Local	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 mitigate the potential impacts by undertaking a well-planned and effective operation. The project has associated positive and negative impacts. Such impacts are described in Table 11.

Table 11: Positive and negative impacts of the proposed activity.

Impact	Rating Pre-Mitigation	Construction	Operation	Decommission	Rating Post-Mitigation
Positive (+)	Medium	• Employment opportunities • Support to local businesses and SMME's • Income generation for accommodation business sector • Contributing to the national's economy	• Employment opportunities • Support to local businesses and SMME's • Income generation for accommodation business sector • Contributing to the national's economy	• Employment opportunities • Land and soils capability restoration • Re-vegetation and regeneration of the indigenous vegetation	Low
Negative (-)	Moderate	• 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	• 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	• Visual nuisance • Health and Safety impacts • Surface and groundwater contamination • Impacts on traffic • Job losses	Low
Negative (-)	High	• Habitat disturbance • Vegetation disturbances • Loss of biodiversity • Soil erosion • Soils contamination	• Habitat disturbance • Vegetation disturbances • Loss of biodiversity • Soil erosion	• Habitat disturbance • Vegetation disturbances due to vegetation clearance • Alien vegetation species invasion	Medium

		• Visual nuisance to moving equipment and vehicles	• Soils contamination • Visual nuisance to moving equipment and vehicles	• Soil erosion • Impacts on groundwater quality • Waste generation • Visual nuisance to moving equipment and vehicles	

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 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;
- 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
- Hydrological Investigations (including Flood line delineation)

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 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 12: 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 13: Risk Analysis Matrix.

		Severity of Consequence				
Likelihood of Consequence		Critical (5)	Major (4)	Significant (3)	Moderate (2)	Minor (1)
	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;
- 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: May 2024
- Submission of the Draft Scoping Report for Public Review: 12 September 2024.
- Submission of Final Scoping Report: 14 October 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 prospecting 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 EMPr; 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 14: Determination of the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored

POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATION TYPE	Residual Risk
Vegetation 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
Noise 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
Visual 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

<u>Air Quality</u> Dust generation	Dust fall & nuisance from activities	Moderate	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.	Low
<u>Soils and land Capability</u> Soil Compaction leading to erosion and sedimentation	Soil and vegetation disturbance	Moderate	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.	Low

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

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

			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; 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 Implement waste classification and separation system.	

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:

Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting

Name of company:

September 2024

Date:

Appendix 1:

CVs of the EAP

SUNDAY MISHACK MABASO

12 Thaxted Ave Mulbarton 2190 · 0745697312/0824614251
Email - sunday@vahlengweadvisory.co.za · LinkedIn Profile - Sunday Mabaso ·Twitter @Sun.dayMabaso

BIOGRAPHY

Mr. Sunday Mabaso is the founder and CEO of Vahlengwe 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
083 3

thibedi.ramontja@wits.ac.za /
Ramontja2@gmail.com

Dr Tania Marshall
Director: School of Mining
University of Witwatersrand
082 611 3388
marshall.tania@gmail.com

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

SAQA
SOUTH AFRICAN QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY

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] [Vahlengwe 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.

Gomeza 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 lS, in the Magisterial District of Capricorn, Limpopo Province.

Gomeza 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] **[Water Research Commission]**
[December 2021– July 2022]

Duties Include:

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

[Environmental Officer Intern] **[GDARD/ Enforcement S24G]**
[April 2018– March 2020]

Duties Include:

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

EDUCATION

Institution	**:**	University of South Africa
Qualification	**:**	**Bachelor of Science Honours in Environmental Management**
Status	**:**	**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)**

PROFFESSIONAL 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

SAQA
SOUTH AFRICAN QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY

Appendix 2: Maps

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

Diagram A - F represents the application area in respect of the farm Skeerpoort 477 IQ and Diagram A1 - J1 represents the excluded area of the area applied by Khutso Naketsi CPA

Name	POINT_X	POINT_Y
A	27,756639	-25,838555
B	27,751035	-25,824696
C	27,748371	-25,825773
D	27,745217	-25,818062
E	27,795692	-25,797212
F	27,806839	-25,820922
A1	27,750604	-25,814542
B1	27,754578	-25,812984
C1	27,754826	-25,813429
D1	27,7561	-25,812984
E1	27,756042	-25,812436
F1	27,757735	-25,81218
G1	27,757906	-25,812573
H1	27,760644	-25,811718
I1	27,771824	-25,832445
J1	27,759446	-25,837357

0 0,4 0,8 1,6 2,4 3,2 Kilometers

Khutso Naketsi Communal Property Association

REGULATION 2(2)

THE APPLICATION OF THE PROSPECTING RIGHT IN TERMS OF SECTION 104 OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT ACT, 2002 (ACT 28 OF 2002)

Application Area Extent: 1131.49 ha
Exluded Area Extent: 315.34 ha

Legend

- Points location
- SKEERPOORT 477 JQ APPLICATION AREA
- EXCLUDED AREA

Plan Approval

Applicant

Signature:.....

Date:.....

Surveyor

Signature:.....

Date:.....

Regional Manager

Signature:.....

Date:.....

Locality

SCALE 1 : 50 000

N

CO-ORDINATE SYSTEM WGS84 Lo29

VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING

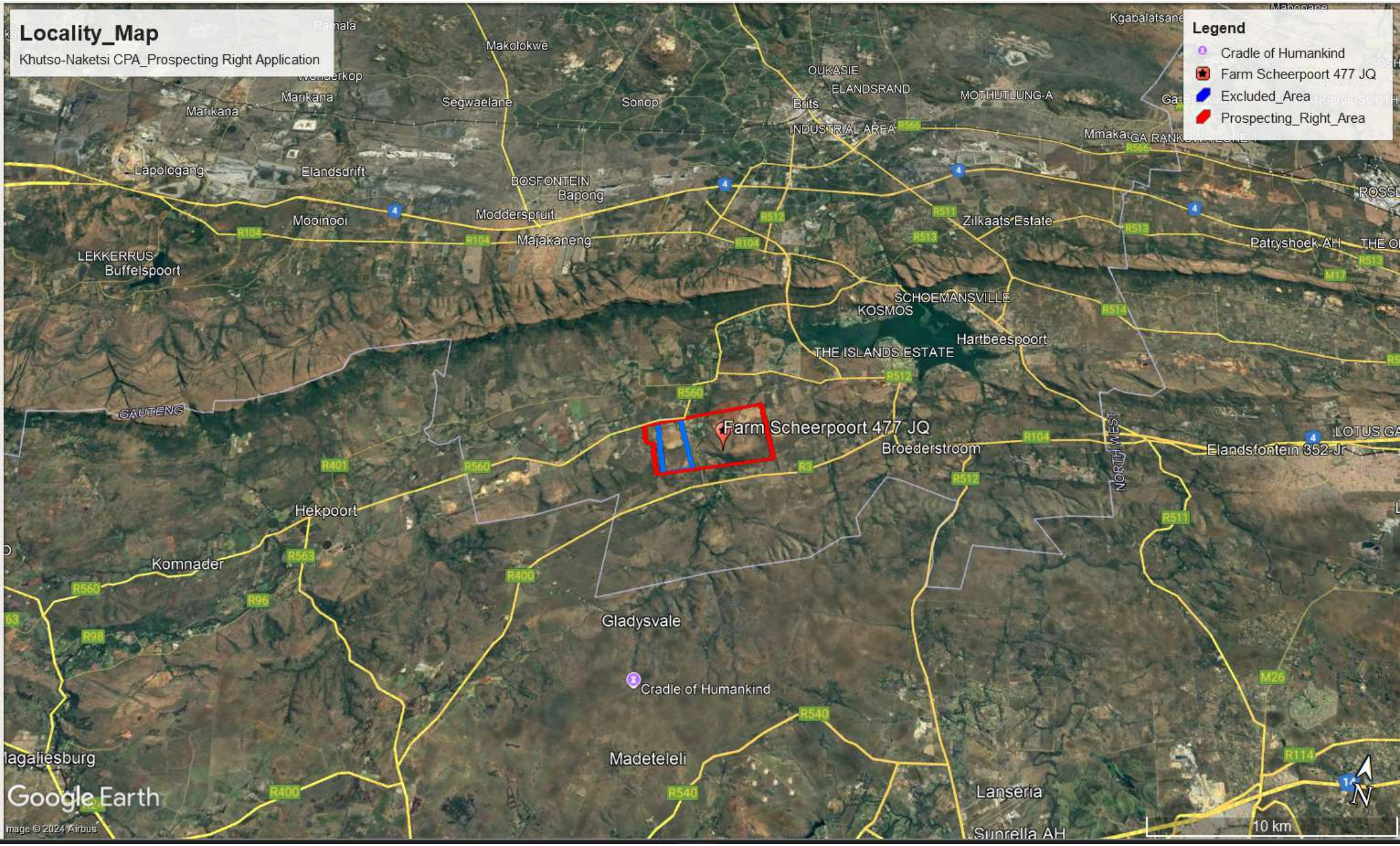
JOHANNESBURG SOUTH

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

FIGURE No : **FIGURE 1**

VERSION : 1

DATE : May 2024


Locality_Map
Khutso-Naketsi CPA_Prospecting Right Application
Legend
Cradle of Humankind
Farm Scheerpoort 477 JQ
Excluded_Area
Prospecting_Right_Area
Farm Scheerpoort 477 JQ
Cradle of Humankind
Broederstroom
Hartbeespoort
Zilkaats Estate
Gladysvale
Madeteleli
Lanseria
Hekpoort
Komnader
Elandsfontein 352-Jr
Patryshoek AH
SCHOEMANSVILLE
KOSMOS
THE ISLANDS ESTATE
Mooinooi
Majakaneng
Modderspruit
BOSFONTEIN
Bapong
Elandsdrift
Lapologang
LEKKERRUS
Buffelspoort
Marikana
Segwaelane
Sonop
Brits
INDUSTRIAL AREA
OUKASIE
ELANDSRAND
MOTHUTLUNG-A
Makolokwe
GAUTENG
NORTH WEST
Google Earth
Image © 2024 Airbus
10 km
N

Appendix 2B:

Environmental and Land Use Map

Environmental & Land-use_Map

Application for a Prospecting Right for Gold Ore in Respect of the various Portions of the FarmScheerpoort 477 JQ, Within the Magisterial District of Brits in the North West Province

Khutso-Naketsi CPA

Legend

- Excluded_Area
- PR_Area
- Rivers

NFEPA_Wetlands

- <all other values>

NATART

- Artificial
- Estuaries
- Natural
- Trigonometric_Beacon
- Railway_Line
- Power_Line
- Unnamed_Road
- Road_(R400)
- Agricultural_Land

Locality Map

CO-ORDINATE SYSTEM

WGS84 Lo29

VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING

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

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 GOLD ORE IN RESPECT OF PORTION OF THE FARM SCHEERPOORT 477 JQ (EXCLUDING PORTIONS 33, 35, 111, 112, 135, PORTION OF PORTION 91, PORTIONS 110 AND 245), SITUATED IN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF BRITS, NORTH WEST PROVINCE.

DMR REFERENCE NO.: NW 30/5/1/1/2 (14411) 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

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

PROJECTION LOCATION

Proposed project is located in respect of Portions of the Farm Scheerpoort 477 JQ (Excluding Portions 33,35,111,112,135, Portion of Portion 91, Portions 110 and 245) within the Magisterial District of Brits, North West Province

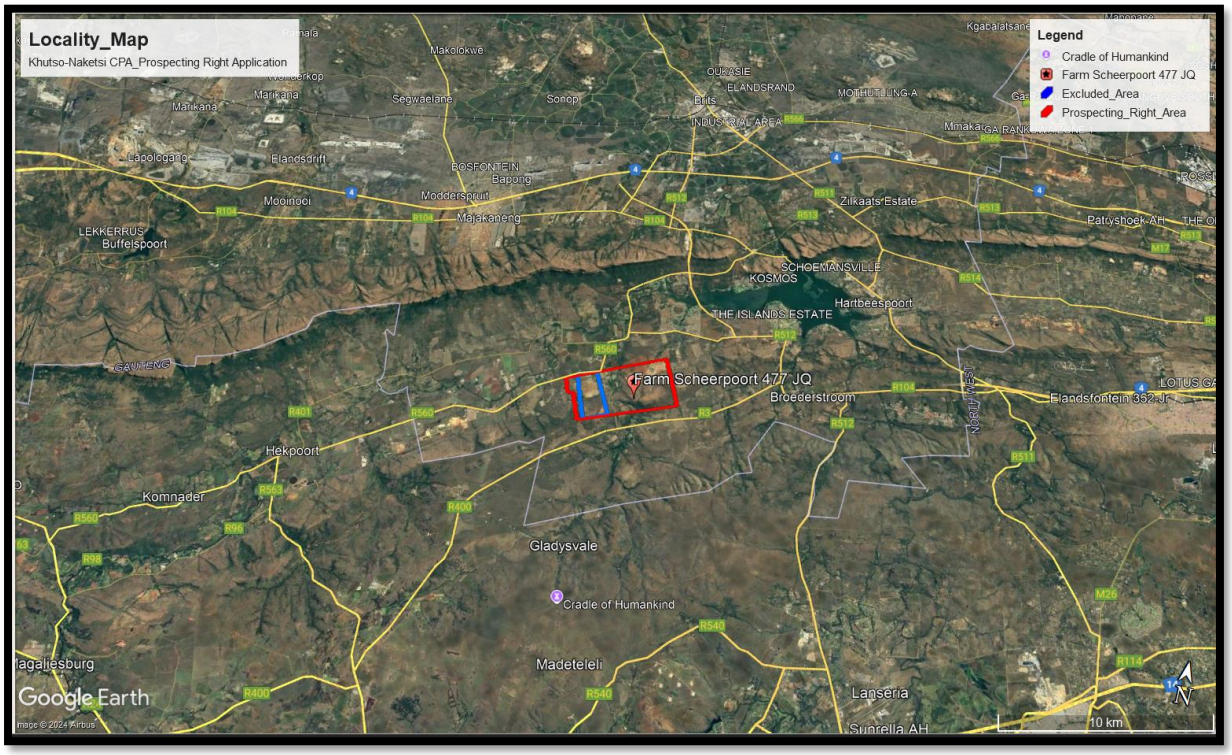


Figure 1: Locality map of the proposed area

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The area for the Prospecting Right applied for is situated in in respect of Portions of the Farm Scheerpoort 477 JQ (Excluding Portions 33,35,111,112,135, Portion of Portion 91, Portions 110 and 245) within the Magisterial District of Brits, North West 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 Gold Ore.

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 prospecting right 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 Act (Act 107 of 1998) (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 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 Khutso-Naketsi CPA 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: Clement David Khoza

Postal Address: Khutso Naketsi, P.O Box 84, Skeerpoort, 0232

Tel: +27 72 174 9699

E-mail: Clementd.khoza@gmail.com

Appendix 3B:

I&APs Registration Forms

KHUTSO-NAKETSI CPA

Interested & Affected Party Registration Form

Project Reference No.: NW 30/5/1/1/2(14411) PR

Name and Surname	
Physical Address	
Contact Details	***Telephone No.:*** ***Fax No.:*** ***Cell No. :*** ***E-mail Address:***
Please indicate any issues, comments and concerns with regard to the proposed project	
Please indicate in which aspects you would require more information	
Please indicate any I&APs whom you think should be contacted	
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

Blinklywe by die Dam

Deon Bezùidenhout by Ifafi Aquatic Klub

Hengel die afgelope tyd by Hartbeespoortdam se oewers was traag. Inligting wat ontvang is vanaf hengelaars by die oewers, is dat daar baie min vis gevang word.

'n Hengelaar wat Ifafi Aquatic Klub besoek het, het geluk behaal met 'n karp van 15.87kg. Die oewer is baie gewild onder spesiehengelaars wat Hartbeespoort se groot karp wil teiken. Boilies en Tigernuts word vir aas aangewend om die karp te lok. Hengelaars kan ook gebruik maak van Super Cast se Monster Mix wat help om die karp na die aas te lok. Geure wat by Hartbeespoortdam gebruik word, is Tjop Tjop, Piesang, Mulberry, Heuning en Perdeby.

Hengelaars het ook gedurende Augustus goed gehengel met Banj"I en Heuning Floats van Super Cast.

Meerhof oewer se hekke open 06:00 tot 18:00. Besoek gerus Meerhofoewer se Facebook-blad vir meer inligting.

Stuur asb foto's van vangste by Hartbeespoortdam aan Jan by 076 607 8956. Hengelgroete

IN THE HIGH COURT OF ZIMBABWE HELD AT MASVINGO
Case No. HCMSC22/24
In the matter between: **BLESSED FUNGAI CHAMUKA PLAINTIFF**
And **SIMBARASHE KUFAZVINEYI DEFENDANT**

NOTICE OF SETDOWN ON UNOPPOSED ROLL

BE PLEASED TO TAKE NOTICE THAT the above matter has been set down for hearing in the unopposed roll before the Honourable Court on the 25th Day of September 2024 at 10am, in Court or soon thereafter as the matter may be heard.

DATED AT KWEKWE ON THIS 19th DAY OF AUGUST, 2024.

PUNDU & COMPANY
Plaintiff's Legal Practitioners
2nd Floor, Beverly Building
R.G Mugabe Way
KWEKWE (DP/LN/asm)
C/O PUNDU & COMPANY
1st Floor, Beverly House
J. Tongogara & Hofmeyer Streets
MASVINGO

TO: **THE REGISTRAR**
High Court of Zimbabwe
MASVINGO
AND TO: SIMBARASHE KUFAZVINEYI
Defendant herein
Plot 100 Rietfontein Hartbeespoort
North West
SOUTH AFRICA

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION GRANTED FOR THE PROPOSED BOKOKOTLA MOTSHABO MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE OVER PORTION 142, 151 AND 351 OF THE FARM RIETFONEIN 485 JQ, MADIBENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCE

Notice is hereby given in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) for Environmental Authorisation (EA). Kindly be informed that North West Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism (Competent Authority) has granted an Environmental Authorisation for the abovementioned project with EIA Reference no: NW/EIA/54/2023 in terms of section 24(2)(a) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 as amended (Act no. 107 of 1998).

In terms of the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and the EA, any person wishing to appeal against the decision must request an appeal form from the Appeal Administrator and submit the appeal to the Appeal Administrator on contact details below and forward a copy of the appeal to the Applicant & EAP. All registered Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) and any Organ of State interested in the matter must submit the above-mentioned form within 20 calendar days from the date IAPs were notified of the decision.

The appeal must be Submitted to the Appeal Administrator:

Ms. Carene Nieuwoudt
Room E30, Agriculture Building
Cnr. Dr. James Moroka & Stadium Road,
Mmbatho
Cell: 083 385 9486
E-mail: CNieuwoudt@nwpg.gov.za

Copy of the Environmental Authorisation and the reasons for granting of EA can be obtained from EAP on Request using details below.

EAP: Ndani Projects (Pty) Ltd
EAP Contact Details:
Mr Caiphus Mukwevho
E-mail: info@ndani.co.za

NDANI PROJECTS
"Shaping places while preserving the environment"

Hartbeespoort Dam Water quality status quo and Pollution source tracking

The water quality in the Hartbeespoort dam has deteriorated drastically and this is attributed to several upstream catchment activities (which is illegal discharge of effluent into the catchment). . Activities identified include wastewater treatment facilities which are in the purview of local municipalities in Gauteng province, which as a result of poor maintenance and below standard operating procedures, wastewater is not treated as outlined in the minimum standards, leading to untreated sewer being discharged, agricultural processing activities, such as slaughterhouses, farming, and agrochemicals- have also made a contribution to the poor state of the raw water in the dam.

The establishment of informal settlements, urban run-offs, where proper spatial planning has not been conducted has had a direct impact on environmental management of the catchment, as communities, dispose off any waste and litter into the catchment as a result of the absence of enviro-friendly mechanisms for both solid and non-solid waste disposal. Topical contaminants comprise microbial contaminants, E. coli, coliforms, and plate counts, nutrients, phosphate and ammonia along with its derivatives. However, Crocodile River catchment is the biggest contributor in the Hartbeespoort Dam with high counts of microbials registering 1000 000 counts of total coliforms and >100 000 counts of E. coli. The ammonia levels registered close to 12 mg/L in the dam and 90 mg/L in the catchment area, while phosphate registered an average of 1.5 mg/L in the Hartbeespoort Dam and 10 mg/L in the Crocodile catchment area., the chemical oxygen demand registered 80 mg/L in the Hartbeespoort Dam and 400 mg/L in the catchment area. Samples are analysed in the ISO/IEC/SANAS 17025 accredited laboratory in Magalies Water Scientific Services.

The laboratory is furnished with the state-of-the-art. The topical contaminants are way above the limits for recreational, agriculture, domestic, and other specified domestic uses hence denoting a serious water quality calamity in the dam. If the remediation intervention was not implemented, in future water flowing from the Hartbeespoort dam, would have become highly concentrated with contamination as a result of the pollution occurring in Gauteng, leading to the limited use of water as its natural properties would have been severely compromised. The effects would have become far reaching as the agricultural and mining sector's operations would have been constrained and residents of Rustenburg, Moses Kotane and Thabazimbi who received potable water from this catchment would not have an alternate supply for potable water, plunging the region into a water crisis never seen before.

KHUTSO-NAKETSI COMMUNAL PROPERTY ASSOCIATION (CPA)

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
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 GOLD ORE IN RESPECT OF PORTIONS OF THE FARM SCHEERPOORT 477 JQ (EXCLUDING PORTIONS 33,35,111,112,135, PORTION OF PORTION 91, PORTIONS 110 AND 245) WITHIN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRIC OF BRITS, NORTH WEST PROVINCE.

DMR REFERENCE NO.: NW 30/5/1/1/2 (14411) PR

Notice is hereby given in the intent to conduct Environmental Authorization process for an application of a prospecting right of Gold Ore, for Khutso-Naketsi CPA in terms of National Environmental Management Act - NEMA (Act 107 of 1998) as (amended), and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 (as amended). 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.
The Proposed Project is located in respect of Portions of the Farm Scheerpoort 477 JQ (Excluding Portions 33,35,111,112,135, Portion of Portion 91, Portions 110 and 245) within the Magisterial District of Brits, North West 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 September 28, 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 October 13, 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

Appendix 4:

Environmental Sensitivity Screening Tool

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

EIA Reference number: NW 30/5/1/1/2(14411) PR

Project name: Khuto-Naketsi CPA_Gold Ore_Prospecting Right Application

Project title: Khutso-Naketsi CPA_PRA_the Farm Scheerpoort 477 JQ

Date screening report generated: 13/09/2024 04:41:50

Applicant: Khutso-Naketsi CPA

Compiler: Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting (Pty) Ltd

Compiler signature:

.....

Application Category: Mining|Prospecting rights

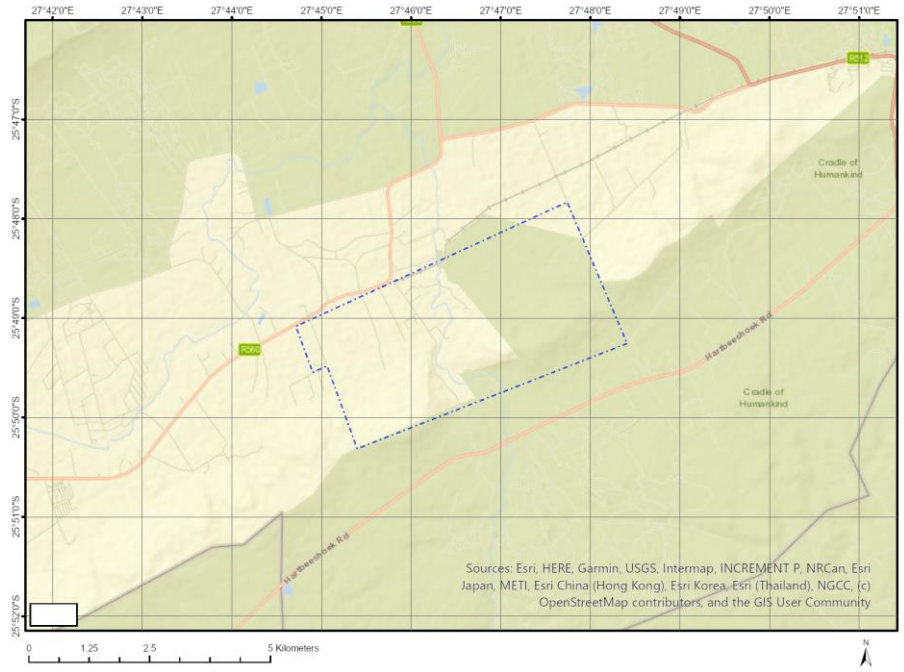
Table of Contents

Proposed Project Location

Orientation map 1: General location

General Orientation: Khuto-Naketsi CPA_Gold Ore_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	RONDEKLIP	459	0	25°49'2.45S	27°44'35.29E	Farm
2	SCHEERPOORT	477	0	25°46'50.67S	27°45'5.32E	Farm
3	HARTBEESTHOEK	498	0	25°51'41.72S	27°46'30.16E	Farm
4	PRAETOR'S RIDE	562	0	25°51'1.7S	27°45'5.51E	Farm
5		993	0	25°49'34.22S	27°47'1.74E	Farm
6	SCHEERPOORT	477	34	25°47'43.45S	27°46'51.25E	Farm Portion
7	SCHEERPOORT	477	390	25°48'54.75S	27°46'4.96E	Farm Portion
8	SCHEERPOORT	477	391	25°49'4.82S	27°46'35.8E	Farm Portion
9	SCHEERPOORT	477	339	25°49'22.44S	27°46'4.15E	Farm Portion
10	SCHEERPOORT	477	258	25°48'59.3S	27°47'9.21E	Farm Portion
11	SCHEERPOORT	477	95	25°49'18.54S	27°46'32.1E	Farm Portion
12	SCHEERPOORT	477	192	25°49'7.14S	27°46'4.56E	Farm Portion
13	SCHEERPOORT	477	187	25°49'1.68S	27°46'43.4E	Farm Portion
14	SCHEERPOORT	477	186	25°49'0.23S	27°46'47.93E	Farm Portion
15	SCHEERPOORT	477	144	25°49'10.33S	27°48'7.9E	Farm Portion
16	SCHEERPOORT	477	265	25°48'48.35S	27°47'18.74E	Farm Portion
17	SCHEERPOORT	477	275	25°48'59.53S	27°46'15.61E	Farm Portion
18	SCHEERPOORT	477	263	25°48'43.24S	27°47'23.52E	Farm Portion
19	SCHEERPOORT	477	308	25°48'49.05S	27°46'4E	Farm Portion
20	SCHEERPOORT	477	309	25°48'45.89S	27°46'13.37E	Farm Portion
21	SCHEERPOORT	477	181	25°48'46.31S	27°46'2.44E	Farm Portion
22	SCHEERPOORT	477	182	25°48'43.63S	27°46'1.15E	Farm Portion
23	SCHEERPOORT	477	109	25°48'39.95S	27°46'3.93E	Farm Portion
24	SCHEERPOORT	477	185	25°48'32.41S	27°46'16.2E	Farm Portion
25	SCHEERPOORT	477	184	25°48'35.02S	27°46'11.09E	Farm Portion
26	SCHEERPOORT	477	108	25°48'35.6S	27°46'7.17E	Farm Portion
27	HARTBEESTHOEK	498	13	25°50'4.31S	27°46'48.61E	Farm Portion

Disclaimer applies

28	SCHEERPOORT	477	302	25°49'16.97S	27°45'5.03E	Farm Portion
29	SCHEERPOORT	477	112	25°49'11.43S	27°45'22.65E	Farm Portion
30	SCHEERPOORT	477	91	25°48'51.33S	27°45'11.03E	Farm Portion
31	SCHEERPOORT	477	193	25°48'45.83S	27°45'49.65E	Farm Portion
32	SCHEERPOORT	477	227	25°48'34.91S	27°46'0.69E	Farm Portion
33	SCHEERPOORT	477	255	25°48'28.59S	27°45'41.44E	Farm Portion
34	SCHEERPOORT	477	273	25°48'37.92S	27°45'52.23E	Farm Portion
35	SCHEERPOORT	477	129	25°48'36.75S	27°45'49.87E	Farm Portion
36	PRAETOR'S RIDE	562	0	25°50'56.16S	27°45'5.51E	Farm Portion
37	SCHEERPOORT	477	276	25°48'43.25S	27°46'22.36E	Farm Portion
38	SCHEERPOORT	477	107	25°47'53.74S	27°46'45.76E	Farm Portion
39	SCHEERPOORT	477	183	25°48'28.03S	27°46'11.35E	Farm Portion
40	SCHEERPOORT	477	257	25°48'33.73S	27°46'20.89E	Farm Portion
41	SCHEERPOORT	477	262	25°48'24.48S	27°47'24.92E	Farm Portion
42	HARTBEESTHOEK	498	16	25°49'27.83S	27°48'8.61E	Farm Portion
43	SCHEERPOORT	477	194	25°49'16.61S	27°44'53.14E	Farm Portion
44	RONDEKLIP	459	5	25°49'57.7S	27°45'3.69E	Farm Portion
45	RONDEKLIP	459	6	25°49'55.39S	27°45'10.39E	Farm Portion
46	SCHEERPOORT	477	111	25°49'15.04S	27°45'14.98E	Farm Portion
47	SCHEERPOORT	477	300	25°49'56.07S	27°45'21.11E	Farm Portion
48	SCHEERPOORT	477	110	25°49'40.91S	27°45'26.81E	Farm Portion
49	SCHEERPOORT	477	35	25°49'27.65S	27°45'36.21E	Farm Portion
50	SCHEERPOORT	477	33	25°49'56.94S	27°45'31.4E	Farm Portion
51	SCHEERPOORT	477	245	25°49'29.66S	27°45'49.91E	Farm Portion
52	SCHEERPOORT	477	135	25°49'25.31S	27°45'58.73E	Farm Portion
53	SCHEERPOORT	477	340	25°49'35.63S	27°46'25.56E	Farm Portion
54	HARTBEESTHOEK	498	7	25°49'42.47S	27°47'10.23E	Farm Portion
55		993	0	25°49'34.22S	27°47'1.74E	Farm Portion
56	SCHEERPOORT	477	272	25°48'33.22S	27°45'51.35E	Farm Portion
57	SCHEERPOORT	477	381	25°48'43.24S	27°47'23.52E	Farm Portion

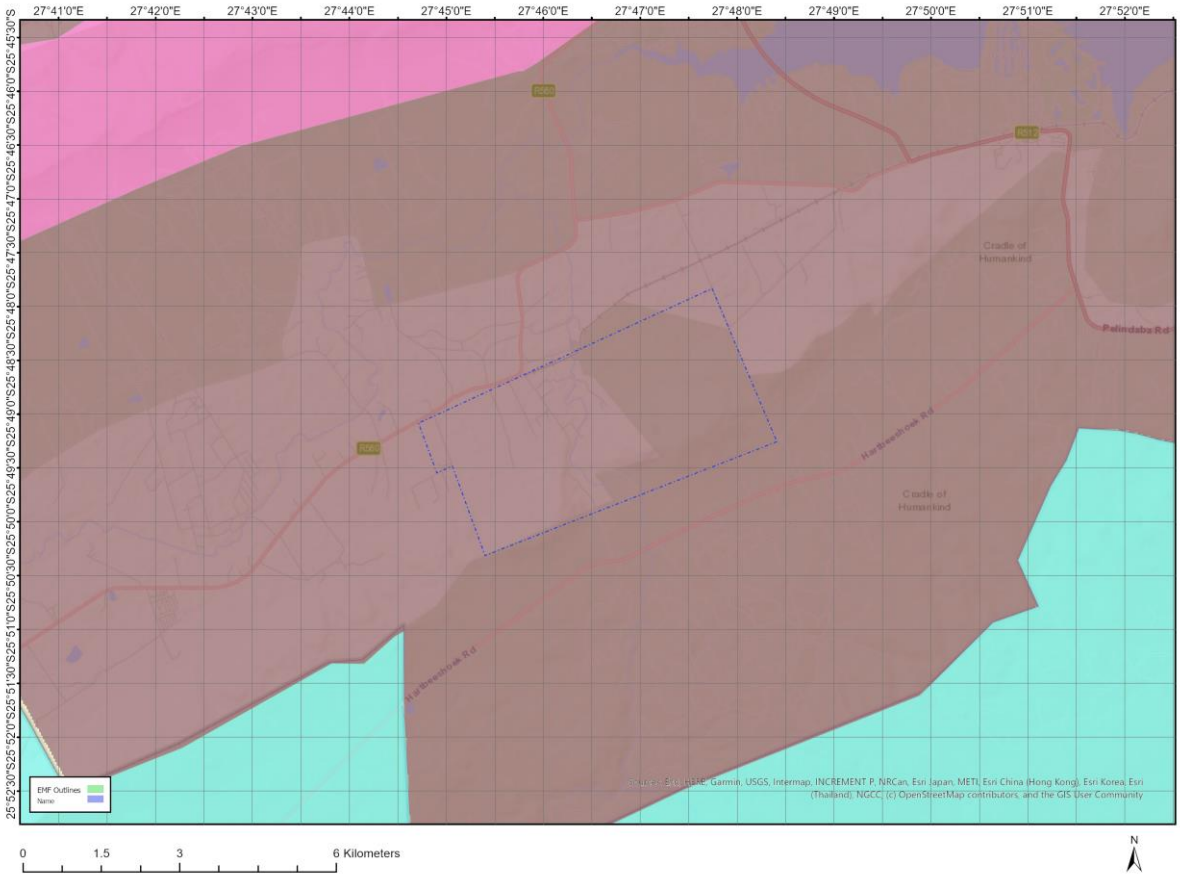
Development footprint[1] vertices:
No development footprint(s) specified.

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	14/12/16/3/3/2/850	Solar PV	Approved	23.9
2	14/12/16/3/3/1/1842	Wind	Approved	23.9
3	12/12/20/2539	Solar PV	Approved	29.4
4	14/12/16/3/3/1/1297	Solar PV	Approved	18.4
5	12/12/20/2539/AM1	Solar PV	Approved	29.4
6	12/12/20/2172	Solar PV	Approved	26.8
7	14/12/16/3/3/2/850/AM2	Solar PV	Approved	23.9
8	12/12/20/2220/AM2	Solar PV	Approved	20.7

[1] "development footprint", means the area within the site on which the development will take place and incudes 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.

Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application



Environmental Management Framework	LINK
Bojanala EMF	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/EMF/BojanalaEMF.pdf

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/Developmen

	tZones/Combined_EGI.pdf
Air Quality-Waterberg-Bojanala Priority Area	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/gg39489_nn1207a.pdf
Strategic Gas Pipeline Corridors-Phase 3: Richards Bay to Gauteng	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Combined_GAS.pdf
South African Conservation Areas	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/SACAD_OR_2024_Q1_Metadata.pdf
South African Protected Areas	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/SAPAD_OR_2024_Q1_Metadata.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.

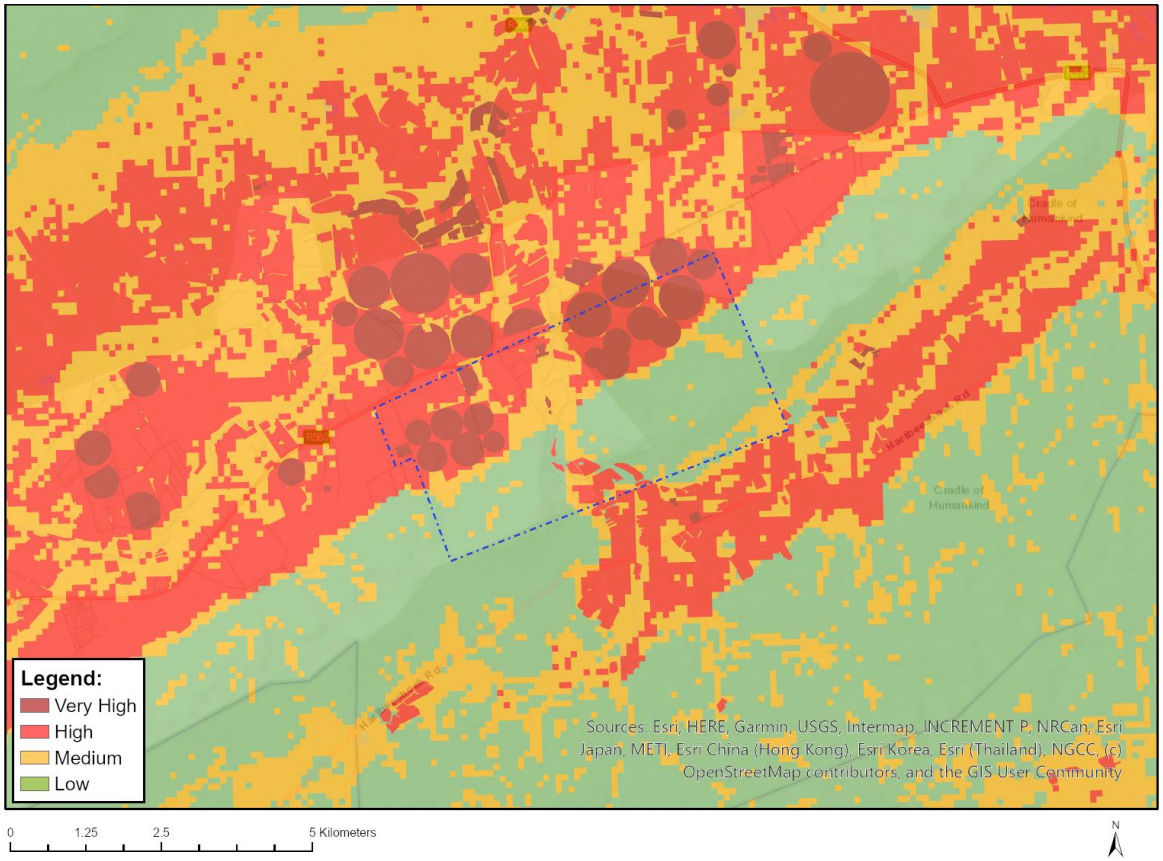
No	Specialist assessment	Assessment Protocol
1	Agricultural Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Agriculture_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
2	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_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/Asse

		ssmentProtocols/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



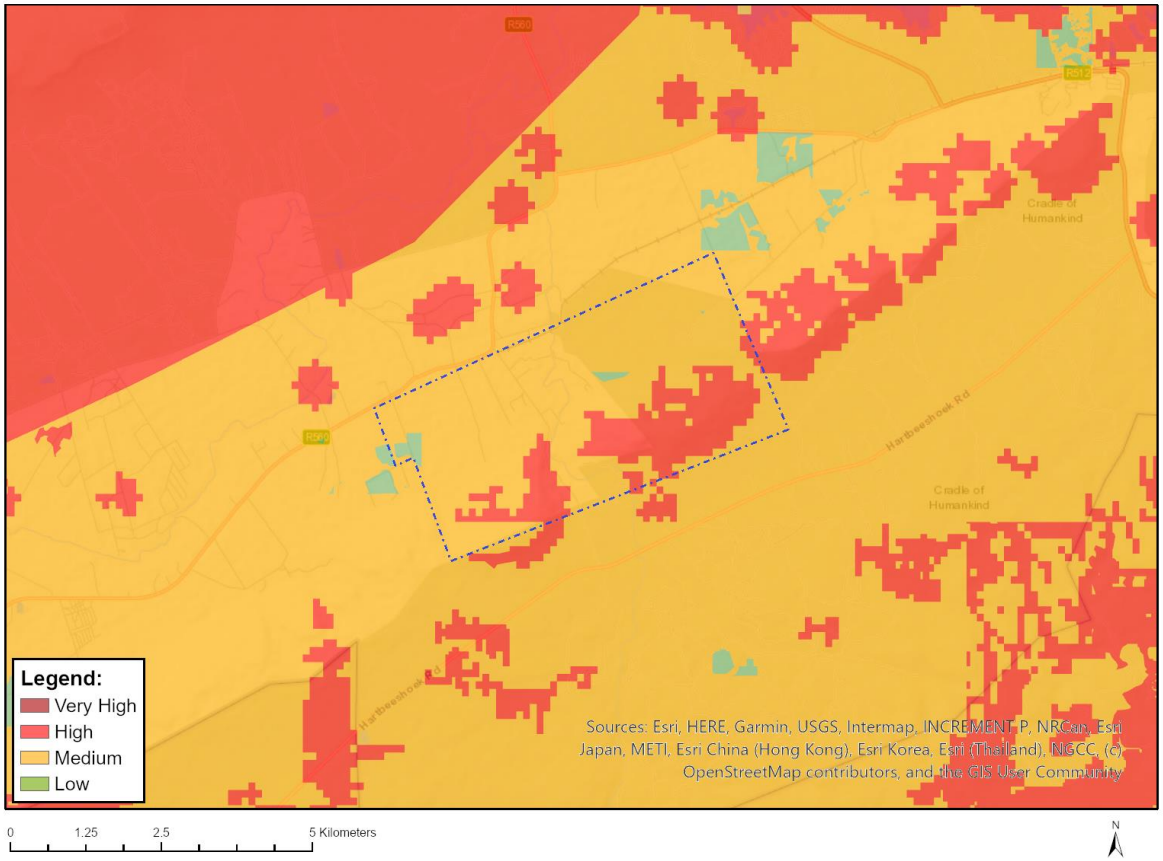
Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

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
High	Annual Crop Cultivation / Planted Pastures Rotation;Land capability;01. Very low/02. Very low/03. Low-Very low/04. Low-Very low/05. Low
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
Very High	Horticulture / Viticulture;Land capability;09. Moderate-High/10. Moderate-High

Very High	Horticulture / Viticulture;Land capability;06. Low-Moderate/07. Low-Moderate/08. Moderate
Very High	Pivot Irrigation;Land capability;09. Moderate-High/10. Moderate-High
Very High	Pivot Irrigation;Land capability;06. Low-Moderate/07. Low-Moderate/08. Moderate
Very High	Pivot Irrigation;Land capability;11. High/12. High-Very high/13. High-Very high/14. Very high/15. Very high
Very High	Pivot Irrigation;Land capability;01. Very low/02. Very low/03. Low-Very low/04. Low-Very low/05. Low
Very High	Annual Crop Cultivation / Planted Pastures Rotation;Land capability;11. High/12. High-Very high/13. High-Very high/14. Very high/15. Very high

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.

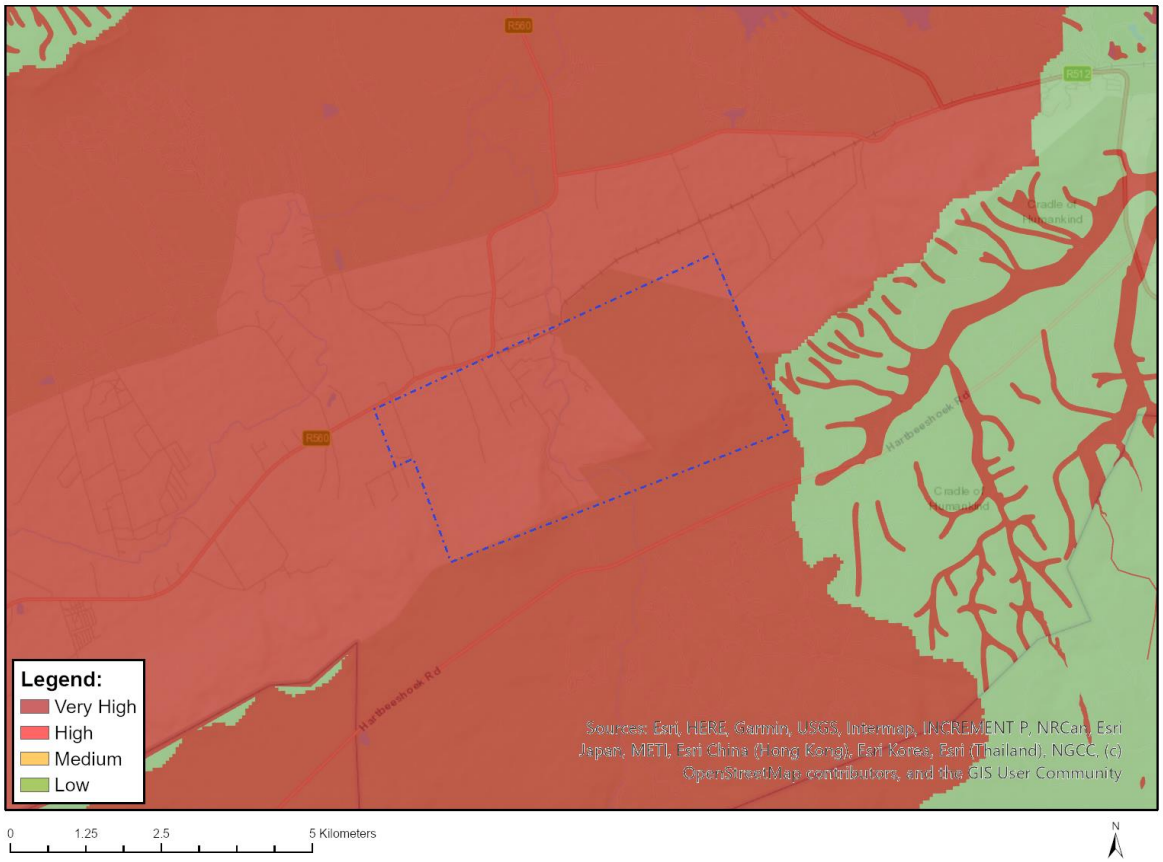
Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Aves-Podica senegalensis
High	Aves-Ciconia nigra
High	Aves-Gyps coprotheres
High	Aves-Falco biarmicus

High	Aves-Aquila verreauxii
High	Aves-Mycteria ibis
Low	Subject to confirmation
Medium	Aves-Tyto capensis
Medium	Aves-Ciconia nigra
Medium	Mammalia-Chrysospalax villosus
Medium	Mammalia-Crocidura maquassiensis
Medium	Mammalia-Dasymys robertsii
Medium	Mammalia-Hydrictis maculicollis
Medium	Reptilia-Kinixys lobatsiana
Medium	Arachnida-Galeosoma scutatum

MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



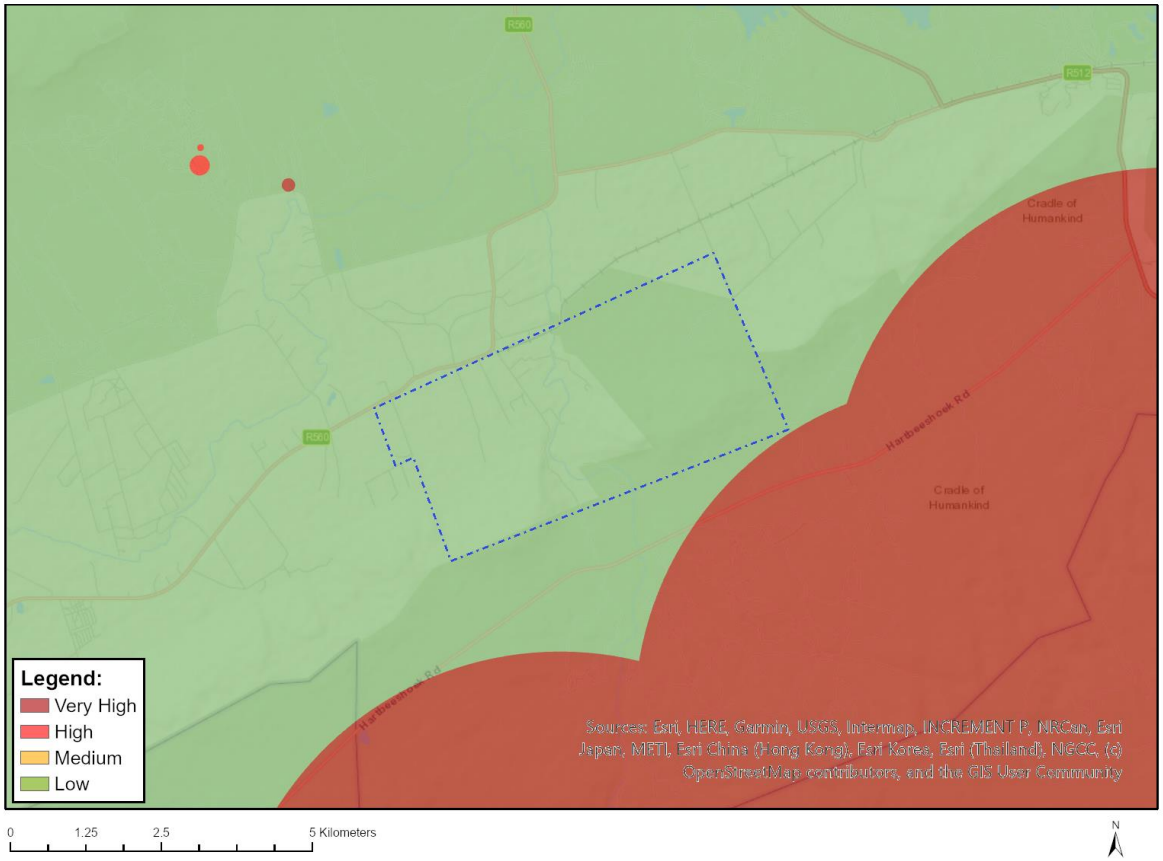
Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	CBA 1
Very High	CBA 2
Very High	ESA 1
Very High	ESA 2
Very High	FEPA Subcatchment
Very High	Rivers_AB

Very High	Wetlands_(River)
Very High	Wetlands_Central Bushveld Bioregion (Valley-bottom)

MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY

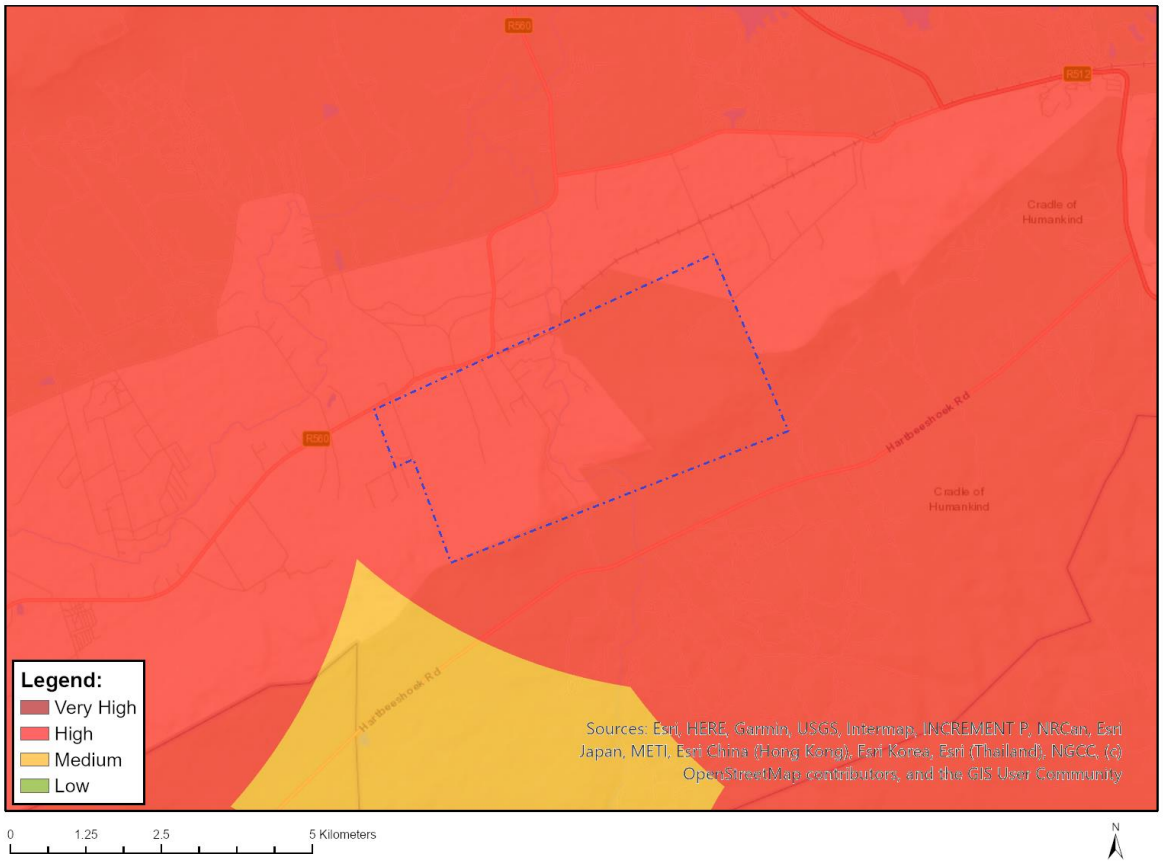


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY

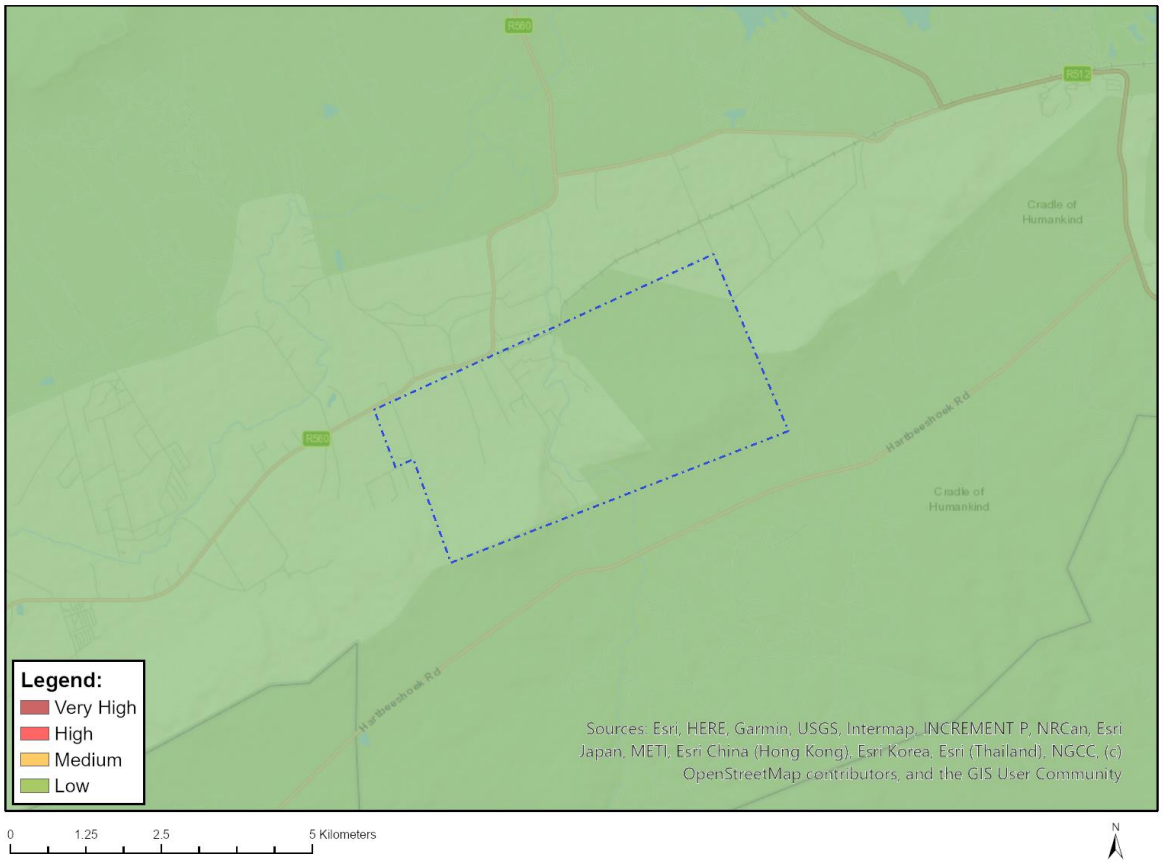


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Within 8 km of other civil aviation aerodrome
Medium	Between 15 and 35 km from a major civil aviation aerodrome

MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY

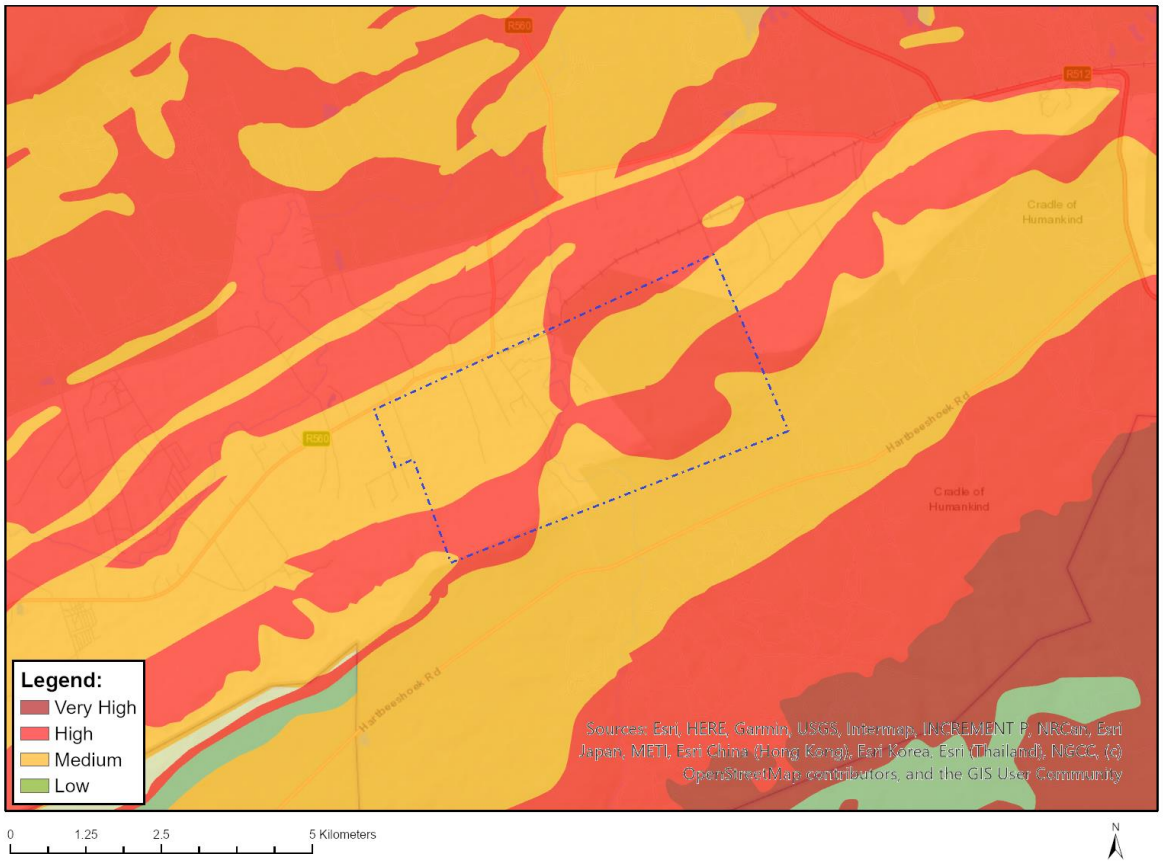


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY

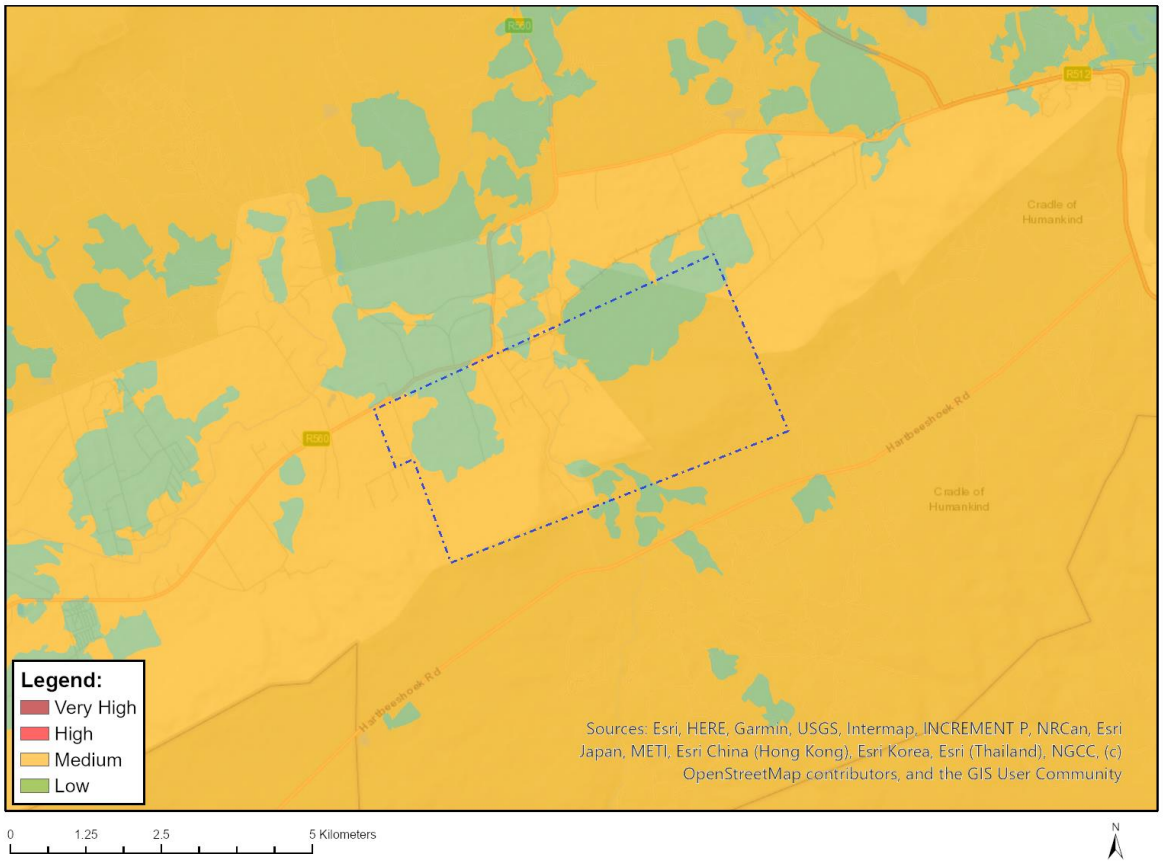


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

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

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



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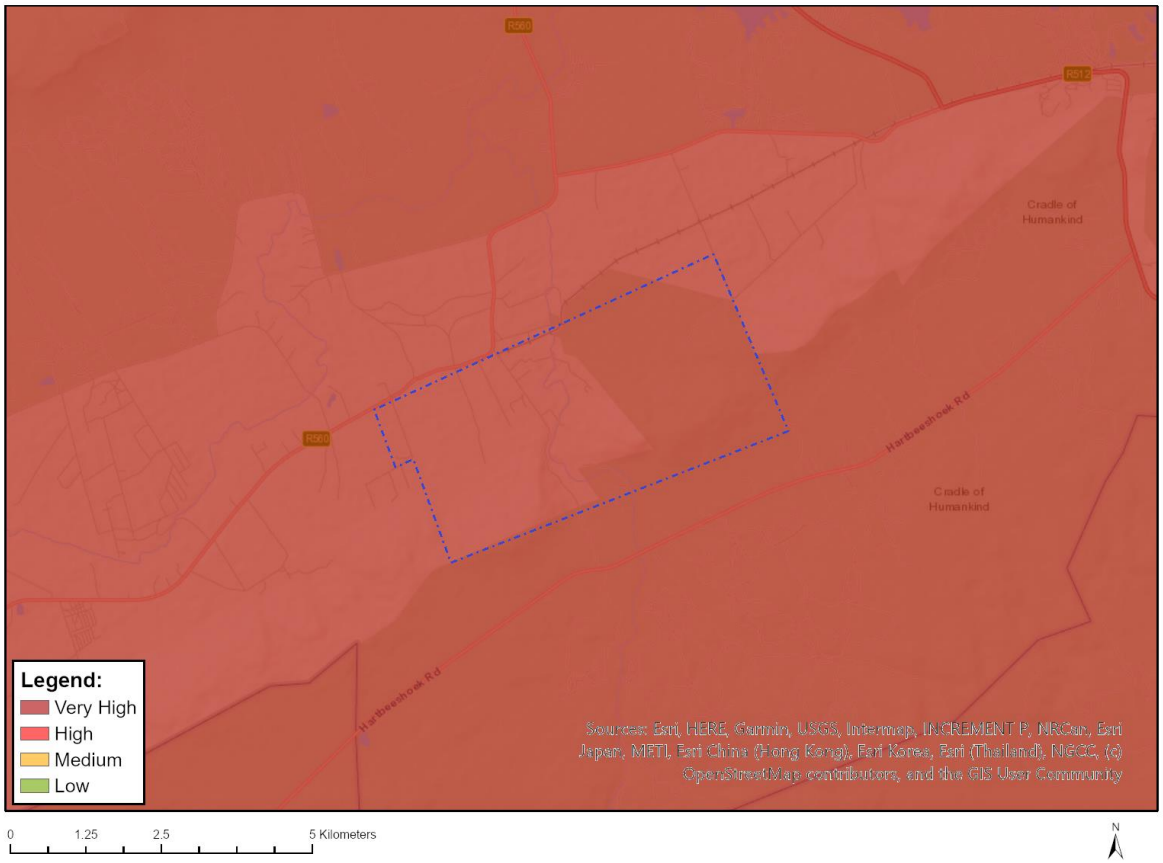
Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Medium	Sensitive species 733
Medium	Sensitive species 1147
Medium	Dicliptera magaliesbergensis
Medium	Xerophyta adendorffii
Medium	Brachycorythis conica subsp. transvaalensis
Medium	Sensitive species 1248
Medium	Prunus africana

MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	Fossil Hominid Sites of SA
Very High	CBA 1
Very High	CBA 2
Very High	ESA 1
Very High	ESA 2
Very High	FEPA Subcatchment
Very High	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES)