SAQONDISANA INVESTMENT (PTY) LTD

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION FOR CHROME, MANGANESE, COAL, AND GOLD IN RESPECT OF PORTION OF PORTION RE/14375, RE/16922 OF THE FARM FULENI RESERVE 14375 GU, FARM MHLANA 16922 GU AND FARM LOT 320 EMPANGENI 13745 GU IN KING CETSHWAYO, KWA-ZULU NATAL PROVINCE.

FILE REFERENCE NUMBER SAMRAD: KZN 30/5/1/1/2/ 11861 PR

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Prepared for:

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Mulalo Mafunisa	Stakeholder Engagement		February 2025
Lusizo Nqasha	GIS Consultant		February 2025
Sunday Mabaso	Project Manager/Reviewer		February 2025

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 Authorization
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

Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd, hereafter referred as 'the applicant' 'Saqondisana Investment' has applied for a prospecting right for coal, manganese, chrome and gold prospecting activities in respect of Portion of portions RE/14375, RE/16922 of the Farm Fuleni Reserve 14375 GU, Farm Mhlana 16922 GU and Farm Lot 320 Empangeni 13745 GU, for an extent area of 14 577 ha. The proposed project is situated 26.44 km northwest of Kwambonambi town and 33.06 km north of Empangeni town, using R34 access 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 Saqondisana Investment 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), Kwa-Zulu Natal 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 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:	Saqondisana Investment		
Registration number	2023/23084/07		
Trading name (if any):	Saqondisana Investment		
Contact person:	Niel Van Zyl		
Physical address:	Plot 1 AH, Sapfo Valtaki, Gauteng		
Postal address:	Plot 1 AH, Sapfo Valtaki, Gauteng		
Postal code:	1020	**Cellphone:**	+27 82 461 3787
Email:	vanzydp@gmail.com		

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.

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 (PPP) is being conducted according to the amended EIA Regulations of 2014(as amended). Its aim is to engage and consult with stakeholders, including state organs and interested/affected parties, allowing them to provide input on the project. The PPP ensures that local knowledge, needs, and values are considered. The 30-day comment period commenced from 12 February 2025 to 13 March 2025.

- A Background Information Document (BID) and registration form were distributed and via email from the **27th of February 2025**.
- A newspaper advertisement will be placed in the **Zululand Observer** newspaper.
- Site notices were placed around the site from **27th of February 2025**; and
- An electronic copy could be accessed and downloaded from the Vahlengwe website www.vahlengweadvisory.com (Public Documents)

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1. Introduction

Saqondisana Investment proposes to undertake chrome, manganese, coal, gold prospecting activities in respect of Portion of portions RE/14375, RE/16922 of the Farm Fuleni Reserve 14375 GU, Farm Mhlana 16922 GU and Farm Lot 320 Empangeni 13745 GU in King Cetshwayo, KwaZulu-Natal Province.

Saqondisana investment 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 30 meters by 20 meters at a depth of 30 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 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.

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 74 569 7312
Email:	info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za

2.2. Expertise of the EAP

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

Table 4: Expertise of the EAP

NAME	Sunday Mabaso
QAULIFICATIONS	GDE: Mining Engineering, Certificate: Mine Closure and Rehabilitation, MBA, Postgrad Certificate: Climate Change and Energy Law
RESPONSIBILITY ON PROJECT	Project Leader and Reviewer

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION	EAPASA (Reg. No. 2022/4485)
EXPERIENCE	Sunday Mabaso is the Principal Consultant at Vahlengwe since 2021. Sunday has plus 30 years of experience in the mining industry with 20 years spent at the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy wherein for seven (7) years as a Regional Manager (3 years in Northern Cape and 4 years in Gauteng). He has acquired various qualifications in mining Graduate Diploma in Engineering: Mining, Post Graduate Certificate in Climate Change and Energy Law from the University of the Witwatersrand and Certificate in Mine Closure and Rehabilitation with the University of Pretoria. His areas of expertise in Environmental Management, Mining Legislation, Mine Economics, and Social and Labour Plans. Sunday has published several academic papers including "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	Khanyile Mgiba-Mutero
QUALIFICATIONS	Higher Certificate in Life and Environmental Science, currently studying towards a Bachelor of Arts in Environmental Management with University of South Africa (UNISA)
RESPONSIBILITY ON PROJECT	Report Compiler (Trainee)
PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION	SACNASP Student (169444)
EXPERIENCE	Khanyile Mgiba-Mutero is an environmental trainee who has 2 years working experience in the Environmental Management field. She has a University of South Africa Higher Certificate in Life and Environmental Science and is currently studying towards BA in Environmental Management 3rd Level at the University of South Africa. She has performed environmental assessments (BAR and S&EIR), Mine Closure and Water Use Licence Application (WULA), and environmental compliance auditing. Her core competencies include research and report writing.

3. Location of the overall Activity

The proposed prospecting right area is located on Portion of portions RE/14375 and RE/16922 of the Farm Fuleni Reserve 14375 GU, Farm Mhlana 16922 GU and Farm Lot 320

Empangeni 13745 GU in King Cetshwayo, KwaZulu-Natal Province. The proposed project is situated 26.44 km northwest of Kwambonabi town and 33.06 km north of Empangeni town, using R34 access road.

Table 5: Details of the overall activity location

Farm Name:	Portion of portions RE/14375, RE/16922 of the Farm Fuleni Reserve 14375 GU, Farm Mhlana 16922 GU and Farm Lot 320 Empangeni 13745 GU
Application area (Ha)	14 577 ha
Administrative district:	Magisterial District of King Cetshwayo
Distance and direction from nearest town	The proposed project is situated 26.44 km northwest of Kwambonabi town and 33.06 km north of Empangeni town, using R34 access road.
21-digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	N0GU00000001437500000 N0GU00000001437500000 N0GU00000001374500000

4. Locality map

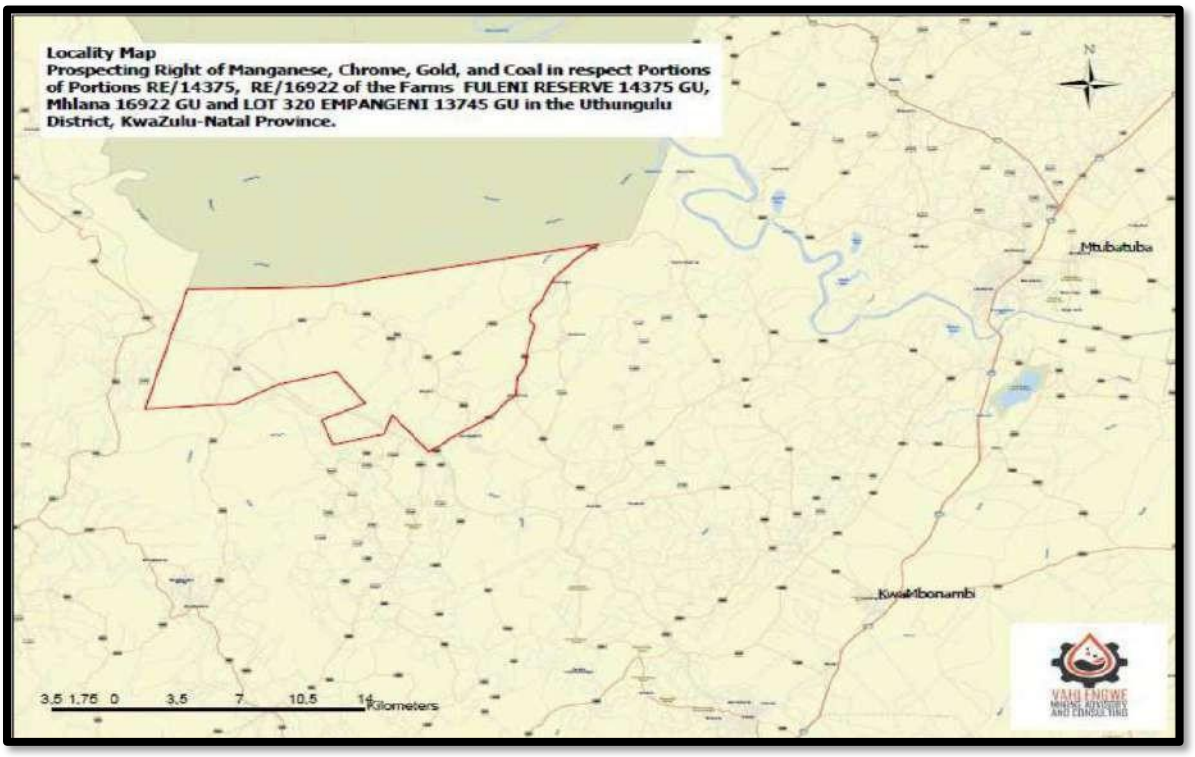


Figure 1: Locality map of the proposed area

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 for chrome, manganese, coal and gold in respect of Portion of portions RE/14375, RE/16922 of the Farm Fuleni Reserve 14375 GU, Farm Mhlana 16922 GU and Farm Lot 320 Empangeni 13745 GU, for an extent area of 14 577 ha. The proposed project is situated 26.44 km northwest of Kwambonabi town and 33.06 km north of Empangeni town, using R34 access 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.

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. Drilling will be undertaken to a sufficient depths to intersect the Daspoort and Silverton formations, which may require boreholes exceeding 100 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 30 meters by 20 meters at a depth of 20 - 30 meters. Continuous sampling across the trench will be undertaken to ensure comprehensive data collection. 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. Drilling will be undertaken to a sufficient depth to intersect the Daspoort and Silverton formations, which may require boreholes exceeding 100 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 30 meters by 20 meters at a depth of 20 - 30 meters. Continuous sampling across the trench will be undertaken to ensure comprehensive data collection. 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.

- **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	14 577 ha	Activity 19 of GNR 984 (as amended)
5 trenches.	(10m X 10m x 15 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	14 577 ha	Not Listed
Geological field mapping	14 577 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, Saqondisana Investment 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, Saqondisana Investment must ensure that

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.	the 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, Saqondisana Investment 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.

Saqondisana Investment anticipates that significant benefits from the area, should minerals be discovered, will accrue to the immediate communities, the sub-region, and Kwa-Zulu Natal 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, considering 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. The spacing of about 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 mineral deposits.

- **Bulk sampling**

Bulk sampling provision has been made to excavate about five trenches, each with dimensions of 30 meters by 20 meters at a depth of 20 - 30 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 minerals are 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 sent for metallurgical testing.

- **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 assaying facility, where they will be analysed.

9.1.6 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.

Saqondisana Investment intends on prospecting the proposed area to determine the availability of the minerals. Should the minerals be found, the proposed prospecting project 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 **27 February 2025**. 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 near the proposed area will be published in the local newspaper and will include information about Saqondisana Investment with the intention to apply for a prospecting right.

Draft Scoping Report Commenting Period

A draft Scoping Report is 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 are 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 will be 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.

The Environmental attributes associated with the alternatives.

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

9.3. Type of environment affected by the proposed activity.

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

Climate

The proposed Empangeni has a **humid subtropical climate** (Köppen climate classification Cfa) Summers are hot and humid, with temperatures regularly climbing into the mid-20s to low 30s°C (77-88°F). Rainfall is frequent, especially in the form of afternoon thunderstorms. January and February tend to be the hottest months. Winters are much milder, with temperatures averaging between 17°C (63°F) at night and around 23°C (73°F) during the day. Rainfall is much lower in these months, and the air feels drier. The combination of these conditions creates a lush, green environment for most of the year. The climate supports dense vegetation, and the area is prone to high humidity year-round.

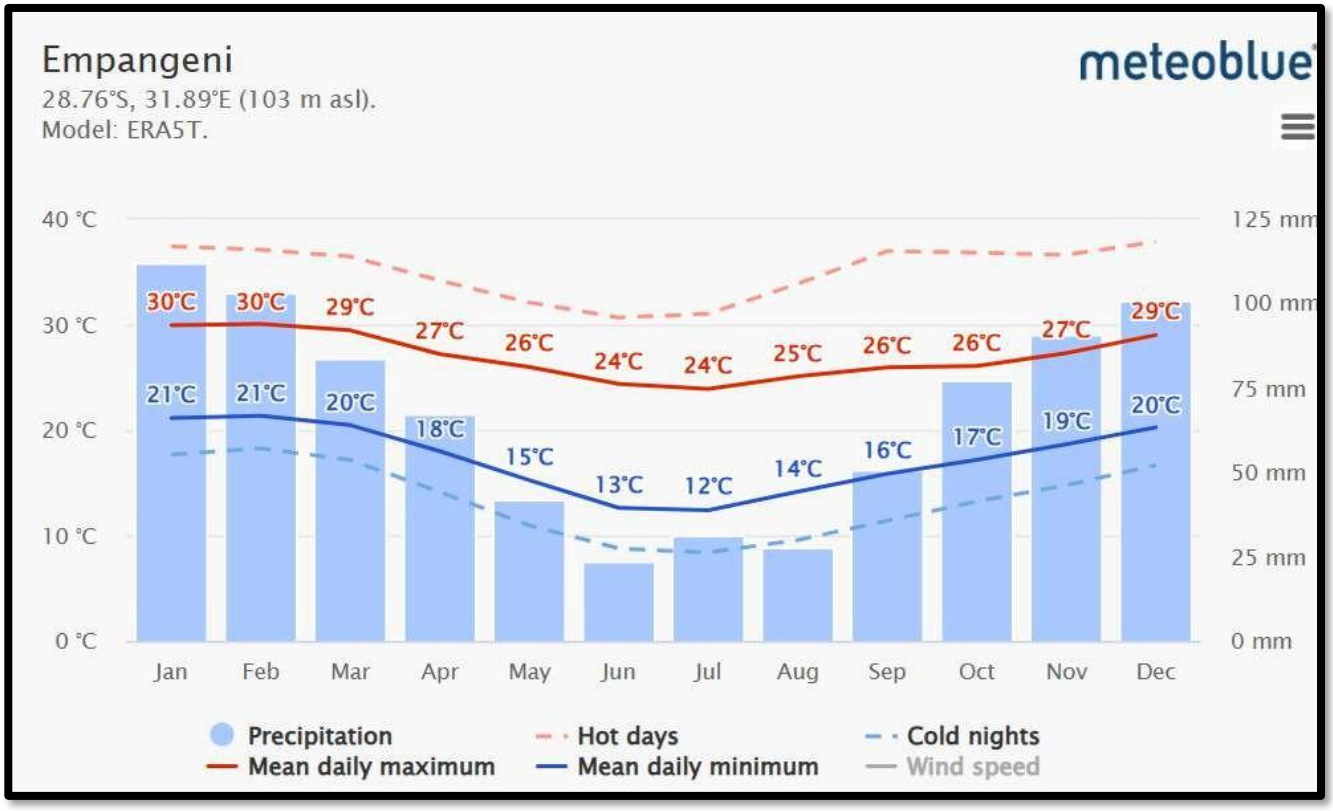


Figure 2: Average climatic conditions of Empangeni *(https://www.meteoblue.com)*

The wind rose for Empangeni shows how many hours per year the wind blows from the indicated direction. Wind is blowing from South-West (SW) to North-East (NE).

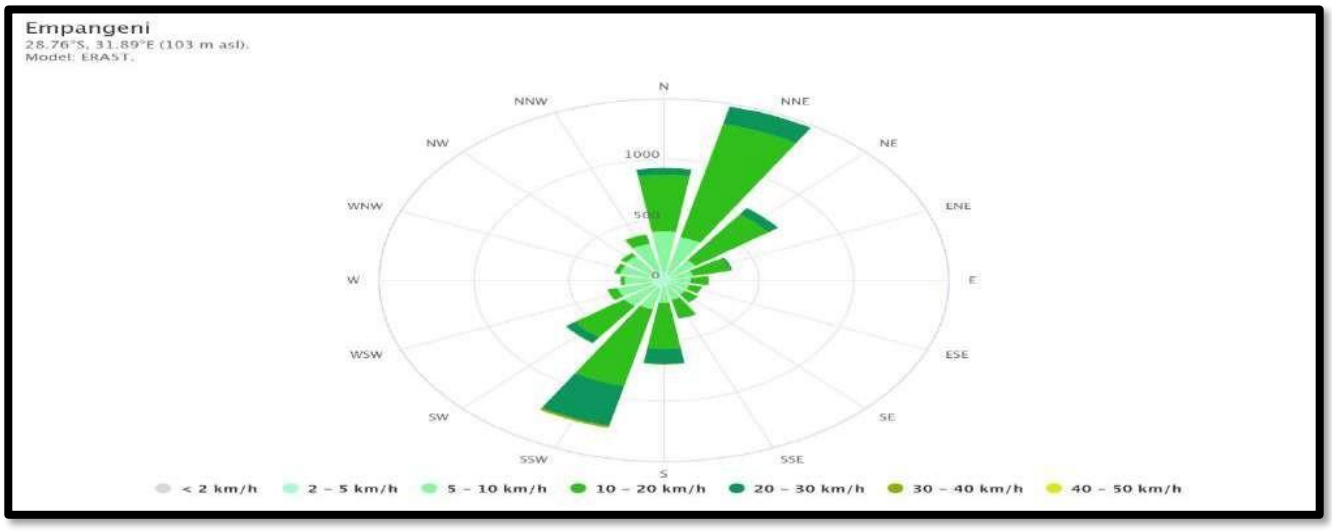


Figure 3: Wind Rose of Empangeni *(https://www.meteoblue.com)*

- **Geology and Soils**

The proposed prospecting area fall under Ecca, dwyka and beaufort group formation. The Ecca Group spans the Early to Middle Permian periods (approximately 290 to 260 million years ago). It is predominantly composed of shales and sandstones, with notable coal seams, especially in the Vryheid Formation. These coal deposits are significant, as they represent a substantial portion of South Africa's coal resources.

The Ecca Group reflects a transition from glacial to more temperate conditions, with sediments deposited in lacustrine, lagoonal, and shallow marine environments. The Dwyka Group is the lowermost unit of the Karoo Supergroup, dating from the Late Carboniferous to Early Permian periods (approximately 303 to 280 million years ago). It primarily consists of diamictites and shales, indicative of glacial deposition. These sediments were laid down during the Dwyka Glaciation, a time when ice sheets covered much of Gondwana. The Dwyka Group is characterized by low hydraulic conductivity, making it a poor aquifer and more of an aquitard.

The Beaufort Group, dating from the Middle to Late Permian periods (approximately 268 to 259 million years ago), is the third subdivision of the Karoo Supergroup. It comprises the lower Adelaide Subgroup and the upper Tarkastad Subgroup. The Beaufort Group is characterized by mudstones, siltstones, and sandstones, with notable vertebrate fossils, including early dinosaurs. These sediments were deposited in terrestrial environments, reflecting a shift to drier conditions.

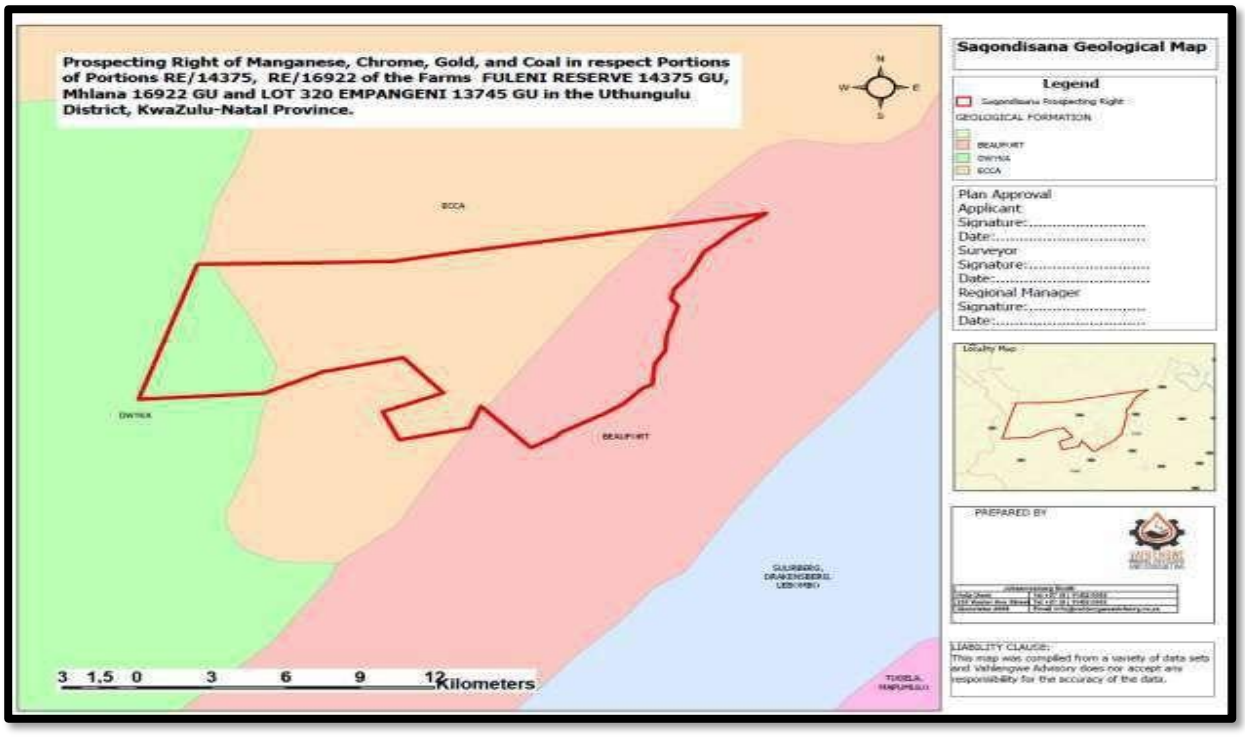


Figure 4: Geology of the proposed area

The National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (NFEPA) project has identified a Wit-Mfolozi river which is 1.28km from the project area as shown below.

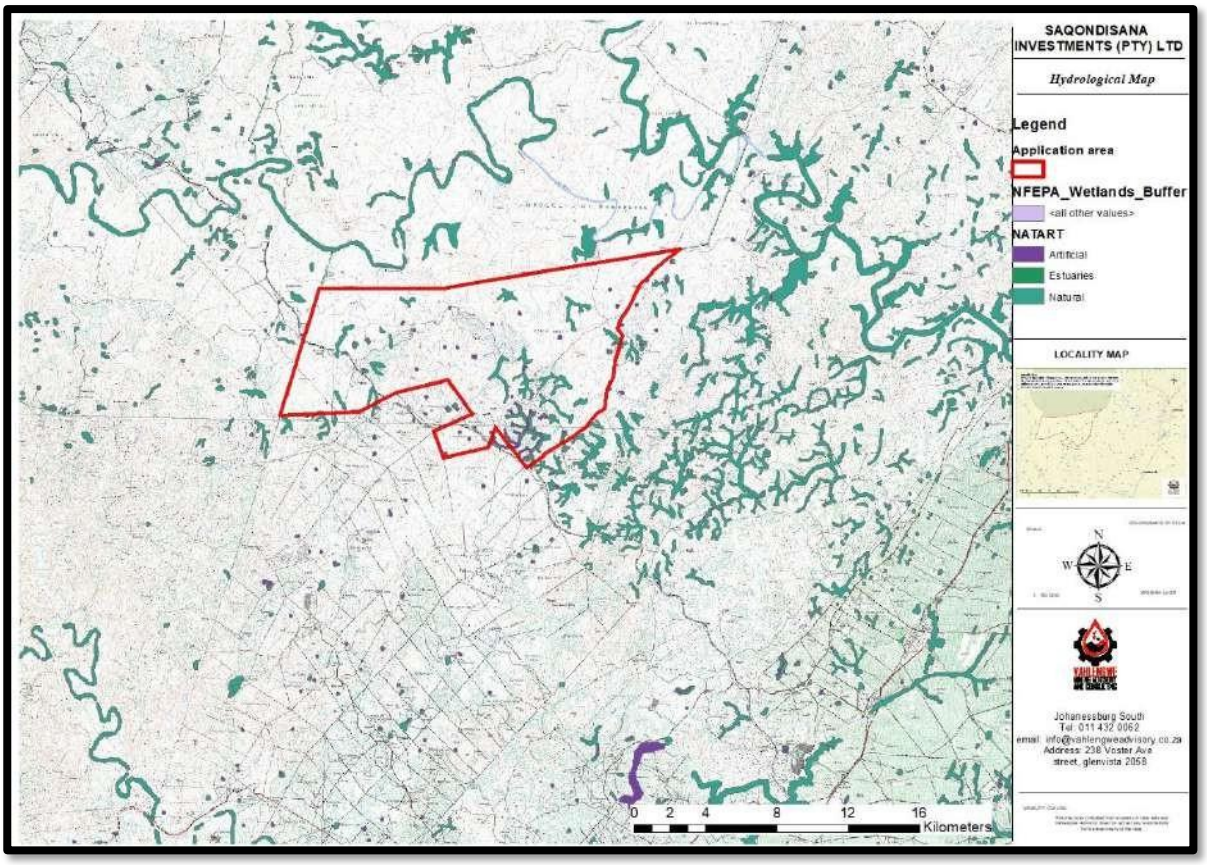


Figure 5: Hydrological map

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

The figure 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 6: Biomes

- **Bioregions**

The proposed prospecting right area is in the Lowveld bioregion. This region is characterized by a subtropical climate with hot, wet summers and mild, dry winters. The vegetation includes a mix of savanna, grassland, and forest. You'll find a variety of trees, such as the iconic baobab and marula trees. The Lowveld is home to an array of wildlife, including the Big Five (lion, leopard, rhinoceros, elephant, and buffalo), as well as numerous bird species, reptiles, and smaller mammals. It's a biodiversity hotspot and a key area for conservation efforts. The region supports agriculture, with crops like citrus fruits and sugarcane being significant, along with cattle farming. Additionally, it has a growing ecotourism industry, benefiting from the area's natural beauty and wildlife.

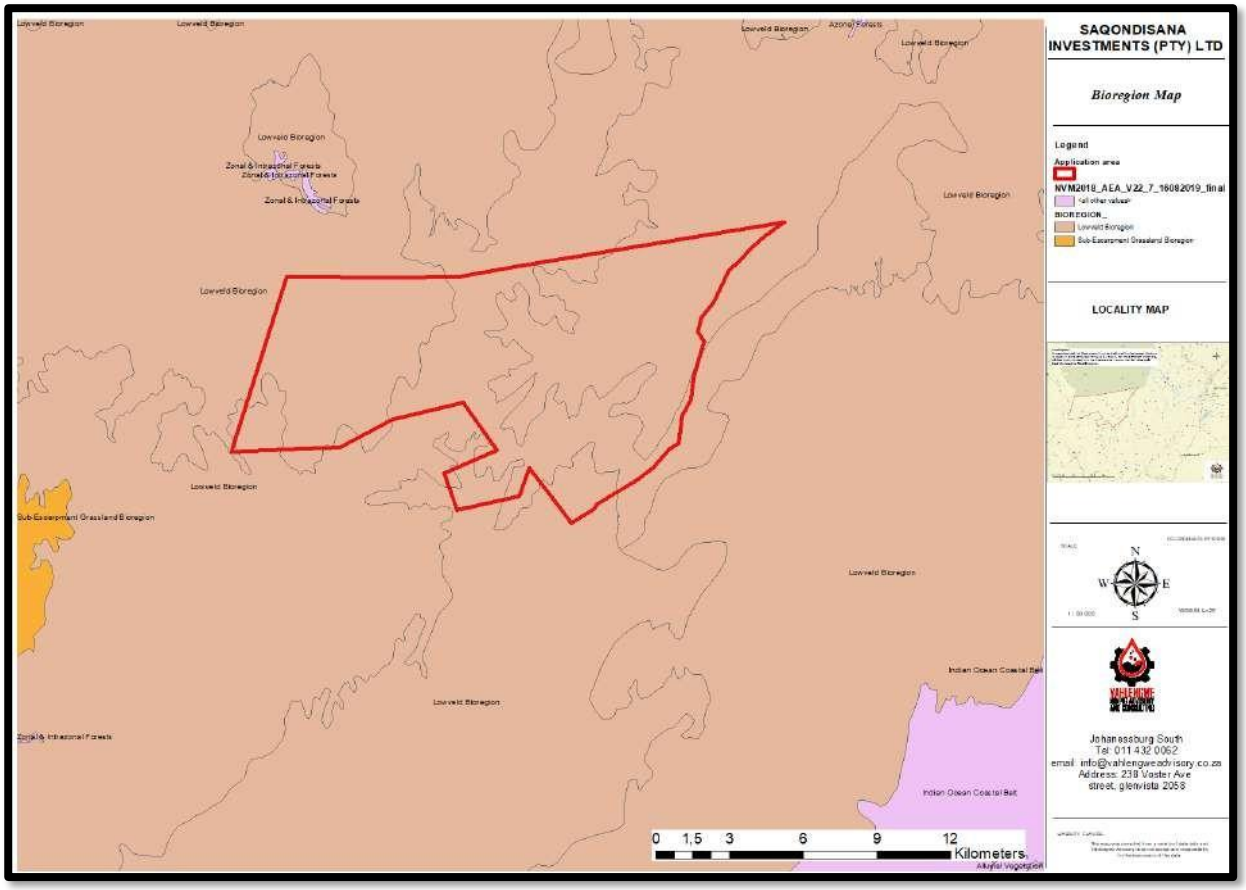


Figure 7: Bioregions

- **Vegetation Type**

The proposed project area is located within the Zululand lowveld and the Northern Zululand sourveld. The Zululand Lowveld is part of the larger Lowveld region, characterized by its savanna biome. This area is known for its diverse flora and fauna, including tall grasses, small trees, and large shrubs. The vegetation is predominantly thornveld, with species like Acacia and Dichrostachys cinerea. The region is also home to protected tree species such as Sclerocarya birrea (marula) and Boscia albitrunca. The Zululand Lowveld is considered vulnerable due to its ecological importance and the presence of species that are sensitive to environmental changes.

The Northern Zululand Sourveld is a grassland region located in KwaZulu-Natal. This area is characterized by its tall, sour Themeda triandra grasslands, which are found on the crests and slopes of the Ngome Mountain range and surrounding areas. The vegetation unit is considered vulnerable, with a conservation target of 23%. The region faces threats from heavy selective grazing by livestock, extensive annual burning, and the spread of alien plant species.

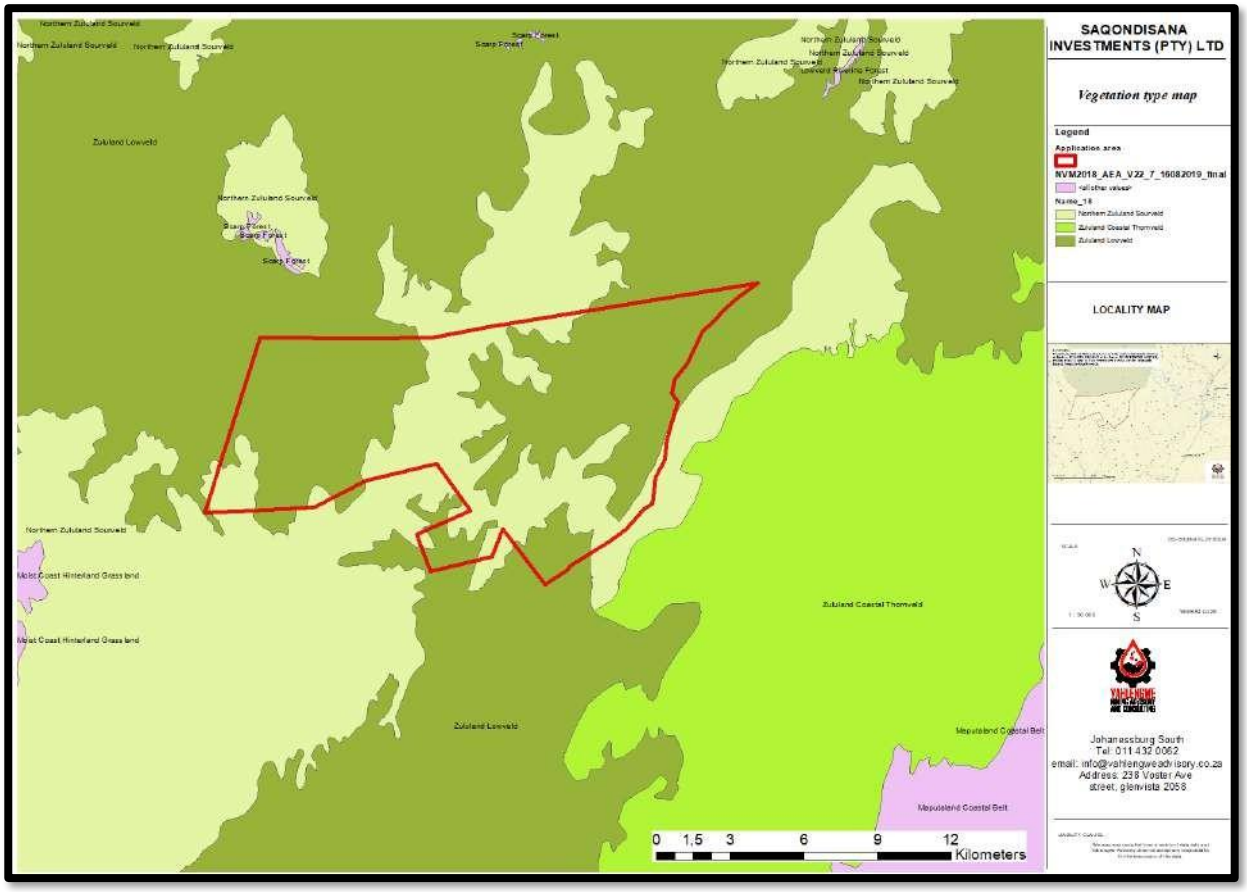


Figure 8: Vegetation type

- **Demographics and Population Statistics**

The project area is in the uMfolozi Local Municipality which is located in the King Cetshwayo Magesterial District Municipality within the Kwa-Zulu Natal province. The municipality has a population of approximately 122,889 people. Females make up 51.9% of the population. Most of the population is Black African (99.8%), with a small percentage of White residents (0.8%). IsiZulu is the predominant language, spoken by 92.5% of the population

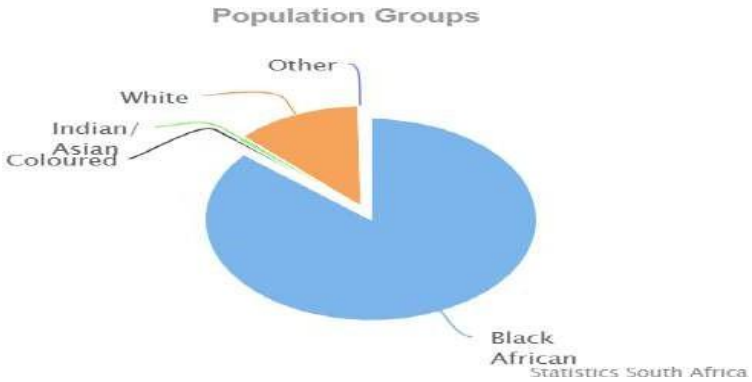


Figure 9: Population groups of the uMfolozi Local Municipality (Source: Stats SA 2011 Census)

- **Living Conditions**

The municipality has a mix of formal and informal housing. About 70.7% of dwellings are formal, and 82.9% of households own or are paying off their homes. Only 4% of households have flush toilets connected to sewerage. Access to piped water inside dwellings is limited, with only 14.2% of households having this service. A significant majority, 92.3%, of households have electricity for lighting. Weekly refuse removal services are available to only 3.8% of households.

- **Economy**

The area is characterized by high levels of poverty, with many residents living in traditional authority areas. The economy is primarily based on agriculture, forestry, and tourism. The timber industry is significant, and there is potential for industrial and residential development.

9.3.1.1. Description of the current land uses.

The current land uses in the uMfolozi Local Municipality are diverse and reflect the region's economic activities and natural resources. Some key land uses are cultivation of crops such as sugarcane and citrus fruits, Cattle farming, some areas are designated for mining activities, although this is less prominent compared to other land uses, natural beauty and wildlife of the region attract tourists, and there are areas designated for ecotourism activities.

9.3.1.2. Environmental and current land use map

The environmental and current land use of the proposed area is shown on the map below

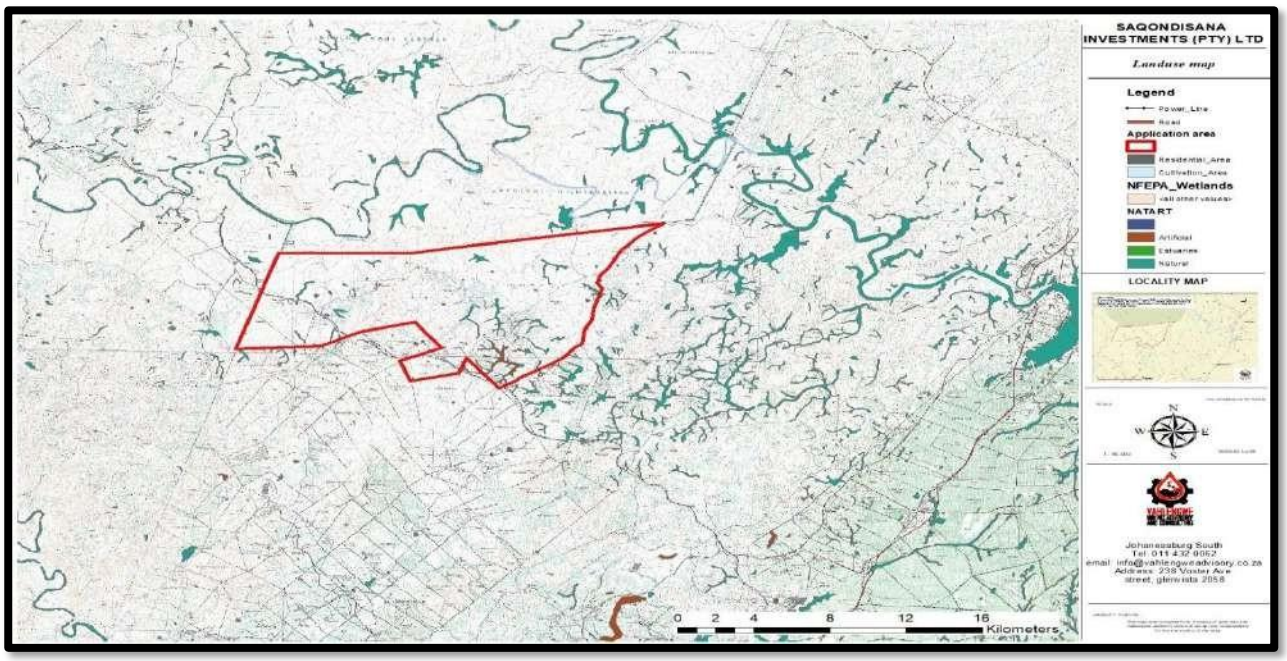


Figure 10: Environmental and Current Land use map

9.3.1.2.1. 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).

- **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 Wit-Mfolozi River which is 1.28km from the project area. The proposed prospecting activities does not have potential to cause contamination of water resources and deterioration of water quality.

- **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 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
- **Duration** of impact: A temporal indication of the how long the effects of the impact will persist, assuming the activity creating the impact ceases.
- **Frequency** of the impact occurring: An indication of how often an aspect, as a result of a particular activity, is likely to occur. Note that this does not assess how often the impact occurs. It applies only to the aspect. For example, driving takes place daily whilst other activities take place monthly while the resultant frequency of the impacts occurring will vary based on a number of factors.

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

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

Table 8: Consequences and Significance Rating

	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 9: Impacts and Significance.

Aspect	Impacts	Extent	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	Reversibility	Replaceability
Soils and Land Capability	There will be a disturbance on the soil and erosion at the proposed prospecting area due to the vegetation clearance and the removal of the topsoil.	Local	Medium - Term	Medium	Highly Probable	Moderate	Irreversible	Irreplaceable
Vegetation	The potential impact of the proposed prospecting on the vegetation would occur at the prospecting area which result in loss of diversity, habitat and indigenous vegetation.	Local	Medium - Term	High	Definite	High	Irreversible	Replaceable
Animal life	Animal life will be affected in the immediate vicinity of the operation.	Site	Medium - Term	Medium	Definite	Moderate	Irreversible	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

Table 10: 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	• 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 • Visual nuisance to moving equipment and vehicles	• Habitat disturbance • Vegetation disturbances • Loss of biodiversity • Soil erosion • Soils contamination • Visual nuisance to moving equipment and vehicles	• Habitat disturbance • Vegetation disturbances due to vegetation clearance • Alien vegetation species invasion • Soil erosion • Impacts on groundwater quality	Medium

10.1.1. 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.

10.1.2. 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.

10.1.3. 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.

10.1.4. 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.

10.1.5. 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)

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 11: Likelihood rating system.

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

Risk Analysis Matrix

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

Table 12: Risk Analysis Matrix.

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

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

- Establishment of the office and equipment storage site;
- Installation of mobile offices and ablution facilities;
- Construction of temporal access road to the camp;
- 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. 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.

10.5. 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.

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

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

POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATION TYPE	Residual Risk
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	Topography and Visual Environment	Moderate	Minimise unvegetated areas as far as possible; Conduct concurrent rehabilitation of all disturbed areas.	Moderate

those from nearby communities and farmsteads.				
Air Quality 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
Soils and land Capability 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:

February 2025

Date:

Appendix 1: CV 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 "South Africa's Exploration Implementation Plan" where he served to its completion and officially gazetted by Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy in 2022.

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

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

PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

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

COMMITTEES

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

EXPERIENCE

01 MAY 2021 – DATE
FOUNDER AND CEO: VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING
CORE SERVICES

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

01 AUGUST 2014 – 30 APRIL 2021
REGIONAL MANAGER, DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY

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

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

01 APRIL 2007 – 31 JULY 2014

DEPUTY DIRECTOR: MINE ECONOMICS, DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

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

01 DECEMBER 2000 – 31 MARCH 2007

INSPECTOR OF MINES, DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY

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

25 JANUARY 2000 – 30 NOVEMBER 2000

MINE SURVEYOR, TAVISTOCK COLLIERIES

05 AUGUST 1994 – 31 DECEMBER 2000

LEARNER OFFICIAL AND BURSAR, TAVISTOCK COLLIERIES

EDUCATION

FEBRUARY 2018 TO JULY 2021

MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, MILPARK BUSINESS SCHOOL

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

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

JUNE 2022 TO NOVEMBER 2022
CERTIFICATE: MINE CLOSURE AND LAND REHABILITATION, UNIVERSITY OF RETORIA (UP)

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

OCTOBER 2021 TO DECEMBER 2021
CERTIFICATE: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY, UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN (UCT)

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

MARCH 2021 TO JULY 2021
POST GRADUATE CERTIFICATE: CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY LAW, UNIVERSITY OF WITWATERSRAND

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

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

OCTOBER 2014 TO JANUARY 2015
CERTIFICATE IN BASIC TRAINING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MINERAL RESOURCE INSPECTORS, UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

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

MARCH 2006 TO NOVEMBER 2008
GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN MINING ENGINEERING, UNIVERSITY OF WITWATERSRAND

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

JULY 1999 TO JULY 2000
NATIONAL HIGHER DIPLOMA, MINERAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, TECHNIKON WITWATERSRAND

JULY 1996 TO MAY 1999
NATIONAL DIPLOMA, MINE SURVEYING, TECHNIKON WITWATERSRAND

SKILLS

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

PERSONAL INFORMATION

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

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

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND PERSONAL HOBBIES

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

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

REFERENCES

Mr Mosa Mabuza
Chief Executive Officer
Council for Geoscience
012 841 1911
082449 8650
mmabuza@geoscience.org.za

Dr Thibedi Ramontja
Former Director General: DMRE
Currently Director: School of Mining
University of Witwatersrand
083 388 9122
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

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME	: Brunella Khanyile Mgiba-Mutero
DATE OF BIRTH	: 07 June 1995
PROFESSION/ SPECIALISATION	: Environnemental Consultant (Trainée)
	: SACNASP Student (169444)
NATIONALITY	: South African
EXPERIENCE	: 2 years
LANGUAGES	: English, Xitsonga

KEY QUALIFICATIONS

I hold a Higher Certificate in Life and Environmental Science from University of South Africa and currently enrolled for Bachelor of Arts in Environmental Management with the University of South Africa.

EXPERIENCE

[Environmental Consultant (Trainee)] [Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting]
Duties Include:

- Conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment (BAR and S&EIR) and Environmental Management Plan/Programme for prospecting, mining rights and mining permits.
- Collect application for Water Use License Applications.
- 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

Gomeza Trading (Pty) Ltd. NC 30/5/1/1/2/ 13760 PR
Prospecting Right Application of 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.

Khutso Naketsi Communal Property Association (CPA). NW 30/5/51/1/2/14411 PR
Prospecting Right Application of gold ore within the Magisterial district of Brits in the North-West Province.

ATNM (Pty) Ltd. GP 30/5/1/3/2/10393 MP
Application for Mine Closure Certificate for a gold ore mining permit issued in the Magisterial district of Benoni, Gauteng Province.

Barzani Mining (Pty) Ltd. NW 30/5/1/3/2/10778 MP
Application for Mine Closure Certificate for chrome ore mining permit issued in the Magisterial district of Mankwe, North-west Province.

CURRICULUM VITAE

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
- 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)

EDUCATION

Institution	:	University of South Africa
Qualification	:	Bachelor of Arts in Environmental Management
Status	:	In-Progress

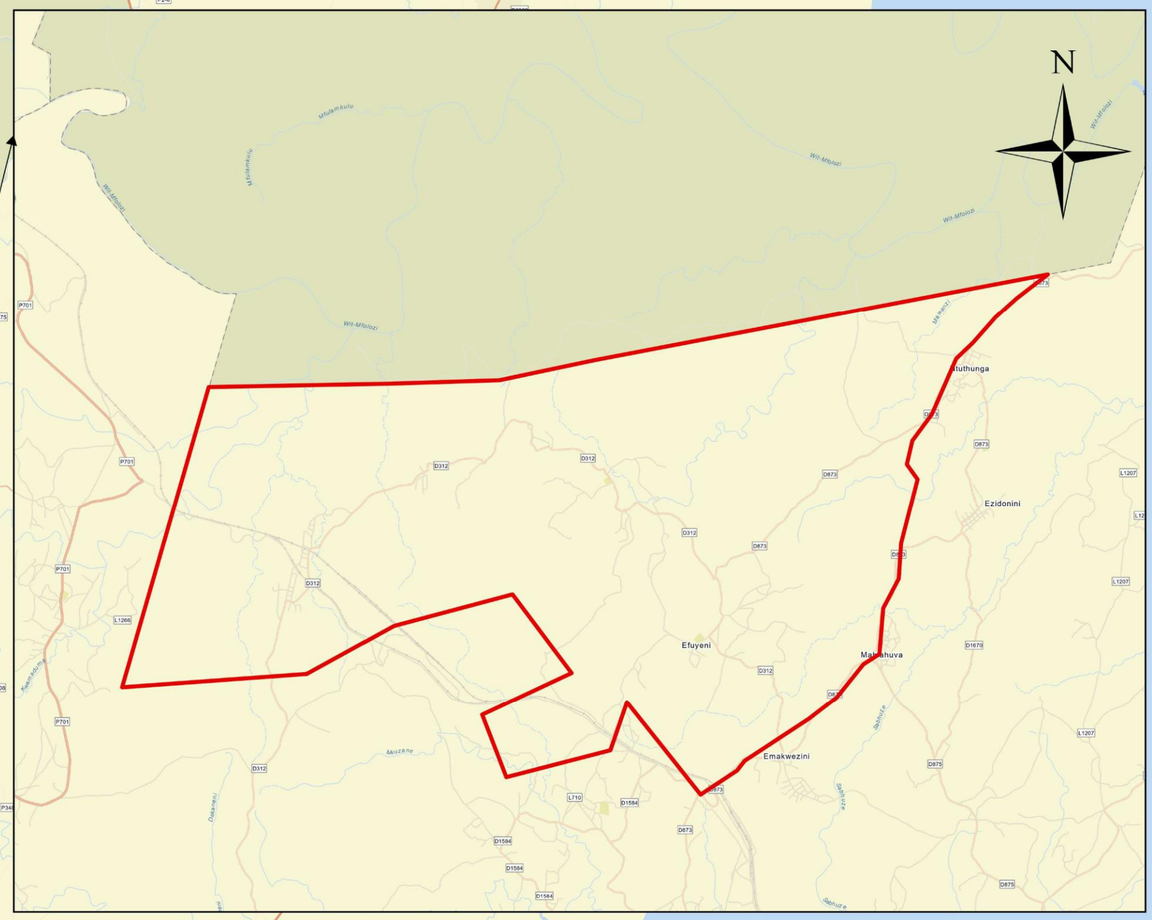
Institution	:	University of South Africa
Qualification	:	Higher Certificate in Life and Environmental Science
Status	:	Completed

REFERENCES

Cecil Dau
Senior Consultant (Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting)
076 267 0743

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

Locality Map
Prospecting Right of Manganese, Chrome, Gold, and Coal in respect Portions of Portion 1, 5 and A PORTION OF REMAINING EXTENT OF FULENI RESERVE 14375, A Portion OF REMAINING EXTENT MHLANA 16922 and LOT 320 EMPANGENI 13745 GU in the Uthungulu District, KwaZulu-Natal Province.



Ulundi
Mtubatuba
Melmoth
KwaMbonambi
Hlabisa
Mahlabatini
Empangeni
Richards Bay
River View
Saint Lucia

9 4,5 0 9 18 27 36 Kilometers

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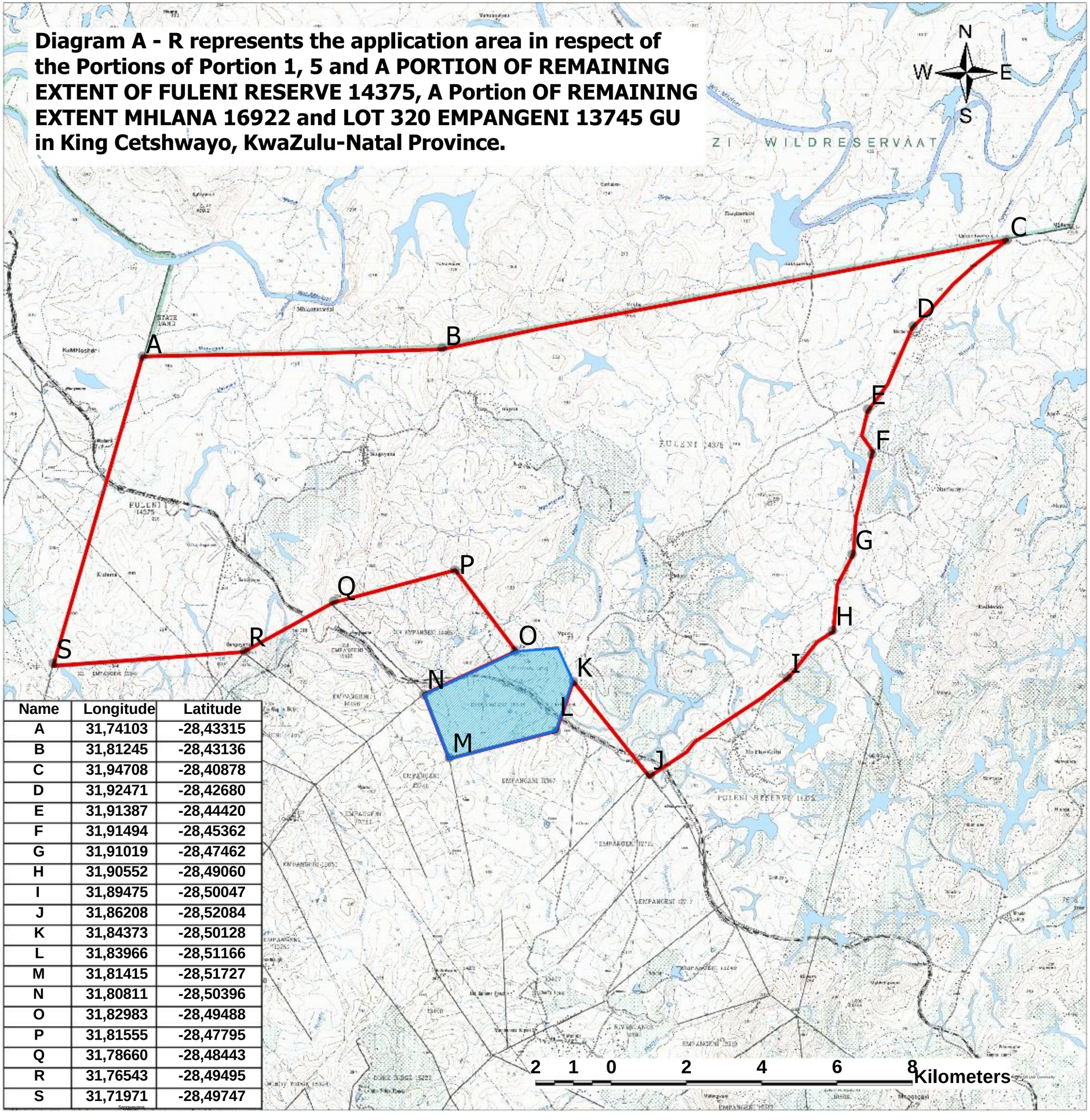
Legend
- Nearest Towns
- PR Application Area

Diagram A - R represents the application area in respect of the Portions of Portion 1, 5 and A PORTION OF REMAINING EXTENT OF FULENI RESERVE 14375, A Portion OF REMAINING EXTENT MHLANA 16922 and LOT 320 EMPANGENI 13745 GU in King Cetshwayo, KwaZulu-Natal Province.



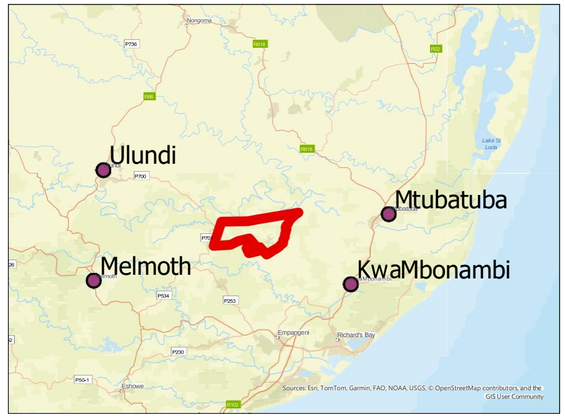
Name	Longitude	Latitude
A	31,74103	-28,43315
B	31,81245	-28,43136
C	31,94708	-28,40878
D	31,92471	-28,42680
E	31,91387	-28,44420
F	31,91494	-28,45362
G	31,91019	-28,47462
H	31,90552	-28,49060
I	31,89475	-28,50047
J	31,86208	-28,52084
K	31,84373	-28,50128
L	31,83966	-28,51166
M	31,81415	-28,51727
N	31,80811	-28,50396
O	31,82983	-28,49488
P	31,81555	-28,47795
Q	31,78660	-28,48443
R	31,76543	-28,49495
S	31,71971	-28,49747

Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd

REGULATION 2(2)
THE APPLICATION OF THE PROSPECTING RIGHT IN TERMS OF SECTION 16 AND REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF THE MINERAL, IN TERMS OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT ACT, 2002 (ACT 28 OF 2002)
Area Extent: 61 307 ha

Legend

- Locating Areas
- PR for Chrome only
- Empangeni for PR for Manganese, Gold, Coal and Chrome



PREPARED BY

VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING

Johannesburg South	
Help Desk	Tel +27 (0) 11432 0062
230 Voster Ave Street	Tel +27 (0) 11432 0062
Glenvister 2058	Email info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za

LIABILITY CLAUSE:
This map was compiled from a variety of data sets and Vahlengwe Advisory does nor accept any responsibility for the accuracy of the data.

Coordinate System: WGS 84

Appendix 2B: Landuse Map

SAQONDISANA INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD

Landuse map

Legend

- Power_Line
- Road

Application area

- Residential_Area
- Cultivation_Area

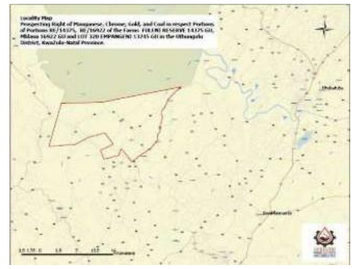
NFEPA_Wetlands

- <all other values>

NATART

- Artificial
- Estuaries
- Natural

LOCALITY MAP



SCALE

1 : 50 000

CO-ORDINATE SYSTEM

WGS84 Lo29

VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING

Johanessburg South
Tel: 011 432 0062
email: info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za
Address: 238 Voster Ave
street, glenvista 2058

0 2 4 8 12 16 Kilometers

Appendix 3: Background Information document and I&APs registration form

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

ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION FOR THE PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION OF CHROME, MANGANESE, COAL, AND GOLD IN RESPECT OF PORTION OF PORTION RE/14375, RE/16922 OF THE FARM FULENI RESERVE 14375 GU, FARM MHLANA 16922 GU AND FARM LOT 320 EMPANGENI 13745 GU IN KING CETSHWAYO, KWA-ZULU NATAL PROVINCE.

DMRE REFERENCE NO.: KZN 30/5/1/1/2/ 11861 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 OF 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 chrome, manganese, coal and gold prospecting activities in respect of Portion of portions RE/14375, RE/16922 of the Farm Fuleni Reserve 14375 GU, Farm Mhlana 16922 GU and Farm Lot 320 Empangeni 13745 GU, for an extent area of 14 577 ha.

PROJECTION LOCATION

The proposed project is situated 26.44 km northwest of Kwambonambi town and 33.06 km north of Empangeni town, using R34 access road.

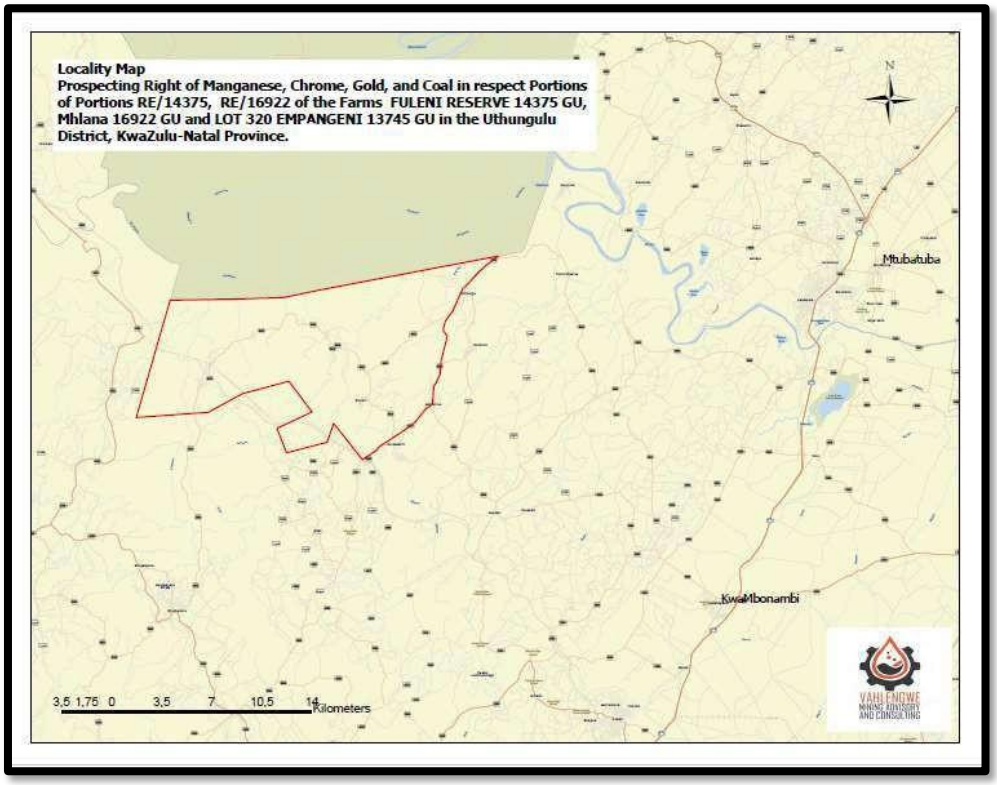


Figure 1: Locality Map of the proposed area

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Saqondisana proposes to undertake chrome, manganese, coal, gold prospecting activities in respect of Portion of portions RE/14375, RE/16922 of the Farm Fuleni Reserve 14375 GU, Farm Mhlana 16922 GU and Farm Lot 320 Empangeni 13745 GU in King Cetshwayo, KwaZulu-Natal Province. The project entails the drilling of about ten (10) boreholes and 5 trenches to determine the mineral deposition, quantity, economic viability, and possibilities of the project leading to a viable mine. Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting (Pty) Ltd will compile the Basic Assessment and Environmental Management Programme for the Prospecting Right Application and facilitate the PPP.

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 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, 1998 (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 farms 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 local newspaper
- Placing a notice on the site notice
- Meetings with landowners and key I&APs, as required
- Public review of Basic Assessment Report and Environmental Management Programme

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Public involvement is an essential component of the process. It addresses the right of Interested and affected Parties (I&APs) to be informed of the proposed activities.

All Interested and Affected parties (I&APs) are invited to submit their issues, concerns, and comments regarding the proposed prospecting activities to Saqondisana Investment 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 : Niel Van Zyl
Postal Address : Plot 1 AH, Sapfo Valtaki, Gauteng 1020
Tel : +27 82 461 3787
E-mail : vanzydp@gmail.com

SAQONDISANA INVESTMENT (PTY) LTD

Interested & Affected Party Registration Form

Project Reference No.: KZN 30/5/1/1/2/11861 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 M Mabaso** **Postal address: 238 Voster Ave, Glenvista Ext 3, Glenvista, 2058** **Contact : +27 11 432 0062** **E-mail : info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za**	

VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING

Appendix 4: Environmental sensitivity screening report

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

EIA Reference number:

Project name: Prospecting Right

Project title: Prospecting Right

Date screening report generated: 12/12/2024 11:15:13

Applicant: Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd

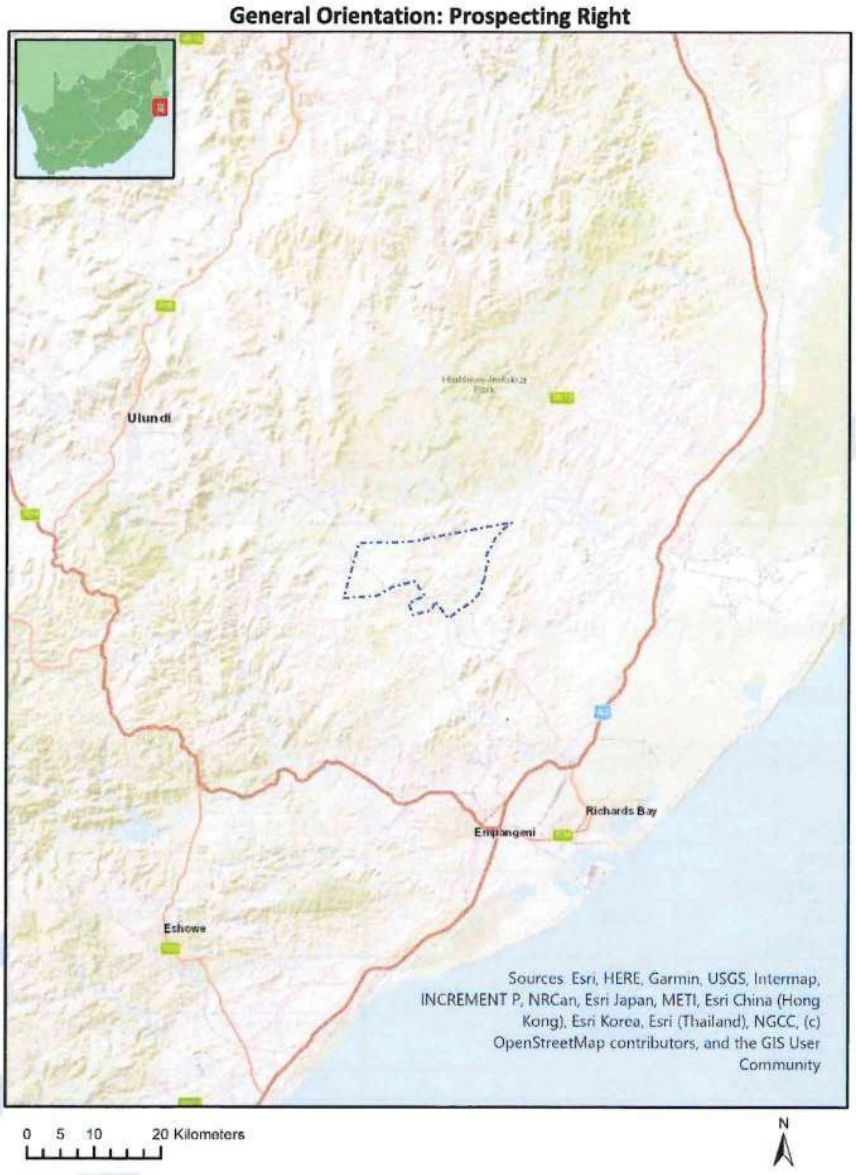
Compiler: Dimakatso Leholi

Compiler signature: D.Leholi

Application Category: Mining|Prospecting rights

Proposed Project Location

Orientation map 1: General location



21	LOT 320 EMPANGENI	13745	0	28°30'19.21S	31°49'38.92E	Farm Portion
22		12711	0	28°32'21.69S	31°51'7.97E	Farm Portion
23		12167	0	28°31'36.94S	31°50'6.07E	Farm Portion
24		17439	0	28°14'14.79S	31°55'20.77E	Farm Portion
25	GAME RESERVE	17434	0	28°23'10.14S	31°52'34.84E	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	12/12/20/2387/AM1	Wind	Approved	16.8

Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application

No intersections with EMF areas found.

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.

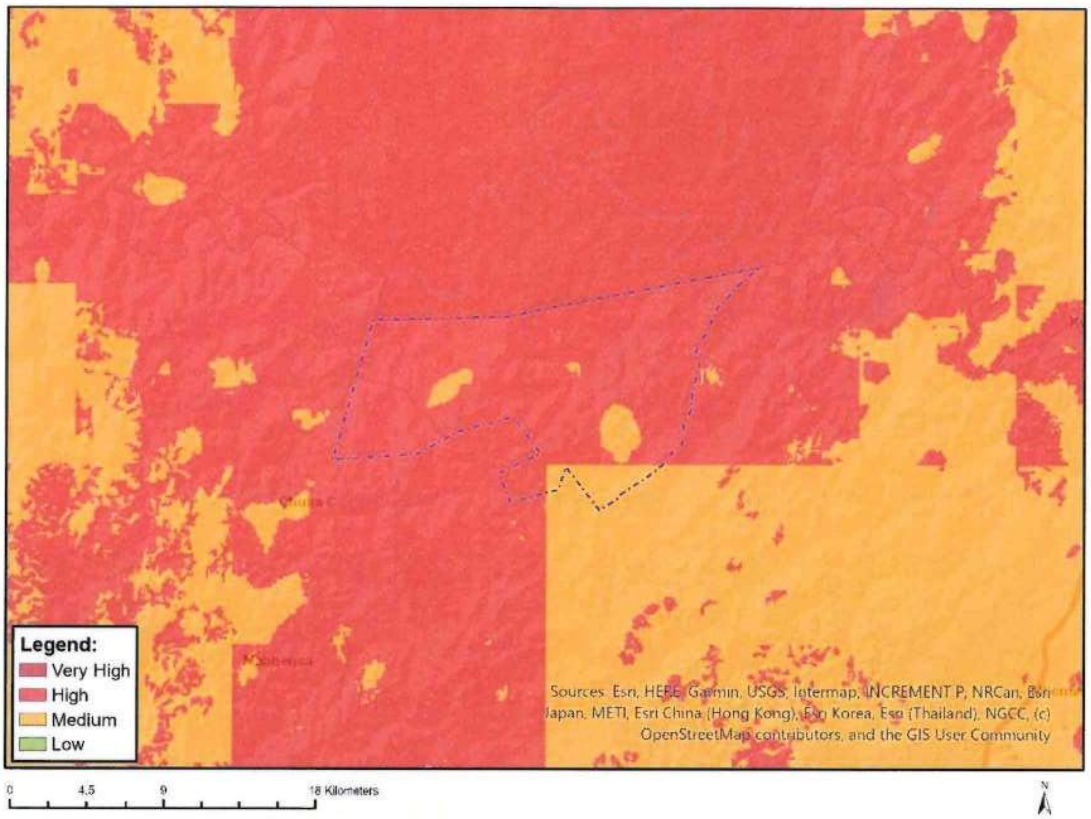
Incentive, restriction or prohibition	Implication
Strategic Transmission Corridor-Expanded Eastern Corridor	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Combined_EGI.pdf
Strategic Gas Pipeline Corridors-Phase 7: Coega to Richards Bay	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Combined_GAS.pdf

[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.

		ssmentProtocols/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

Medium	Land capability;06. Low-Moderate/07. Low-Moderate/08. Moderate
Very High	Land capability;11. High/12. High-Very high/13. High-Very high/14. Very high/15. Very high
Very High	Subsistence Farming 1;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:

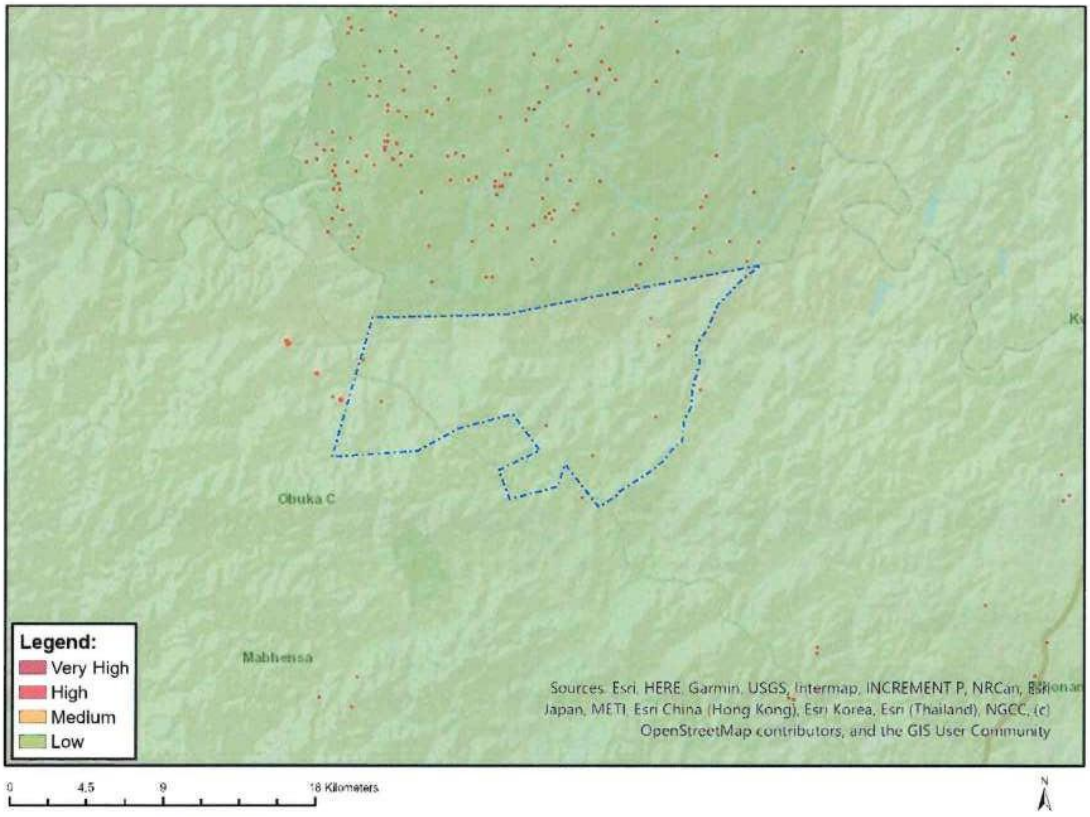
Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Aves-Torgos tracheliotos
High	Aves-Polemaetus bellicosus
High	Aves-Stephanoaetus coronatus
High	Aves-Terathopius ecaudatus
High	Aves-Falco biarmicus
High	Aves-Bucorvus leadbeateri
High	Aves-Aquila rapax
High	Aves-Trigonoceps occipitalis

X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity
Very High	FEPA Subcatchment
Very High	Rivers_AB
Very High	Wetlands_(River)
Very High	Wetlands_Lowveld Bioregion (Depression)
Very High	Wetlands_Lowveld Bioregion (Seep)

MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY

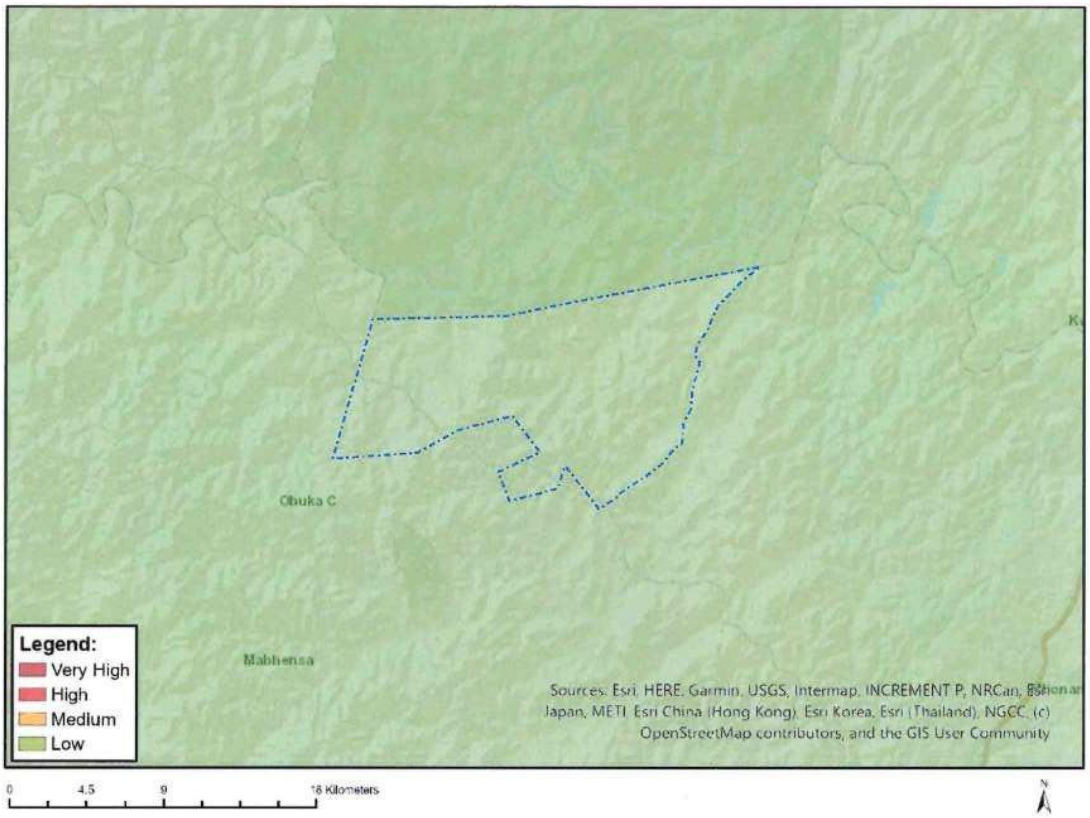


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

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

MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY

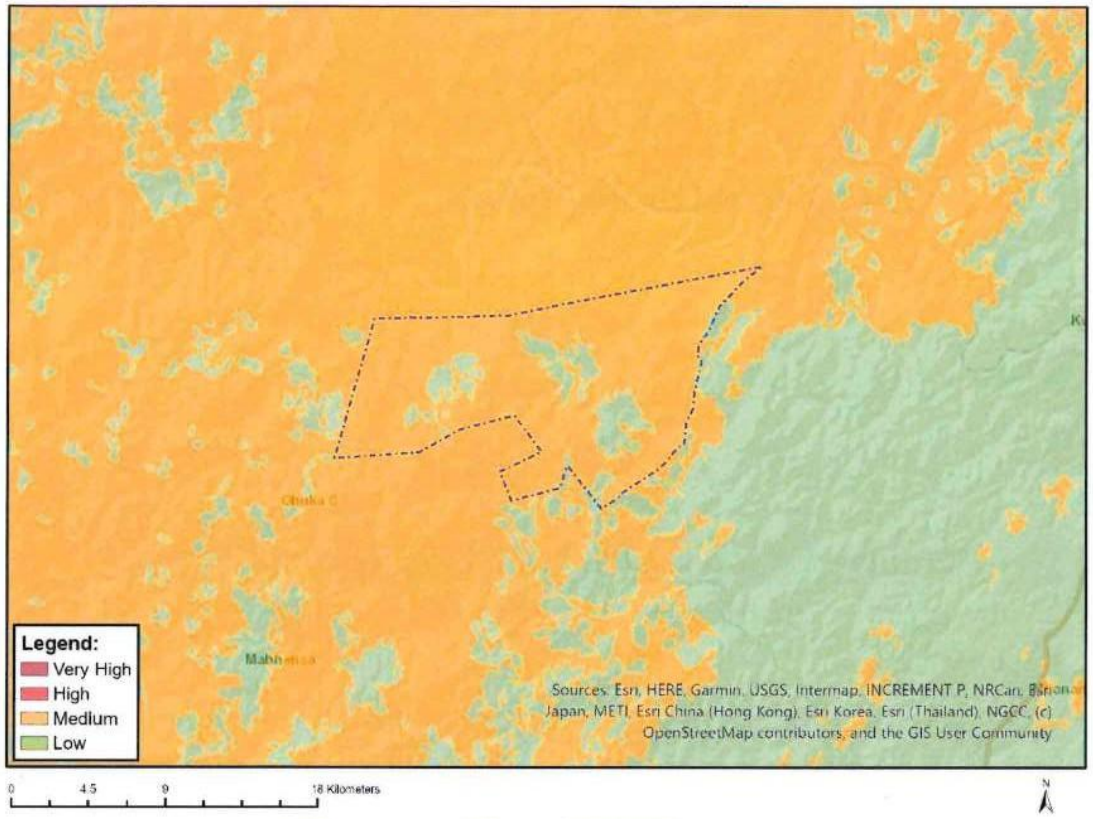


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za 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)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Medium	Melhania polygama
Medium	Salpinctium natalense
Medium	Sensitive species 1076
Medium	Oxygonum dregeanum subsp. streyi
Medium	Sensitive species 191