

12 Thaxted Avenue, Mulbarton, Johannesburg South 2190

info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za

The Regional Manager
Kwa-Zulu Natal Region
Department of Mineral Resource
5th Floor Mansion House
12 Joe Slovo Street
Durban 4001

Attention: Karoon Moodley

CC: Hlengiwe Mthembu

30 April 2025

SUBMISSION: SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION OF CHROME ORE, GOLD ORE AND MANGANESE ORE IN RESPECT OF LOT 278 EMPANGENI 14015 GU, LOT 254 EMPANGENI 14014 GU, PORTION 4 AND REMAINING EXTENT OF LOT 272 EMPANGENI 12922 GU SITUATED IN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT KING CETSHWAYO, KWA-ZULU NATAL PROVINCE.

DMRE Ref No: KZN 30/5/1/1/2/ 11821 PR

The above-mentioned matter bear's reference:

We hereby submit the environmental documents required for the above-mentioned application. We are submitting the following:

- 1. Scoping Report
- 2. Supporting documents attached as appendices

Hope you find the above in order.

Kind Regards

Sunday M Mabaso

Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting

Director: Sunday M. Mabaso, Tel: 074 569 7312



SCOPING REPORT

SUBMITTED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATIONS IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 AND THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT WASTE ACT, 2008 IN RESPECT OF LISTED ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE BEEN TRIGGERED BY APPLICATIONS IN TERMS OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (MPRDA) (AS AMENDED).

NAME OF APPLICANT: SAQONDISANA INVESTMENT (PTY) LTD

TEL NO: 082 461 3787

POSTAL ADDRESS: PLOT 1 AH, SAPFO VALTAKI, GAUTENG, 1020

PHYSICAL ADDRESS: PLOT 1 AH, SAPFO VALTAKI, GAUTENG, 1020

FILE REFERENCE NUMBER SAMRAD: KZN30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR

This document has been prepared by:



Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting
238 Voster Ave,
Glenvista,
2190
+27 11 432 0062 | +27 74 569 7312
info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za

www.vahlengwe.co.za

Prepared for:

Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd

Name	Responsibility	Signature	Date
Dimakatso Leholi	Report Compiler	D. Leholi	April 2025
Mulalo Mafunisa	Stakeholder Engagement	mayor	April 2025
Lusizo Nqasha	GIS Mapping	- FERENCE	April 2025
Sunday Mabaso	Project Reviewer/Manager	(1111)abasa	April 2025

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

In terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002 as amended), the Minister must grant a prospecting or mining right if among others the mining "will not result in unacceptable pollution, ecological degradation or damage to the environment".

Unless an Environmental Authorisation can be granted following the evaluation of an Environmental Impact Assessment and an Environmental Management Programme report in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA), it cannot be concluded that the said activities will not result in unacceptable pollution, ecological degradation or damage to the environment.

In terms of section 16(3)(b) of the EIA Regulations 2014, any report submitted as part of an application must be prepared in a format that may be determined by the Competent Authority and in terms of Section 17(1)(c) the competent Authority must check whether the application has taken into account any minimum requirements applicable, or instructions or guidance provided by the competent authority to the submission of applications.

It is, therefore, an instruction that the prescribed reports required in respect of applications for an environmental authorisation for listed activities triggered by an application for a right or 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.



OBJECTIVE OF THE SCOPING PROCESS

- 1) The objective of the scoping process is to, through a consultative process—
- (a) identify the relevant policies and legislation relevant to the activity;
- (b) motivate the need and desirability of the proposed activity, including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;
- (c) identify and confirm the preferred activity and technology alternative through an impact and risk assessment and ranking process;
- (d) identify and confirm the preferred site, through a detailed site selection process, which includes an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts and a ranking process of all the identified alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, and cultural aspects of the environment;
- (e) identify the key issues to be addressed in the assessment phase;
- (f) agree on the level of assessment to be undertaken, including the methodology to be applied, the expertise required as well as the extent of further consultation to be undertaken to determine the impacts and risks the activity will impose on the preferred site through the life of the activity, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts to inform the location of the development footprint within the preferred site; and
- (g) identify suitable measures to avoid, manage, or mitigate identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

iii April 2025



Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. CONTACT PERSON AND CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS	2
2.1. Details of the EAP who prepared the report	2
2.2. Expertise of the EAP	2
2.2.1. Qualifications of the EAP	2
3. Location of the property	3
4. Locality Map	4
5. Description of the scope of the proposed overall activity	5
5.1. Listed and specified activities	5
5.2. Description of the activities to be undertaken.	6
6. Policy and Legislative Context	. 10
7. Need and desirability of the proposed activities	. 15
8. Period for which the environmental authorisation is required	. 16
9. Description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred site	. 16
9.1. Details of all alternatives considered.	. 16
9.1.1. The property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity	16
9.1.2. The type of activity to be undertaken	. 16
9.1.3. The design or layout of the activity	. 17
9.1.4. The technology to be used in the activity	. 18
9.1.5. The operational aspects of the activity	. 18
9.1.6. The option of not implementing the activity	. 20
9.2. Details of the Public Participation followed	. 20



9.3. Summary of issues raised by I&APs	21
9.4. The Environmental attributes associated with the sited	22
9.4.1. Baseline Environment	22
9.4.2. Methodology used in determining the significance of environmental impacts	41
9.4.3. The positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity (in terms of the init site layout) and alternatives will have on the environment and the community that may affected.	be
9.4.4. The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and the level of risk	45
9.4.5. Motivation where no alternative sites were considered	45
9.4.6. Statement motivating the preferred site.	45
9.5. Full description of the process undertaken to identify, assess and rank the impacts a risks the activity will impose on the preferred site (In respect of the final site layout plathrough the life of the activity.	an)
10. Assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk	48
11. Summary of specialist reports	63
12. Environmental impact statement	64
12.1. Summary of the key findings of the environmental impact assessment	64
12.2 Final Site Map	65
12.3. Summary of the positive and negative impacts and risks of the proposed activity a dentified alternatives.	
12.4. Proposed impact management objectives and the impact management outcomes finclusion in the EMPr; Based on the assessment and where applicable the recommendation from specialist reports, the recording of proposed impact management objectives, and to impact management outcomes for the development for inclusion in the EMPr as well as finclusion as conditions of authorisation.	ons :he for
12.5. Aspects for inclusion as conditions of Environmental Authorisation.	69
12.6. Description of any assumptions, uncertainties, and gaps in knowledge	69



12.7. Reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should or should not authorised.	
12.7.1. Reasons why the activity should be authorized or not	70
12.7.2. Conditions that must be included in the authorisation.	70
12.8. Period for which the Environmental Authorisation is required	71
12.9. Undertaking:	71
12.10. Financial Provision:	71
12.10.1. Explain how the aforesaid amount was derived.	71
12.10.2. Confirm that this amount can be provided for from operating expenditure	73
12.11. Specific Information required by the Competent Authority.	75
12.11.1. Compliance with the provisions of sections 24(4) (a) and (b) read with section (3) (a) and (7) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). the report must include the:	EIA
12.12. Other matters required in terms of sections 24(4) (a) and (b) of the Act	75
13. UNDERTAKING	76
LIST OF FIGURES	
Figure 1 : Locality map of the proposed project area	5
Figure 2: Typical examples of a Drilling rig and Core Logs.	9
Figure 3: Average annual climatic conditions (https://www.meteoblue.com)	22
Figure 4:Annual wind rose (https://www.meteoblue.com)	23
Figure 5: Topographical map of the application area.	24
Figure 6: Geology of the application area.	25
Figure 7: Hydrological map of the proposed area	26

April 2025



Figure 8: Biome map of the application area.	27
Figure 9: Municipality Map	28
Figure 10: Population size of the uMhlathuze Local Municipality (2022 census)	29
Figure 11: Population group distribution of uMhlathuze Local Municipality (2022 census)	. 29
Figure 12: Sex distribution uMhlathuze Local Municipality (2022 Census)	30
Figure 13: Education profile (2022 Census)	30
Figure 14: Dwelling types in uMhlathuze Local Municipality (2022 Census)	31
Figure 15: Source of energy for cooking in uMhlathuze Local Municipality (2022 Census).	31
Figure 16:Source of energy for lighting in uMhlathuze Local Municipality (2022 Census).	32
Figure 17: Land use map of the proposed application area	33
LIST OF TABLES	
Table 1: Details of the applicant	1
Table 2 : Details of the EAP	2
Table 3: Qualifications of the EAP	2
Table 4: Property description.	3
Table 5: Listed and specified activities.	5
Table 6: Number of trenches planned for the proposed prospecting right application	8
Table 7:Policy and legislative context.	10
Table 8: Summary of issues raised by I&APs.	21
Table 9: Significance rating of classified impacts.	34
Table 10: Impact assessment of the proposed project.	35
Table 11: Criteria of rating of impacts	42
Table 12: Positive and negative impacts	44
Table 13: Summary of PPP followed.	47

vii April 2025



Scoping Report KZN30/5/1/1/2/11821PR

Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd Table 14: Assessment of the potentially significant impact and risk	49
Table 15: Environmental sensitivity of the proposed area	63
Table 16: Summary of the Environmental Impact Assessment.	64
Table 17: Summary of the positive and negative impacts and risks of the proposed activant identified alternatives.	_
Table 18: Cost estimate of the expenditure to be incurred for each phase of the propos prospecting operation	

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: CV of the EAPs

Appendix 2: Locality Map

Appendix 3: Regulation 2(2)

Appendix 4: Environmental and Land Use Map

Appendix 5: Background Information Document & Interested & Affected Parties Form

Appendix 6: Newspaper Advertisement

Appendix 7: Site Notice Report

Appendix 8: Interested and Affected Parties Database

Appendix 9: Comments and Response Report

Appendix 10: Public Consultation Meeting Presentation

Appendix 11: Public Participation Meeting Minutes

Appendix 12: Attendance Register

Appendix 13: Public Consultation with Departments

Appendix 14: Environmental Sensitivity Screening Report

viii April 2025



1. INTRODUCTION

Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd, hereafter referred as 'the applicant' or 'Saqondisana' has applied for a prospecting right for chrome ore, gold ore, manganese ore on Lot 278 Empangeni 14015 GU, Lot 254 Empangeni 14014 GU, Portion 4 and Remaining extent of Lot 272 Empangeni 12922 GU, situated in the Magisterial District of uThungulu KwaZulu-Natal Province.

The application for a prospecting right is in terms of Section 16 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 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), KwaZulu-Natal Province.

The proposed prospecting project triggers activities listed on Listing Notice 2 of the NEMA, therefore a Scoping & EIA in terms of NEMA Government Notice Regulation 984(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. Specialist studies conducted include Geophysical studies which was a desktop study done to obtain all possible geological information and historical data of the proposed prospecting area. These include the review of published geological reports, data from the Council for Geoscience and relevant geological research within the proposed area. As well as a screening tool from the Department of Environmental Forestry & Fisheries (DFFE).

Table 1: Details of the applicant

Name of Applicant	Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd
Registration No	2023/23084/07

1



Responsible Person	Niel Van Zyl
Physical address	Plot 1 AH
	Sapfo Valtaki
	Gauteng
	1020
Telephone	082 461 3787
Email	vanzdp@gmail.com

2. CONTACT PERSON AND CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

2.1. Details of the EAP who prepared the report

Table 2 : Details of the EAP

Name of the Practitioner	Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting
Contact person	Sunday Mabaso
Physical address	238 Voster Ave
	Glenvista Extension 3
	Johannesburg South
	2058
Tel No	011 432 0062
Cell No	074 569 7312
Email Address	info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za

2.2. Expertise of the EAP

2.2.1. Qualifications of the EAP

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

(With evidence attached as Appendix 1)

Table 3: Qualifications of the EAP

NAME	Sunday Mabaso
QUALIFICATIONS	MBA, GDE: Mining Engineering, Postgrad Certificate: Climate Change and
	Energy Law, Certificate: Mine Closure and Rehabilitation
RESPONSIBILITY ON	Project Reviewer
PROJECT	
PROFESSIONAL	EAPASA (Reg. No. 2022/4485)

2 April 2025



REGISTRATION	Sagonaisana investment (i ty) Eta
EXPERIENCE	Sunday M. Mabaso is the Principal Consultant with thirty (30) in the mining industry including 20 years of service at the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy of which he served seven (7) years as a Regional Manager (3 years in Northern Cape and 4 years in Gauteng). He has acquired various qualifications in mining and an MBA with Milpark Business School and a Post Graduate Certificate in Climate Change and Energy Law with the University of the Witwatersrand, Mine Closure and Rehabilitation with the University of Pretoria. His experience includes monitoring and enforcing compliance with Social and Labour Plan and Mine Economics in terms of the MPRDA and the Mining Charter, Environmental Management and Waste Management in terms of NEMA and NEM: Waste Act. Sunday has recently published few journal 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 "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
NAME	Dimakatso Leholi
QUALIFICATIONS	Diploma in Environmental Sciences
RESPONSIBILITY ON PROJECT	Report Compiler
PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION	EAPASA Candidate (Reg. No. 2023/6647)
EXPERIENCE	Dimakatso is a highly motivated and environmentally conscious professional with diverse experience in education, health, safety, environment and quality (SHEQ) management, and environmental impact assessment (EIA). As an Environmental Education Facilitator at Johannesburg City Parks and Zoo, she effectively engaged diverse audiences in environmental conservation and sustainability practices. Previously she served as a SHEQ coordinator intern for a steel manufacturing company, ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements and implementing safety protocols. Currently she works as an EIA Consultant at Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting, conducting environmental assessments and providing advice to inform sustainable mining practices. She is also responsible for environmental compliance audit for mines to maintain environmental protection and safety mining practices to comply with the relevant environmental laws.

3. Location of the property

3

Table 4: Property description.

table 4. I Toperty description.	
Farm Name	Farm LOT 278 Empangeni 14015 GU



	Farm LOT 254 Empangeni 14014 GU Portion 4 of LOT 272 Empangeni 12922 GU Remaining extent of LOT 272 Empangeni 12922 GU.
Application Area (Ha)	1 518 ha
Magisterial District	King Cetshwayo District Municipality, KwaZulu Natal Province
Distance and direction from nearest town	The prospecting area is situated 19.47 km Southeast of Empangeni town, and the access road to the farm is via the R34 road (P253 road) in the King Cetshwayo District in KwaZulu Natal Province, South Africa.
21-digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	N0GU0000001401500000 N0GU0000001401400000 N0GU0000001292200000 N0GU00000001292200004

4. Locality Map

(Show nearest town, scale not smaller than 1:250000 attached as Appendix 3).



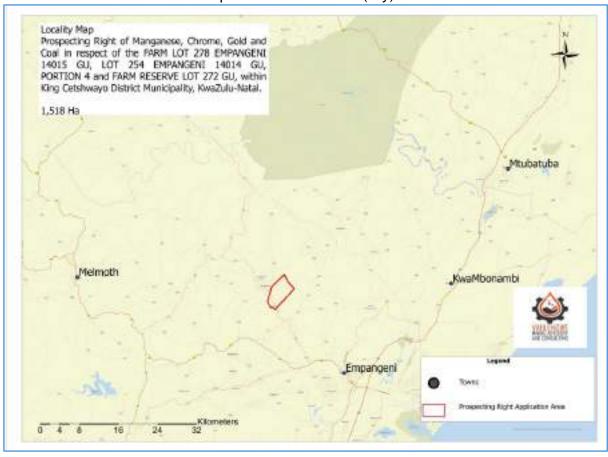


Figure 1: Locality map of the proposed project area.

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

5.1. Listed and specified activities

(Provide 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 and attach as Appendix 4).

Table 5: Listed and specified activities.

NAME OF ACTIVITY (All activities including activities not listed)	ARIAL EXTENT OF THE ACTIVITY Ha or m2	LISTED ACTIVITY	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE (GNR 983 OR GNR 984 OR NOT LISTED)
Prospecting Right Application	1 518 ha	Activity 20	GNR 983
Geophysical Survey	1 518 ha	Not listed	Not listed
Geological field mapping	1 518 ha	Not listed	Not listed
Access roads	0.015 ha	Activity	GNR 983
Installation of mobile offices	40 m2	Not listed	Not listed



Installation of mobile ablutions	30 m2	Not listed	Not listed
Drilling of boreholes Trenches	0.1 ha 0.75 ha	Not Listed	Not listed
Vegetation clearance	30m x 30m = 900m2 Area to be disturbed 900m2 x 10 boreholes 9000 m2 0.9 ha Therefore, the area to be disturbed is 0.9ha/ 1518 ha	Activity 27	GNR 983
Site camp	0.09 ha	Not listed	Not Listed

5.2. Description of the activities to be undertaken.

(Describe the Methodology or technology to be employed, and for a linear activity, a description of the route of the activity).

Prospecting activities are expected to last for five years, with just an approximate of two years involving on-site drilling. These activities will be carried out in stages, with the results and success of each phase influencing the next.

PLANNED NON-INVASIVE ACTIVITIES

Geological investigations comprise of collecting various geological literature relating to the area of interest. This literature may be obtained from relevant books and journals. Information can also be inquired from companies which have previously mined in the area. Satellite images as well as geological maps will be used to identify possible mining target areas. This phase also involves geological mapping of the area.

Geological modelling, bankable feasibility, and geological report. This written report comprises of all prospecting results as well as recommendations for future activities. Additional geological maps will also be used for verification of the report. When the prospecting period is done decisions will be made regarding the necessity of future prospecting or application for a mining right.

PLANNED INVASIVE ACTIVITIES

Trenching Provision has been made to construct 5 trenches with dimensions of $10m \times 10m \times 15m$ will be excavated. The principle of sampling is to determine the quality and grade of minerals as well as the depth and extent at which the minerals are found. Bulk sampling is



done by using machinery as well as labour. Excavators and rigid haul trucks are used to remove the topsoil where it then goes through a scrubber and is stockpiled.

Project Phases

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

Phase 1

Desktop Studies

A desktop study will be carried out to obtain all possible geological information and historical data of the proposed prospecting area. These include the review of published geological reports, data from the Council for Geoscience and relevant geological research within the proposed area.

Reconnaissance Survey

A geological reconnaissance survey of the proposed area will be undertaken to assess the potential ore bodies and to comparatively evaluate the preferred ore. This survey will generally be carried out for examination of the general geological features and characteristics of a region.

Geological Field Mapping

A geological field mapping will be conducted to obtain information about the surface lithologies and geological features and structures hence a geological map will be the outcome of this activity.

Geophysical Studies (Remote Sensing)

Information will need to be gathered from undiscovered hidden ore bodies below the surface. A field data will be obtained based on the principles and guidelines. Most ore bodies that can be discovered via outcroppings are most likely claimed and have recently turned to other methods of prospecting. Information will need to be gathered from undiscovered hidden deposits below the surface. The geophysical data will allow the prospector to pick out areas with the geophysical characteristics that suggest there may be mineralization.



Phase 2

Trenching

Five (5) Trenches with dimensions of 10m x 10m x 15m will be excavated. The principal of sampling is to determine the quality and grade of the minerals as well as the depth and extent at which the minerals are found. Bulk sampling is done by using machinery as well as labour. Excavators and rigid haul trucks are used to remove the topsoil as well where it then goes through a scrubber and is stockpiled.

Table 6: Number of trenches planned for the proposed prospecting right application.

Number of pits/trenches planned	5
Dimensions	
Length	10m
Breadth	10m
Depth	15m
Volume (Waste)	25 000 m3
Volume Ore	100 000 m3
Density Overburden	1.2g/cm3
Density Ore	1.2g/cm3
Phase(s) when bulk sampling will be	Phase 2-5
required	
Timeframe(s)	36 months







Figure 2: Typical examples of a Drilling rig and Core Logs.

Concurrent Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of trenching will be done immediately as each excavation is completed. Once bulk sampling is completed, the processing site will also be rehabilitated. Access road rehabilitation is carried out when all prospecting phases are completed at the end of the bulk sampling phase. Rehabilitated sites will be monitored to ensure vegetation growth re-occurs. Mobile offices and portable ablutions will be installed on the established site.

Phase 3

Banking & Feasibility Studies

The outcome of the prospecting work will determine whether the project is viable or not. This phase will comprise of the following key aspects:

Geological Modelling

Mineral Resource Estimation

A mineral resource estimation will be conducted and compiled into a Mineral Resources and Reserves Statement to be signed by a competent person. The estimation will include the tonnages and quality of the minerals. Should the results prove positive, the preparations for mining right application and any other relevant applications will commence. More various technical personnel will be involved in the process. The skills



cycle will include geology, mine engineering, mine surveying, metallurgy, legal and

Phase 4

finance.

Rehabilitation and closure

Final rehabilitation of the site will be conducted as the final phase of the prospecting activities and will be undertaken upon cessation of the project.

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 (Act No. 108 of 1996) 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 Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources	Vahlengwe 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.

1 0 April 2025



while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) and EIA Regulations (as amended in 2017)

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.

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.

Activities associated with the proposed prospecting activities are identified as Listed Activities in the Listing Notice 2, GNR 325 (as amended, 7 April 2017), Listing Activity No. 20 and therefore require Scoping Report.



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
- 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.

The proposed project is applied for in terms of Section 16 of the MPRDA, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) and the planned activities are according to the scope of the PWP in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002): Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Regulations GNR 527 of 2004.



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 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, Dunrose will be required in terms of Regulation 6 and 7 of the Act to implement measures for controlling dust and conducting Ambient Air Quality an Monitoring PM10 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 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 EIR and EMPr will include measures to control and manage waste during prospecting operations.



National **Biodiversity Act**, **2004** (Act No. 10 of be conducted as part of the EIA Phase. 2004) (NEM:BA)

Environmental Management: A Fauna and Flora Impact Assessment will

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

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 A Heritage Impact Assessment will form part of the EIA Phase.

14 April 2025



may exceed certain minimum thresholds as	
soon as possible.	

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 prospecting of chrome, manganese, coal, and gold in South Africa is important to the country's economy, industry, and energy sector. Chrome is a vital component in the production of stainless steel, which is used in various industries, including construction, automotive, and consumer goods. As the world's largest producer of chrome, South Africa plays a critical role in meeting global demand for this essential mineral. Manganese, another critical mineral, is used in the production of steel, aluminium, and other alloys, and is also used in the manufacture of batteries and electronics.

Coal, on the other hand, is a vital source of energy for South Africa, with most of the country's electricity being generated from coal-fired power stations. The prospecting of coal is, therefore, essential to ensure the country's energy security and to meet the increasing demand for electricity. Gold, as one of the country's most valuable mineral exports, contributes significantly to South Africa's economy and provides employment opportunities for thousands of people.

Furthermore, the prospecting of these minerals is crucial for the country's economic growth and development, as it provides opportunities for investment, job creation, and infrastructure development. The mining industry is also a significant contributor to South



Africa's GDP and provides a vital source of foreign exchange earnings. In addition, the prospecting of chrome, manganese, coal, and gold can contribute to the country's energy security, industrial development, and economic diversification.

Prospecting is the physical quest for minerals, fossils, precious metals, or mineral specimens that enables a company to survey or examine a piece of land in order to locate a real or possible mineral deposit before investing in mining operations.

Should prospecting prove successful and a resource is quantified, it would indicate a potential viable economic activity in the form of mining. Mining will contribute greatly to local economic growth through direct employment, future business opportunities, royalties and tax revenues.

- 8. Period for which the environmental authorisation is required.

 Sagondisana requires the prospecting right to be valid for a period of five years.
- 9. Description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred site.

(NB!- This section is not about the impact assessment itself; it is about the determination of the specific site layout having taken into consideration (1) the comparison of the originally proposed site plan, the comparison of that plan with the plan of environmental features and current land uses, the issues raised by interested and affected parties and the consideration of alternatives to the initially proposed site layout as a result.)

- 9.1. Details of all alternatives considered.
- 9.1.1. The property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity

Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd applied for a prospecting right on Lot 278 Empangeni 14015 GU, Lot 254 Empangeni 14014 GU, Portion 4 and Remaining Extent of Lot 272 Empangeni 12922 GU to determine the presence of chrome ore, manganese ore, coal ore and gold ore and whether further application for a mining right would be feasible. The location alternative considered for the proposed project include the prospecting sites and associated campsite location and access routes. The location alternatives were selected based on several criteria, which include the environmental considerations (how sensitive is the area in terms of soils, groundwater etc.) and the dependency of the project to the required infrastructure.

9.1.2. The type of activity to be undertaken

Description of planned non-invasive activities.



PLANNED NON-INVASIVE ACTIVITIES

Geological investigations comprise of collecting various geological literature relating to the area of interest. This literature may be obtained from relevant books and journals. Information can also be inquired from companies which have previously mined in the area. Satellite images as well as geological maps will be used to identify possible mining target areas. This phase also involves geological mapping of the area.

Geological modelling, bankable feasibility, and geological report. This written report comprises of all prospecting results as well as recommendations for future activities. Additional geological maps will also be used for verification of the report. When the prospecting period is done decisions will be made regarding the necessity of future prospecting or application for a mining right.

PLANNED INVASIVE ACTIVITIES

Trenching provision has been made to construct 5 trenches with dimensions of $10m \times 10m \times 15m$ will be excavated. The principle of sampling is to determine the quality and grade of minerals as well as the depth and extent at which the minerals are found. Bulk sampling is done by using machinery as well as labour. Excavators and rigid haul trucks are used to remove the topsoil where it then goes through a scrubber and is stockpiled.

Sample analysis

All core samples collected during drilling will be sent to a SANAS-accredited laboratory for extensive analysis and metallurgical recovery testing to determine the quality of the coal. The coal samples will be examined for moisture, ash, volatile matter, fixed carbon, calorific value and sulphur. The sample analysis is expected to take three months.

Geophysical Wireline Logging

On specific boreholes, down hole geophysics will be performed to enable for stratigraphic correlation, core recovery calculations, and to aid in the interpretation and sampling of the various coal seams. Wireline logging entails inserting a logging tool at the end of a wireline into a borehole and documenting physical parameters with a variety of sensors. Geophysical wireline logging is expected to take a month.

9.1.3. The design or layout of the activity

The design of the activity in this project refers to the locations of the bulk sampling programme. The bulk sampling areas should be located away from sensitive features and

1 7 April 2025



determined by the distribution and extent of the mineral resources. The bulk sampling areas will be located such that the diamond gravels will be intercepted based on the existing site geological data and geophysical survey outcomes. For the application the trenching areas will be based on geology, topography and environmental sensitivity.

9.1.4. The technology to be used in the activity

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

Local geological strata

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

Mineral Resource burial depth

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

Rock Strength

The trenching equipment must be able to cut through site geological strata.

9.1.5. The operational aspects of the activity

Stockpiles

The topsoil removed would be kept on a topsoil stockpile for final rehabilitation of the excavated areas. No specific technology is used other than ensuring no contamination of the topsoil. If this activity is not implemented the prospecting activities cannot continue fluently affecting the cost effectiveness of the prospecting operation. The option of not implementing the activity cannot be considered. No alternative can be considered.

Waste Rock

The screened boulders and large rocks would be kept separate and used for continuous backfill in the excavated areas. The specific design of this activity is dependent on the amount of waste rock generated. No technology is applicable to this activity as this will only be the storage of waste rock. The option of not implementing the activity cannot be considered as the waste rock is the first process in the rehabilitation programme.

1 8 April 2025



Prospecting Excavations (Bulk Sampling)

Five (5) Trenches with dimensions of 10m x 10m x 15m will be excavated. The principal of sampling is to determine the quality and grade of the minerals. Bulk sampling is done by using machinery as well as labour. Excavators and rigid haul trucks are used to remove the topsoil as well as minerals where it then goes through a scrubber and is stockpiled. The technology used in this activity will be open pit mining by means of benching through the employment of excavators to make the excavation and a front-end loader that will load the material onto dump trucks for transportation to a processing plant. The topsoil and overburden will be removed where necessary and stored near the excavation for easier rehabilitation activities. This activity is the most critical part of the proposed prospecting activities and therefore the option of not implementing the activity cannot be considered.

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 drill sites establishment.

Mobile Office Site

The office block will be installed and have an approximate footprint of 40 m². This site will house several units including general office, Mine Health and Safety office and first aid room. The office site will be mobile offices fitted with relevant equipment/furniture for its specific task. All administrative activities, storing of files, company financials and discussions will be occurring within this facility. The best option is to keep the offices within the prospecting premises for proper managing, activity regulation, accident and damage control as well as optimizing productivity.

Ablution Facility

Contractual agreements will be made, and basic flushing chemical toilets installed with a Footprint of approximately 30 m². These facilities are to support the sanitation protocol of the prospecting employees. During the prospecting operation mobile chemical toilets will be available. The implementation of this structure and related activities is compulsory and



enforced by the Basic Conditions of Employment Amendment Act, 2013 (Act 20 of 2013) in conjunction with the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997 (Act 75 of 1997), Basic Conditions of Employment Amendment Act, 2002 (Act 68 of 2002) and Basic Conditions of Employment Amendment Act, 2003 (Act 52 of 2003).

Waste Management

The principle of Reduce, Re-use and Recycle must always be implemented. The waste must be separated at source and disposed at an appropriate waste management facility.

9.1.6. The option of not implementing the activity

The option of not implementing the activity also referred to as a "No-Go" option ensures that the current status quo remains. The aim of mineral resources prospecting is to establish the presence, extent and resources on site and should the activity be not implemented this information will remain unknown. There is high potential for Diamond reserves in the proposed site and should the project not be authorised the potential socioeconomic benefits associated with mining will not be realised. The local economy being is supported by very few economic activities and therefore have very limited job opportunities. The success of prospecting activities will boost local economy not only through job creation but demand for secondary services as well such as food supply boosting local SMMEs.

9.2. Details of the Public Participation 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 or not 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.)

The following process for public participation will be undertaken as prescribed by NEMA (EIA Regulations 2014) (as amended) is in process (PPP). Following the legislative requirements and good practice, it is important to develop documentation, which will be easily accessible to all stakeholders who would be affected or interested in the project. The following documents have been developed and distributed to all stakeholders including the interested and affected parties. The various PPP materials which were used as part of the EIA processes are included as appendices to this report.

ADVERTISEMENT

2 0 April 2025



A newspaper advertisement, informing all I&APs residing in the surrounding communities near the proposed area within the jurisdiction of uThukela District Municipality was published and included the information about Saqondisana's intention to conduct the prospecting activities for chrome ore, gold ore, manganese ore and coal in respect of Lot 278 Empangeni 14015 GU, Lot 254 Empangeni 14014 GU, Portion 4 and Remaining Extent of Lot 272 Empangeni 12922 GU, KwaZulu-Natal Province. The newspaper advert was published through Classifieds dated 26 March 2025.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE BOARD

An A3 sized site notices informing I&APs about the project information as per the published newspaper advert, will developed, laminated and erected at the boundary of the proposed site as required in terms of Section 24J of NEMA read with Regulation 41 EIA regulation notices will be placed within the vicinity of the proposed project site at strategic locations where it was deemed to be visible to community.

Background Information Document (BID)

The BID aims to provide important information regarding the following:

- Project description of the proposed prospecting activities;
- ♣ The EIA and the PPP that was undertaken in support of the Prospecting activities and relevant contact details;
- ◆ Details about how stakeholders could 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 (BAR).
- ♣ The BIDs were hand delivered to the affected and surrounding landowners from 21 March 2025.

9.3. Summary of issues raised by I&APs.

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

Table 8: Summary of issues raised by I&APs.

Interested and Affected Parties	Date Comments Received	Issues raised	EAPs response
AFFECTED PARTIES			

2 1 April 2025



	Jugonalia iniv	source (i cy / Lca	
Landowner/s			
Lawful occupier/s of the			
land			
Municipal councillor			
Municipality		TIOW.	
Organs of State	15	X BELO	
Communities	APPEND	(/-	
Dept Land Affairs	AS AN AT		
Traditional Leaders	CHED AS		
DFFE	ATTACI		
OTHER AFFECTER OR 15'			
PARTIES \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	ATTACHED AS AN APPEND		
INTERESTED PA			

9.4. The Environmental attributes associated with the sited

9.4.1. Baseline Environment

9.4.1.1. Type of environment affected by the proposed activity.

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

CLIMATE

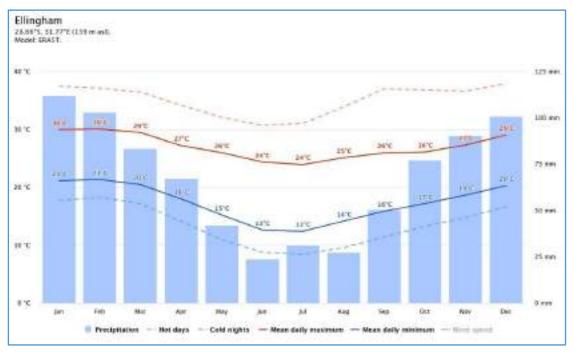


Figure 3: Average annual climatic conditions (https://www.meteoblue.com)

The proposed prospecting project falls under the Ellingham weather station. The Ellingham weather station is characterized by a subtropical highland climate, with moderate temperatures and rainfall throughout the year. This region experiences a significant amount of rainfall during the summer months, with most of it falling between November and March. Winters are mild, with occasional frost, while summers are warm but not excessively hot.

2 2 April 2025



The average annual rainfall is around 800-1000 mm, with an average temperature range of 10-25 Celsius degrees. The climate is influenced by its proximity to the Drakensberg Mountains, which creates an orographic effect, resulting in higher rainfall and cooler temperatures.

WIND

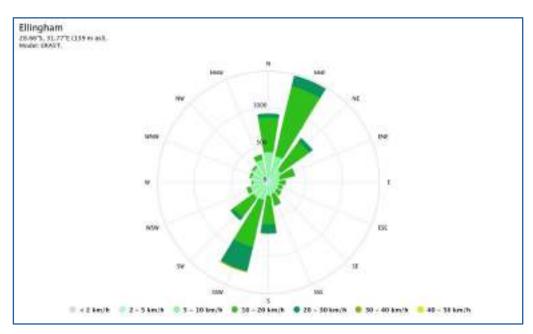


Figure 4: Annual wind rose (https://www.meteoblue.com)

The Ellingham weather station exhibits a dominant wind direction from the East and Southeast, particularly during the summer months. The wind rose diagram above shows a moderate wind speed range of 2-5km/h with occasional gusts of up to 20km/h. The prevailing winds are influenced by the regional topography, with the Drakensburg Mountains playing a significant role in shaping the local wind patterns.

TOPOGRAPHY

2 3 April 2025



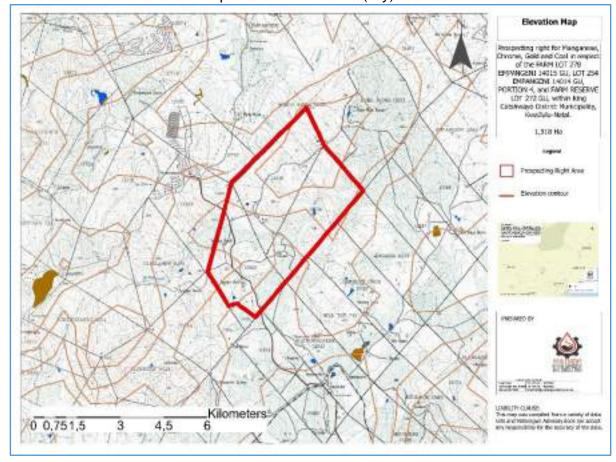


Figure 5: Topographical map of the application area.

The project is situated in a region of varied topography, characterized by rolling hills, valleys, and mountains. It is located in the foothills of the Drakensburg Mountains, a major mountain range in KwaZulu-Natal. The Drakensburg Mountains rise steeply to the west, creating a rain shadow effect that influences the local climate. The surrounding hills and valleys are covered in a mix of grasslands, savannas, and woodlands with scattered agricultural lands and rural settlements. The topography of the area creates a variety of microclimates, with cooler temperatures and higher rainfall in the mountains, and warmer temperatures and lower rainfall in the valleys.

The project area is characterized by a series of contours that reflect the undulating terrain of the area. The contour lines are generally spaced at intervals of 20-50 meters, with closer spacing in areas of steeper terrain. The contours reveal a range of elevation, from approximately 1 000 meters above sea level in the valleys to over 2 000 meters above sea level in the mountains. The contour lines also indicate the presence of several ridges and valleys.

GEOLOGY





Figure 6: Geology of the application area.

The Dwyka, Beaufort, Ecca, Suurberg, Drakensberg and Lebombo, and Natal, are among the geological formations in Empangeni, KwaZulu-Natal, which offer a complex and diverse geological framework that supports substantial mineral exploration potential. The glacial tillites and related sedimentary deposits of the Dwyka development point to an ideal environment for coal deposit development. The underlying Beaufort and Ecca formations, which are distinguished by their vast coal seams as well as organic-rich shales that formed in fluvial and deltaic environments, depend on this foundation since it establishes the framework for their development. These formations are great candidates for coal mining because they provide the perfect environment for the buildup of fossil fuels.

The Suurberg, Drakensberg, and Lebombo formations, which are composed of sedimentary as well as volcanic rocks, further increase the mineral potential. Because of their complicated geological past, these formations may contain a variety of minerals, such as rare earth elements and base metals. Despite their rough terrain, the Drakensberg Mountains might also include valuable aggregates and building materials that could boost the region's economy. These formations' significance in the larger framework of Empangeni's

2 5 April 2025



resource development is highlighted by the geological processes that formed them and created a dynamic environment that is ideal for mineral exploitation. Since ancient geology offers insights into mineralization processes that may lead to discoveries, the additional area called Barberton area has long been known for its rich minerals which include gold resources. All these geological formations work together to create Empangeni's diverse mineral landscape, making it a crucial region for exploration as well as KwaZulu-Natal's sustainable resource development.

HYDROLOGY

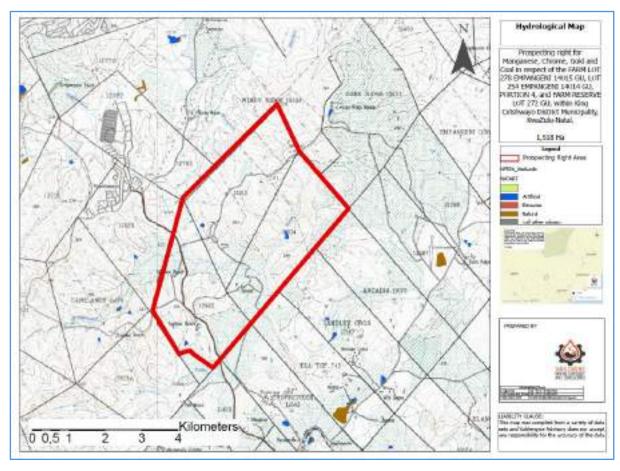


Figure 7: Hydrological map of the proposed area.

FAUNA AND FLORA

2 6 April 2025



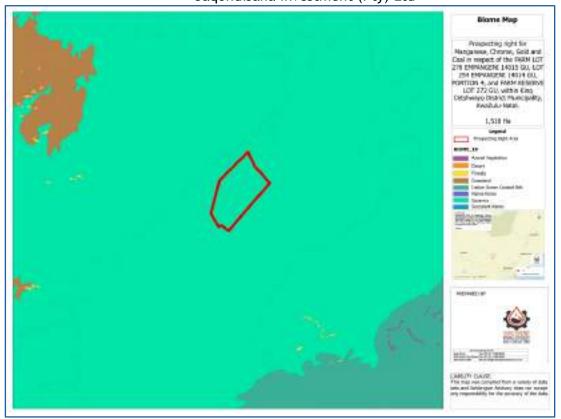


Figure 8: Biome map of the application area.

The Savanna Biome is a vast and diverse ecological region characterized by a mix of grasslands and scattered trees, covering nearly half of the African continent, as well as parts of Australia, South America, and India. This biome is situated in tropical and subtropical regions, typically between the equatorial rainforests and the temperate grasslands. The Savanna Biome is marked by two distinct seasons: a wet season, which brings abundant rainfall, and a dry season, characterized by drought and fires.

Geologically, the Savanna Biome is underlain by a variety of rock types, including granite, basalt, and sandstone. The terrain is generally flat to gently sloping, with occasional rocky outcrops and hills. Soils in the Savanna Biome are often sandy and nutrient-poor, which can limit plant growth and productivity. However, the region's diverse geology and topography support a wide range of ecosystems, from grasslands to woodlands and from wetlands to rocky outcrops.

Climatically, the Savanna Biome is characterized by high temperatures and high levels of solar radiation throughout the year. The wet season brings warm temperatures and abundant rainfall, often in the form of thunderstorms. In contrast, the dry season is marked by cooler temperatures, low humidity, and a significant risk of fires. This seasonal variability has a

2 7 April 2025



profound impact on the region's ecosystems, with many plant and animal species adapting to the changing conditions.

Vegetation in the Savanna Biome is highly diverse, with a mix of grasses, shrubs, and trees. Grasses are often the dominant vegetation type, with species such as tall grasses, short grasses, and grasslands. Trees are scattered throughout the landscape, with species such as acacia, baobab, and miombo. The region's vegetation is highly adapted to the seasonal variability, with many species developing deep roots to access water during the dry season or producing leaves and flowers during the wet season.

The Savanna Biome is home to an incredible array of wildlife, including iconic species such as lions, elephants, giraffes, and zebras. The region's diverse ecosystems support a wide range of herbivores, carnivores, and omnivores, from small mammals and birds to large ungulates and predators. Many of these species have evolved unique adaptations to the region's seasonal variability, such as migration, hibernation, or specialized feeding behaviours.

SENSITIVITY

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

The project area falls within King Cetshwayo District Municipality previously known as uThukela District Municipality. The Local Municipality is called uMhlathuze.



Figure 9: Municipality Map.

2 8 April 2025



The total population as reported by Census 2022 is 412 075 as shown in the figure below.



Figure 10: Population size of the uMhlathuze Local Municipality (2022 census)

The area is predominantly rural with a majority of black people making up most of the population within the municipality. The graph below indicates the distribution by ethnicity. Census (2022) demonstrated that females account 51.5% of the population whilst males account for 48.5%.

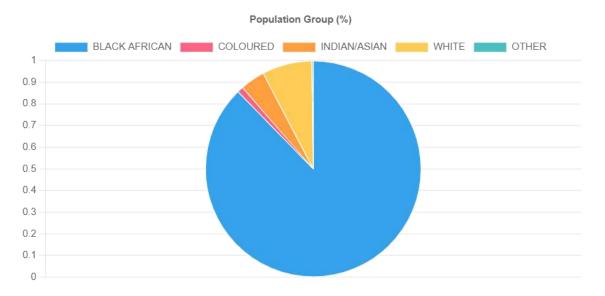


Figure 11: Population group distribution of uMhlathuze Local Municipality (2022 census).



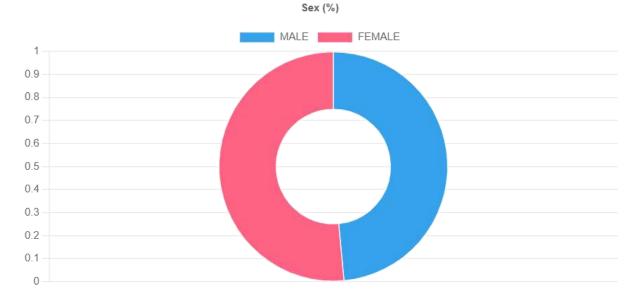


Figure 12: Sex distribution uMhlathuze Local Municipality (2022 Census)

Education is one of the key drivers of community development and economic activities. It provides a set of basic skills for development, creativity and innovative abilities of individuals within communities. Stats SA also estimates that the uMhlathuze Local Municipality has a population of 19 772 (7,8 %) individuals without formal education and only 37 140 (14.6%) with tertiary education. The majority of the population has the most high school education and some primary education.

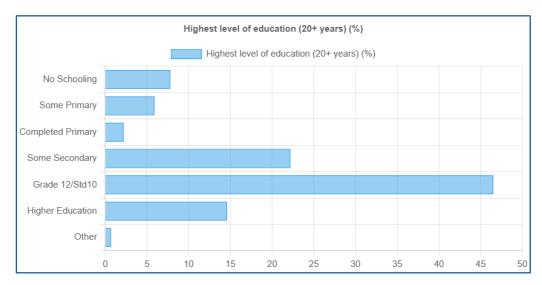


Figure 13: Education profile (2022 Census)

3 0 April 2025



DWELLING TYPES

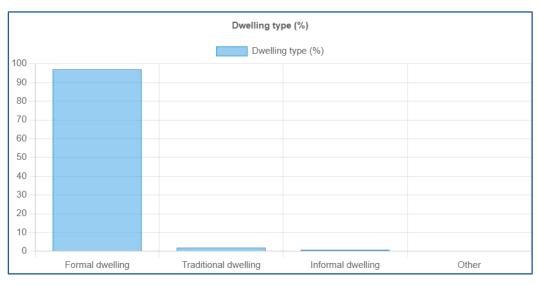


Figure 14: Dwelling types in uMhlathuze Local Municipality (2022 Census)

ENERGY SOURCES

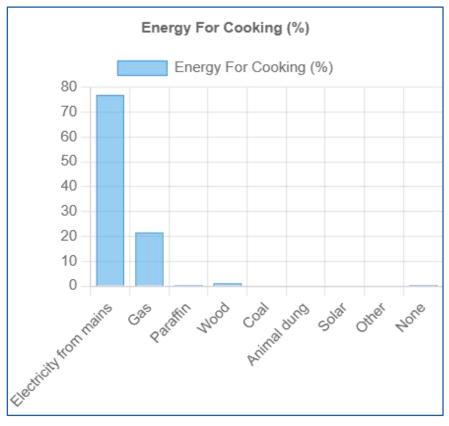


Figure 15: Source of energy for cooking in uMhlathuze Local Municipality (2022 Census)



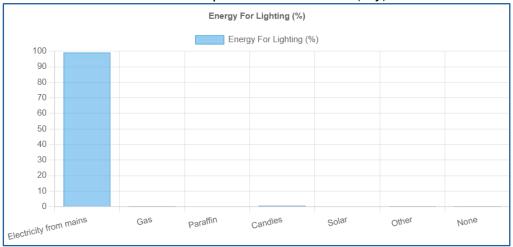


Figure 16:Source of energy for lighting in uMhlathuze Local Municipality (2022 Census).

9.4.1.2. Description of the current land uses.

Land cover information is a crucial reference dataset that informs a wide variety of activities ranging from environmental planning and protection, development planning, economic development, compliance monitoring, enforcement and strategic decision making.

Mountainous terrain with open grassland and scant vegetation characterizes the project area. Most of the project area and the surrounding is used for agriculture as a mixture of subsistence, commercial, and livestock.

Land uses within and around the project area include:

- Regional Road (R34) road joining a haul road crossing through the project area.
- Residential area just outside the prospecting area.

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

The project area comprises of the following environmental features and infrastructure:

- Open bush
- Artificial wetlands
- Natural grassland

9.4.1.4. Environmental and current land use map

(Show all environmental, and current land use features)

3 2 April 2025



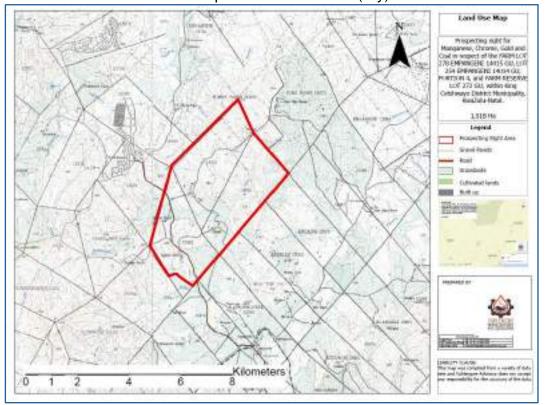


Figure 17: Land use map of the proposed application area.

9.4.1.5. Impacts identified

(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 impacts.)

Project activities

The prospecting activities will include the following activities:

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

Impacts associated with the proposed project.

♣ Topsoil disturbance and soil erosion due to the vegetation clearance during the site establishment and drill sites establishment during the operational phase of the proposed project;

3 3 April 2025



- ♣ Disturbance on the flora and fauna;
- ♣ Dust generation and noise disturbance due to the movement of the vehicles and operating equipment;
- Soil contamination and groundwater resources contamination due to the hydrocarbon spillages from the fuel storages and/or leakages from the operating vehicles;
- ♣ Impacts of socio-economic environments such as the farming and grazing lands; and
- ↓ Impacts on cultural, heritage and palaeontological resources

Table 9: Significance rating of classified impacts.

Impact	Points	Description
Low	(1-4)	An acceptable impact for which mitigation is desirable but not essential.
		The impact by itself is insufficient even in combination with other low
		impacts to prevent the development being approved. These impacts will
		result in either positive or negative medium to short term effects on the
		social and/or natural environment
Medium	(5-9)	An important impact which requires mitigation. The impact is insufficient
		by itself to prevent the implementation of the project but which in
		conjunction with other impacts may prevent its implementation. These
		impacts will usually result in either a positive or negative medium to long-
		term effect on the social and/or natural environment.
High	(10-13)	A serious impact, if not mitigated, may prevent the implementation of the
		project (if it is a negative impact). These impacts would be considered by
		society as constituting a major and usually a long-term change to the
		(natural &/or social) environment and result in severe effects or beneficial
		effects.
Very high	(13-15)	A very serious impact which, if negative, may be sufficient by itself to
		prevent implementation of the project. The impact may result in
		permanent change. Very often these impacts are immitigable and usually
		result in very severe effects, or very beneficial effects
Status		Denotes the perceived effect of the impact on the affected area
Positive (+)		Beneficial impact
Negative (-)		Adverse impact

3 4 April 2025



Table 10: Impact assessment of the proposed project.

OPERTATION / CONSTRUCTION PHASE			
Impact	SOILS AND LAND CAPABILITY		
Environmental Risk Scoring	Pre-mitigation	Post-mitigation	
Nature of impact	-1	+1	
Extent of Impact	1	1	
Duration of impact	2	2	
Magnitude of impact	2	1	
Reversibility of impact	3	2	
Probability	3	2	
Environmental Risk Pre-	10	9	
mitigation			
Mitigation Measures			
Removal of vegetation must be undertaken in a phased approach to limit the			
number of exposed areas at a time.			
Regular roads maintenance of eroded shoulders;			
Impact Alteration of ecological life			
Impact	Atteration of ecological the		
Environmental Risk Scoring		Post-mitigation	
		Post-mitigation +1	
Environmental Risk Scoring	Pre-mitigation		
Environmental Risk Scoring Nature of impact	Pre-mitigation -1	+1	
Environmental Risk Scoring Nature of impact Extent of Impact	Pre-mitigation -1 2	+1	
Environmental Risk Scoring Nature of impact Extent of Impact Duration of impact Magnitude of impact Reversibility of impact	Pre-mitigation -1 2 3 2 3	+1 1 2 1 2	
Environmental Risk Scoring Nature of impact Extent of Impact Duration of impact Magnitude of impact	Pre-mitigation -1 2 3 2 3 3	+1 1 2 1 2 2 2	
Environmental Risk Scoring Nature of impact Extent of Impact Duration of impact Magnitude of impact Reversibility of impact	Pre-mitigation -1 2 3 2 3	+1 1 2 1 2	
Environmental Risk Scoring Nature of impact Extent of Impact Duration of impact Magnitude of impact Reversibility of impact Probability	Pre-mitigation -1 2 3 2 3 3	+1 1 2 1 2 2 2	

- Site for temporary infrastructure establishment will be selected with the aim of minimising disturbance on the indigenous vegetation;
- Indigenous vegetation, even secondary communities should not be fragmented under any circumstances or further disturbed;
- Removal of vegetation must be undertaken in a phased approach to limit the number of plain areas at a time;

Impact	Animal life will be affected	
Environmental Risk Scoring	Pre-mitigation	Post-mitigation
Nature of impact	-1	+1
Extent of Impact	2	1
Duration of impact	1	1
Magnitude of impact	2	1
Reversibility of impact	3	2
Probability	3	2
Environmental Risk Pre-	10	8
mitigation		
Mitigation Measures		

3 5 April 2025



- Environmental awareness and training for workers about the animal life on site;
- ➡ Killing of animals on site will be strictly prohibited and if animal is found must be safely removed from the prospecting area;
- Fires must be strictly prohibited in the vicinity of construction site;

Impact	Change in natural topography because of site establishment.	
Environmental Risk Scoring	Pre-mitigation	Post-mitigation
Nature of impact	-1	+1
Extent of Impact	2	2
Duration of impact	2	1
Magnitude of impact	2	1
Reversibility of impact	3	2
Probability	2	2
Environmental Risk Pre-	10	9
mitigation		

Mitigation Measures

- Stockpile the soils removed for rehabilitation; and
- Removal of vegetation must be undertaken in a phased approach to limit the number of plain areas at a time

Impact	Contamination of water resources and deterioration of water quality.	
Environmental Risk Scoring	Pre-mitigation	Post-mitigation
Nature of impact	-1	+1
Extent of Impact	2	2
Duration of impact	2	2
Magnitude of impact	1	1
Reversibility of impact	3	2
Probability	2	1
Environmental Risk Pre- mitigation	9	9

Mitigation Measures

- Implement soil pollution prevention methods.
- ♣ All construction activities must be undertaken outside of the 1 in 50-year flood line or 100 m from the edge of a watercourse.
- → All hydrocarbons must be stored on protected storage areas away from the watercourses and the riparian areas. All the accidental spillages must be remediated using commercially available emergency clean up kits; and
- Contractors may only use designated toilets and waste disposal facilities.

Impact	Groundwater contamination	
Environmental Risk Scoring	Pre-mitigation	Post-mitigation
Nature of impact	-1	+1
Extent of Impact	2	2
Duration of impact	2	1
Magnitude of impact	1	1
Reversibility of impact	3	2
Probability	2	2
Environmental Risk Pre-	9	9
mitigation		
Mitigation Measures		

3 6 April 2025



- Remediate the accidental hydrocarbons spillages using commercially available emergency clean up kits;
- All construction vehicles and machinery shall be parked in a demarcated area; and
- Drip trays shall be used when construction vehicles and machinery are not used for some time.

_		
Impact	Noise pollution	
Environmental Risk Scoring	Pre-mitigation	Post-mitigation
Nature of impact	-1	+1
Extent of Impact	2	2
Duration of impact	1	1
Magnitude of impact	2	1
Reversibility of impact	2	1
Probability	3	2
Environmental Risk Pre-	9	8
mitigation		

Mitigation Measures

- Switching off equipment whilst it is not in use;
- Develop effective complaints register that can be maintained on a regular basis and is accessible to interested and affected parties;
- ♣ Construction activities must be restricted to the following hours:
- Monday to Friday 07h00 to 17h00.
- Saturday 07h00 to 14h00; and
- Implement both environmental noise monitoring and occupational noise monitoring.

Impact	Air pollution	
Environmental Risk Scoring	Pre-mitigation	Post-mitigation
Nature of impact	-1	+1
Extent of Impact	3	2
Duration of impact	1	1
Magnitude of impact	2	2
Reversibility of impact	3	2
Probability	3	2
Environmental Risk Pre-	11	10
mitigation		

Mitigation Measures

- Vehicle maintenance must be conducted regularly to avoid excessive diesel fumes;
- Conduct dust fall-out monitoring;
- Dust suppression must be conducted during the construction phase of the project should excessive dust be generated;
- ♣ Correct speed will be maintained at the proposed area site; and
- ♣ Implementation of concurrent rehabilitation activities to minimise the number of exposed surfaces that would result in dust generation.

Impact	Visual disturbance due to site clearance	
Environmental Risk Scoring	Pre-mitigation	Post-mitigation
Nature of impact	-1	+1
Extent of Impact	2	2
Duration of impact	1	1
Magnitude of impact	2	2

3 7 April 2025



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	1 \ 7/	
Reversibility of impact	3	2
Probability	3	2
Environmental Risk Pre- mitigation	10	10

Mitigation Measures

- Ensure that all exposed surfaces are subjected to dust suppression;
- Clearing of vegetation must be undertaken within the demarcated boundaries of the designated area only;
- ♣ The number of construction vehicles and machinery to be used must be limited to a bare minimum.

Impact	Social nuisances.		
Environmental Risk Scoring	Pre-mitigation	Post-mitigation	
Nature of impact	-1	+1	
Extent of Impact	2	2	
Duration of impact	2	1	
Magnitude of impact	2	1	
Reversibility of impact	3	2	
Probability	2	2	
Environmental Risk Pre-	10	9	
mitigation			

Mitigation Measures

- Keep access roads moist through the use a dust suppressant;
- All personnel that have access to the property will be provided with access cards;
- Work with the local police department to establish standard operating procedures for the management and/or removal of loiterers.
- ♣ Recruitment processes must not be undertaken on site; and
- ♣ No construction workers must be permitted to enter private properties without the knowledge and approval of the owner.

Impact	Cultural and heritage resources	
Environmental Risk Scoring	Pre-mitigation	Post-mitigation
Nature of impact	1	+1
Extent of Impact	1	1
Duration of impact	1	1
Magnitude of impact	2	1
Reversibility of impact	2	1
Probability	2	2
Environmental Risk Pre-	9	7
mitigation		

Mitigation Measures

If any heritage resources, including fossils, graves, or human remains, are encountered during construction phase, these must be reported to the relevant authorities.

Impact	Waste generation	
Environmental Risk Scoring	Pre-mitigation	Post-mitigation
Nature of impact	-1	+1
Extent of Impact	1	1
Duration of impact	1	1
Magnitude of impact	1	1
Reversibility of impact	2	1
Probability	3	2

3 8 April 2025



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Environmental Risk Pre- 7 7

mitigation	•						
meigación	Mitigation Measures						
Classification and separation of the waste into general or hazardous must be							
implemented onsite into different coloured and labelled bins;							
 Uncontrolled disposal of waste must strictly be prohibited on site; 							
Waste shall not be buried or burned on site; and							
No dumping shall be allowed in or near the construction site.							
Impact	Health and safety of worker						
Environmental Risk Scoring	Pre-mitigation	Post-mitigation					
Nature of impact	-1	+1					
Extent of Impact	2	1					
Duration of impact	2	1					
Magnitude of impact	2	1					
Reversibility of impact	2	1					
Probability Or Impact	2	2					
Environmental Risk Pre-	9	7					
	9	/					
mitigation	Mitigation Managemen						
All page and that ha	Mitigation Measures	l ha myayidad with agass					
<u>-</u>	ve access to the property wil	t be provided with access					
cards;		h					
-	police department to establis						
	anagement and/or removal o						
	es will not be undertaken on						
	sed access and potential hea						
project infrastructure should be confined within a fenced, protected area;							
All areas that are sources of dust must be subjected to dust suppression; Continuous dust require about the continuous state of the continuous state							
Continuous dust monitoring should be carried out throughout the construction undertakings; and							
undertakings; and All employees will be issued with and instructed to wear the appropriated							
	equipment (PPE) during const						
Impact	Increase in traffic volumes.	ruction.					
	Pre-mitigation	Post-mitigation					
Environmental Risk Scoring)	3					
Nature of impact	-1	+1					
Extent of Impact	2	2					
Duration of impact	1	1					
Magnitude of impact	2	1					
Reversibility of impact	3	2					
Probability	3	2					
Environmental Risk Pre-	10	9					
mitigation							
Mitigation Measures							
	Local speed limits and traffic laws shall apply at all times to minimise the						
occurrences of accidents on public roads;							
Remedy through emergency response procedures sections of existing road							
surfaces which have been impacted on by vehicular movement; and							
Existing road surface	s must be utilised and mainta	nined within baseline levels.					
	DECOMMISSIONING PHASE						
Impact	The removal of the campsite	• •					
	rehabilitation of the drilling	sites and associated access					
-	-						

3 9 April 2025



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	Saqondisana Investment (Pty)							
infrastructure will result in the destruction of								
	vegetation cover and soils.							
Environmental Risk Scoring	Pre-mitigation	Post-mitigation						
Nature of impact	-1	-1						
Extent of Impact	1	1						
Duration of impact	2	1						
Magnitude of impact	2	2						
Reversibility of impact	3	2						
Probability	2	2						
Environmental Risk Pre-	9	7						
mitigation								
	Mitigation Measures							
period, ideally during recruitment; and Ensure that newly pl	pegin as soon as possible during the growing season, to enab	ole enough plant						
to allow for quick es		h						
Impact Increased silt load in runoff because of prospecting si rehabilitation may cause a pollution on the nearby surface water resources; and Surface water pollution from the accidental hydrocarbon spillages during the decommissioning of infrastructure								
Environmental Risk Scoring	Pre-mitigation	Post-mitigation						
Nature of impact	-1	-1						
Extent of Impact	2	1						
Duration of impact	1	1						
Magnitude of impact	1	1						
Reversibility of impact	3	2						
Probability	2	1						
Environmental Risk Pre-	8	5						
mitigation								
	Mitigation Measures							
The mitigation meas	ures for the operation phase a	apply.						
Impact	It is envisioned that noise w removal of equipment and r This noise is not expected to limits	ill be generated during the ehabilitation of the site. o exceed occupational noise						
Environmental Risk Scoring	Pre-mitigation	Post-mitigation						
Nature of impact	-1	-1						
Extent of Impact	2	2						
Duration of impact	1	1						
Magnitude of impact	2	1						
Reversibility of impact	3	2						
Probability	3 2							
Environmental Risk Pre- 10 7								
mitigation	mitigation							
	Mitigation Measures							
	s and equipment. All engines ronmental noise monitoring a							

4 0 April 2025



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Impact	The rehabilitation of the prospecting site and the decommissioning of the temporary infrastructure will make use of heavy machinery and vehicles. This will result in the generation of dust by movement of vehicles and due to blowing winds.				
Environmental Risk Scoring	Pre-mitigation	Post-mitigation			
Nature of impact	-1	-1			
Extent of Impact	2	2			
Duration of impact	1	1			
Magnitude of impact	2	2			
Reversibility of impact	3	2			
Probability	3	2			
Environmental Risk Pre-	10	8			
mitigation					
Mitigation Measures					

- Vehicle maintenance must be conducted regularly to avoid excessive diesel fumes; and
- Dust suppression must be conducted during the decommissioning phase of the area should excessive dust be generated.

9.4.2. Methodology used in determining the significance of environmental impacts

(Describe how the significance, probability, and duration of the aforesaid identified impacts that were identified through the consultation process was determined in order to decide the extent to which the initial site layout needs revision.)

41 April 2025



Scoping Report KZN30/5/1/1/2/11821PR Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd Table 11: Criteria of rating of impacts.

Aspect	Score	Definition					
Nature	-1	Likely to result in negative impact.					
	41	Likely to result as positive/beneficial impact					
Extent	- (1)	Activity (i.e., limited to the area applicable to the specific activity).					
	2	Site (i.e., within the development property boundary).					
	3	Local (i.e., the area within 5 km of the site)					
	4	Regional (i. e., extends between 5 to 50 km from the site)					
	. 6	Provincial/National (i.e., extends 50 km beyond from the site)					
Duration.	- 1	Intermediate (<1 year)					
	2	Short term (1-5 years)					
	3	Medium term (6-15 years)					
	- 4	Long term (the impact will cease after the operational life open of the project)					
	- 5	Fermanent term (no netroation measure of natural process will reduce the impact after					
Magnitude	.1	Minor (where the impact effects the environment in such a way that natural, cultural & social functions & processes are not affected).					
	2	Low (where the impact effects the environment in such a way that natural, cultural & social functions & processes are slightly affected).					
	3	Moderate (where the impact effects the environment in such a way that natural, cultural & social functions & processes continue aboit in a modified way).					
	-4	High (where natural, cultural & social functions & processes are altered to the extent where it will temporarily cease) or					
	5	Very High (where natural, cultural & social functions & processes are altered to the extent where it will permanently cease).					
Reversibility	-1	Impact is revenible without any time and cost.					
	2	Impact is reversible without incurring significant time and cost:					
	- 3	Impact is reversible only by incuring significant line and cost					
	- 4	Impact is reversible only by incuring prohibitively high time and cost.					
	- 6	Inevenible impact					
Probability	- 1	Improbable (the possibility of the impact materialising is very low).					
	2	Low probability (there is a possibility that the impact will occur, >25% and <50%).					
	3	Medium probability (the impact may occur; >50% and <76%).					
	4	High probability (it is most likely that the impact will occur; >75% probability);					
	- 6	Definite (the impact will occur).					

SIGNIFICANCE AND RISK CATEGORY	DEFINITION
<10	LOW (i.e. where this impact would not have a direct influence on the decision
	to develop in the area).
>10 and <20	MEDIUM (i.e. where the impact could influence the decision to develop in the area.)
>20	HIGH (i.e. where the impact must have an influence on the decision process to develop the area.)



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

(Provide a discussion in terms of advantages and disadvantages of the initial site layout compared to alternative layout options to accommodate concerns raised by affected parties.)



Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd Table 12: Positive and negative impacts.

Aspect	Description
Positive	Description
Socio-economic Negative	 Opportunities for temporary employment and local economic development; Requirement for the supply of the goods and services from the local businesses; Requirement for short-term accommodation and thus benefiting the house rental and accommodation sector; Supporting local recycling centre and local scrap metal merchant; and Metals such as steel and copper wire will be collected in designated areas prior to removal from site for recycling.
Soils and Land Capability	 Loss of soil and land capability due to reduction in nutrient status as a result of denitrification and leaching due to stripping and stockpiling within the prospecting footprint areas; and Soil compaction and contamination due to the movements of vehicles and machinery
Flora and Fauna	Loss of indigenous vegetation;
	 Disturbances of Critical Biodiversity Area (Vulnerable); Alteration of the ecological life cycle; Alien species invasion; Loss of animal life; Disturbance of natural habitat/ sensitivity; Employees and drilling contractors poaching and hunting animals; and Displacement of animal life due to the prospecting activities.
Surface water	Contamination of water resources and deterioration of water quality as a result
resources	of soil erosion from wind and water on the exposed surfaces. • Disturbance of free drainage and runoff.
Groundwater resources	 Groundwater contamination as a result of borehole drilling and leaching of infilling material.
Noise	 Disturbance to humans and animals because of increase in the levels of ambient noise; and Noise nuisance will be created by the trenching, operating equipment, and vehicle movement.
Air Quality/Dust	Fine particulate matter emissions and dust fallout because of vehicle movement on dust roads and during trenching operations.
Topography and Visual	 Visual disturbance to the people at the nearby farmsteads as a result of introduction of the drill rigs and towers that will be employed during the drilling operations. Visual disturbance due to dust generated as a result of the vehicular movements
Social Nuisances	 People at the nearby farmsteads are likely to be impacted upon by noise and dust that emanate from the site; and Negative impact due to land dissection for temporary infrastructure erection through clearing, restrictions on farmers' access to cultivated land, and influence on day-to-day farming activities.
Waste	Waste generation including the domestic, scrap and hazardous waste.
Health and Safety	 Health impact due to dust inhalation, occupational injuries; and Equipment theft and property vandalism
Traffic	 Increase in traffic volumes on existing traffic network; and Cumulative impact on the condition of farm roads around the prospecting area

April 2025 44



9.4.4. The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and the level of risk.

(With regard to the issues and concerns raised by affected parties provide a list of the issues raised and an assessment/discussion of the mitigations or site layout alternatives available to accommodate or address their concerns, together with an assessment of the impacts or risks associated with the mitigation or alternatives considered.)

All possible mitigation measures that could be applied to risks regarding the site layout are discussed and considered as part of the EIA process. The proposed mitigation measures for the assumed risks are discussed in detail under the EIA section.

9.4.5. 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.

9.4.6. Statement motivating the preferred site.

(Provide a statement motivating the preferred site.)

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

9.5. Full description of the process undertaken to identify, assess and rank the impacts and risks the activity will impose on the preferred site (In respect of the final site layout plan) through the life of the activity.

(Including (i) a description of all environmental issues and risks that were identified during the environmental impact assessment process and (ii) an assessment of the significance of each issue and risk and an indication of the extent to which the issue and risk could be avoided or addressed by the adoption of mitigation measures.)

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):

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

4 5 April 2025



- ♣ Ensure that the potential biophysical and socio-economic impacts of the proposed project, are taken into consideration during the decision-making process.
- ♣ Ensure that the project activities to be undertaken do not have a substantial detrimental impact on the environment by presenting management and mitigation measures that will avoid and/or reduce those impacts.
- Ensure that I&APs are informed, including the landowner, about the proposed Project and the public participation process is properly followed.
- ♣ Ensure that I&APs are given an opportunity to raise concerns, and make input to understand their needs and expectations; and
- ♣ Provide a process aimed at enabling authorities to make an informed decision, especially in respect of their obligation to take environmental and social considerations into account when making those decisions.

The EIA process assessed the overall aspects that will be affected by the proposed project in relation to the activities to be conducted. A sensitivity report has been conducted to determine the sensitivity of the proposed area to make sound decision on the consideration and implementation of the mitigation measures of the impacts posed by the proposed activity.

To identify the potential impacts associated with the proposed prospecting activities the following steps were undertaken:

- A detailed desktop investigation was undertaken to determine the environmental setting in which the project is located;
- ♣ The ratings of the identified impacts were undertaken in a quantitative manner as provided in Impact Assessment Section. The ratings were undertaken in a manner to calculate the significance of each of the impacts; and
- ♣ The identification of management measures was done based on the significance of the impacts and measures that have been considered appropriate and successful, specifically as Best Practical and Economical Option.

The impact assessment undertaken focused 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:

- Vegetation clearance for (site camp and trenching sites) establishment.
- Installation of mobile offices and ablutions;
- Construction of temporal access roads to the site camp and trenching sites;



- Trenching; and
- ♣ Rehabilitation of the overall site and closure.

The impact assessment is furthermore separated into three distinct phases, namely:

Site establishment/construction phase;

The site establishment will involve the clearance of vegetation to establish the camp and drill sites. Various aspects of the environment will be subjected to the disturbances due to this activity.

Operational phase; and

The operational phase will include the drilling operation whereby the drill cores will be logged and taken to the lab for analysis.

Decommissioning.

This phase will entail the removal of all temporal infrastructure and the rehabilitation of all the disturbed area at the prospecting site.

♣ Public Participation Process followed:

The PPP was undertaken in accordance with the NEMA and in line with the regulatory requirements outlined in Chapter 6 of the 2014 EIA Regulations (as amended). The public participation process is summarized below.

Table 13: Summary of PPP followed.

Activity	Details
Identification of stakeholders	Lodgment of the stakeholder database which represents various sectors of society, including directly affected and adjacent landowners, in and around the proposed project area.
Distribution of BID and the I&AP registration form	Handing of BID with I&APs registration form and some emails to stakeholders from the 04 March 2025.
Placing newspaper advertisement	A newspaper advertisement in the Classifieds on the 26 th of March 2025.
Putting up of site notices	Placing site notices at the proposed project site on 21st of March 2025. A site notice placement report was developed to indicate the

4 7 April 2025



	locations of site notices in and around the project area.
Announcement of Draft Scoping Report	The Draft Scoping Report will be made available electronically, and copies were available to stakeholders on the Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting website (www.vahlengweadvisory.co.za).
Public Participation meeting	Public participation meeting was conducted to facilitate the discussion of the draft Scoping report on the 11 th of April 2025. PP meeting presentation is attached as an appendix in the SR.
Obtaining comments from stakeholders	Comments, issues of concern and suggestions that were received from I&APs are captured in the Comment and Response Report (CRR). The CRR is therein included in the final Scoping Report to be submitted to the DMRE and simultaneously made available to I&APs.
Announcement of Final Scoping Report	The final Scoping Report will be made available through Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting website (www.vahlengweadvisory.co.za).

10. Assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk.

(This section of the report must consider all the known typical impacts of each of the activities (including those that could or should have been identified by knowledgeable persons) and not only those that were raised by registered interested and affected parties).

48



Table 14: Assessment of the potentially significant impact and risk.

NAME OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	PHASE	SIGNIFICANC E (Pre- Mitigation)	MITIGATION TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE (Post- Mitigation)
Vegetation	• Destruction of indigenous	Vegetation	Construction (Site	Medium	Minimise site clearance to	Low
clearance	vegetation;	(flora)	establishment)		areas as per the approved site	
due to site	• Disturbance of vegetation	• <u>Animal life</u>			layout plan;	
establishmen	due to the movement of	<u>(fauna)</u>			Avoid and protect sensitive or	
t	heavy machinery and				protected flora;	
(Camp site)	vehicles during construction				To manage alien plant species	
	phase of the project;				occurring in the project area	
Access roads	• Invasion of invasive and				and to prevent further faunal	
construction	exotic vegetation species;				habitat loss, an alien	
Establishmen	• Bare lands may become				vegetation control plan must	
t of drill sites	prone to alien and invasive				be developed and	
	plant species, which may				implemented;	
	compete with indigenous				Killing of animals on site must	
	species, causing sensitive				be strictly prohibited and if	
	species to migrate away				animal is found must be safely	



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	from the location to a more				removed from the prospecting
	suitable habitat;				area;
•	Faunal species may disperse				• Fires must be strictly
	from the area due to loss of				prohibited in the vicinity of
	habitats, as well as due to				construction site; and
	the generation of noise from				Avoid loss of Fauna through
	the site establishment;				conservation.
•	Movement of construction				
	vehicles and machinery may				
	result in collision with fauna,				
	causing causalities of faunal				
	species; and				
•	Employees and contractors				
	poaching and hunting				
	animals.				
•	Exposure of soil to erosion	Soil and land	Construction (Site	Medium	Land clearance must only be Low
	and compaction;	capability	establishment)		undertaken within the
•	Soil pollution and				prospecting area footprint;
	contamination;				Proper vehicle maintenance
•	Loss of organic matters and				must be undertaken, and
	biological activities;				refuelling must be done with



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Loss of land capability and		caution to avoid sp	pillages in			
land use; and		areas where hydroc	arbons are			
Loss of water holding		managed, impermed	able liners			
capacity due to compaction.		or surfaces must be	provided.			
		Diesel storage area	s must be			
		bunded and monito	ored on a			
		regular basis.	When			
		performing car mai	ntenance,			
		drip trays must	be used.			
		Drilling sites must	have spill			
		kits available;				
		Soil stripping guide	ines must			
		be adhered to;				
		Unnecessary move	ement of			
		vehicles and equipr	nent must			
		be avoided to red	duce dust			
		generation and	d soil			
		compaction;				
		Use of track equipm	ent rather			
		than tyred equip				

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		sagonaisana investment (i ty) Eta	
			minimise the impacts of soil
			compaction; and
			Limit as far as possible the
			areas to be cleared of
			vegetation to minimise the
			exposure of soils.
Prospecting	 Destruction of indigenous 	Vegetation Operational, and Medium	Minimise site clearance to Low
Activities	vegetation;	(flora) Decommissioning	areas as per the approved site
(Trenching)	 Loss of threatened plant 	Animal life	layout plan;
and	species;	(fauna)	Avoid and protect sensitive or
Decommissio	• Invasion of invasive and	• Soil and	protected flora;
ning	exotic vegetation species;	<u>land</u>	Avoid loss of Fauna through
	Disturbance of vegetation	capability	conservation;
	due to the movement of		To manage alien plant species
	heavy machinery and		occurring in the project area
	vehicles within the area		and to prevent further faunal
	during construction phase of		habitat loss, an alien
	the project;		vegetation control plan must
	Bare lands may become		be developed and
	prone to alien and invasive		implemented;
	plant species, which may		



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	compete with indigenous		•	Killing of animals on site must				
	species, causing sensitive			be strictly prohibited and if				
	species to migrate away			animal is found must be safely				
	from the location to a more			removed from the prospecting				
	suitable habitat;			area;				
	Faunal species may disperse		•	Fires must be strictly				
	from the area due to loss of			prohibited in the vicinity of				
	habitats, as well as due to			the prospecting right				
	the generation of noise from			footprint.				
	the drilling activities and the		•	Concurrent rehabilitation				
	decommissioning;			must be implemented to				
	Movement of construction			remedy the impacts; and				
	vehicles and machinery may		•	Erosion control measures shall				
	result in collision with fauna,			be implemented in instances				
	causing causalities of faunal			where it is deemed necessary;				
	species;							
	• Employees and drilling							
	contractors poaching and							
	hunting animals;							
	The movement of heavy							
	vehicles in the operation							



area will result in compaction of soil, water runoff and soil erosion especially during the rainy season; and					
Loss of soil and land capability due to reduction in nutrient status as a result of de-nitrification and leaching due to stripping and stockpiling within the prospecting footprint areas.					
 Increase of ambient noise levels; Disturbances to faunal species and the people at the farmsteads within the proximity of the site; and 	Noise pollution	Operational, and Decommissioning	Medium	 Maintain the vehicles and equipment and where possible engines should have silencers; Develop effective complaints register that can be maintained on a regular basis and is accessible to interested and affected parties; 	Medium



			<u> </u>	` ' '				
	•	Noise generation during the				•	Switching off equipment	
		removal of equipment and					whilst it is not in use;	
		rehabilitation of the site				•	Operation must be restricted	
							to the following hours of	
							operation:	
							• Monday to Friday - 07h00	
							to 17h00.	
							• Saturday - 07h00 to 14h00.	
						•	No operation must be	
							undertaken on Sundays and	
							public holidays;	
						•	Implement both	
							environmental noise	
							monitoring and occupational	
							noise monitoring; and	
						•	Maintaining a buffer of 500m	
							between the operation area	
							and dwellings.	
	•	Visual disturbance to the	Topography	Operational, and	Medium	•	Rehabilitate trenching sites	Low
		people at the farmsteads	and Visual	Decommissioning			and access tracks;	
		within the proximity of the	Environment					



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prospecting area as a result				Rehabilitate the land to its
of introduction of the drill				original state;
rigs and towers that will be				Ensure that the time used for
employed during the drilling				the drill rigs is optimized so
operations; and				that they are moved from one
• Visual disturbance due to				point to another over
dust generated as a result of				relatively short periods of
the vehicular movements				time;
	Croundurator	Operational and	Madium	· ·
Groundwater contamination	<u>Groundwater</u>	Operational, and	Medium	Implementing the Low
due to chemicals and	<u>quality</u>	Decommissioning		hydrocarbon spillages
hydrocarbons seepage; and				management plan;
Groundwater contamination				Remediate using
due to drill fluids circulation				commercially available
from a drill rig				emergency clean up kits;
				Boreholes that will not be
				used again will be backfilled
				and properly closed; and
				Trenches to be outside of the
				1 in 50-year flood line or 100
				m from the edge of
				watercourse



	Jaqona sana i	ilvestillerit (Pty) Ltd		-
• Alteration of natural	Surface water	Operational, and	Medium	Remedy the possible effects Low
drainage patterns;	quality	Decommissioning		of alteration to natural
• Contamination of water				drainage lines;
resources and deterioration				The hydrocarbon spillages
of water quality as a result of				management plan must be
soil erosion from wind and				implemented;
water on the exposed				Ensure that wastewater is
surfaces.				appropriately managed;
 Increased silt load in runoff 				Implement the erosion control
as a result of site clearing,				measures;
and grubbing of topsoil from				Implement soil pollution
				prevention methods.



		Jaqonaisana n	ivestilient (i ty) Ltd			
	the footprint area associated					Boreholes must be located
	with drill sites;					outside of the 1 in 50-year
						flood line or 100 m from the
						edge of a watercourse;
					•	All hydrocarbons must be
						stored on protected storage
						areas away from the any
						watercourse. All the spillages
						must be remediated using
						commercially available
						emergency clean up kits; and
					•	Contractors may only use
						designated toilets and waste
						disposal facilities;
	Health and safety impacts on	Health and	Operational, and	Medium	•	All employees or sub- Low
	employees and people who	<u>Safety</u>	Decommissioning			contractors entering site must
	reside at the nearby					be inducted to ensure the
	farmsteads;					awareness of the developed
	• Theft of equipment and the					health and safety plan;
	damage of infrastructure;					



	Saqondisana Investm	nent (Pty) Ltd		
The influx of job seekers in	·		Health and Safety	
the area may result in an			representatives to be	
increase in petty crimes;			appointed during operations;	
Inadequate communication			• Daily inspections and	
channels may lead to			observations of on-site	
community strife; and			activities shall be conducted;	
• The particulate matters			All incidents to be reported,	
associated with dust			recorded, investigated, and	
generation can cause			mitigated;	
respiratory diseases to the			Employees or sub-contractors	
people in the close proximity			must be informed as to what	
of the project area.			required PPE is applicable in	
			working sections and must	
			always be equipped with	
			appropriate PPE;	
			Safety signs to be provided in	
			areas considered as high-risk	
			areas;	
			Provide adequate first aid	
			services on site; and	



	·				ote ongoing health and y awareness campaigns.	
Increased employment	Socio-	Operational, and	Low	 Cond 	uct consultation with	Medium
opportunities; and	<u>economic</u>	Decommissioning		local	communities through the	
Local economic developmen	<u>impacts</u>			appro	opriate channels to	
				ensui	re the use of local skills	
				and	businesses where	
				possi	ble;	
				• Ensui	re local employment and	
				local	services providers are	
				арро	inted where possible	
				from	the local area; and	
				• Ensui	re that goods and services	
				are p	procured from within the	
				local	area as far as possible.	
Disturbance and degradation	• <u>Cultural</u>	Operational, and	Low	Cond	uct Identification of all	Low
of sites of cultural and	and and	Decommissioning		possi	ble sites of	
heritage significance; and	<u>Heritage</u>			archa	eological value prior to	
Disturbance and	<u>Resources</u>			the	commencement of	
deterioration o	-			autho	orised work; and	
palaeontological resources						



		Jaqonanana i	ilvestillerit (Fty) Ltu		
		• <u>Palaeontol</u>			Identified sites must be
		<u>ogical</u>			clearly demarcated as no-go
		resources			areas.
	Prospecting activities will	• <u>Traffic</u>	Operational, and	Medium	The surface quality of the Low
	generate very limited	<u>impacts</u>	Decommissioning		road will not be negatively
	additional traffic on the	• Socio-			impacted resulting from
	roads; and	<u>economic</u>			vehicle movement;
	Prospecting vehicles are to	conditions			To avoid inconveniencing
	access the property via				residents, construction
	existing roads and tracks				materials and waste should be
	only				transported outside of peak
					traffic hours whenever
					possible;
					Local speed limits and traffic
					laws must be strictly adhered
					to at all times in order to
					reduce the number of
					accidents on public roadways;
					and

6 1



						•	Existing road surfaces must be utilised and maintained within	
							baseline levels.	
	•	General waste generation	<u>Waste</u>	Operational, and	Medium	•	Classification and separation Low	
		and hazardous waste	generation:	Decommissioning			of the waste into general or	
		generation					hazardous must be	
	•	Soil contamination and land					implemented onsite into	
		capability degradation;					different coloured and	
	•	Contamination of water					labelled bins;	
		resources; and				•	Uncontrolled disposal of	
	•	Impacts on human health					waste must strictly be	
							prohibited on site.	



11. Summary of specialist reports.

(This summary must be completed if any specialist reports informed the impact assessment and final site layout process and must be in the following tabular form):

A Screening Report for an Environmental Authorisation was generated from the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DFFE) Web-based Environmental Screening Tool in terms of NEMA: EIA Regulations 2014 as amended. The following is a summary of the environmental sensitivities of the site where the proposed prospecting activities are to be undertaken. The Screening Tool enables the generating of a Screening Report referred to in Regulation 16(1)(v) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2014 (as amended) whereby a Screening Report is required to accompany any application for Environmental Authorisation and as such the tool has been developed in a manner that is user friendly and no specific software or specialised GIS skills are required to operate this system (DFFE, 2021). Consequently, the trenching activities will be undertaken on an area where there are no sensitivities.

Table 15: Environmental sensitivity of the proposed area.

THEME	Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
Agriculture Theme	Х			
Animal Species Theme		х		
Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	Х			
Archaeological and Cultural				х
Heritage Theme				
Palaeontology Theme	Х			
Plant Species Theme			Х	
Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme	Х			

As indicated above, a low rating indicates that the impacts are unlikely to occur. A medium rating indicates that the impact is likely/almost likely to occur, and a high rating means that the impact is possible/almost certain. A very high rating indicates that the impact on the proposed environment is certain to occur.



The screening tool indicates that Agriculture, Aquatic, Palaeontology and Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme are extremely high.

The EAP motivates that the following specialist studies should not be conducted.

Terrestrial biodiversity specialist studies should not be conducted. The reason being that, although the sensitivity of the area is very high, the proposed activities do not pose adverse impacts to the biodiversity as only 0,955 ha of the proposed site will be disturbed. Thus, the overall impact will be minimal after mitigation measures have been taken and rehabilitation plan is implemented.

Specialist studies for high-sensitivity environmental themes shall be exempted from this study, the studies will be undertaken during the EIA processes, which would be conducted if the applicant decides to apply for a Mining Right. The reason being that prospecting activities will have a medium to low environmental impact. Buffer zones will be put in place for all sensitive areas, i.e. a buffer of 100m from sensitive areas (including wetlands, river, heritage & archaeology sites etc); & a minimum 500m (preferably 1000m) buffer from any infrastructure or dwelling.

12. Environmental impact statement

12.1. Summary of the key findings of the environmental impact assessment.

Most of the prospecting activities are non-invasive, hence they will have no environmental or social impact. The invasive activities entail the site establishment and the five (5) trenches which will be $10m \times 10m \times 15m$. This will have a minimal environmental and social impact as the overall site establishment and the trenching sites will be confined to a specific area.

The assessed impact ratings after implementation of the mitigation measures described above are as follows:

Table 16: Summary of the Environmental Impact Assessment.

Impacts		Activity Phases	Significance	
			Pre - Mitigation	Post -
				Mitigation
Soils and	Land	Construction	Medium (-)	Low (-)
Capability		Operational	Medium (-)	Low (-)
		Decommissioning	N/A	N/A
Flora and Fauna		Construction	Medium (-)	Low (-)
		Operational	Medium (-)	Low (-)
		Decommissioning	Low (-)	Low (-)
		Construction	Low (-)	Low (-)

6 4 April 2025



Surface and	Operational	Medium (-)	Low (-)
Groundwater	Decommissioning	Low (-)	Low (-)
Resources			
Noise	Construction	Medium (-)	Low (-)
	Operational	Medium (-)	Low (-)
	Decommissioning	Medium (-)	Low (-)
Air Quality/Dust	Construction	Medium (-)	Low (-)
	Operational	Medium (-)	Low (-)
	Decommissioning	Medium (-)	Low (-)
Visual	Construction	Medium (-)	Low (-)
	Operational	Medium (-)	Low (-)
Socio - Economic	Construction	Low (+)	Medium (+)
	Operational	Low (+)	Medium (+)
	Construction	Low (-)	Low (-)
Cultural and Heritage	Construction	Low (-)	Low (-)
Resources	Operational	Low (-)	Low (-)
Waste	Construction	Medium (-)	Low (-)
	Operational	Low (-)	Low (-)
Health and Safety	Construction	Medium (-)	Low (-)
	Operational	Low (-)	Low (-)
Traffic	Construction	Medium (-)	Low (-)
	Operational	Low (-)	Low (-)
	Decommissioning	Low (-)	Low (-)

Most of the identified impacts will occur for a limited period and the extent of the impacts will be localised. All the identified impacts can be suitably mitigated with the residual impacts ratings ranging from low to medium significance. After drilling activities have been completed and the drill pads rehabilitated to predrilling status, the land will be returned to its pre-prospecting impacts state.

12.2 Final Site Map

(Provide a map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed overall activity and its associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers. Attach as Appendix.)

To be included in the EIA.

12.3. Summary of the positive and negative impacts and risks of the proposed activity and identified alternatives.

6 5 April 2025



Table 17: Summary of the positive and negative impacts and risks of the proposed activity and identified alternatives.

Proposed Activity	Aspects
Non - Invasive Activities	No impacts on site
Positive	
Invasive Activities: Site establishment, Operation and decommission	 Opportunities for indigenous employment and economic development; Requirement for the supply of the goods and services from the local businesses; Requirement for short-term accommodation and thus benefiting the house rental and accommodation sector; Supporting local recycling centre and local scrap metal merchant; and Metals such as steel and copper wire will be collected in designated areas prior to removal from site for recycling.
Negative	
Invasive Activities: Site establishment, Operation and decommission	 Loss of soil and land capability due to reduction in nutrient status as a result of de-nitrification and leaching due to stripping and stockpiling within the prospecting footprint areas; and Soil compaction and contamination due to the movements of vehicles and machinery. Loss of indigenous vegetation; Alteration of the ecological life cycle; Disturbances of Critical Biodiversity Area (Vulnerable); Alien species invasion; Loss of animal life; Disturbance of natural habitat/ sensitivity; Employees and drilling contractors poaching and hunting animals; and Displacement of animal life due to the prospecting activities. Contamination of water resources and deterioration of water quality as a result of soil erosion from wind and water on the exposed surfaces. Disturbance of free drainage and runoff. Groundwater contamination because of trenching and leaching of infilling material.



 Disturbance to humans and animals as a result of increase in the levels of ambient noise; and Noise nuisance will be created by the trenching rig, operating equipment, and vehicle movement. Fine particulate matter emissions and dust fallout as a result of vehicle movement on dust roads and during drilling operations.
 Visual disturbance to the people at the nearby farmsteads as a result of introduction of the drill rigs and towers that will be employed during the drilling operations. Visual disturbance due to dust generated as a result of the vehicular movements
 People at the nearby farmsteads are likely to be impacted upon by noise and dust that emanate from the site; and Negative impact due to land dissection for temporary infrastructure erection through clearing, restrictions on farmers' access to cultivated land, and influence on day-to-day farming activities.
 Waste generation including the domestic, scrap and hazardous waste. Health impact due to dust inhalation, occupational injuries; and Equipment theft and property vandalism.
 Increase in traffic volumes on existing traffic network; and Cumulative impact on the condition of farm roads around the prospecting area



12.4. Proposed impact management objectives and the impact management outcomes for inclusion in the EMPr; Based on the assessment and where applicable the recommendations from specialist reports, the recording of proposed impact management objectives, and the impact management outcomes for the development for inclusion in the EMPr as well as for inclusion as conditions of authorisation.

The objectives of the EMPr will be to:

- Provide sufficient information to strategically plan the prospecting activities as to avoid unnecessary social and environmental impacts;
- Ensure that the prospecting activities are conducted in a sustainable manner;
- ♣ Develop an approach that will ensure compliance with relevant legislations; and
- Provide a management plan that is effective and practical for implementation.
- ♣ Through the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures it is anticipated that the identified environmental impacts can be managed and mitigated effectively.
- Heritage/cultural resources can be managed by avoidance of known resources and through consultation with landowners/stakeholders. Contractor personnel will also be briefed of these sensitivities and consequences of any damage/removal of such features; Should the exploration program advance to the drilling stage, a phase 1 heritage assessment will be undertaken prior to identification of trenching sites, once areas of trenching interest have been determined.
- Noise generation can be managed through consultation and restriction of operating hours and by maintaining equipment and applying noise abatement equipment if necessary.
- ➡ Visual intrusion can be managed through consultation with landowners/stakeholders and by suitable siting of drill pads and use of screens (natural vegetation or shade cloth etc.).
- ♣ Dust generation can be managed by limiting as far as possible the exposure of surfaces, application of dust suppression methods on exposed surfaces and use of water during trenching.
- ♣ Soil disturbance and clearance of vegetation at trench pad areas will be limited to the absolute minimum required and disturbed areas will be re-vegetated with locally indigenous species as soon as possible.
- ♣ Protecting biodiversity by adhering to the mitigation measures on the biodiversity protection and conservation which are proposed in this report.



- ♣ Manage as far as possible the soil, surface water and groundwater contamination by hydrocarbons by conducting proper vehicle maintenance, refuelling with care to minimise the chance of spillages and by having a spill kit available on each site where prospecting activities are in progress.
- ♣ Conduct an appropriate public consultation and conflict resolution during stakeholder consultation phases. All prospecting personnel will be made aware of the local conditions and sensitivities in the prospecting area and that they treat local residents with respect and courtesy at all times.
- 12.5. Aspects for inclusion as conditions of Environmental Authorisation.

(Any aspects which must be made conditions of the Environmental Authorisation)

It is the opinion of the EAP that the following conditions should form part of the authorisation;

- ♣ Maintain a buffer of 100m from sensitive areas;
- Maintain a minimum 500m (preferably 1000m) buffer from any infrastructure or dwelling;
- Conduct an ecology and wetland survey of any identified drill sites and access routes that may fall within any critical endangered ecosystems; and
- ♣ Landowners and land occupiers should be engaged (re-consulted) at least 1 month
 prior to any site activities being undertaken once trenching sites are known.
- 12.6. Description of any assumptions, uncertainties, and gaps in knowledge.

(Which relate to the assessment and mitigation measures proposed)

The location of site camp and trenching sites is not yet known and will be identified through the phased approach of the prospecting programme. This assessment is therefore based on a desktop approach at a broad scale and assuming that the site camping and trenching could occur anywhere within the proposed prospecting area.

Once a site camp and trenching sites have been identified, then specific focus will be given to ecological and Heritage screening and assessment along possible access routes in order to ensure that valued ecological components, threatened species and Heritage artefacts are not inadvertently damaged. In addition, landowners will be engaged with regards to the

6 9 April 2025



progress of the operation and to discuss the proposed invasive prospecting activities and identified locations with the landowner at that point in time.

- 12.7. Reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should or should not be authorised.
- 12.7.1. Reasons why the activity should be authorized or not.

The applicant is committed to conduct the prospecting activities in a sustainable manner and to comply with the prescribed environmental legislations to protect the environment and manage as far as possible the impacts associated with the project. Therefore, the applicant will ensure that:

- ♣ The prospecting program will be developed in a phased manner commencing with non-invasive activities to bring refinement to understanding of the geological anomaly;
- ♣ The environmental impacts associated with the prospecting activities are deemed to be minimal provided that the proposed mitigation is implemented;
- ♣ If the success exceeds expectations/assumptions, the financial guarantee will be reviewed annually and variation in the planned work programme will be revised in line with Section 102 of the MPRDA;
- With appropriate care and consideration, the impacts resulting from the prospecting activities can be suitably avoided, minimised or mitigated;
- ➡ With implementing the appropriate rehabilitation activities, the impacts associated with the prospecting activities can be reversed; and
- ➡ Without implementation of prospecting activities, the knowledge concerning the potential mineral resource within the prospecting right area will not be confirmed.
- 12.7.2. Conditions that must be included in the authorisation.

The following conditions could form part of the authorisation:

- Maintain a 100m buffer from sensitive areas;
- Maintain a 500m (preferably 1000m) buffer from any infrastructure or dwelling;

7 0 April 2025



- ♣ Conduct a heritage survey of the identified trenching sites and access routes across undisturbed land once they are known and before any activities are carried out at these sites;
- ♣ Conduct an independent ecology and wetland survey of the identified camp and trenching sites, as well as access routes to be built on undeveloped land. A special emphasis should be placed on assessing any critical endangered ecosystems in the prospecting area; and
- Once the camp and trenching sites have been determined, landowners and land occupiers should be consulted before any site activities begin.

12.8. Period for which the Environmental Authorisation is required.

The authorisation is required for the duration of the prospecting right which is an initial five (5) years plus a potential to extend the right by an additional three (3) years. Therefore, a period of approximately eight (8) years is required.

12.9. Undertaking:

Confirm that the undertaking required to meet the requirements of this section is provided at the end of the EMPr and is applicable to both the Scoping Report and the Environmental Management Programme Report.

The undertaking is provided at the end of the Scoping Report

12.10. Financial Provision:

A financial provision of **R177 569** has been budgeted for the prospecting programme over five (5) years, for rehabilitation activities.

12.10.1. Explain how the aforesaid amount was derived.

The financial provision calculations were undertaken in terms of the guidelines provided within the "DMR Guideline Document for The Evaluation of The Quantum of Closure-Related Financial Provision Provided by a Mine" (DMR, 2005). The closure components for the prospecting activities are summarised in the table below:

COMPONENTS	EXTENT	DESCRIPTION
1.Dismantling of processing plant and related structures	0 m ³	There will not be a processing of the material for
		this project.

7 1 April 2025



2(A). Demolition of steel buildings and structures	0 m ²	There will be no steel structures.
2(B). Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and structures	0 m ²	Only mobile offices and ablutions will be put on site and removed upon closure of the project.
3. Rehabilitation of access roads	150 m ²	There are temporary access roads that will require rehabilitation.
4(A). Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railway lines	0 m	There are will no electrified railway lines.
4(B). Demolition and rehabilitation of non-electrified railway lines	0 m	There are no non-electrified railway lines.
5.Demolition of housing and/or administration facilities	0 m ²	There is no housing that will require demolition.
6.Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps	0 ha	No excavation will be required to be undertaken.
7. Sealing of shafts, adits, and inclines	0 m ³	There are no shafts, adits nor inclines on site.
8(A). Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils	0 ha	There are no overburden and spoils.
8(B). Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (non-polluting potential)	0 ha	There are no processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds.



8(C). Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (polluting potential)	0 ha	There will be no wastewater being generated on site.
9. Rehabilitation of subsided areas	0 ha	The prospecting activities are not associated with subsidence.
10. General surface rehabilitation	0.955 ha	The area that will require rehabilitation will include the site camp, drill sites and access roads
11. River diversions	0 m	The prospecting area is not associated with river diversions.
12.Fencing	0 m	Fencing would not be required.
13. Water management	0 ha	There are water circulation dams that needs to be rehabilitated.
14. 2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare	0 ha	All disturbances will be subjected to rehabilitation.

12.10.2. Confirm that this amount can be provided for from operating expenditure.

(Confirm that the amount, is anticipated to be an operating cost and is provided for as such in the Mining work programme, Financial and Technical Competence Report or Prospecting Work Programme as the case may be).

The above-mentioned amount has been provided for from operating expenditure within the Prospecting Work Programme. The amount is also reflected in the Prospecting Work Programme submitted to the DMRE.



Table 18: Cost estimate of the expenditure to be incurred for each phase of the proposed prospecting operation.

	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5
АСПУІТУ	Expenditure (R')	Expenditure (R')	Expenditure (R')	Expenditure (R')	Expenditure (R')
PHASE 1 (1 to 3 months)					
Desktop studies	R100 000				
Phase 2 (3 to 24 months)					
Drilling, Environmental Management, Rehabilitation)	R150 000	R220 000			
Phase 3(18-54 months)					
Trenching, Environmental Management, Rehabilitation)		R120 000	R270 000	R300 000	R177569
Phase 4 (54 to 60 months)					
Feasibility studies					R140 000
Prospecting Fees	R1 716	R2 574	R3 432	R4 290	R5 148
Annual Total	R251 716	R342 574	R273 432	R304 290	R322 717
				Total Budget	R1 494 729



12.11. Specific Information required by the Competent Authority.

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

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

(Provide the results of Investigation, assessment, and evaluation of the impact of the mining, bulk sampling, or alluvial diamond prospecting on any directly affected person including the landowner, lawful occupier, or, where applicable, potential beneficiaries of any land restitution claim, attach the investigation report as an Appendix.)

The purpose of the consultation is to allow interested and affected persons to raise any concerns. A public participation process was initiated to consult with I&APs including the landowners and surrounding communities. A public participation report (CRR) is therein incorporated in the final Scoping Report.

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

(Provide the results of Investigation, assess0ment, and evaluation of the impact of the mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond prospecting on any national estate referred to in section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) with the exception of the national estate contemplated in section 3(2)(i)(vi) and (vii) of that Act, attach the investigation report as Appendix and confirm that the applicable mitigation is reflected herein).

There are no known Heritage Resources identified on the project site. An Environmental Screening Tool was used to determine the necessity to conduct the heritage studies. The screening report indicates a low sensitivity on the Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme, and therefore, the proposed area has no known cultural or heritage resources of significance. However, there are mitigation measures proposed in case there could be any heritage resources encountered with during the prospecting activities. No prospecting activities will be conducted within 50m of any identified heritage site during the prospecting processes. Furthermore, the desktop studies undertaken also show no records of any heritage states to have been identified to occur in the area.

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

(The EAP managing the application must provide the competent authority with detailed, written proof of an investigation as required by section 24(4)(b)(i) of the Act and motivation if no reasonable or feasible alternatives, as contemplated in sub-regulation 22(2)(h), exist. The EAP must attach such motivation as an Appendix).

7 5 April 2025



The proposed prospecting activities (including the trenching) requested as part of this authorisation is the viable way a mineral resource can be identified and used to generate a SAMREC compliant resource which is a minimum requirement to determine whether it is viable to invest in a future mine. Therefore, the proposed prospecting activities to be undertaken will be part of the feasibility studies to determine whether the minerals of interest will be economically viable to mine.

13. UNDERTAKING

The EAP herewith confirms;

- ♣ the correctness of the information provided in the reports;
 ☑
- 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
 □.

D. Leholi

Signature of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (Candidate EAP):
(1111)abasa
Signature of Reviewer (EAP)
Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting
Name of company:
30 April 2025
Date:

-END-

Scoping Report Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd KZN30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR

Appendix 1:

CVs of the EAP

SUNDAY MISHACK MABASO

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

BIOGRAPHY

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

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

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

PUBLICATIONS

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

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

Ramontja, T. and Mabaso, S. 2022. Evolution of South Africa's Mining Regulatory Framework as it Relates to the Empowerment and Participation of Mining Communities. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-07048-8 6

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

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

COMMITTEES

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

EXPERIENCE

01 MAY 2021 - DATE

FOUNDER AND CEO: VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING CORE SERVICES

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

01 AUGUST 2014 - 30 APRIL 2021

REGIONAL MANAGER, DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY

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

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

01 APRIL 2007 - 31 JULY 2014

DEPUTY DIRECTOR: MINE ECONOMICS, DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

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

01 DECEMBER 2000 - 31 MARCH 2007

INSPECTOR OF MINES, DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY

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

25 JANUARY 2000 – 30 NOVEMBER 2000 MINE SURVEYOR, TAVISTOCK COLLIERIES

05 AUGUST 1994 – 31 DECEMBER 2000 LEARNER OFFICIAL AND BURSAR, TAVISTOCK COLLIERIES

EDUCATION

FEBRUARY 2018 TO JULY 2021

MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION. MILPARK BUSINESS SCHOOL

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

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

JUNE 2022 TO NOVEMBER 2022

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

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

OCTOBER 2021 TO DECEMBER 2021

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

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

MARCH 2021 TO JULY 2021

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

- Climate Change and Energy
- Energy Law Concepts and Economics
- Theories of Energy and Climate Regulation
- Sources of Energy: Fossil Fuels
- Sources of Energy: Petroleum Sector
- Sources of Energy: Gas Sector
- The South African Electricity Supply Industry
- Climate Change Law and Policy Framework

- Energy, Climate Change & Just Transition
- Nuclear as a Source of Electricity
- Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management
- Regulation of Energy Procurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

SKILLS

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

PERSONAL INFORMATION

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

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

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND PERSONAL HOBBIES

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

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

REFERENCES

Mr Mosa Mabuza Chief Executive Officer Council for Geoscience 012 841 1911 082449 8650 88 9122 mmabuza@geoscience.org.za

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

Dr Thibedi Ramontja Former Director General: DMRE Currently Director: School of Mining University of Witwatersrand 083 3

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



Registration No. 2022/4485

Herewith certifies that

SUNDAY 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 2025

Chairperson

Expires: 31 March 2026

Registrar





DIMAKATSO ELIZABETH LEHOLI

NAME: Dimakatso Elizabeth Leholi

DATE OF BIRTH: 15 May 2002

PROFESSION/ SPECIALIZATION: Environmental Consultant

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE: 2 Years 5 Months

LANGUAGES: English, Sesotho

KEY QUALIFICATIONS

Dimakatso Elizabeth Leholi holds a Diploma in Environmental Sciences from the Tshwane University of Technology. She is an environmental consultant with experience in conducting environmental impact assessments, environmental management systems, regulatory compliance and stakeholder engagement.

EXPERIENCE

[Environmental Consultant]

[Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting]

[October 2024- Present]

DUTIES:

- Conducting environmental impact assessments (EIAs) for prospecting, mining rights and mining permits to identify potential environmental impacts and develop mitigation measures.
- Preparing and reviewing EIA reports, including scoping reports, basic assessment reports, environmental management plans/programmes and environmental authorization applications.
- ♣ Conducting environmental audits and risk assessments to identify areas for improvement.

- ♣ Providing guidance to mining clients on environmental management best practices.
- ♣ Ensuring compliance with environmental regulations, laws, and standards relevant to the mining industry, including the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Act (MPRDA).
- Liaising with regulatory authorities such as the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy and the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF).
- Preparing and submitting environmental authorization applications and reports.
- Conducting stakeholder engagement and public participation processes for mining or prospecting projects, including community meetings and other form of engagement.
- Liaising with local communities and other stakeholders.
- ♣ Coordinating with multidisciplinary teams, including engineers, scientists, and other stakeholders environmental consultants.
- Ensuring projects are delivered on time, within budget, and to the required quality standards.
- Participating in continuing professional development (CDP) activities.
- Staying current with industry developments and trends.

EDUCATION

INSTITUTION: Tshwane University of Technology

QUALIFICATION: Diploma in Environmental Sciences

STATUS: Completed (2023)

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Candidate EAP- Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa (EAPASA)

Registration Number: 2023/6647

SKILLS

- Strong communication.
- Analytical and logical thinking.
- Gathering and analysing information.
- Conflict resolution and negotiation.

- Presentation and public speaking.
- Multidisciplinary problem solving.
- ♣ Technical writing skills









Registration No. 2023/6647

Herewith certifies that

DIMAKATSO ELIZABETH LEHOLI

is registered as an

Candidate Environmental Assessment Practitioner

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

Effective: 01 March 2025

Chairperson

Expires: 31 March 2026

Registrar

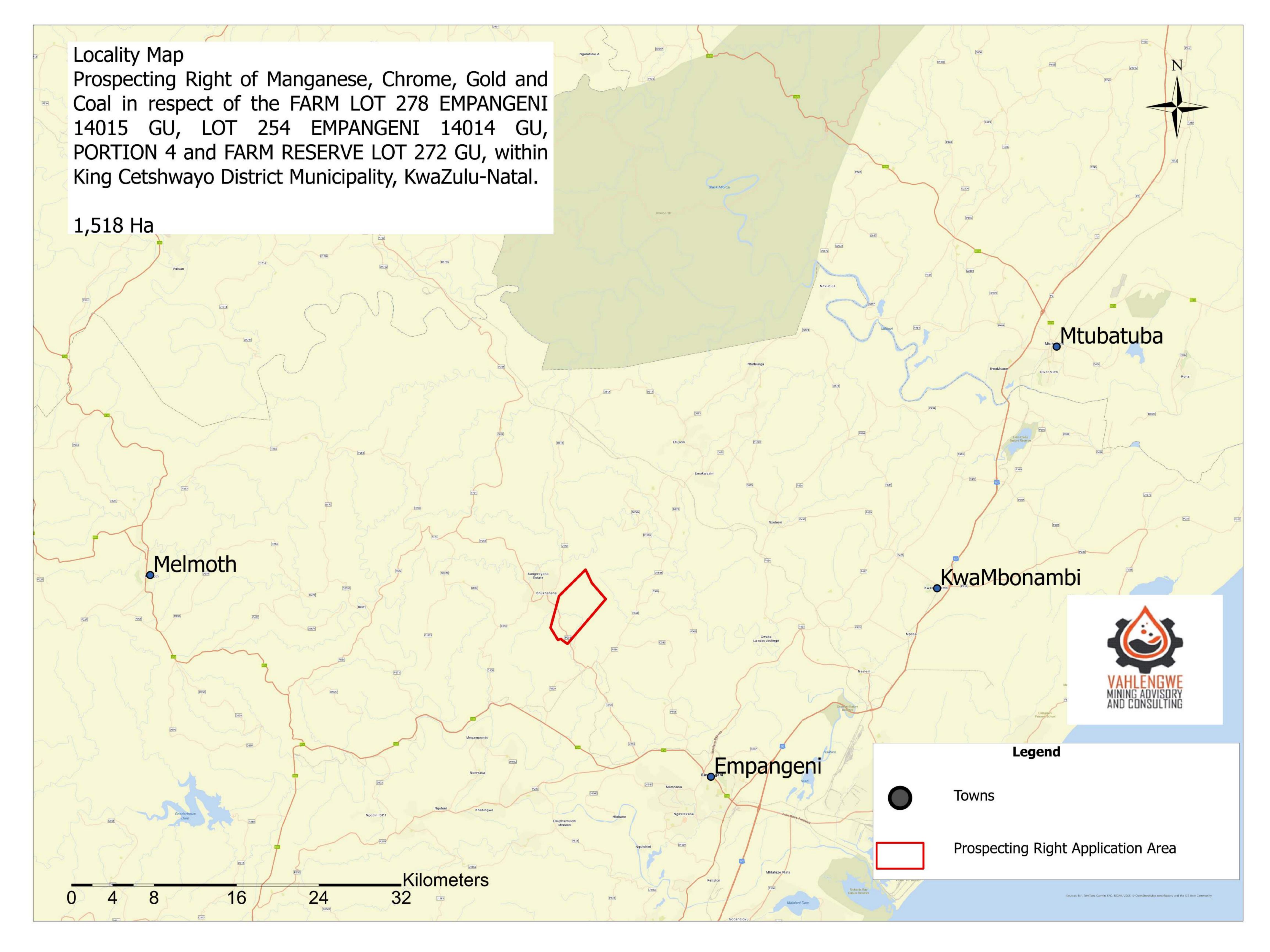




Scoping Report Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd KZN30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR

Appendix 2:

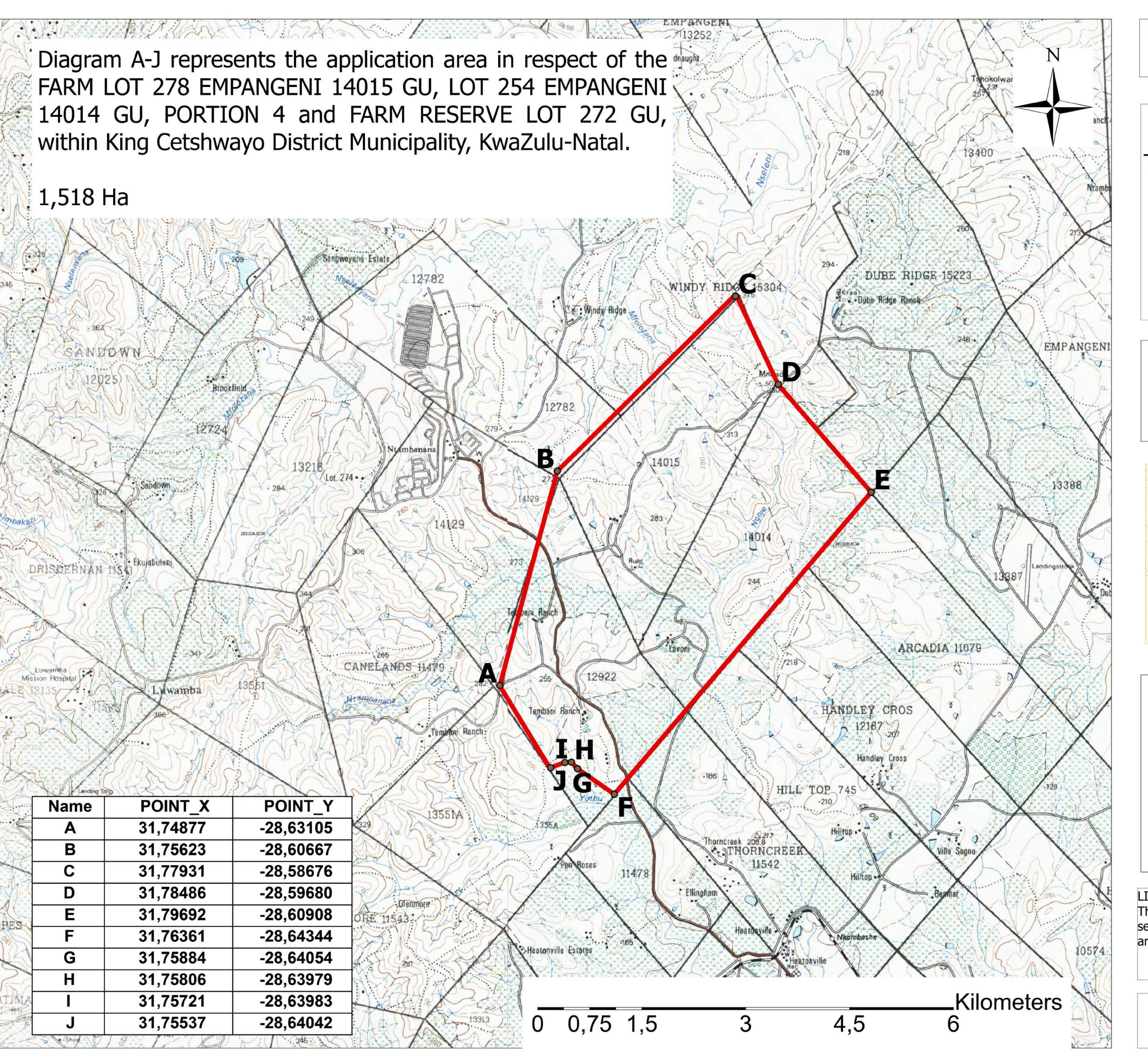
Locality Map



Scoping Report Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd KZN30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR

Appendix 3:

Regulation 2(2)



Saqondisana Investment (PTY) Ltd

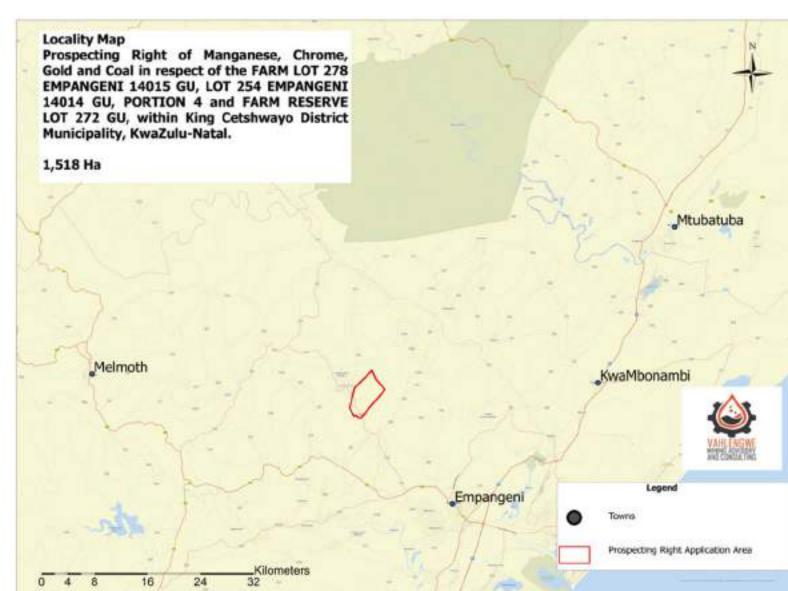
Regulation 2(2)
FOR THE APPLICATION OF
THE PROSPECTING RIGHT IN
TERMS OF MINERAL AND
PETROLEUM RESOURCES
DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002
(ACT 28 OF 2002).

1. 518 ha

Legend

Points location

Prospecting Right Area





LIABILITY CLAUSE:

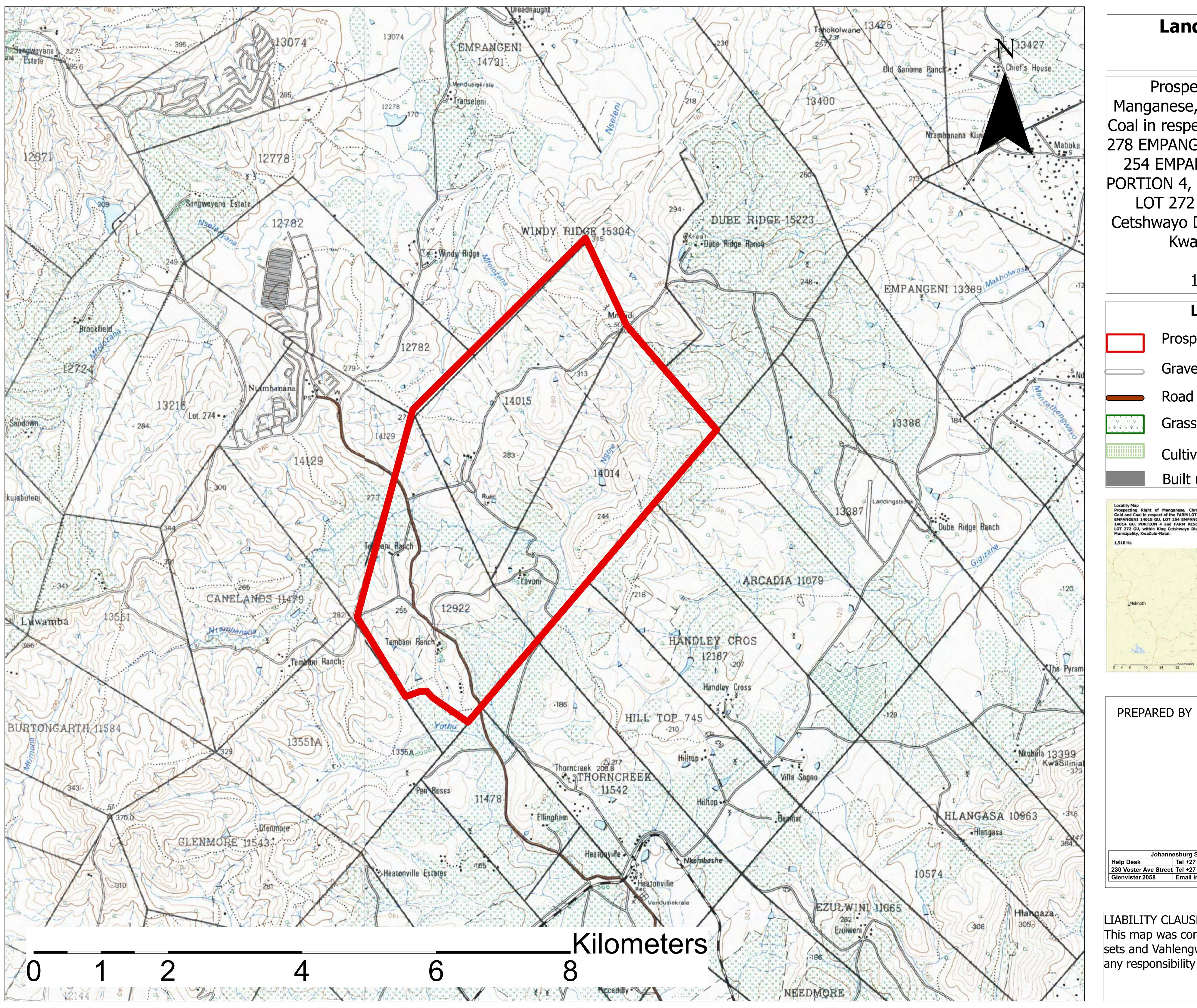
This map was compiled from a variety of data sets and Vahlengwe Advisory does nor accept any responsibility for the accuracy of the data.

Coordinate System: WGS 84

Scoping Report Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd KZN30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR

Appendix 4:

Environmental And Land Use Map



Land Use Map

Prospecting right for Manganese, Chrome, Gold and Coal in respect of the FARM LOT 278 EMPANGENI 14015 GU, LOT 254 EMPANGENI 14014 GU, PORTION 4, and FARM RESERVE LOT 272 GU, within King Cetshwayo District Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal.

1,518 Ha



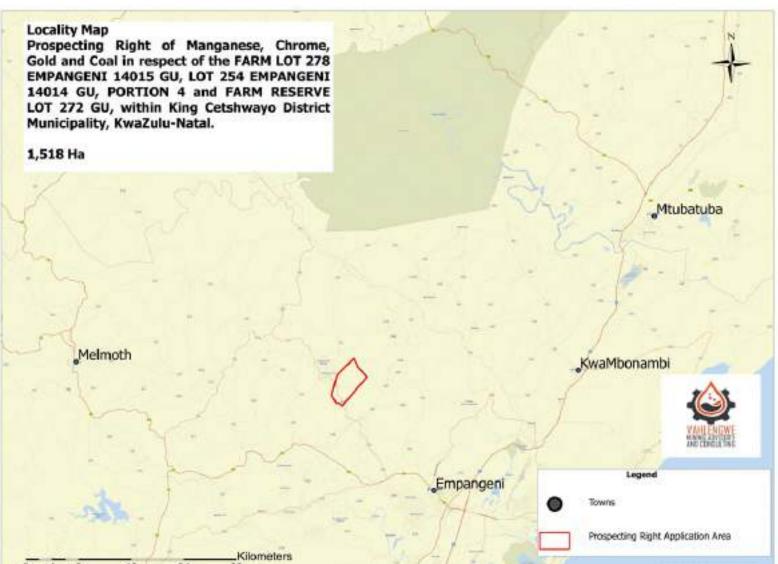
Prospecting Right Area

Gravel Roads

Grasslands

Cultivated lands

Built up





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. Scoping Report Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd KZN30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR

Appendix 5:

Background Information Document (BID) and I&Aps Registration Form

Background Information Document Sagondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd KZN 30/5/1/2/1/11821 PR



BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT FOR THE

ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION: PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION FOR THE PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION OF CHROME ORE, GOLD ORE, MANGANESE ORE IN RESPECT OF LOT 278 EMPANGENI 14015 GU, LOT 254 EMPANGENI 14014 GU, PORTION 4 AND REMAINING EXTENT OF LOT 272 EMPANGENI 12922 GU, SITUATED IN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF KING CETSHWAYO KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE.

DMR REFERENCE NO.: KZN30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR

PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

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

Background information regarding the proposed project;

• Information about the site and the proposal being considered;

Public participation process; and

• Suggestions on how the stakeholders including the I&APs can participate on the

process.

APPOINTED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONERS

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

PROJECTION LOCATION

Proposed project is located in respect of Lot 278 Empangeni 14015 GU, Lot 254 Empangeni 14014 GU, Portion 4 and Remaining Extent of Lot 272 Empangeni 12922 GU, situated in the Magisterial District of King Cetshwayo KwaZulu-Natal Province.



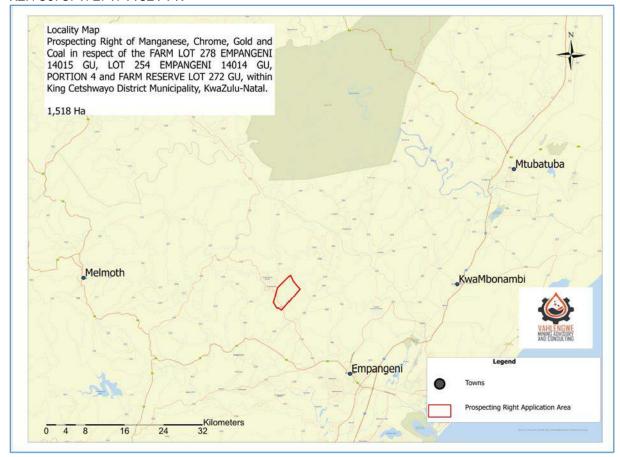


Figure 1: Locality map of the proposed area.

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 No.107 of 1998) (as amended).

Following step will be followed while conducting public participation.

<u>Issuing of notification of this project to:</u>

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

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

- · Placing an advert in a newspaper
- Placing a site notice

Background Information Document Sagondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd

KZN 30/5/1/2/1/11821 PR

Meetings with landowners and key I&APs, as required

• Public review of the Scoping 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 Sagondisana Investment (Pty)

Ltd via email, registered post or telephonically. The Interested and Affected parties (I&APS)

Form is made available below for you to fill in your personal details and comments, kindly

do so and submit it back to us.

HOW TO OBTAIN FURTHER INFORMATION.

Registering as I&APs will ensure that you are placed on a database to be informed of any

progress regarding the project. You can do so by filling in the form below and return it to

the relevant person listed below. We encourage the I&APs to review the information

presented to you in this Background Information Document (BID) and to register as an I&AP

for the attached respondent sheet and return it to us.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION CONTACTS:

Name: Sunday Mabaso

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

Contact: +27 11 432 0062/ +27 74 569 7312

E-mail: info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za

APPLICANT CONTACTS

Name: Niel Van Zyl

Postal address: Plot 1 AH, Sapfo Valtaki, Gauteng, 1020

Contact: +27 82 461 3787

Email: vanzdp@gmail.com

Background Information Document (BID)
Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd

KZN 30/5/1/1/2(11821) PR



IDOKHUMENTI YOLWAZI OLUYISIZINDA (BID)YOKUGUNYAZWA KWEMVELO: ISICELO SEMVUMO YOKUHLOLA KWEZIMBIWA

UKUGUNYAZWA KWEMVELO YOKUBHEKELA ISICELO ESIFANELE SAMALAHLE, UMANGANESE, I-CHROME, NEGOLIDE MAYELANA NEPULAZI LOT 278 EMPANGENI 14015 GU, LOT 254 EMPANGENI 14014 GU, NENGXENYE 4 KANYE NEPULAZI RESERVE LOT 272 EMPANGENI 121922 GU, ESIFUNDENI UKING CETSHWAYO, KWA-ZULU NATAL.

DMRE REFERENCE NO: KZN 30/5/1/1/3/2/1(11821) PR

INHLOSO YALO MQULU (DOCUMENT)

Lo Mqulu Wolwazi Oluyisizinda (BID) ulungiswe njengengxenye yenqubo yokwazisa kanye nokubonisana edingekayo ngokoMthetho Kazwelonke Wokuphathwa Kwemvelo (NEMA) (uMthetho we-107 ka-1998). Ichaza okulandelayo:

- Ulwazi oluyisendlalelo mayelana nephrojekthi ehlongozwayo;
- Ulwazi mayelana nendawo kanye nesiphakamiso esicatshangelwayo;
- Inqubo yokubamba iqhaza komphakathi; futhi
- Iziphakamiso zokuthi ababambiqhaza, kuhlanganisa nama-kanye/noma abanye Abanentshisekelo Nabathintekayo bangabamba iqhaza kanjani ohlelweni.

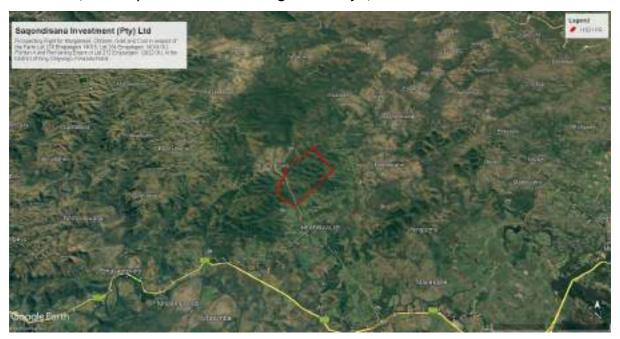
Kuqashwe Abasebenzi Abahlola Imvelo

I-Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting, njengo Msebenzi Wokuhlola Imvelo (EAP), izoqhuba inqubo yokuGunyazwa kwezeMvelo mayelana nesicelo sokuhlola mayelana Nepulazi Lot 278 Empangeni 14015 GU, Lot 254 Empangeni 14014 GU, Nengxenye 4 kanye Nepulazi Reserve Lot 272 Empangeni 121922 GU, esiFundeni Uthungulu, endaweni yaKwazulu 307 esiFundazweni saKwaZulu-Natali.

INDAWO YEPHROJEKTHI



Ilungelo lokuhlola elihlongozwayo lizokwenzeka Nepulazi Lot 278 Empangeni 14015 GU, Lot 254 Empangeni 14014 GU, Nengxenye 4 kanye Nepulazi Reserve Lot 272 Empangeni 121922 GU, kuMasipala wesiFunda iKing Cetshwayo, esifundazweni saKwazulu Natali.



Umfanekiso 1: Imephu yendawo ehlongozwayo

INCAZELO YEPROJEKTHI

I-Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd ihlongoza ukwenza umsebenzi wokuhlola amalahle, iManganese, i-Chrome, neGolide mayelana Nepulazi Lot 278 Empangeni 14015 GU, Lot 254 Empangeni 14014 GU, Nengxenye 4 kanye Nepulazi Reserve Lot 272 Empangeni 121922 GU, kuMasipala wesiFunda iKing Cetshwayo, esifundazweni saKwaZulu-Natal. Lo msebenzi ubandakanya isicelo esihlongozwayo selungelo lokuhlola ukuze kutholwe amalahle, iManganese, i-Chrome, neGolide. I-Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting (Pty) Ltd izohlanganisa Uhlelo Lokuhlola Okuyisisekelo Nokuphathwa Kwemvelo ukuze kutholwe isicelo esifanele futhi yenze kube lula inqubo Yokubambiqhaza Komphakathi (PPP).

INQUBO YOKUBAMBISANA KOMPHAKATHI.

Inqubo yokuxoxisana nomphakathi ihlose ukunika amandla abanikazi bomhlaba, abahlali bomhlaba ngokusemthethweni, abantu abathintekile ngqo, kanye/noma

Background Information Document (BID)

Sagondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd

KZN 30/5/1/1/2(11821) PR



abanye Abanentshisekelo Nabathintekayo (I&APs) ukuthi baveze noma yiziphi izingqinamba, izikhalo, kanye noma ukuphawula mayelana nomsebenzi wokuhlola. Ubufakazi bombiko wokuxoxisana buzothuthukiswa futhi buhanjiswe eMnyangweni Wezimbiwa Namandla (i-DMRE). Iphrojekthi ehlongozwayo idinga inqubo Yokuhlola Umthelela Emvelweni ngokoMthetho Kazwelonke Wokuphathwa Kwemvelo, 1998 (uMthetho we-107 ka-1998) (njengoba uchitshiyelwe).

Izinyathelo ezilandelayo zizolandelwa ngenkathi kwenziwa ukubamba iqhaza komphakathi.

- Ukukhishwa kwesaziso sale phrojekthi:
- Abanikazi nabahlali bamapulazi, kanye nalabo abaseduze nendawo
- Ikhansela likaMasipala
- Umasipala onegunya kanye nanoma yiluphi uhlaka lombuso olunegunya lokuphatha
- Ukufaka isikhangiso ephephandabeni lendawo
- Ukufaka isaziso esazisweni sendawo
- Imihlangano nabaninimhlaba kanye nama-I&AP abalulekile, njengoba kudingeka
- Ukubuyekezwa komphakathi Kombiko Wokuhlola Okuyisisekelo kanye Nohlelo Lokuphathwa Kwemvelo

UKUBANDAKANYA KOMPHAKATHI

Ukuzibandakanya komphakathi yingxenye ebalulekile yenqubo. Ibhekana nelungelo LamaQembu Anentshisekelo Nathintekayo (I&APs) ukuthi aziswe ngemisebenzi ehlongozwayo.

Bonke Abanentshisekelo Nabathintekayo bayamenywa ukuba balethe izindaba zabo, ukukhathazeka, kanye nokuphawula mayelana nemisebenzi ehlongozwayo yokufuna umsebenzi kwaSaqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd nge-imeyili, iposi elibhalisiwe,

Background Information Document (BID)

Sagondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd

KZN 30/5/1/1/2(11821) PR

noma ngocingo. Ifomu Labantu Abanentshisekelo Nabathintekayo (I&APS) lenziwa

litholakale ngezansi ukuze ugcwalise imininingwane yakho siqu kanye nokuphawula

kwakho, ngomusa wenze njalo futhi ulibuyisele kithi.

Ungaluthola kanjani ulwazi olwengeziwe.

Ukubhalisa njengabantu abanentshisekelo nabathintekileyo kuzoginisekisa ukuthi

ufakwa kusizindalwazi ukuze waziswe nganoma iyiphi inqubekelaphambili mayelana

nomsebenzi. Ungakwenza lokhu ngokugcwalisa leli fomu elingezansi bese ulibuvisela

kumuntu ofanele obhalwe ngezansi.

Sikhuthaza abantu abanentshisekelo nabathintekileyo ukuthi abuyekeze ulwazi

owethulwe kini kulo Mgulu Wolwazi Lwasemuva (BID) futhi abhalise njenge-I&AP

ephepheni labaphendulayo elinamathiselwe bese elibuyisela kithi.

IMINININGWANE YEKAMPANI ONGAXHUMANA NAYO:

Igama: Sunday Mabaso

Ikheli leposi: 238 Voster Ave, Glenvista Ext 3, Glenvista, 2058

Thintana: +27 11 432 0062/074 569 7312

E-mail: info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za

ABAFAKA ISICELO

Igama: Niel Van Zyl

Ikheli Leposi: Plot 1 AH, Sapfo Valtaki, Gauteng 1870

Ucingo: +27 82 461 3787

I-imeyili: neil@exicon.co.za



SAQONDISANA INVESTMENT (PTY) LTD

Interested & Affected Party Registration Form

Project Reference No.: KZN 30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR

Name and Surname	
Physical Address	
Contact Details	Telephone No.:
	Fax No.:
	Cell No.:
	E-mail Address:
Diameter in the state of	
Please indicate any	issues, comments and concerns with regard to the proposed project
Please indicate in w	hich aspects you would require more information
Please indicate any	I&APs whom you think should be contacted
-	
	an I&AP for this project mail, or e-mail the completed registration form to:
Sunday Mabaso	Vester Ave. Clampists Fut 2. Clampists, 2059
	Voster Ave, Glenvista Ext 3, Glenvista, 2058
	navahlengweadvisory co za

Public Participation Process Environmental Authorization: Draft Scoping Report KZN 30/5/1/1/3/2/1(11821) PR



SAQONDISANA INVESTMENT (PTY) LTD

Ifomu Lokubhalisa Iqembu Elinentshisekelo Nelithintekile

Project Reference No.: KZN 30/5/1/1/3/2/1(11821) PR

Igama nesibongo	
Ikheli Lendawo	
Imniningwano	Inombolo Yocingo:
Yokuxhumana	-
t okuxnumana	Inombolo yefeksi:
	Inombolo Yeseli:
	Ikheli le-imeyili:
Sicela ukhombise no nephrojekthi ehlongoz	ma yiziphi izinkinga, ukuphawula, kanye nokukhathazeka mayelana wayo.
Sicela ubonise ukuthi	yiziphi izici ongadinga kuzo ulwazi olwengeziwe.
	, alpha in a congacting a name annual contention of the congactine of
Sicela ubonise noma ii	maphi ama-l&AP ocabanga ukuthi kufanele athintwe.
	nge-I&AP kule imeyili yephrojekthi, noma uthumele nge-imeyili ifomu we ku: Sunday M Mabaso
	r Ave, Glenvista Ext 3, Glenvista, 2058
Thintana: +27 11 432 00	062 / 074 569 7312
I-imevili: info@vahleng	weadvisorv.co.za

Scoping Report Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd KZN30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR

Appendix 6:

Newspaper Advertisement

ISAZISO SOKUHLOLWA KOMPHUMELA WENDALO (EIA)

UKUCHITSHIYELWE **KWE-ENVIRONMENTAL** IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT YE PAYIPE LE **GESI LAKWA -PICTOR** GAS PIPELINE INFRASTRUCTURE ON **EZAKHIWENI** EZAHLUKENE ERICHARDS BAY, UMHLATHUZE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY AND KING CETSHWAYO DISTRICT KWAZULU- NATAL

Lokhu kwenzelwa ukwazisa umphakathi ngesaziso sokuchitshiyelwa mayelana esishicilelwe nesaziso kuZululand Observer samhla ziyi-7

2025. Uhlobo Lokuchitshiyelwa: Ukubuyekezwa kwsikhathi somphatkathi uphawule kwi Amended Environmental Impact Assessment

Ukutholakala Kombiko Owuhlaka Ochitshiyelwe Wokuhlolwa Komthelela kwimvelo:

Umbiko Ochitshiyelwe Wokuhlolwa Komthelela Emvelweni uzotholakala umphakathi ukuze ubuyekezwe kuze kube umhlaka 09 ka April 2025, iyatholakala kwi- website yakwa public.exigent.co.za yimiphi imibuzo, ukuphawula, noma ukukhathazeka mayelana nalesi sicelo sokuchitshiyelwa kwakungagondiswa Engineering Consultants cc:

Inombolo: (082) 852 6417 I-E-mail: pictor @exigent.co.za Umuntu: Jacolette Adam

Usuku lwesaziso: 2 0 2 5 March

-PG000709

LIQUIDATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNTS IN DECEASED ESTATES LYING FOR INSPECTION

In terms of section 35 (5) of the Administration of Estates Act, No. 66 of 1965, notice is hereby given that copies of the liquidation and distribution accounts (first and final.

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES •

UMHLATHUZE MUNICIPALITY

PUBLIC NOTICE

MID-YEAR AMENDMENTS TO THE 2024/2025 INTEGRATED

DEVELOPMENT PLAN IN TERMS OF SECTION 44 OF THE

MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT 32 OF 2000

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 34 read in conjunction with Section

44 of the Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 2000), that the uMhlathuze

Municipal Council, in its meeting held on 20 March 2025, approved

amendments to the performance targets (Top Layer Service Delivery and

Budget Implementation Plan table) as reflected in the 2024/2025 Integrated

Development Plan (IDP). The amendments were required as a result of

amendments made to the Adjusted Budget and Service Delivery Budget

IDP amendments are available for inspection and comments on the municipal

website https://www.umhlathuze.gov.za/index.php/integrated-development-

Comments should be addressed to the Municipal Manager: uMhlathuze

Municipality, 5 Mark Strasse, Private Bag X1004, Richards Bay, 3900, or

emailed to Mdlulinp@umhlathuze.gov.za or hand delivered to the municipal

Enquiries regarding this notice may be delivered to the Office of the Municipal

Manager for the attention of the IDP Manager - Mrs. Z Mdluli (035) 907 5062

SAQONDISANA INVESTMENT (PTY) LTD

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

INVITATION TO REGISTER AS AN INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY

AND COMMENT ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION FOR THE PROSPECTING

RIGHT APPLICATION OF CHROME, MANGANESE, COAL, AND GOLD,

EMPANGENI 14014 GU, PORTION 4 AND FARM RESERVE LOT 272 GU

WITHIN THE KING CETSHWAYO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, KWAZULU-

NATAL PROVINCE.

DMRE REFERENCE NO: KZN 30/5/1/1/2 (11821) PR

Notice is hereby given with the intent to conduct the Environmental Authorization

process for an application of a prospecting right of chrome, manganese, coal,

and gold, for Sagondisana Investment in terms of the National Environmental

Management Act - NEMA (Act 107 of 1998) (as amended), and the Environmental

Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 (as amended). Notification is hereby

given to all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) in terms of Sections 39 to 44

of GNR 982 (as amended). The EIA process would be undertaken in terms of

these guidelines and be submitted to the Competent Authority, Department of

Activity 19 of GN R984 (as amended): The removal and disposal of a mineral, which requires permission in terms of section 20 of the Mineral and Petroleum

Resources Development Act, as well as any other applicable activity as

contained in this Listing Notice, in Listing Notice 1 of 2014 or Listing Notice 3 of

The proposed project is situated 26.06 km northwest of Empangeni town, and

A public meeting will be held to facilitate discussions on the Draft Scoping Report

to obtain comments and concerns from the Interested and Affected Parties

(I&APs), therefore, you are requested to register your names as I&APs within

15 days, on/before April 11th, 2025. You are further requested to submit your

comments 30 days of the date this notice was published. Take note that your

comments must be submitted on or before May 02nd, 2025, to the details below:

MR PN MHLONGO

CITY MANAGER

Implementation Plan (SDBIP) in alignment with operational plans.

offices in uMhlathuze before 28 April 2025.

Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE).

THE ABOVE ACTIVITIES TRIGGERS:

2014, required to exercise the permission.

PROPOSED SITE LOCATION.

PUBLIC MEETING:

Private Bag X1004

RICHARDS BAY

3900

unless otherwise stated) in the estates specified below will be open for the inspection of all persons with an interest therein for a period of 21 days (or shorter or longer if specially stated) from the date specified or from the date of publication hereof, whichever may be the later, and at the offices of the Masters of the High Court and Magistrates as stated. Should no objection thereto be lodged with the Masters concerned during the specified period, the executors will proceed to make payments in accordance with the accounts. Estate

Number:001703 Surname: LOURENS First Names: ADRIAAN VENTER JAN Number:4909225045085

Last Address: 22 Cambridge Place, 27 Via Richardia, Arboretum, Richards Bay 3800 Description of Account if other than First and Final: First And Final Period of Inspection (if other than 21 days):

Manistrate's Office: **EMPANGENI** Office: Master`s Office PIETERMARITZBURG

against the

hereof.

mentioned Estate must lodge it with the Executor

concerned within 30 days from date of publication

ESTATE NO: 16215/2022

MASTER'S OFFICE

SURNAME :SIKHAKHANE

FIRST NAMES :BONGINHLANHLA

MTSHELENI DATE OF BIRTH:1964-11-21

LAST ADDRESS :ERF

ADVERTISER AND ADDRESS:WYNNE &

Attorneys for Executor

3815 REF: REF: ROBERT/MAT

TEL 035 474 1121 / 071

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN DECEASED ESTATE

In the Estate of the Late

ENOCK BHEKOKWAKE

Creditors and Debtors in the above Estate are

hereby required to file their

claims and pay their debts

to the undersigned within 30 days from date of

Dated at Mtubatuba this 13TH day of FEBRUARY

Office 3/2 Oriole Centre 30 Jan Smuts Avenue MTUBATUBA

REF: Mr Zungu/PM/M222

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN DECEASED ESTATE

In the Estate of the Late

SAMUKELISIWE MAUREEN MTSHALI

вох

DEATH:

NUMBER

3 8 1 1

-PG000695

Number:

INC.

OF

2021-01-03

IDENTITY N 641124 5797 082

1444 ESHOWE

ESHOWE

28.03.2025

MTSHALI

Identity

6106205848087 Estate No. 017595/2024

publication hereof

SENGWAYO

28.03.2025

ATTORNEYS

Advertiser Name: DUVENAGE INCORPORATED Advertiser Address: 2ND FLOOR, OLD MUTUAL BUILDING, 1 KRUGER RAND, RICHARDS BAY Advertiser Email: betsie @duvenage.co.za Advertiser 0357807200 Telephone:

28.03.2025

-PG000661

NOTICE FORM JJJ

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of Regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of Deed of Transfer Number T14022 /2015 passed LYNDON E /2015 ERIĆ STEENBERG, NUMBER 7803175106087

MARRIED OUT COMMUNITY **PROPERTY**

DEBRA BERNADETTE STEENBERG, NUMBER IDENTITY 7708120046082, MARRIED OUT COMMUNITY PROPERTY in favour of LYNDON STEENBERG FAMILY TRUST REGISTRATION

NUMBER IT358/2010 /PMB in respect of PORTION 1 OF ERF 396 ESHOWE, REGISTRATION

PROVINCE KWAZULU-NATAL IN EXTENT 1007 (ONE THOUSAND SQUARE METRES which has been lost or destroyed.

All interested persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Assistant Registrar of Deeds at Room 411, High Court Building, 300 Pietermaritz Street, Pietermaritzburg two weeks from the date of the publication of this notice. Dated at ESHOWE this 24TH DAY OF MARCH

Applicant WYNNE & WYNNE ATTORNEYS, 73 Osborn Road

3815. E-mail address conveyancing @wynnewynne.co.za number 4741121

28.03.2025

Eshowe,

-PG000713

NOTICE IN TERMS OF **SEC. 35**

In the estate of the late DEON VAN ROOYEN Estate No: 1536/2024 Identity number: 7010085171082 of 6 SAUNDERS CRESCENT, FELIXTON,

KWAZULU-NATAL. Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 35 of the Deceased Estate Act that the First and Final Liquidation and Distribution Account will lay open for inspection at the Office of the Master of the High Court DURBAN as well as the Magistrate Court EMPANGENI for a period of 21 days as from the 28TH of MARCH 2024 Dated at BLOEMFONTEIN on this 13TH day of MARCH 2025.

RAATH EXECUTOR J O H A N RAATH ATTORNEYS COLLINS ROAD ARBORETUM BLOEMFONTEIN TEL: 051 013 3444

28.03.2025

IN DECEASED ESTATE All persons having claims

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Identity N 6503310380081 under Number: Estate No. 009194/2021 Creditors and Debtors in the above Estate are hereby required to file their claims and pay their debts to the undersigned within

days from date of publication hereof.

13TH day of FEBRUARY

28.03.2025

SENGWAYO

ATTORNEYS

Office 3/2 Oriole Centre 30 Jan Smuts Avenue MTUBATUBA

REF: Mr Zungu/PM/M222



NOTICE: 14/7/2-85



uMLALAZI MUNICIPALITY

APPLICATION SUBMITTED IN TERMS OF CHAPTER 4 SECTION 46 OF UMLALAZI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL LAND USE MANAGEMENT BY-LAW FOR THE SUBDIVISION OF ERF 561 ESHOWE INTO PORTION 1 AND REMAINDER OF 561 ESHOWE AND SUBSEQUENT APPLICATION FOR SPECIAL CONSENT FOR RELAXATION OF MINIMUM ERF SIZE ON PROPOSED REMAINDER OF 561 ESHOWE.

Notice is hereby given in terms of Chapter 4, Section 46 of the uMlalazi Local Municipality Spatial Planning and Land Use Management By-law of the application submitted by Newmarch Nxumalo Geomatics Inc on behalf of their clients KwaZulu-Natal Department of Public Works and Umlalazi Local Municipality for the subdivision of Erf 561 Eshowe into Portion 1 and Remainder of 561 Eshowe and subsequent application for special consent for relaxation of minimum erf size on proposed Remainder of 561 Eshowe

A copy of the application is available for inspection by appointment, at the Planning and Economic Development Department, Town Planning Unit, Eshowe Civic Buildings, Hutchinson Street during normal office hours (from 08:00 to 14:00 Monday to Friday) contact Mr NAS Zungu on 035 473 3350 / SipheleleZ@umlalazi.gov.za to make an appointment to view the application.

Any person or party who wishes to object to this application, or who wishes to make representation thereon, must do so in writing to the Municipal Manager, uMlalazi Municipality and e-mail to MunicipalM@umlalazi.gov.za and MthokozisiN@umlalazi.gov.za before close of business on 16th May 2025.

The failure of any party or person to lodge or forward an objection or representation within the period as set above will preclude them from further participation in this process, or from taking any further steps with regards to this application. For enquiries, contact the Divisional Manager, Spatial Planning and Land Use Management: Mr M S Ngubane on (082) 334 2248 or MthokozisiN@ umlalazi.gov.za during office hours.

MR. S MNGOMA A/2413/2016 SENIOR MANAGER: PLANNING AND **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

MR. NN SHANDU MUNICIPAL MANAGER MUNICIPALITY BUILDING HUTCHISON STREET **ESHOWE** 3815

pg000718-13-25r



INVITATION TO COMMENT AND MEETINGS: PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT: SECOND REVIEW OF THE UMHLATHUZE LAND USE SCHEME

Notice is hereby given that the uMhlathuze Municipality is in the process of reviewing its 2021 Land Use Scheme. The purpose of this notice is to invite public and Stakeholder's comments and Stakeholder's meetings on the proposed review of the municipal Land Use Scheme as contemplated in Section 16(1) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000). The Stakeholders' meetings are scheduled as follows:

Government Departments, State of Owned Enterprises and Other Relevant Structures

DATE	TIME	VENUE
8 April 2025	10:00	Auditorium & Virtual

Private Sector, Professionals and Developers

DATE	TIME	VENUE
9 April 2025	10:00	Auditorium & Virtual

A copy of the proposed amendments is available for inspection from 27 March until 5 May 2025 during office hours (between 07:30 and 16:00, Monday to Friday) at the following venues:

- Richards Bay Civic Centre City Development Department;
- Empangeni Offices City Development Department;
- · Public Libraries at Aquadene, Brackenham, Empangeni, Enseleni, Esikhaleni, Felixton, Ngwelezana and Richards Bay: and
- Traditional Council Offices

The draft Land Use Scheme may also be downloaded from the Municipal Website at www.umhlathuze. gov.za under the "uMhlathuze Land Use Scheme Regulations Page" "title "Draft Land Use Scheme Review, 2025". Any queries or questions relating to the proposed review of the Land Use Scheme Review could be directed to Mr Mthokozisi Mhlongo on 035 907 5612 or via email mhlongoms@ umhlathuze.gov.za

Written representation concerning the proposed review of the Land Use Scheme should reach the Municipal Manager by 5 May 2025.

- via email: creg@umhlathuze.gov.za (c.c. mhlongoms@umhlathuze.gov.za);
- delivered in person to the Registry Section, 1st floor Richards Bay Civic Centre; or
- via post to the Municipal Postal Address.

Unsubstantiated objections/representations or objections/representations submitted after the closing date will not be entertained and will disqualify such person from further participating in the process.

Civic Offices Private Bag X1004 **RICHARDS BAY** 3900

MR PN MHLONGO **CITY MANAGER** DMS1440770

Consultant Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting : Sunday Mabaso Contact person Postal address : 238 Voster Ave, Glenvista Extension 3, Johannesburg

South, 2058 : +27 11 432 0062 / 074 569 7312 Contact E-mail : info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za

35.50 km southeast of Melmoth, using the R34 access road.

Scoping Report Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd KZN30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR

Appendix 7:

Site Notice Report



SAQONDISANA INVESTMENT (PTY) LTD

FILE REFENCE NUMBER: KZN 30/5/1/1/2/1/11821 PR

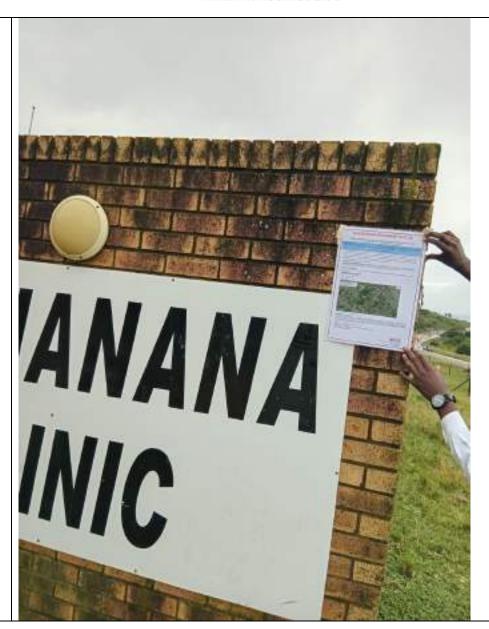
SITE NOTICE REPORT

Scoping Report for the proposed Prospecting Right application for chrome ore, gold ore and manganese ore in respect of Lot 278 Empangeni 14015 GU, Lot 254 Empangeni 14014 GU, Portion 4 and Remaining extent of Lot 272 Empangeni 12922 GU, situated in the Magisterial District of King Cetshwayo, KwaZulu-Natal Province.

Site notices were distributed at various areas in the Magisterial District of King Cetshwayo on the of 21st of March 2025.



Site Notice 1 was placed at Buchanana Clinic 1,05 kilometers away from the project area.





Site Notice Report

Site Notice 2 was placed at Chibini store in Ntambanana, 2,5 km away from the project area.



WAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING

Site Notice 3 was placed at Vuma Tarven, 1.5 kilometres away from the proposed prospecting right area.



WAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING

Site Notice Report

A public participation meeting was held at Biyela Tribal Council on the 11th of April 2025.



Scoping Report Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd KZN30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR

Appendix 8:

Interested and Affected Parties Database

ment of y, fisheries, e ment ment of	ADDRESS STA 473 Steve Biko, Pretoria	TE ORGANS 012 399 9411	EMAIL ADDRESS LVDlamini@dffe.gov.za
y, fisheries, e nment	473 Steve Biko,		LVDlamini@dffe.gov.za
y, fisheries, e nment	_	012 399 9411	LVDlamini@dffe.gov.za
ment of			
y, fisheries, e nment	473 Steve Biko, Pretoria	012 399 9411	Nlekalakala@dffe.gov.za/ BCAdmin@dffe.gov.za
ment of y, fisheries, e nment	473 Steve Biko, Pretoria	012 399 9411	Mrabothata@dffe.gov.za
etshwayo	KZN	072 918 3352	mathaliseg@kindcetshwayo.gov.za
etshwayo	KZN	081 547 9435	ngcobolo@kingcetshwayo.org.za
ment of and ion	KZN	N/A	reddyj@dws.gov.za
elo KZN e	Pietermaritzburg	033 845 1363	IEM.App@kznwildlife.com
	ment ment of y, fisheries, ment tshwayo tshwayo ment of ind on	Pretoria Pretoria Pretoria A 73 Steve Biko, Pretoria Ment KZN KZN KZN Ment of Mon KZN Melo KZN Pietermaritzburg	Pretoria Pretoria Pretoria O12 399 9411 A73 Steve Biko, Pretoria O12 399 9411 O12 399 9411 O12 399 9411 O13 399 9411 O14 399 9411 O15 399 9411 O16 KZN O17 399 9411 O17 399 9411 O18 399 9411 O18 399 9411 O19 399 9411

Sandy Camminga	Director & Founder Member Richards Bay Clean Air Association [NGO]	33 Heideheuwel, Veldenvlei, Richards Bay	035 786 0076/ 083 515 2384	Sandy@rbcaa.org.za / lance@airimpact.co.za/ Franz.Schmidt@rballoys.com Candice.Webb@mondigroup.com /
Zama Biyela	Inkosi Biyela Obuka	Empangeni	0732017443	N/A
Wlliam Van Widlagh	Inkosi Biyela Obuka	Empangeni	0646176348	N/A
Phindi Kamoto	Inkosi Biyela Obuka	Empangeni	0823595362	khanyard@gmail.com
Lungani Biyela	Obuka T/C	Empangeni	0790143992	sheshafike.co.@gmail
C.A. Sibiya	Obuka T/C	Empangeni	0837371316	nogwazalogistix@gmail.com
S Z Biyela	Obuka T/C	Empangeni	0732017443	N/A
V C Biyela	Obuka T/C	Empangeni	0794126982	vbiyela402@gmail.com
S S Biyela	Obuka T/C	Empangeni	0720463505	N/A
P. C Boyela	Obuka T/C	Empangeni	0818800461	N/A
L. Biyela	Obuka T/C	Empangeni	0790143992	Sheshefikile.co@gmail.com
Phindi Kamoto	Obuka T/C	Empangeni	0823595362	Khanyard@gmail.com

Scoping Report Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd KZN30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR

Appendix 9:

Comments and Response Report

Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd KZN 30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR Comments and Response Report



SAQONDISANA INVESTMENT (PTY) LTD COMMENTS AND RESPONSE REPORT

SCOPING REPORT

Interested and	Affected Parties	Date	Issues and/or	EAP responses
Names	Consultation Method	Comments Received/ Sent	comments raised	·
King Cetshwayo District Municipality	Email	22 April 2025	No comments received.	EAP sent an email to consult with the District IEM official.
Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife	Email	17 April 2025	Dear Mulalo Mafunisa	EAP Good day Miss Nkosi,
			Ezemvelo acknowledges receipt of the Draft Scoping Report for this application. The application will be presented and assigned at this week's Internal Review Committee, and a	Kindly find the attached kml* for the proposed prospecting area. Kind regards,
			response/comment will be provided.	Dimakatso
			Please confirm the proposed prospecting area by providing Ezemvelo with a *.kml of the site.	
			Kind regards	

Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd KZN 30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR Comments and Response Report



Comments and Re	sponse keport		T	
			Nolwazi V Nkosi (Miss)	
			EZEMVELO KZN WILDLIFE	
Department of Forestry Fisheries and the Environment	Email	17 April 2025	No comments received.	EAP sent an email to consult with the IEM official.
Department of Water and Sanitation	Email	17 April 2025	No comments received	EAP sent an email to consult with the IEM official.
C.A Sibiya	Public Participation meeting	11 April 2025	The communities are concerned and willing to know how many people and long will be employed? Explain the benefit of this project to the community.	Sunday Mabaso Firstly, the prospecting right will be granted for 5 years, with a possible 3-year extension, if required. So, it will depend on the company's duration, and at this stage, the company prospects whether the minerals are economically valuable or not. That information will give a go- ahead for the mining right. Sunday Mabaso As I explained before, the project will
				create short- term employment for the community to benefit from the project, depending on the company's contract.

Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd KZN 30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR Comments and Response Report



Chief Biyela	Public	11 April 2025	What are the	Sunday Mabaso
	participation		expected	Firstly, the
	meeting		processes of this	application
			application?	was lodged on
				the DMRE
				website and
				was accepted
				to conduct a
				scoping report,
				which requires
				Public
				Participation in
				terms of
				section 41, for
				the
				communities
				to raise their
				concerns.
Prospecting	Email	28 March 2025	No comments	EAP sent an
Right Holder in			received.	email and
respect of				called to
coal: Molobedu				consult with
Makoweni				the EAP
(Pty) Ltd.				(Netshiava
				Tshifhiwa) who
				facilitated the
				BAR for the
				prospecting
				right.

Public participation was held with Chief Biyela and his witnesses.

The Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) held a meeting with Chief Biyela and his team, which explained the application processes and discussed environmental and economic impacts on the relevant villages affected by the prospecting application. The presentation helped clarify the application for the chief and facilitated a community meeting where he would inform the community about the benefits of prospecting and potential mining in the area. Consequently, the chief's protocols require him to speak to their people before having a public meeting to avoid community conflict, where people may claim, "you have sold our land." This further assists the EAP in hosting a public participation session properly without conflict. The meeting was very informative, explaining and illustrating all the areas affected by the PR application. This led to the identification of boundaries under different chiefs and nature reserves that could register as interested and affected parties. Overall, the chief was highly supportive and ready to welcome mining in their area as part of community development. He further stated that if this initiative is successful, young people will stop relocating to Johannesburg in search of employment. All the meetings were successful, with

Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd
KZN 30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR
Comments and Response Report
enormous support for the project. In all those past meetings held, no objections were raised during those sessions.

Scoping Report Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd KZN30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR

Appendix 10:

Public Consultation Meeting Presentation



SAQONDISANA INVESTMENT (Pty) Ltd

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING

Draft Scoping Report for prospecting right application for Manganese ore,

Chrome ore and Gold ore.

DMRE Reference Number: KZN 30/5/1/1/2/ (11821) PR

11 April 2025



AGENDA

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

TEAM

- 1. Sunday Mabaso (Registered EAP)
- 2. Dimakatso Leholi (Candidate EAP)
- 3. Fanele Mazibuko
- 4. Mitshelo Tshiporo Tshifhango (Candidate Scie. SACNASP)

INTRODUCTION

- Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd has applied for a prospecting right in terms of Section 16 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) (as amended) (MPRDA).
- Application has been accepted by DMRE (KwaZulu-Natal) Regional Office under the reference number KZN 30/5/1/1/2 (11821) PR.
- Mineral applied for: Manganese, Chrome, Gold, and Coal.
- Locality: The project area is in the Empangeni area, within King Cetshwayo District Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal Province.
- The area covers an area of 1,518 PR.

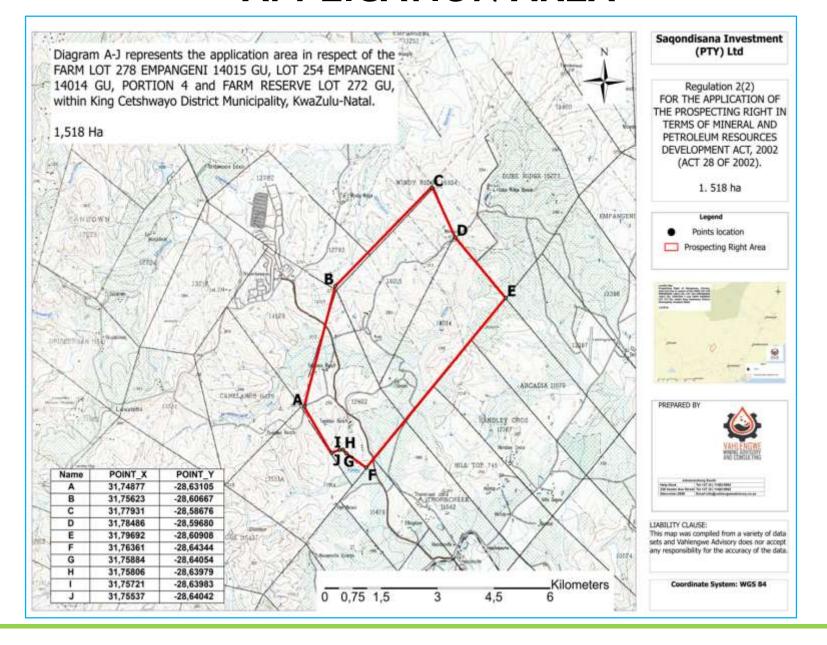
Project Description

Farm Name	Portion Number
LOT 272 EMPANGENI 12922 GU	3
	4
	RE/1/12922,
	RE/12922
LOT 278 EMPANGENI 14015 GU	
LOT 254 EMPANGENI 14014 GU	

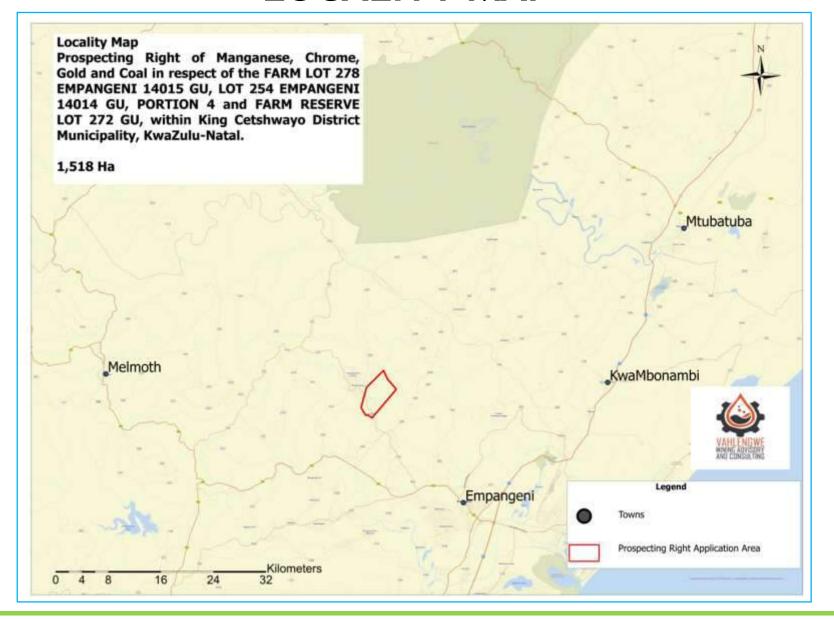
CURRENT LAND USES

Activities
Residential (Rural settlements)
Livestock Farming
Tourism
Game Farming
Agriculture

APPLICATION AREA



LOCALITY MAP



REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

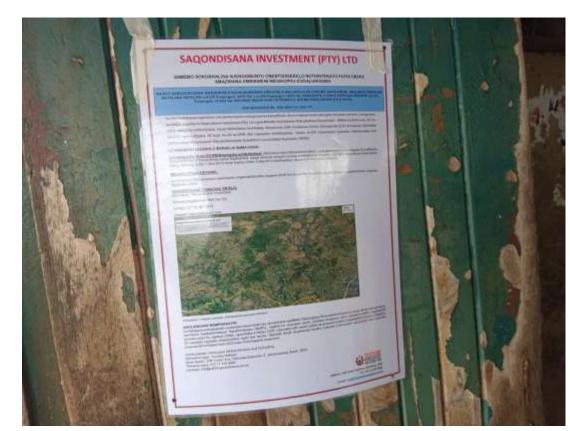
- Application: Prospecting right in terms of Section 16 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) (as amended) (MPRDA).
- Environmental Authorization in terms of Sec. 24 of NEMA, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998)(as amended).
- GN R 983 (Listing Notice No. 1); Activity 20: Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a prospecting right in terms of section 16 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, as well as any other applicable activity as contained in this Listing Notice or in Listing Notice 3 of 2014, required to exercise the prospecting right.
- Associated activities: The National Environmental Management Act and Environmental Impact Assessment (as amended in 2017) (Listing Notice No. 1)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

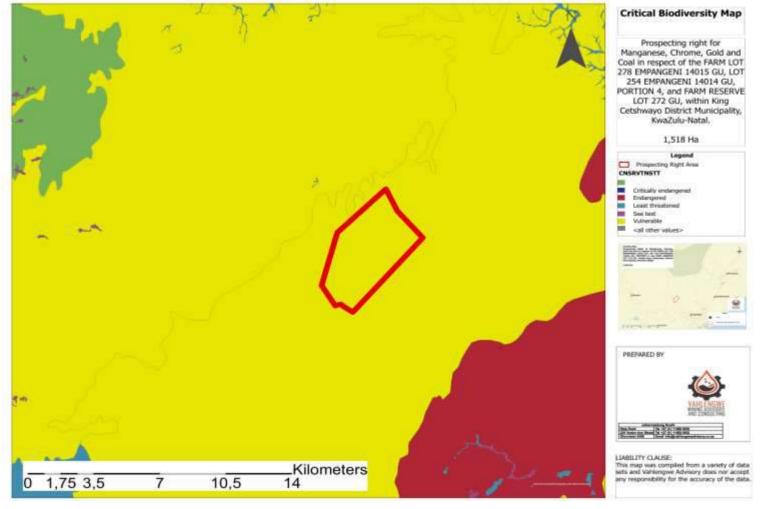
- The purpose of the public consultation process is to enable landowners or lawful occupiers of the land and stakeholders, including the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APS), to raise any issues, concerns, and or comments regarding the prospecting activities incorporated into the Draft Scoping Report.
- A Background Information Document (BID) including a registration form was handed and distributed to the King Cetshwayo District Municipality office.
- Site notices were placed at the project site and strategic locations visible to the public from the 27th of February 2025.
- Newspaper advertisements in the Newspaper on the 26th of March 2025;
- A public participation meeting on the 11th of April 2025.
- Electronic copies will be made available on the website (www.vahlengweadvisory.co.za).

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS





CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY MAP



- Overview of highly conserved and valuable areas.
- Regions influenced by the spatial distribution.
- Biodiversity that might be critically endangered or less threatened species.
- Demarcating a buffer zone where necessary to protect endangered species.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS SUMMARY (POSITIVE)

Environmental Aspects	Potential Impacts	Potential Impacts
Socio-economic	Temporary job creation: Prospecting right can create employment opportunities for local communities. Skills transfer and indirect jobs.	Prioritize local employment and provide training and development opportunities. Skill development programs to enhance local capacity.
	Local business opportunities: opportunities for local businesses, such as transportation, accommodation, and supply services.	Support local supplier development initiatives. Facilitate market access for local business.
Economic	The success of the proposed prospecting of the mineral's viability and quantification of resources will lead to the feasibility of viable economic mining activity.	Prospecting right will significantly contribute to local economic growth through future business vacancies and job.

CONCLUSION

- Based on the information provided, it is concluded that the application for a prospecting right application for Manganese, Chrome, Gold, and Coal has the potential to yield significant economic benefits while minimizing environmental impacts.
- However, it is acknowledged that the proposed activities may have potential environmental impacts.
- Therefore, project activities will be monitored to achieve anticipated rehabilitation and remediation goals towards alternative prospecting utilisation of the land.
- To mitigate these impacts, the applicant proposes to implement various management and mitigation measures.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!

DISCUSSION.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER

PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICANT:

SAQONDISANA INVESTMENT (PTY) LTD





011 432 0062/ 074 569 7312



info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za



www.vahlengweadvisory.co.za



238 Voster Ave, Glenvista Ext 5, Johannesburg South, 2091

Scoping Report Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd KZN30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR

Appendix 11:

Public Consultation Meeting Minutes



Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd KZN30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR Draft Scoping Report Public Participation Process

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING MINUTES

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT FOR CHROME ORE, GOLD ORE AND MANGANESE ORE TO CONSULT DRAFT SCOPING REPORT N TERMS OF REGULTION 41-44 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS, 2014 (AS AMENDED) READ WITH THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT 107 OF 1998)(AS AMENDED) IN RESPECT OF LOT 278 EMPANGENI 14015 GU, LOT 254 EMPANGENI 14014 GU, PORTION 4 AND REMAINING EXTENT OF LOT 272 EMPANGENI 12922 GU, SITUATED IN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF UTHUNGULU KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE.

Date: 11 April 2025

Company: Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd

Venue: Biyela Tribal Council

Time: 10:00-12:00

MEETING AGENDA

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

1. OPENING AND INTRODUCTION

Mr Sunday Mabaso explained that Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting is an Independent Environmental Assessment Practioner (EAP) (consultant) appointed by Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd the 'applicant' in terms of regulation 12 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 to facilitate an application for an Environmental Authorisation for a prospecting right. Subsequently introduced the project team from Vahlengwe and thanked the Chief Mr Biyela and other leaders of this place who allowed us to have this meeting in attendance for their time.



Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd KZN30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR Draft Scoping Report Public Participation Process

2. PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

Mr. Sunday Mabaso indicated that the purpose of the public participation meeting was to consult on the draft Scoping Report, to provide Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), stakeholders, land occupiers with sufficient information about the proposed prospecting project, and to allow them to comment, raise concerns, and to contribute towards the Environmental Authorisation process for Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd.'s prospecting right application in respect of Lot 278 Empangeni 14015 GU, Lot 254 Empangeni 14014 GU, Portion 4 and Remaining Extent of Lot 272 Empangeni 12922 GU, situated in the Magisterial District of uThungulu KwaZulu-Natal Province.

3. PRESENATION

- Slide 1: Description
- Slide 2: Agenda and Team
- Slide 3: Introduction
- Slide 4: Project Description
- Slide 5: Current land uses
- Slide 6: Application area (Regulation 2.2)
- Slide 7: Locality Map
- Slide 8: Regulatory framework
- Slide 9: Public Participation Process (PPP)
- Slide 10: Public Participation Process (PPP) conti.
- Slide 11: Critical Biodiversity map
- Slide 12: Potential impacts summary
- ❖ Slide 13: Conclusion
- Slide 14: Submission of concerns, inputs and comments.

Mr Sunday Mabaso encouraged Interested and Affected Parties to write and request additional project-related information since it is their right to request such.

4. DISCUSSIONS (Q&A)

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



Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd KZN30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR Draft Scoping Report Public Participation Process

NAME OF THE APPLICANT	COMMENTS OR ISSUES
Chief Biyela	Chief Biyela had a meeting with the
	applicant Saqondisana and Vahlengwe to
	have a broader understanding about the
	application process. Furthermore, the
	meeting was intended to clear internal
	leadership conflict, which created huge
	confusion in the application process. The
	Chief stated that he had a meeting with the
	community before this public participation
	meeting. And he noted that he is satisfied
	and happy with a prospecting right in his
	area. Because it will open a door for the
	youth with job opportunities.

5. CLOSURE

At 11:59, Mr Mabaso closed the public consultation by asking everyone who wanted the draft scoping to request it and think about what they heard and that they should not hesitate to contact the EAP and thanked everyone for a successful meeting and high attendance. Chief Biyela closed the gathering and thanked attendees for their patience and engagement.

Scoping Report Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd KZN30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR

Appendix 12:

Attendance Register



ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Date: 11 April 2025 Time: 10:00 am

Venue: Biyela Tribal Council

Purpose: Prospecting Rights 100821 PR and 100859 PR community engagement

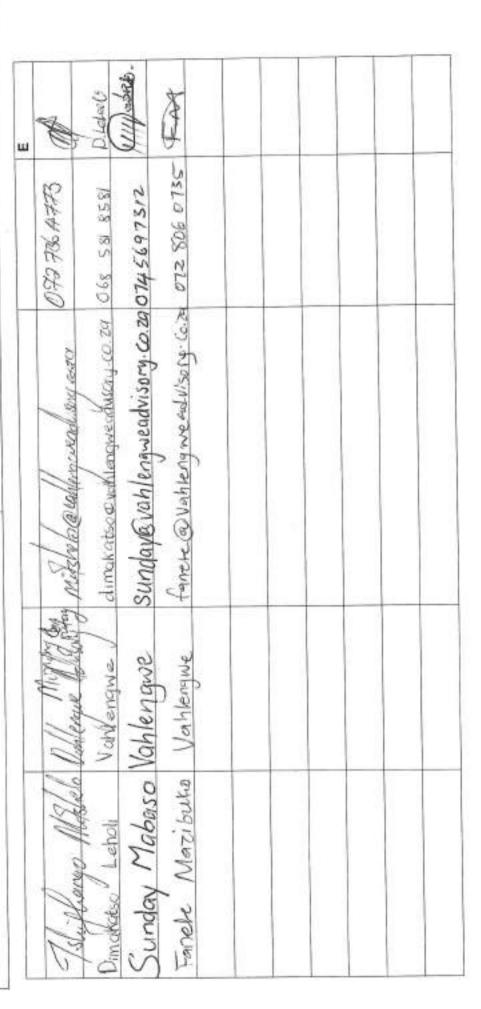
NAME AND SURNAME	COMMUNITY/COMPANY	EMAIL	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
P.C. RUELM	0 hulu 116		1940048180	9
S.S. Bried	OBURN T/C		0720463505	(3)
CA SIBLYA	OBURA TIC	nogues legistics @ gmail. Lea	0 837371516	B. 5
Vc. Build	Bul. 7/6	Wychus Euris Con	ot 94126 722	2
	D R. V.	Sheshorfle. CO @ GAIM. COM & 770/43772	1 0770143772	No.
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12 Jan 27	Symplisana	UswZyldpognal, Co	0824613787	J. J. J.
THABANG SHENGE SUCOMD COMMA	SUCCEMB CARMA	Making Chenjuk gmail isa	CONTACT NIMBER	SIGNATUR
NAME AND SURNAME	COMPANY	EMAIL 0 ~0	CONTACT NOMBER	_

Saqindisana (Pty) Ltd 11821 PR and 100859 PR

Address: 238 Voster Ave, Glenvista, 2190 Tel: +27 11 432 0062

E-mail: info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za

WAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING



Scoping Report Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd KZN30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR

Appendix 13:

Public Consultation with the Departments



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

Sent: 17 April 2025 18:40

To: IEM App < iem_app@kznwildlife.com >; Dominic Wieners < Dominic.Wieners@kznwildlife.com >

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

Subject: CONSULTATION OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

APPLICATION FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT. KZN 30/5/1/1/2/ 11821 PR

Good day,

CONSULTATION OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT.

I hope this email finds you well.

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

Saqondisa Investment (Pty) Ltd "the applicant" applied for an Environmental Authorisation in terms of section 24 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) read with regulation 23 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations, 2014 (as amended) for a prospecting right. Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting (EAP) has been appointed to facilitate the proposed prospecting right application for chrome ore, gold ore and manganese ore in respect of Lot 272 Empangeni 14015 GU, portion 4 and the remaining extent of Lot 272 Empangeni 12922 GU, Situated in the magisterial district of Uthungulu, Kwazulu-Natal province. KZN 30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR.

In accordance with section 24k of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)(as amended), We would like to invite you to review and comment on the draft Scoping Report (SR) attached.

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



RE: CONSULTATION OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT. KZN 30/5/1/1/2/ 11821 PR

From IEM App <iem.app@kznwildlife.com>

Date Wed 4/23/2025 10:26 AM

To Dimakatso Leholi <dimakatso@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; Mulalo Mafunisa <Mulalo@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>

Cc Sunday Mabaso <sunday@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; info <info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>

Much appreciated, Dimakatso,

The .kml file is well received.

Kind regards

Nolwazi V Nkosi (Miss)
EZEMVELO KZN WILDLIFE
IEM Technician | Conservation and Planning

Queen Elizabeth Park | 1 Peter Brown Drive | Montrose | Pietermaritzburg | 3201 PO Box 13053 | Cascades | 3202 | Republic of South Africa |

Tel: 033 845 1363 Email: IEM.App@kznwlldlife.com



From: Dimakatso Leholi <dimakatso@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>

Sent: 23 April 2025 10:18

To: IEM App <iem.app@kznwildlife.com>; Mulalo Mafunisa <Mulalo@vahlengweadvisory.co.za> Cc: Sunday Mabaso <sunday@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; info <info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>

Subject: Re: CONSULTATION OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

APPLICATION FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT, KZN 30/5/1/1/2/ 11821 PR

Good Day Miss Nkosi,

Kindly find the attached kml* for the proposed prospecting area.

Kind regards,



From: IEM App

Sent: Wednesday, April 23, 2025 9:57 AM

To: Mulalo Mafunisa

Cc: Sunday Mabaso; Dimakatso Leholi

Subject: RE: CONSULTATION OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT. KZN 30/5/1/1/2/ 11821 PR

Dear Mulalo Mafunisa

Ezemvelo acknowledges receipt of the Draft Scoping Report for this application. The application will be presented and assigned at this week's Internal Review Committee, and a response/comment will be provided.

Please confirm the proposed prospecting area by providing Ezemvelo with a *.kml of the site.

Kind regards

Nolwazi V Nkosi (Miss)

EZEMVELO KZN WILDLIFE

IEM Technician | Conservation and Planning

Queen Elizabeth Park | 1 Peter Brown Drive | Montrose | Pietermaritzburg | 3201

PO Box 13053 Cascades | 3202 | Republic of South Africa |

Tel: 033 845 1363 Email: IEM.App@kznwildlife.com



Re: CONSULTATION OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT. KZN 30/5/1/1/2/ 11821 PR

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

Date Thu 4/17/2025 6:41 PM

To reddyj@dws.gov.za <reddyj@dws.gov.za>

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

1 attachment (3 MB)

Draft Scoping Report_KZN 11821 PR_Sagondisana.pdf;

Good day,

CONSULTATION OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT.

I hope this email finds you well.

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

Saqondisa Investment (Pty) Ltd "the applicant" applied for an Environmental Authorisation in terms of section 24 of the National Environmental Management Act,1998 (Act 107 of 1998) read with regulation 23 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations, 2014 (as amended) for a prospecting right. Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting (EAP) has been appointed to facilitate the proposed prospecting right application for chrome ore, gold ore and manganese ore in respect of Lot 272 Empangeni 14015 GU, portion 4 and the remaining extent of Lot 272 Empangeni 12922 GU, Situated in the magisterial district of Uthungulu, Kwazulu-Natal province. KZN 30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR.

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

Kind regards,

Kind regards,



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

Sent: Thursday, 17 April 2025 18:30

To: reddyj@dws.gov.za <reddyj@dws.gov.za>

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

Subject: CONSULTATION OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

APPLICATION FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT. KZN 30/5/1/1/2/ 11821 PR

Good day,

CONSULTATION OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT.

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

Kind regards,



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CONSULTATION OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT.KZN 30/5/2/

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

Date Thu 4/17/2025 6:25 PM

- To BC Admin <BCAdmin@dffe.gov.za>; Lindiwe Victoria Dlamini <LVDlamini@dffe.gov.za>; Nompumeleo Lekalakala <NLekalakala@dffe.gov.za>; MMatlala Rabothata <MRABOTHATA@dffe.gov.za>
- Cc Sunday Mabaso <sunday@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; Dimakatso Leholi <dimakatso@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; info <info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>

1 attachment (3 MB)

Draft Scoping Report_KZN 11821 PR_Sagondisana.pdf;

Good day,

CONSULTATION OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT.

I hope this email finds you well.

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

Saqondisa Investment (Pty) Ltd "the applicant" applied for an Environmental Authorisation in terms of section 24 of the National Environmental Management Act,1998 (Act 107 of 1998) read with regulation 23 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations, 2014 (as amended) for a prospecting right. Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting (EAP) has been appointed to facilitate the proposed prospecting right application for chrome ore, gold ore and manganese ore in respect of Lot 272 Empangeni 14015 GU, portion 4 and the remaining extent of Lot 272 Empangeni 12922 GU, Situated in the magisterial district of Uthungulu, Kwazulu-Natal province.

In accordance with section 24k of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)(as amended), We would like to invite you to review and comment on the draft Scoping Report (SR) attached.

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

Kind regards,



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Vahlengwe Mining Advisory
238 Voster Ave
Glenvista Ext 5
Johannesburg South,
2058
info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za
011 423 0062

Molobedu Makoweni (Pty) Ltd 38 Kingfisher Crescent, 537 Willow Acres Estate, Silverlakes, 0081

28 March 2025

REQUEST FOR CONSULTATION REGARDING PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION FOR COAL ON LOT 278 EMPANGENI 14015 GU, LOT 254 EMPANGENI 14014 GU, PORTION 4 AND REMAINING EXTENT OF LOT 272 EMPANGENI 12922 GU SITUATED IN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF UTHUNGULU, KWAZULU NATAL PROVINCE.

Dear Mr Musa Derrick Nene,

SAQONDISANA INVESTMENT (PTY) LTD applied for an Environmental Authorisation for a prospecting right in respect of Lot 278 Empangeni 14015 GU, Lot 254 Empangeni 14014 GU, Portion 4 and Remaining Extent of Lot 272 Empangeni 12922 GU for chrome ore, gold ore, manganese ore, situated in the Magisterial District of uThungulu, KwaZulu-Natal province.

Saqondisana has appointed Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner to facilitate the Environmental Authorisation process.

We would like to consult you as the prospecting right holder in respect of Lot 278 Empangeni 14015 GU, Lot 254 Empangeni 14014 GU, Portion 4 and Remaining Extent of Lot 272 Empangeni 12922 GU for coal, situated in the Magisterial District of uThungulu, KwaZulu-Natal province.

We believe that this consultation is an important step in ensuring that the application is considered in a responsible and sustainable manner. We are willing to engage you further to discuss the proposed project in detail.

The purpose of this consultation is to:

- Inform your company about our proposed prospecting activities for coal.
- Obtain your input and feedback on our proposed activities; and
- Discuss potential areas of cooperation and conflict avoidance.



We look forward to engaging with your company.

Sincerely,

(1111)abasa

Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting

Scoping Report Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd KZN30/5/1/1/2/11821 PR

Appendix 14:

Environmental Sensitivity Screening Report

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

EIA Reference number: KZN30/5/1/1/2/11821PR

Project name: Prospecting Right Application

Project title: Prospecting Right

Date screening report generated: 28/03/2025 10:37:01

Applicant: Sagondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd

Compiler: Dimakatso Elizabeth Leholi

Compiler signature: D. Laholti

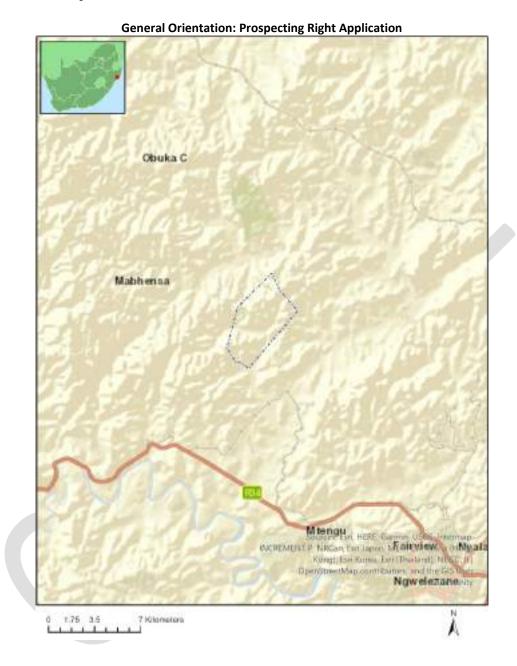
Application Category: Mining | Prospecting rights

Table of Contents

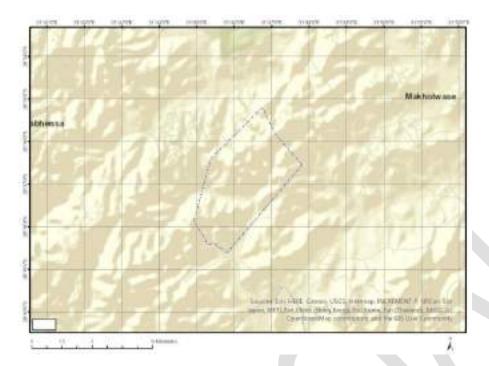
F	Proposed Project Location	3
	Orientation map 1: General location	3
N	Лар of proposed site and relevant area(s)	4
	Cadastral details of the proposed site	4
	Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area	5
	Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application	5
E	nvironmental screening results and assessment outcomes	5
	Relevant development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions	5
	Proposed Development Area Environmental Sensitivity	
	Specialist assessments identified	
F	Results of the environmental sensitivity of the proposed area	
	MAP OF RELATIVE AGRICULTURE THEME SENSITIVITY	
	MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY	9
	MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY	10
	MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY	11
	MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY	
	MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY	13
	MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY	14
	MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY	15
	MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY	16

Proposed Project Location

Orientation map 1: General location



Map of proposed site and relevant area(s)



Cadastral details of the proposed site

Property details:

No	Farm Name	Farm/ Erf No	Portion	Latitude	Longitude	Property Type
1	LOT 278 EMPANGENI	14015	0	28°36'9.48S	31°46'16.51E	Farm
2	ELLINGHAM	17914	0	28°38'36.63S	31°45'35.38E	Farm
3	LOT 272 EMPANGENI	12922	0	28°37'44.78S	31°45'32.88E	Farm
4	BHUCHANANA	17700	0	28°35'38.85S	31°44'18.98E	Farm
5	INTABA INGWE	17915	0	28°38'43.24S	31°44'47.2E	Farm
6	LOT 254 EMPANGENI	14014	0	28°36'55.01S	31°46'55.21E	Farm
7	WINDY RIDGE	15304	0	28°34'55.16S	31°46'48.46E	Farm
8	LOT 272 EMPANGENI	12922	4	28°37'53.57S	31°45'12.1E	Farm Portion
9	LOT 272 EMPANGENI	12922	0	28°37'34.65S	31°45'40.79E	Farm Portion
10	LOT 272 EMPANGENI	12922	2	28°38'35.05S	31°45'34.35E	Farm Portion
11	LOT 272 EMPANGENI	12922	1	28°38'16.83S	31°45'39.12E	Farm Portion
12	LOT 272 EMPANGENI	12922	3	28°37'45.92S	31°45'9.92E	Farm Portion
13	LOT 254 EMPANGENI	14014	0	28°36'55.34S	31°46'55.16E	Farm Portion
14	LOT 278 EMPANGENI	14015	0	28°36'9.92S	31°46'16.5E	Farm Portion
15	WINDY RIDGE	15304	0	28°34'56.57S	31°46'48.21E	Farm Portion
16	EMPANGENI	15728	0	28°38'43.97S	31°44'47.23E	Farm Portion
17	EMPANGENI	15728	0	28°38'44.09S	31°44'47.21E	Farm Portion

18	BHUCHANANA	17700	0	28°35'40.31S	31°44'18.76E	Farm Portion
19	ELLINGHAM	17914	0	28°38'37.04S	31°45'35.44E	Farm Portion
20	INTABA INGWE	17915	0	28°38'43.64S	31°44'47.21E	Farm Portion

Development footprint¹ vertices: No development footprint(s) specified.

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

No	EIA Reference No	Classification	Status of	Distance from proposed
			application	area (km)
1	12/12/20/2387/AM1	Wind	Approved	11.8
2	14/12/16/3/3/1/462	Solar PV	Approved	23.2
3	12/12/20/2387	Wind	Approved	11.8
4	14/12/16/3/3/2/2041	Solar PV	Approved	28.6

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	Implication
or prohibition	
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.

Disclaimer applies 28/03/2025

Proposed Development Area Environmental Sensitivity

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

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

Specialist assessments identified

Based on the selected classification, and the known impacts associated with the proposed development, the following list of specialist assessments have been identified for inclusion in the assessment report. It is the responsibility of the EAP to confirm this list and to motivate in the assessment report, the reason for not including any of the identified specialist study including the provision of photographic evidence of the site situation.

No	Specialist assessment	Assessment Protocol
1	Agricultural Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/Asse ssmentProtocols/Gazetted General Agriculture Assessment Pro tocols.pdf
2	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/Asse ssmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_P rotocols.pdf
3	Palaeontology Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/Asse ssmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_P rotocols.pdf
4	Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/Asse ssmentProtocols/Gazetted_Terrestrial_Biodiversity_Assessment_ Protocols.pdf
5	Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/Asse ssmentProtocols/Gazetted Aquatic Biodiversity Assessment Pr otocols.pdf
6	Noise Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/Asse ssmentProtocols/Gazetted_Noise_Impacts_Assessment_Protocol. pdf
7	Radioactivity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment P

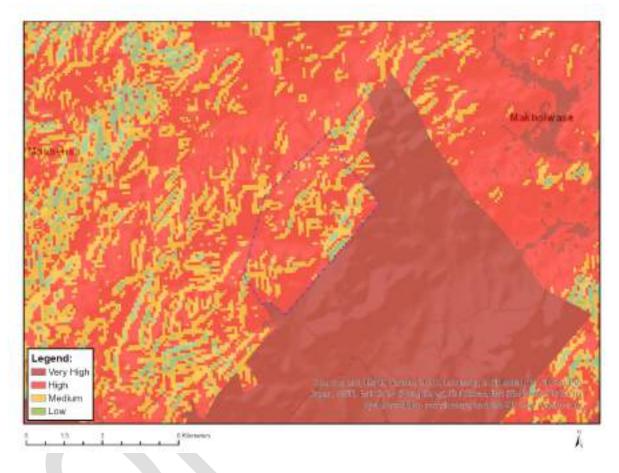
		rotocols.pdf
8	Plant Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Plant_Species_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
9	Animal Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Animal_Species_Assessment_Protocols.pdf



Results of the environmental sensitivity of the proposed area.

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

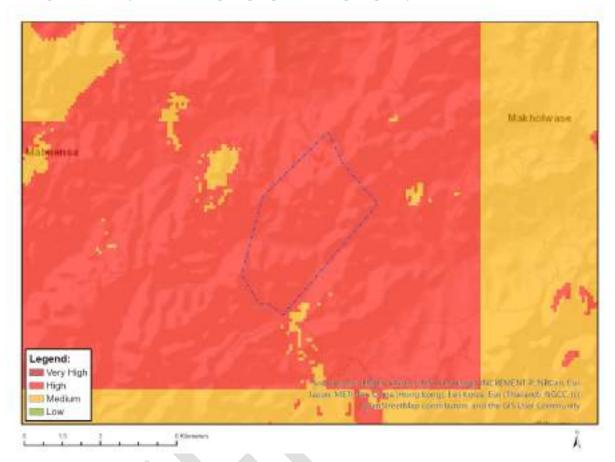
MAP OF RELATIVE AGRICULTURE THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Old_Fields
High	Subsistence_Farming_1
High	08. Moderate
High	09. Moderate-High
High	10. Moderate-High
Low	04. Low-Very low
Low	05. Low
Medium	06. Low-Moderate
Medium	07. Low-Moderate
Very High	Empangeni PAA

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.

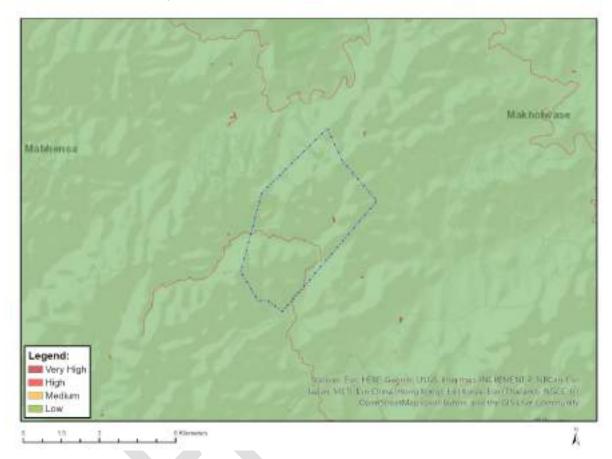
Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Aves-Terathopius ecaudatus
High	Aves-Aquila rapax
High	Aves-Gyps africanus
High	Aves-Podica senegalensis
High	Aves-Circus ranivorus
High	Aves-Stephanoaetus coronatus
High	Aves-Torgos tracheliotos
High	Aves-Polemaetus bellicosus
High	Reptilia-Crocodylus niloticus
Medium	Insecta-Deloneura millari millari
Medium	Sensitive species 5
Medium	Mammalia-Lycaon pictus

Page 9 of 16

Medium	Sensitive species 8		
Medium	Reptilia-Kinixys natalensis		
Medium	Invertebrate-Arytropteris basalis		
Medium	Invertebrate-Physophorina livingstonii		

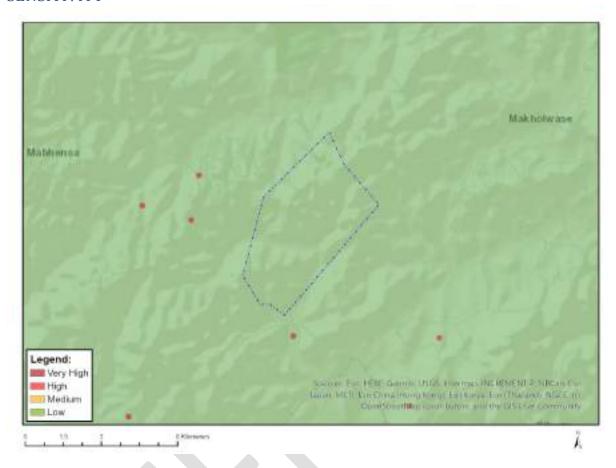
MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity
Very High	Rivers_Z
Very High	Wetlands_Lowveld Bioregion (Depression)

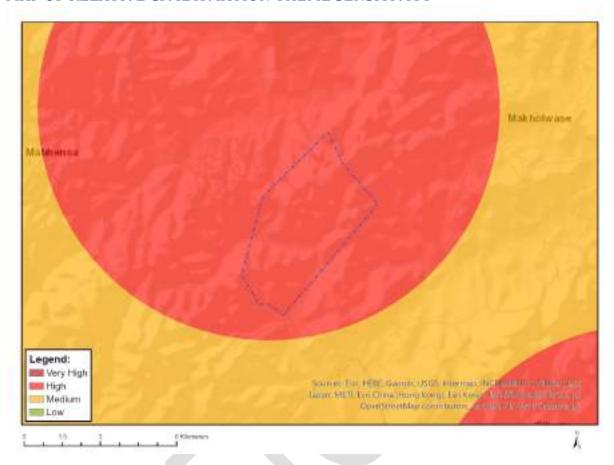
MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			Χ

Sensitivity	Feature(s)	
Low	Low sensitivity	

MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Within 8 km of other civil aviation aerodrome

MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			Х

Sensitivity	Feature(s)	
Low	Low Sensitivity	

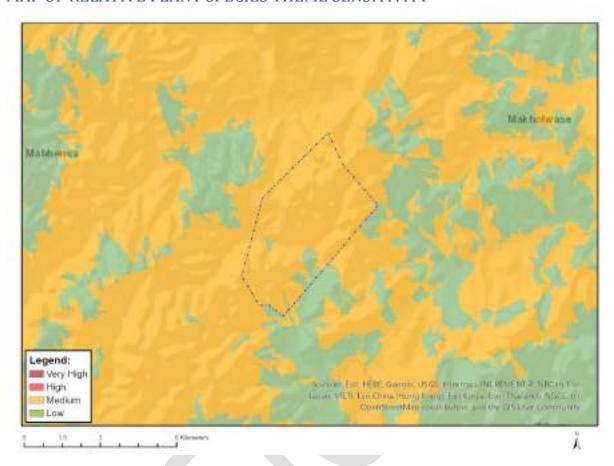
MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

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

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY

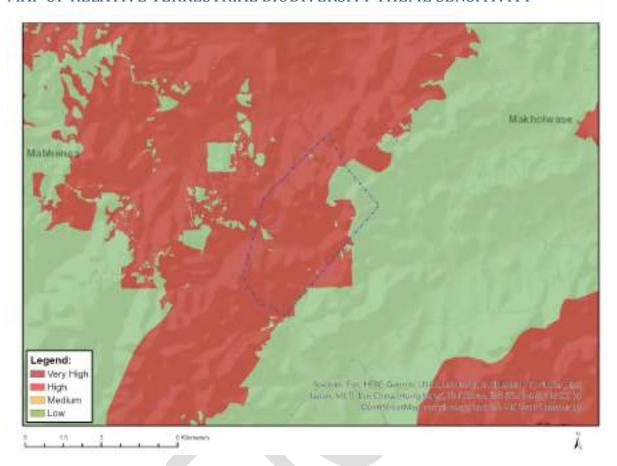


Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their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

Sensitivity	Feature(s)	
Low	Low Sensitivity	
Medium	Salpinctium natalense	
Medium	Sensitive species 1076	
Medium	Oxygonum dregeanum subsp. streyi	
Medium	Sensitive species 191	

MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity	Feature(s)	
Low	Low Sensitivity	
Very High	ESA	
Very High	ESA: Species	
Very High	CBA: Irreplaceable	
Very High	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES)	