

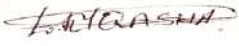


**DRAFT SCOPING REPORT
FOR
SEDIBE SERVICES (PTY) LTD**

**DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED
PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION FOR IRON ORE,
FLUORSPAR, WOLLASTONITE AND SAND AGGREGATE IN
RESPECT OF THE FARM EKSTEENS KUIL 35, WITHIN THE
ADMINISTRATION DISTRICT OF KENHARDT, NORTHERN
CAPE PROVINCE.**

DMPR: NC 30/5/1/1/2/ 14695 PR

This document has been prepared by:

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1. IMPORTANT NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The objective of the environmental impact assessment process is to, through a consultative process—

- (a) Determine the policy and legislative context within which the proposed activity is located and how the activity complies with and responds to the policy and legislative context.
- (b) Identify the alternatives considered, including the activity, location, and technology alternatives.
- (c) Describe the need and desirability of the proposed alternatives,
- (d) Through the undertaking of an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts which focused on determining the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage, and cultural sensitivity of the sites and locations within sites and the risk of impact of the proposed activity and technology alternatives on these aspects to determine:
 - (i) The nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration, and probability of the impacts occurring to; and
 - (ii) The degree to which these impacts—
 - (aa) Can be reversed.
 - (bb) May cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and
 - (cc) Can be managed, avoided, or mitigated.
- (e) Through a ranking of the site sensitivities and possible impacts the activity and technology alternatives will impose on the sites and location identified through the life of the activity to—
 - (i) Identify and motivate a preferred site, activity, and technology alternative.
 - (ii) Identify suitable measures to manage, avoid or mitigate identified impacts; and
 - (iii) Identify residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sedibe Services (Pty) Ltd, hereafter referred to as the applicant 'Sedibe Services' has applied for a prospecting right for iron ore, fluorspar, wollastonite and stone aggregate in respect of farm Eksteens kuil 35 within the administration district of Kenhardt, Northern Cape Province. The prospecting right application is located approximately 5 km east of Neilersdrift town and 18.66 km northwest of Louisvale town, accessible via R359 road to the project.

The application for a prospecting right is in terms of Section 16 and permission to remove and dispose of mineral in terms of Section 20 in of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) (as amended) (MPRDA), and therefore, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process is required to acquire an Environmental Authorisation in terms of Section 24 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (as amended) (NEMA). Vahlegwe Mining Advisory and Consulting (Pty) Ltd, hereafter 'Vahlegwe' has been appointed by Sedibe Services 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 and Petroleum Resources (DMPR), Northern Cape Province.

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

The stakeholder engagement process, as part of the Environmental Authorisation process is conducted in terms of NEMA (as amended), which provides clear guidelines for stakeholder engagement during an EIA. Stakeholders therefore are afforded an opportunity to participate in the public review of the Draft Scoping Report to ensure that the assessment of impacts and proposed management of impacts addressed their concerns. Comments received during the 30-day comment period (from the Draft Scoping review) will be incorporated in the Final Scoping Report, to be submitted to DMPR for decision-making.

Details of the Applicant

Table 1: Details of the Applicant

Name of Applicant:	Sedibe Services (Pty) Ltd		
Registration number	2024//131877/07		
Trading name (if any):	Sedibe Services (Pty) Ltd		
Contact person:	Sedibe Soneni Leisie		
Physical address:	12 Thaxted Avenue, Mulbarton, Johannesburg South, Gauteng		
Postal address:	12 Thaxted Avenue, Mulbarton, Johannesburg South, Gauteng		
Postal code:	2059	Cellphone:	+27 82 631 7619
Email:	maningiphuza@icloud.com		

Environmental Consultants

Vahlangwe Mining Advisory and Consulting (Pty) Ltd is the appointed independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment Process for the proposed Prospecting Right application.

Table 2: Details of the EAPs

Company name:	Vahlangwe Mining Advisory and Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Contact person:	Sunday Mabaso
Physical address:	238 Voster Ave, Glenvista Extension 3, Johannesburg South, 2190, Gauteng
Telephone:	(+27) 11 432 0062 (+27) 74 569 7312
Email:	info@vahlangweadvisory.co.za sunday@vahlangweadvisory.co.za

Approach and Methodology for the Public Participation Process

A Public Participation Process (PPP) is being conducted according to the amended EIA Regulations of 2014 (as amended). Its aim is to engage and consult with stakeholders, including state organs and interested and affected parties, allowing them to provide input on the project. The PPP ensures that local knowledge, needs, and values are considered.

A Background Information Document (BID) and registration form will be distributed to interested and affected parties and stakeholders.

- A newspaper advertisement will be published in the Gemsbok local newspaper on the 25th of March 2026.
- Site notices will be placed around the site on the 25th of March 2026; and
- An electronic copy could be accessed and downloaded from the Vahlegwe website www.vahlegweadvisory.com (Public Documents)

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1. Introduction

Sedibe Services applied to undertake prospecting for iron ore, fluorspar, wollastonite, and sand aggregate prospecting activities in respect of the farm Eksteens Kuil 35 within the administration district of Kenhardt, Northern Cape.

Sedibe Services has appointed Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting (Pty) Ltd as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to conduct the environmental authorisation application process. The proposed prospecting activities will include non-invasive and invasive techniques. The planned invasive activities entail drilling of ten (10) boreholes and trenching. Bulk sampling provision has been made to excavate about five (5) trenches, each with dimensions of 50 meters by 20 meters at a depth of 30 meters depending on the borehole results. The core logs will be sent to a laboratory for detailed analysis to analyse the mineral composition of the core samples.

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

2. Contact Person and correspondence address.

2.1. Details of the EAP

Table 3: Details of the EAP

Company name:	Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Contact person:	Sunday Mabaso
Physical address:	238 Voster Ave, Glenvista Extension 3, Johannesburg South 2190
Telephone:	011 432 0062 074 569 7312
Email:	sunday@vahlengweadvisory.co.za info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za

2.2. Expertise of the EAP

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

Table 4: Expertise of the EAP

NAME	Sunday Mabaso
QAULIFICATIONS	MBA, Graduate Diploma Engineering: Mining, Certificate: Global Environmental Management, Post Graduate Certificate: Climate Change and Energy Law, Certificate: Mine Closure and Rehabilitation, and NHD: Mineral Resource Management.
RESPONSIBILITY ON PROJECT	Project Leader and Reviewer
PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION	EAPASA (Reg. No. 2022/4485) SAIMM (709244) IAIAAsa (7442) LaRSSA
EXPERIENCE	Sunday Mabaso has been the Principal Consultant at Vahlengwe since May 2021, with over 30 years' experience in the mining industry including more than 20 years of service at the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy of which he served seven (7) years as a Regional Manager (3 years in Northern Cape and 4 years in Gauteng). He has acquired various qualifications in mining including Graduate Diploma in Engineering: Mining and Post Graduate Certificate in Climate Change and Energy Law from the University of the Witwatersrand, NHD: Mineral Resource Management from Technikon Witwatersrand, Certificate in Global Environmental Management from Technical University of Denmark and Certificate in Mine Closure and Rehabilitation with the University of Pretoria. His areas of expertise include Environmental Management, Mining Legislation, Mine Economics, and Social and Labour Plans. Sunday has published several academic papers, including "Legacy Gold Mine Sites & Dumps in the Witwatersrand: Challenges and Required Action" in the Journal of Natural Resources, Vol 14, 2023. https://doi.org/10.4236/nr.2023.145005. "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 and "The impact of gold mine closures and future planning for sustainable development in the Witwatersrand Goldfields" Mine Closure Conference 2025, 19-20

	February 2025, The Southern Institute of Mining and Metallurgy: ISBN 9781-1-7764673-8-9
NAME	Khanyile Mgiba-Mutero
QUALIFICATIONS	Higher Certificate in Life and Environmental Science, currently studying towards a Bachelor of Arts in Environmental Management with University of South Africa (UNISA)
RESPONSIBILITY ON PROJECT	Report Compiler
PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION	Candidate EAP (Reg. No. 2025/19982) SACNASP Student (169444)
EXPERIENCE	Khanyile Mgiba-Mutero is an environmental trainee who has 3 years working experience in the Environmental Management field. She has a University of South Africa Higher Certificate in Life and Environmental Science and is currently studying towards BA in Environmental Management final year at the University of South Africa. She has performed environmental assessments (BAR and S&EIR), Mine Closure and Water Use Licence Application (WULA), and environmental compliance auditing. Her core competencies include research and report writing.

3. Location of the overall Activity

Table 5: Details of the overall activity location

Farm Name:	Eksteens Kuil 35
Application area (Ha)	11 185.0 ha
Magisterial district:	Kenhardt District Municipality
Distance and direction from nearest town	The prospecting right application is located approximately 5 km east of Neilersdrift town and 18.66 km northwest of Louisvale town, accessible via R359 road to the project.
21-digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	C03600000000003500016 C03600000000003500003 C03600000000003500000

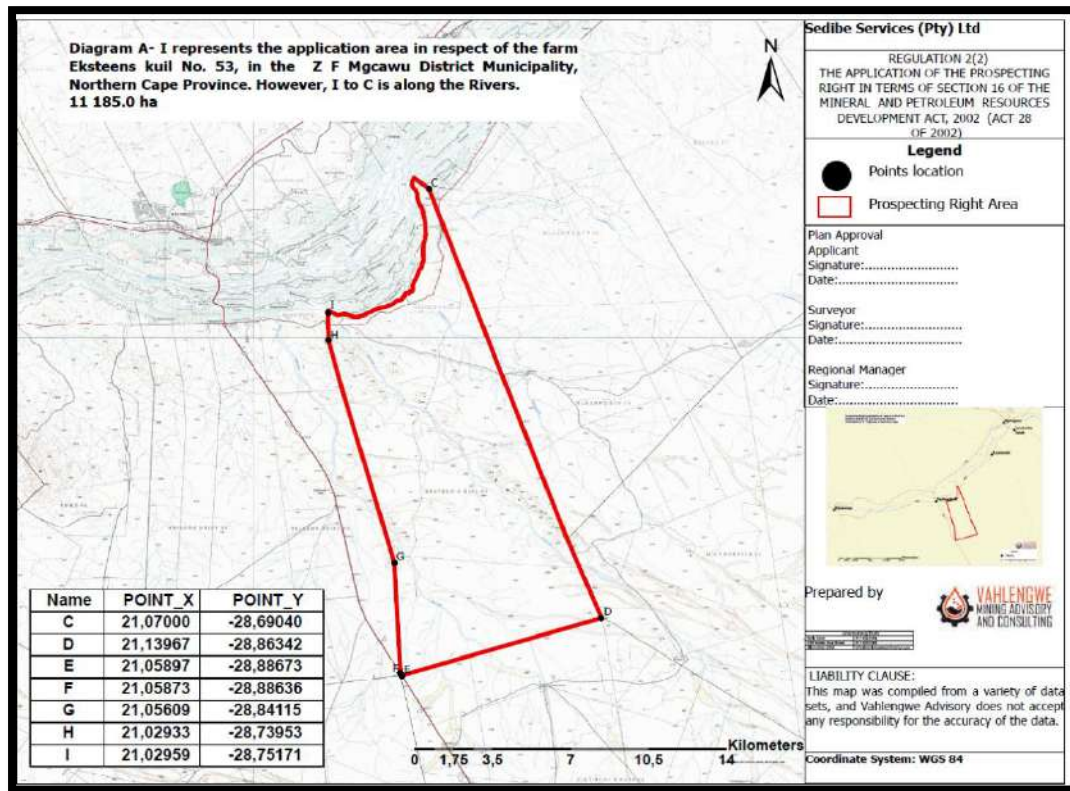


Figure 1: Regulation 2(2)

4. Locality map

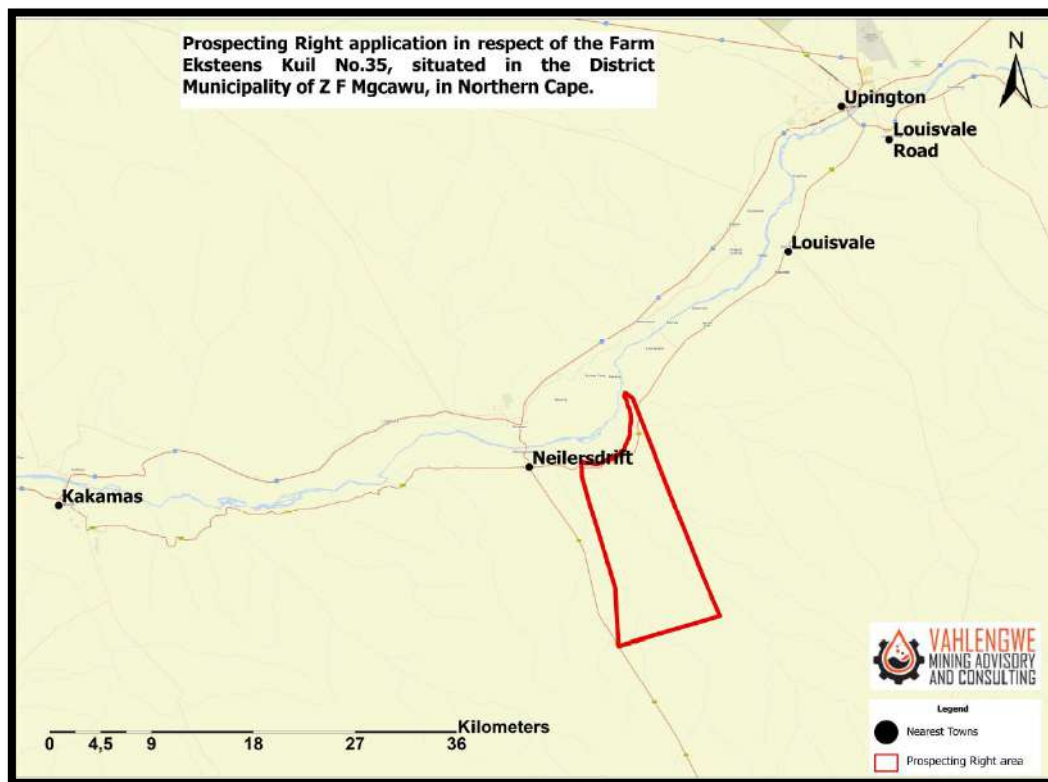


Figure 2: Locality map of the proposed area

5. Description of the scope of the proposed overall activity

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

The proposed activities on site are as follows:

- **Site Establishment**

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

- **Access Roads**

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

Operating Method

- **Borehole drilling**

Larger diameter borehole core drilling will enable the evaluation of both the physical continuity and the quality continuity of the ore deposits. The borehole core data will be used for structural evaluation, quality analyses, and geotechnical evaluation. For reliable resource evaluation, the core recovery shall be more than 95% within the mineral deposits, and all core recovery information shall be properly documented. The spacing of about 76 -110 mm diameter borehole core holes for geological studies depends on the mineral deposits. The spacing between boreholes shall be decreased appropriately where significant quality changes occur in structurally complex areas. Drilling will be undertaken to a sufficient depth to intersect the Daspoort and Silverton formations, which may require boreholes exceeding 50 meters in depth in certain areas.

- **Bulk sampling**

Bulk sampling provision has been made to excavate between two and five trenches, each dimension of 50 meters by 20 meters at a depth of 30 meters depending on the borehole results. Continuous sampling across the trench will be undertaken to ensure comprehensive data collection. Trenching will allow for the collection of samples, which can provide more reliable data for assaying and evaluating the economic potential of the deposit.

- **Power supply**

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

- **Water Supply**

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

- **Waste management**

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

The following waste types are generated at the operation:

General waste will include.

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

Hazardous waste includes oil spills from vehicles and equipment that must be properly cleaned up and disposed of. All hazardous waste will be disposed of by a hazardous waste contractor who will issue a Hazardous Waste Safe Disposal Certificate as proof of safe disposal. The scrap metal generated consists of scrap metal. The scrap metal waste will also be collected by a contractor who disposes of the waste at the appropriate scrap metal facilities and provides a certificate of collection and disposal. General waste will be collected by the municipality and disposed of at the municipal landfill site.

- **Sample Analysis**

The core logs will be sent to a laboratory for detailed analysis to analyse the mineral composition of the core samples.

- **Rehabilitation**

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

- Backfilling of the trenches with the materials that were originally excavated.
- Revegetation of the disturbed vegetation.
- Contouring the land to restore the natural drainage system.
- Rehabilitation of access roads.
- Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils; and
- General surface rehabilitation.

Decommissioning.

The decommissioning phase will involve the following:

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

5.1. Listed and Specified Activities

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

Table 6: Listed Activities

NAME OF ACTIVITY	AERIAL EXTENT OF THE ACTIVITY (HA OR M ²)	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE <i>GN R 3983, GN R 984 or GN R 985 (as amended)</i>
Prospecting Right Application Area	11 185 ha	Activity 19 of GNR 984 (as amended)
5 trenches.	(50m X 20m x 20 trenches)	Activity 19 of GNR 984 (as amended)
The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation	<1 ha	Activity 27 of GNR 983 (as amended)
Site clearing (30m x 30m)	0,09 ha	Not Listed
Geophysical survey	11 185 ha	Not Listed
Geological field mapping	11 185 ha	Not Listed
Access road (3m x 50m)	0.015 ha	Not Listed

6. Policy and Legislative Context

Table 7: Policy and Legislative Context

Applicable legislation and guidelines used to compile the report	Reference where applied
<u>The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996</u> Under Section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (the Constitution) it is clearly stated that: Everyone has the right to a) an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and b) to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that - (i) Prevent pollution and ecological degradation. (ii) Promote conservation; and (iii) Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.	Vahlegwe Mining Advisory and Consulting is undertaking an EIA process to identify and determine the potential impacts associated with the proposed prospecting activities. Mitigation measures recommended will aim to ensure that the potential impacts are managed at acceptable levels to support the rights as enshrined in the Constitution.
<u>National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) and EIA Regulations (as amended in 2017)</u> The Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) (as amended) was set in place in accordance with Section 24 of the Constitution. Certain environmental principles under NEMA must be adhered to, to inform decision making for issues affecting the environment.	Activities associated with the proposed prospecting activities are identified as in the Listed Activities in the Listing Notice 1 and 2 of the NEMA Regulations GN R983 and GN R984 (as amended).

Section 24 (1)(a) and (b) of NEMA state that: The potential impact on the environment and socio-economic conditions of activities that require authorization or permission by law, and which may significantly affect the environment, must be considered, investigated, and assessed prior to their implementation and reported to the organ of state charged by law with authorizing, permitting, or otherwise allowing the implementation of an activity. The EIA Regulation, 2014 was published under GN R 326 on 07 April 2017 (EIA Regulations) and came into effect on 07 April 2017. Together with the EIA Regulations, the Minister also published GN R 327 (Listing Notice No. 1), GN 325 (Listing Notice No. 2) and GN R 324 (Listing Notice No. 3) in terms of Sections 24(2) and 24D of the NEMA, as amended.	
<u>Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002)</u> The Act makes provision for equitable access to and sustainable development of the nation's mineral and petroleum resources; and provides for matters connected therewith. Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002): Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Regulations GNR 527 of 2004. Section 7 (1). The prospecting work programme must contain: - (f). a description of how the mineral resource and mineral description of the prospecting area will be determined throughout – (i) the prospecting work to be performed. (ii) a geological survey to be carried out; and	The proposed project is applied for in terms of Section 16 and 20 of the MPRDA, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) and the planned activities are according to the scope of the PWP in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002): Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Regulations GNR 527 of 2004 (as amended).

(iii) A geophysical survey to be undertaken. (g) A description of the prospecting method or methods to be implemented that may include - (i) Any excavations, trenching, pitting, and drilling to be carried out. (ii) Any bulk sampling and testing to be carried out; and (iii) Any other prospecting methods to be applied.	
<u>National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act 39 Of 2004)</u> 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 License (AEL) for listed activities that emit pollutants into the atmosphere and have or may have a significant negative impact on the environment. Activities requiring an AEL are listed in GN No. 893 (22 November 2013), which was published in accordance with Section 21(1) (b) of the NEM: AQA. According to Section 22 of NEM: AQA, no one may engage in a listed activity without an AEL.	The prospecting operation will not be conducting activities that may require the application for an AEL. Regulation 2 of NEMAQA: National Dust Control Regulations GN R827 (01 November 2013) indicates that the purpose of the Act is to prescribe general measures for the control of dust in all areas. Therefore, Sedibe Services will be required in terms of Regulation 6 and 7 of the Act to implement measures for controlling dust and conducting an Ambient Air Quality Monitoring PM₁₀ respectively.
<u>National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008</u> The National Environmental Management: Waste Act of 2008 (No. 59 of 2008) (NEM: WA) governs all aspects of waste management, with a focus on waste avoidance and minimization. NEM: WA developed a system for categorizing and licensing waste management activities. Listed waste	The prospecting activities will not be generating waste that will trigger or require the application of the Waste Management License in terms of the NEMWA. However, Sedibe Services must ensure that the

management activities that exceed certain thresholds are subject to an impact assessment and licensing process. Activities in Category A necessitate a Basic Assessment, whereas activities in Category B necessitate a Scoping and EIA process.	waste generated must be properly managed.
<u>National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004) (NEM:BA)</u> 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.	A Fauna and Flora Impact Assessment will be conducted as part of the EIA Phase.
<u>National Noise Control Regulations, R.154 of 1992 (the Noise Regulations) promulgated in terms of Section 25 of the Environmental Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989)</u> The National Noise-Control Regulations (GN R154 in Government Gazette No. 13717 dated 10 January 1992) (NCRs) form part of the Environmental Conservation Act, and these Regulations apply to external noise. The NCRs differentiates between Disturbing Noise levels (which is objective and scientifically measurable which are generally compared to existing ambient noise level) and Noise Nuisance (which is a subjective measure and is defined as noise that “<i>disturbs or impairs or may disturb or impair the convenience or peace of any person</i>”). Local Authorities use Controlled Areas to identify areas with high noise levels. Restrictions have been set out for development that occurs in these Controlled Areas. These regulations make provisions for guidelines pertaining to noise control and measurements. The regulations refer to the use of the South	The EMPr will include measures to control and manage noise in the Impact Assessment stage as recommended by specialists' studies.

African National Standards 10103:2008 (SANS) guidelines for the Measurement and <Rating of Environmental Noise with Respect to Land Use, Health, and Annoyance and to Speech Communication.	
<u>The National Forestry Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998) (NFA)</u> The Act regulates the management, conservation and utilisation of state and private forests in South Africa. Section 15(1) of the NFA states that no person may cut, disturb, damage or destroy any protected tree; or possess, collect, remove, transport, export, purchase, sell, donate or in any other manner acquire or dispose of any protected tree, or any forest product derived from a protected tree, except under a license granted by the Minister; or in terms of an exemption published by the Minister.	Given the localized and temporary nature of biodiversity impacts anticipated, it is anticipated that specialist studies may not be necessary. Should any protected trees be affected by the project, Sedibe Services will apply for the necessary permits to either relocate or remove them.
<u>Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act No. 43 of 1983)</u> The objects of this Act are to provide for the conservation of the natural agricultural resources of the Republic by the maintenance of the production potential of land, by the combating and prevention of erosion and weakening or destruction of the water sources, and by the protection of the vegetation and the combating of weeds and invader plants.	The EMPr will include measures to control and manage alien invasive plant species.
<u>The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA)</u> The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) is the main piece of legislation in South Africa that protects and regulates the management of heritage resources. The Act requires Heritage Resources Agencies, in this case in the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority of Gauteng (PHRA-G), to be notified of any developments that may exceed certain minimum thresholds as soon as possible.	A Heritage Impact Assessment will form part of the EIA Phase.

7. Need and desirability of the proposed activities.

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

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

Sedibe Services anticipates that significant benefits from the area, should minerals be discovered, will accrue to the immediate communities, the sub-region, and Northern Cape Province. These benefits must be balanced against the costs of the area, including the impacts to the landowner. There is no reason why this proposed project should not be considered at this stage, given the high likelihood of a reserve as demonstrated by the geological formation in the area.

8. Period for which the Environmental Authorization is Required

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

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

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

9.1. Details of the development footprint alternatives considered.

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

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

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

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

9.1.2. The type of activity to be undertaken.

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

9.1.3. The design or layout of the activity.

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

9.1.4. The technology to be used in the activity.

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

9.1.5. The operational aspects of the activity.

- **Site Establishment**

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

- **Access Roads**

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

- **Borehole drilling**

Small diameter borehole core drilling will enable the evaluation of both the physical continuity and the quality continuity of the mineral deposits. The borehole core data will be used for structural evaluation, quality analyses and geotechnical evaluation. The spacing of about 76- 110 mm diameter borehole core holes for geological studies depends on the mineral deposits. The spacing between boreholes shall be decreased appropriately where significant quality changes occur in structurally complex areas and along with the mineral deposits.

- **Bulk sampling**

Bulk sampling provision has been made to excavate about five trenches, each with dimensions of 50 meters by 20 meters at a depth of 30 meters depending on the borehole results. The principle of sampling is to determine the quality and grade of mineral ore as well as the depth and extent at which the minerals are found. Bulk sampling will be done by using machinery as well as labor. Excavators and rigid haul trucks will be used to remove the topsoil, where it then goes through a scrubber and sent for metallurgical testing.

- **Sample Analysis**

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

9.1.6 The option of not implementing the activity.

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

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

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

9.2. Details of the Public Participation Process Followed

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

- **Public Participation Materials**

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

Background Information Document (BID):

The BID aims to provide important information regarding the following:

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

I&AP Registration Form:

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

Site notice:

Laminated A2 and A3 sized site notices informing the I&APs about the proposed project placed at the boundary of the proposed site as required by Section 24J of NEMA read with EIA regulation Section 41. Further notices placed within the vicinity of the proposed project site at strategic locations where it was deemed to be visible to the community.

Newspaper advertisements:

A newspaper advertisement, informing all Interested & Affected Parties (I&APs) residing in surrounding communities near the proposed area, will be published in the Gembok local newspaper and will include information about Sedibe Services with the intention of applying for prospecting right.

Draft Scoping Report Commenting Period

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

I&APs are informed to register any comments or concerns that they might have regarding the proposed project by contacting the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), via email through the provided comments request form or request additional information via the telephone. The EAP

details will be included in the newspaper advert, Background information (BID) and site notice.

Public meeting:

The stakeholder meeting including the I&APs will be held to give the community members an opportunity to make an input, raise concerns and comment on the draft Scoping Report made available to them.

The Environmental attributes associated with the alternatives.

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

9.3. Type of environment affected by the proposed activity.

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

Climate

The **mean daily maximum** (solid red line) (see figure below) represents the average maximum temperature for each month in Neilersdrift. Similarly, the **mean daily minimum** (solid blue line) indicates the average minimum temperature. The dashed red and blue lines illustrate hot days and cold nights, showing the average temperatures of the hottest day and the coldest night for each month over the past 30 years.

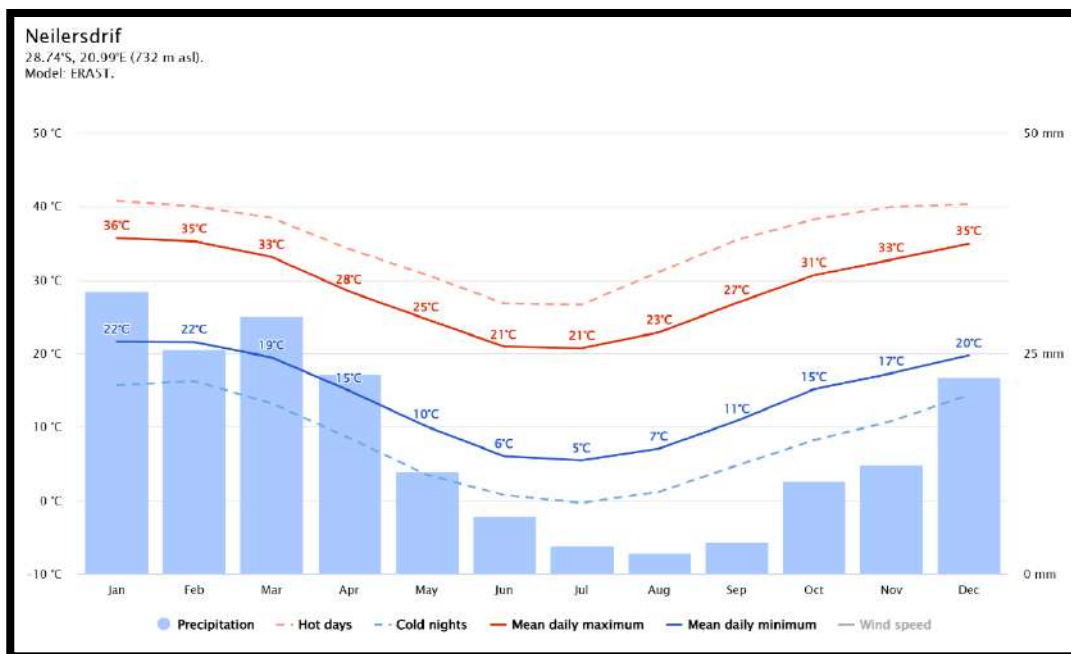


Figure 3: Average climatic conditions of Neilersdrift (<https://www.meteoblue.com>)

The wind rose for Neilersdrift shows how many hours per year the wind blows from the indicated direction.

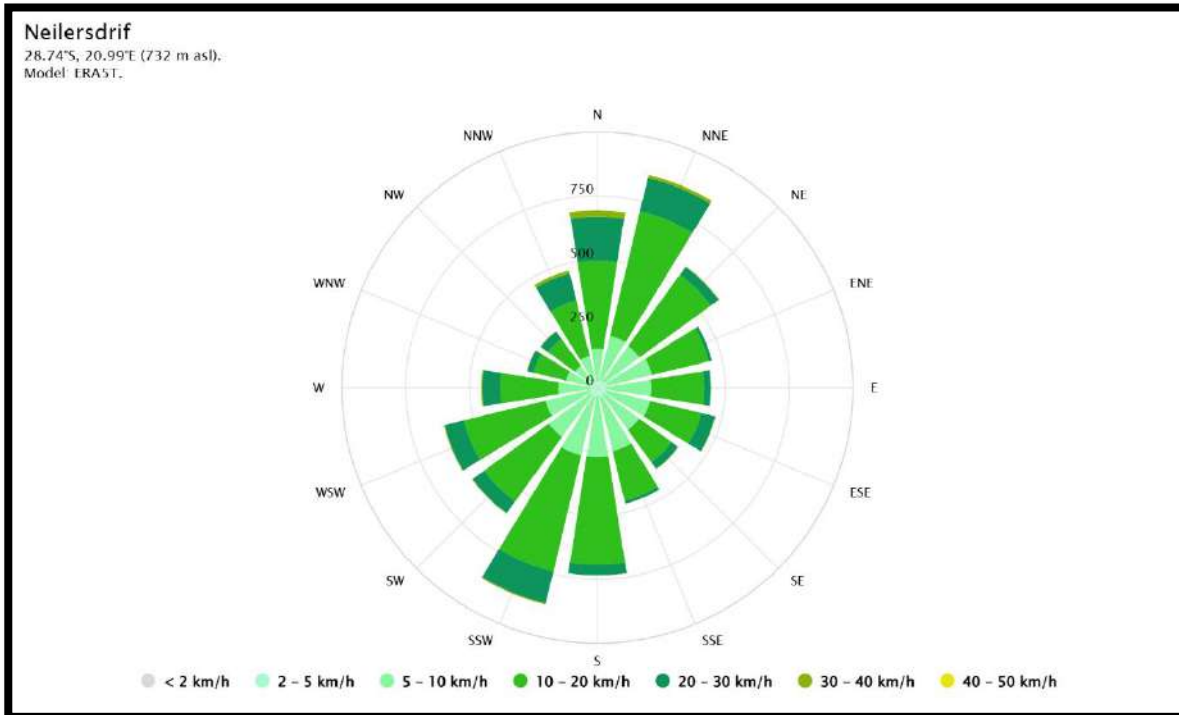


Figure 4: Wind Rose of Neilersdrif (<https://www.meteoblue.com>)

- **Geology and Soils**

The proposed prospecting area falls under the Korannaland-Goede Hoop, Korannaland-Biesje Poort, Vaalputs Granit and Riemvasmaak Gneiss geological formation underlain by high-grade metamorphic rocks of the Korannaland Group, including quartzites, schists, and calc-silicate units, which have been strongly deformed. These older rocks are intruded by the Vaalputs Granite and underlain by the ancient Riemvasmaak Gneiss basement. Overall, the area reflects a complex geological history of metamorphism, deformation, and granite intrusion typical of the Namaqua Metamorphic Province. Soils in the area are generally shallow, sandy to loamy, and poorly developed due to the underlying hard rock and arid climate. They are often low in organic matter and nutrients, with limited water-holding capacity. Along the Orange River, deeper alluvial soils occur, which are more fertile and suitable for agriculture, particularly irrigation farming.

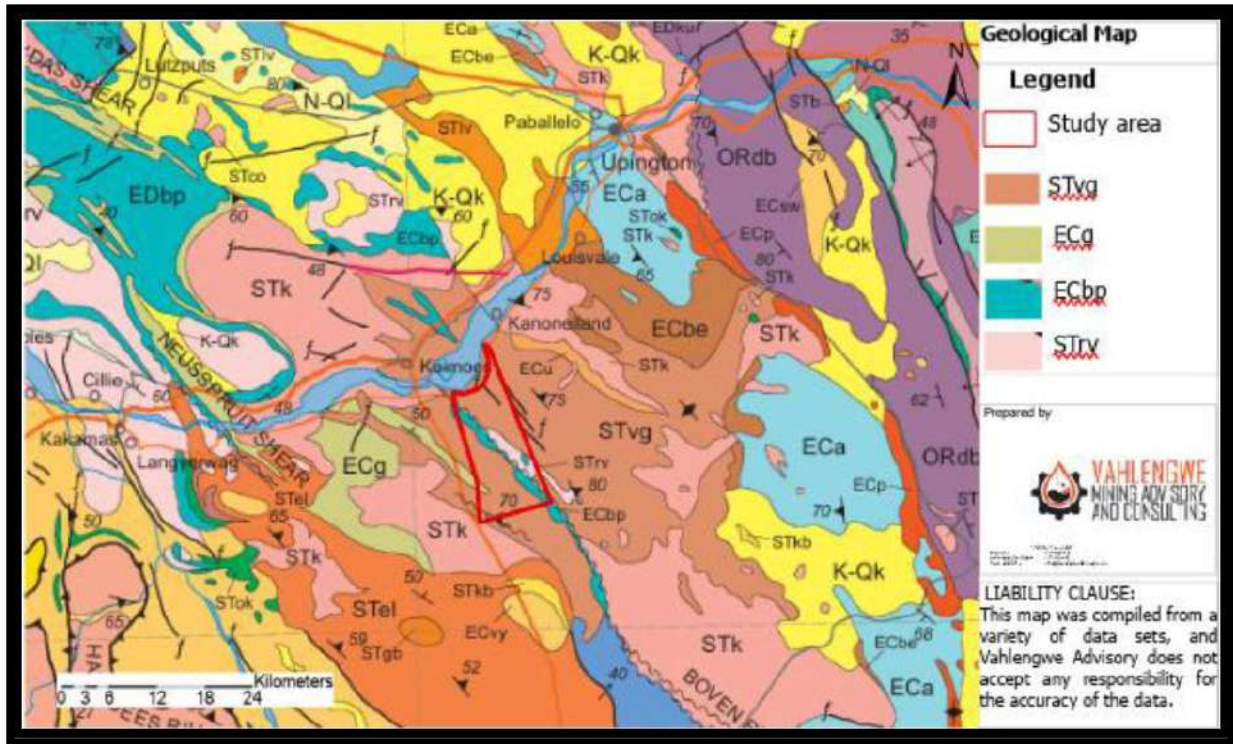


Figure 5: Geology of the proposed area

The Orange River, as identified by the NFEPA project, flows near the proposed project area and represents a sensitive aquatic ecosystem of high ecological importance. As a significant freshwater resource, the river supports biodiversity, provides ecosystem services, and is vital for agricultural and local water use in the region. Potential impacts associated with the proposed activities may include alterations to surface water flow, sedimentation, and water quality degradation if not properly managed.

To adequately assess these risks, detailed hydrological and related specialist studies will be undertaken during the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) phase. These studies will evaluate the potential impacts on surface water and associated aquatic ecosystems, including the delineation of riparian zones and identification of any hydrologically sensitive areas. Based on the findings, appropriate mitigation measures and management actions will be developed to avoid, minimise, or remedy potential impacts. All recommendations will be incorporated into the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) and implemented throughout the project lifecycle to ensure the protection and sustainable management of the Orange River and its associated environments.

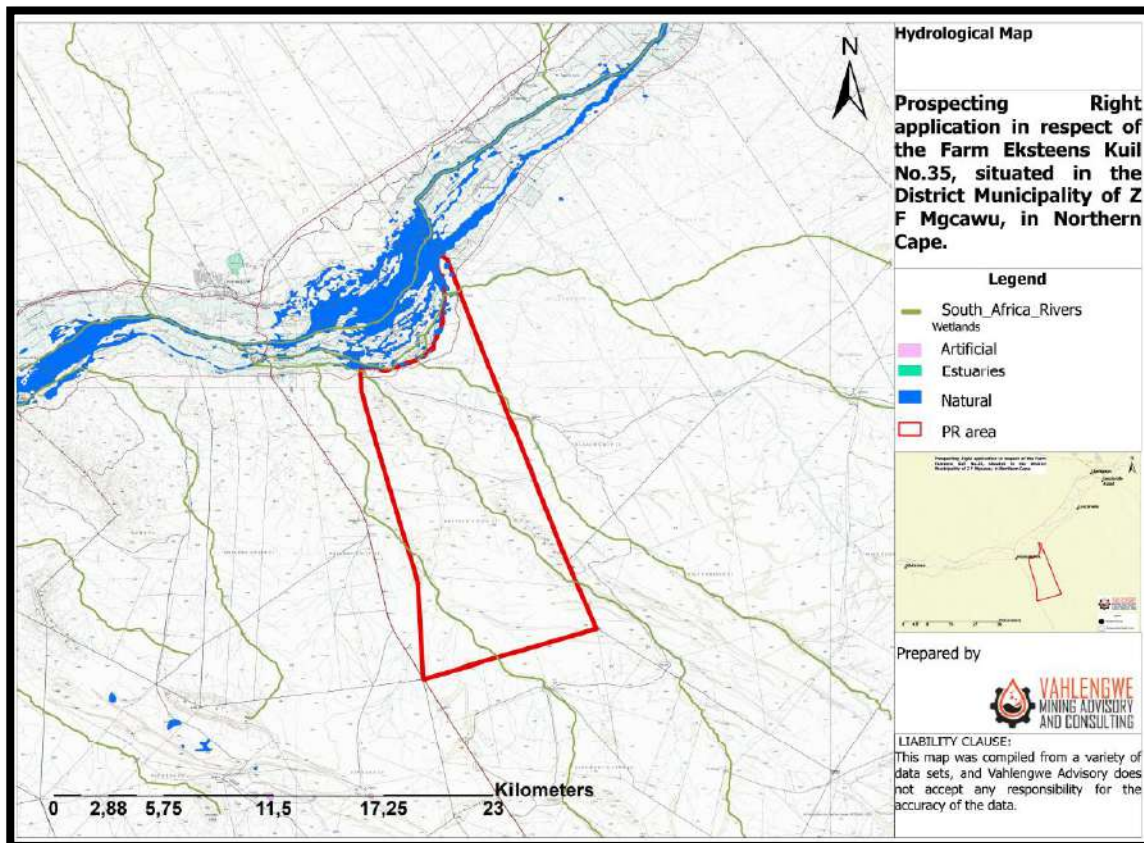


Figure 6: Hydrological map

- **Biodiversity**

- **Biomes**

The proposed project area is located within the Nama Karoo, Savanna, and azonal vegetation biome. The Nama Karoo biome is characterised by semi-arid conditions with low and variable rainfall, supporting predominantly shrub-dominated vegetation with sparse grasses adapted to drought conditions.

The Savanna biome consists of a combination of grasses and scattered trees or shrubs, with rainfall occurring mainly in summer and supporting a relatively high biodiversity. Azonal vegetation is not primarily influenced by climate but by local environmental factors such as soil type, water availability, and topography, and typically occurs along rivers, wetlands, and other moist areas, forming distinct plant communities compared to the surrounding landscape (figure 7).

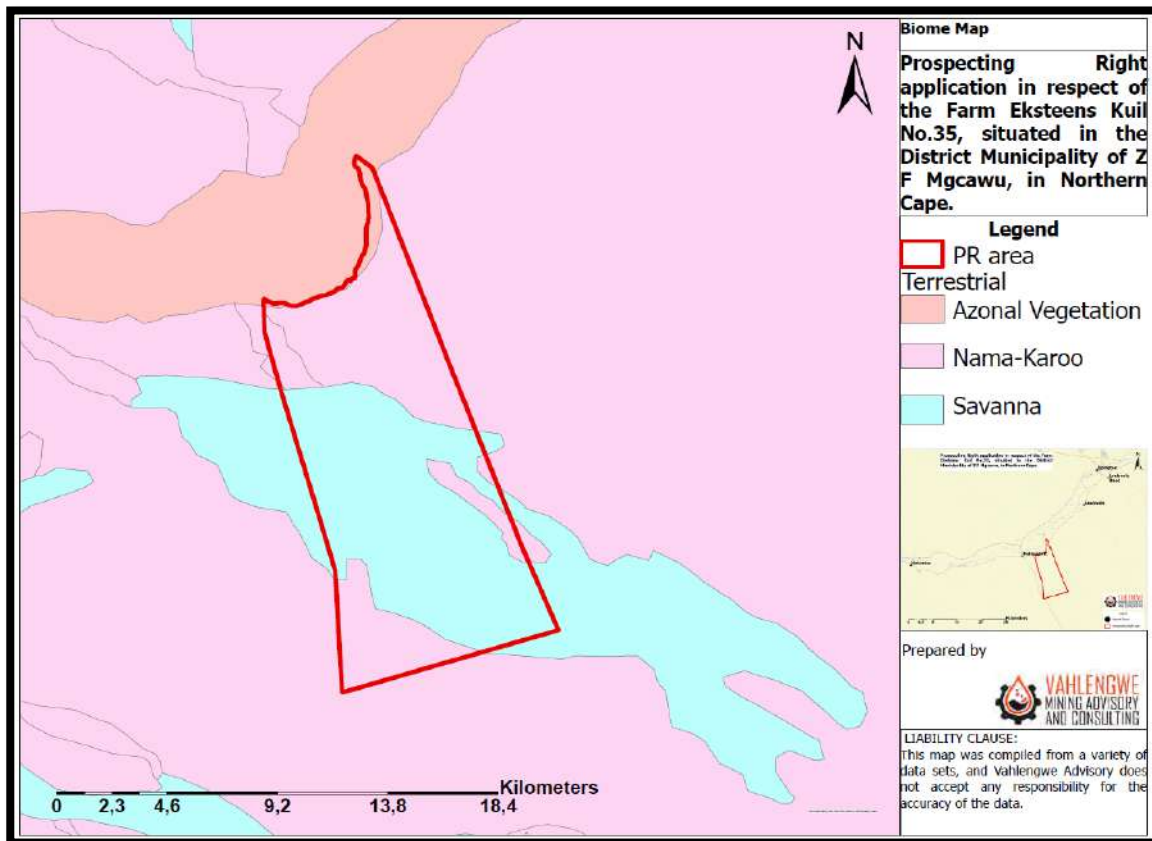


Figure 7: Biomes

▪ Bioregions

The proposed prospecting right area is located within the Alluvial Vegetation and Kalahari Duneveld bioregion. These vegetation types are associated with sandy, well-drained soils and are influenced by underlying geological and geomorphological conditions. Alluvial vegetation typically occurs along river systems and is characterised by deeper, more fertile soils with higher moisture availability, supporting denser and more diverse plant communities.

The Kalahari Duneveld is dominated by sandy soils and features a mix of grasses, shrubs, and scattered trees adapted to arid conditions and low nutrient availability. Together, these bioregions reflect a landscape shaped by both fluvial processes and aeolian (wind-driven) activity, contributing to the ecological diversity of the area. See figure 8 below

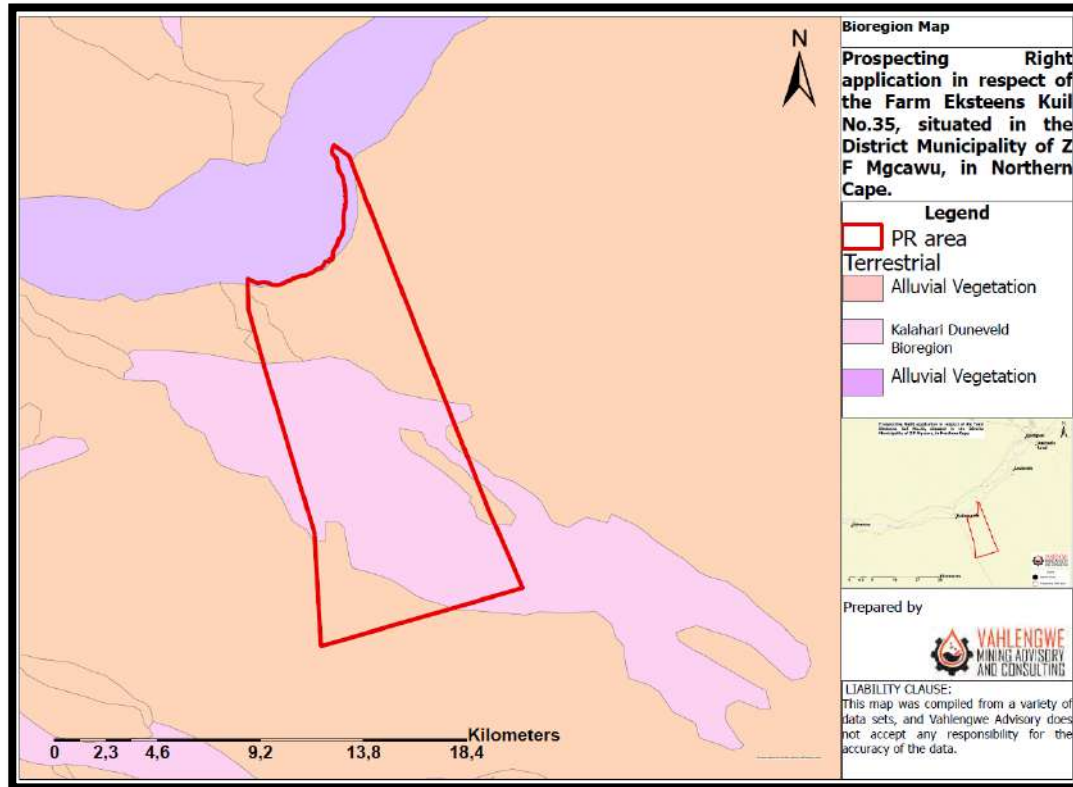


Figure 8: Bioregions

▪ Vegetation Type

The proposed prospecting area encompasses several distinct vegetation types, including the Gordonia Duneveld, Lower Gariep Broken Veld, and Lower Gariep Alluvial Vegetation. The Gordonia Duneveld is characterised by sandy soils with drought-adapted grasses and shrubs, typical of semi-arid dune landscapes.

The Lower Gariep Broken Veld occurs on undulating and rocky terrain, supporting a mosaic of sparse grasses, shrubs, and scattered trees, reflecting the variable soil depth and nutrient availability.

The Lower Gariep Alluvial Vegetation is associated with river systems and floodplains, featuring deeper, more fertile soils and higher moisture availability, which support denser and more diverse plant communities. Collectively, these vegetation types contribute to the ecological variability and biodiversity of the prospecting area.

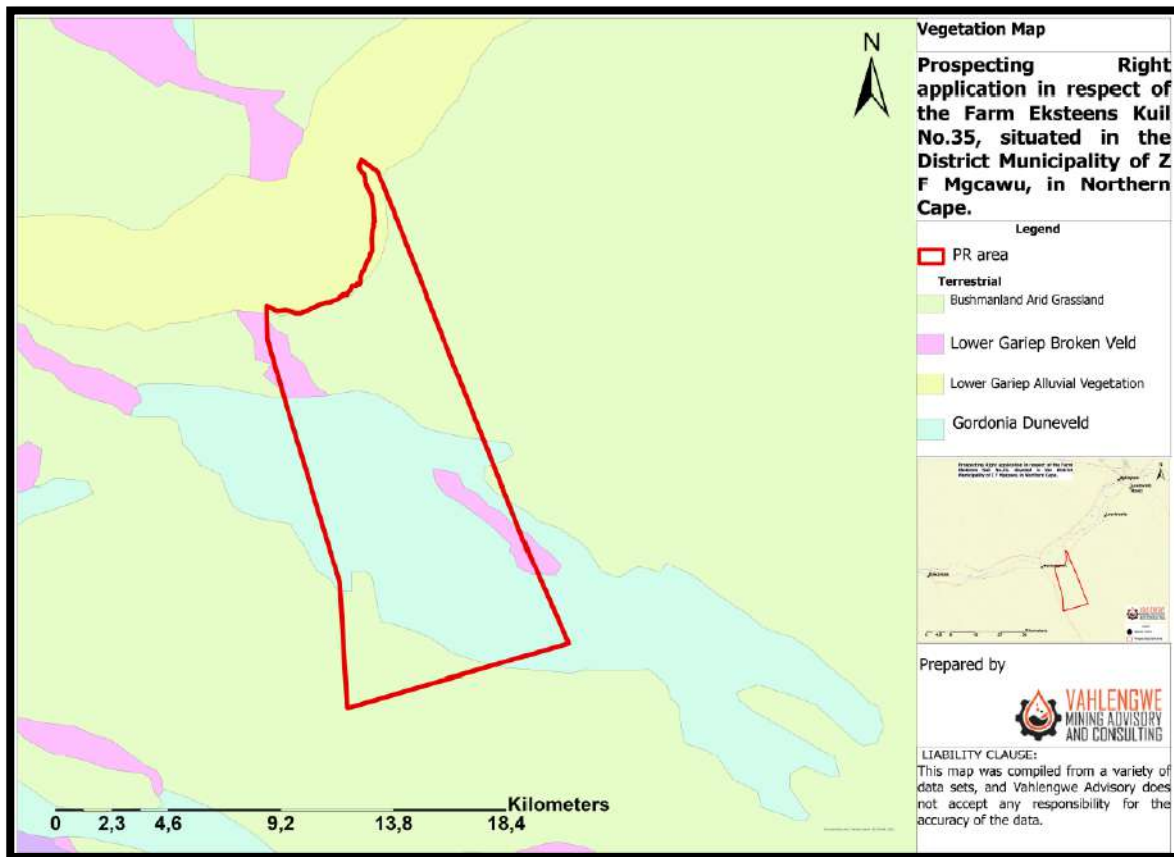


Figure 9: Vegetation type

• Demographics and Population Statistics

The project area is in Kai Garib local Municipality with a strong majority of Coloured residents and Afrikaans as the predominant language. The municipality includes a mix of household types and shows modest progress in service delivery metrics. These demographic characteristics influence local planning, economic development, and infrastructure needs within the Neilersdrift area.

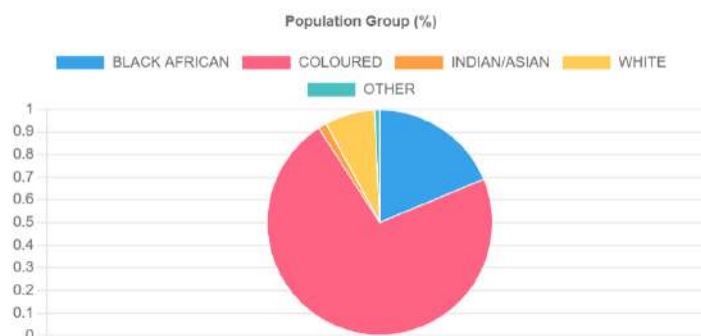


Figure 10: Population groups of the Kai Grib Local Municipality (Source: Stats SA 2022 Census)

- **Households & Living Conditions**

According to the Department of Statistics South Africa: 2022, The municipality has an estimated over 20 000 households, with a population of around 85 000 people. Formal dwellings make up most of the housing stock, though a notable proportion of households still occupy informal dwellings (shacks), indicating ongoing challenges in housing provision. Around half of households own or are in the process of paying off their homes, while the remainder live in rented or other tenure arrangements.

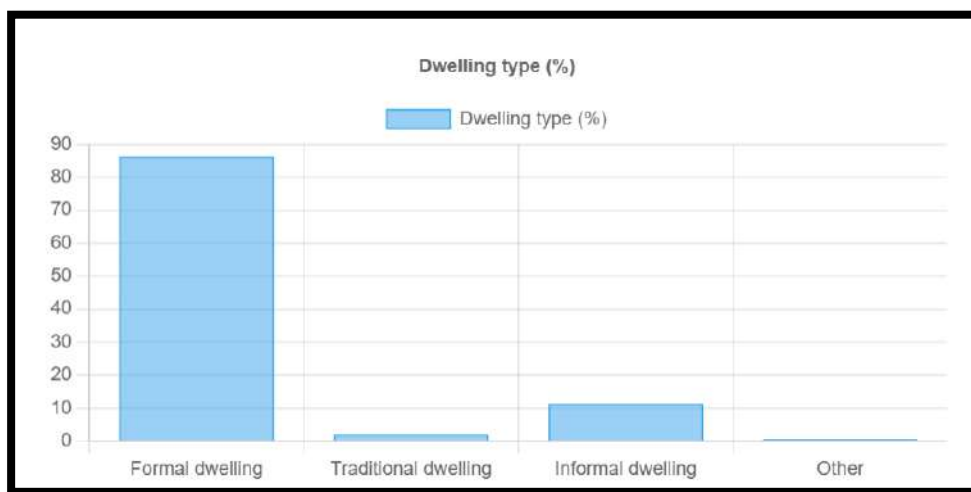


Figure 11: Dwelling type

- **Economy**

Household income levels within the Kai Garib Local Municipality median household incomes are relatively low, with average annual household earnings around the lower end of national scales. This reflects broader rural and agricultural regional socio-economic conditions. The proportion of female-headed households is significant, highlighting household demographic dynamics

9.3.1.1. Description of the current land uses.

The current land uses in the area are predominantly agricultural, with extensive livestock grazing (sheep and goats) and some irrigated crop production along the Orange River. The fertile riverbanks support orchards, vineyards, and other irrigated crops, while the surrounding arid plains are mainly used for rangeland grazing, including residential settlements, infrastructure such as roads and small towns, and open natural landscapes characterized by Nama-Karoo Kalahari Duneveld regions.

9.3.1.2. Environmental and current land use map

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

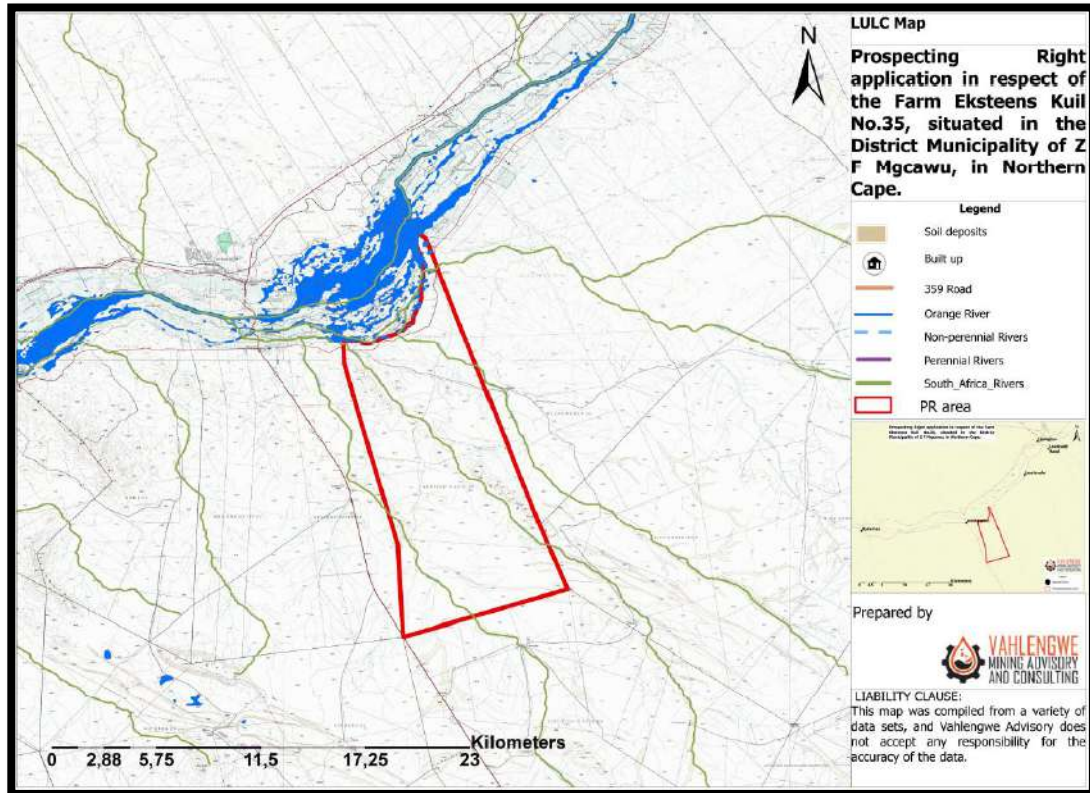


Figure 12: Environmental and Current Land use map

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

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

- **Visual**

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

- **Vegetation clearance**

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

- **Soils**

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

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

- **Surface Water**

The National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (NFEPA) project has identified the presence of wetlands within and/or near the project area. Due to the sensitivity of these freshwater features, detailed hydrological and other relevant specialist studies will be undertaken during the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) phase. The findings of these studies will inform appropriate mitigation measures and management recommendations, which will be incorporated into and implemented through the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) to avoid, minimise, and manage potential impacts on surface water resources.

- **Groundwater**

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

- **Socio-Economic**

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

- **Safety**

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

- **Health**

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

- **Noise**

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

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

10.1. Criteria to Consider when Determining Severity of impacts:

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

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

- **Nature** of impact: An indication of the extent of the damage (negative impacts) or benefit (positive impacts) the impact inflicts on natural, cultural, and/or social functions (environment).
- **Extent** of impact: A spatial indication of the area impacted
- **Duration** of impact: A temporal indication of the how long the effects of the impact will persist, assuming the activity creating the impact ceases.
- **Frequency** of the impact occurring: An indication of how often an aspect, because of a particular activity, is likely to occur. Note that this does not assess how often the impact occurs. It applies only to the aspect. For example, driving takes place daily whilst other activities take place monthly while the resultant frequency of the impacts occurring will vary based on several factors.

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

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

Table 8: Consequences and Significance Rating.

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

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

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

Table 9: Impacts and Significance.

Aspect	Impacts	Extent	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	Reversibility	Replaceability
Soils and Land Capability	Vegetation clearance and topsoil removal may cause soil disturbance and erosion within the prospecting area.	Local	Medium - Term	Medium	Highly Probable	Moderate	Irreversible	Irreplaceable
Vegetation	The proposed prospecting activities may result in the loss of indigenous vegetation, habitat, and biodiversity within the prospecting area.	Local	Medium - Term	High	Definite	High	Irreversible	Replaceable
Animal life	Animal life will be affected in the immediate vicinity of the operation.	Site	Medium - Term	Medium	Definite	Moderate	Irreversible	Irreplaceable
Ground water	Groundwater contamination due to hydrocarbons seepages, boreholes drilling and trenching.	Site	Medium - term	Medium	Probable	Moderate	Irreversible	irreplaceable
Air Quality/ Dust	Dust generation by vehicle movement on dust roads, processing of the material and during the trenching operations.	Site	Medium -Term	Medium	Highly Probable	Moderate	Reversible	Replaceable
Noise	Noise nuisance will be created by the excavation, operating processing plant and vehicle movement.	Site	Medium - Term	Medium	Probable	Low	Irreversible	Replaceable
Cultural Heritage	Impacts on cultural and heritage resources if any exists.	Local	Short - Term	Low	Improbable	Low	Reversible	Replaceable
Visual	The prospecting activities will change the visual character of the property.	Site	Medium - Term	High	Definite	High	Irreversible	Replaceable
Socio-economic	The effect of this prospecting activity for employment and socio-economic regime would be positive.	Regional	Medium -Term	Medium	Probable	Moderate (positive)	Reversible	Replaceable
Safety	Equipment theft and property vandalism	Local	Medium -Term	Medium	Probable	Low	Reversible	Replaceable
Health	Health impact due to dust inhalation, occupational injuries.	Local	Medium -Term	Medium	Probable	Low	Reversible	Replaceable
Waste Generation	Waste nuisance and littering	Site	Medium - Term	Medium	Probable	Moderate	Reversible	Replaceable
Traffic and access	Prospecting activities generates additional traffic on the existing number of the moving vehicle going in and out of the site.	Regional	Medium -Term	Medium	Probable	Low	Reversible	Replaceable

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

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

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

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

10.1.2. Motivation where no alternative sites were considered.

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

10.1.3. Statement motivating the alternative development location within the overall site.

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

10.1.4. Description of aspects to be assessed as part of the EIA process

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

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

- **High**

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

- **Medium**

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

- **Low**

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

- **Very Low**

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

Extreme

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

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

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):

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

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

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

10.3. Aspects to be assessed by specialists

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

- Heritage Impact Assessment.
- Paleontology Impact Assessment.
- Geohydrological Impact Assessment.

- Fauna and Flora Impact Assessment
- Wetland Impact Assessment
- Hydrological Investigations (including Flood line delineation)

NB: To include any additional studies recommended by Regulators.

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

Table 11: Likelihood rating system.

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

Risk Analysis Matrix

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

Table 12: Risk Analysis Matrix.

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

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

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

10.4. Description of proposed method of assessing duration and significance

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

Duration of Impact is identified in terms of the following:

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

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

Potential Significant Risk

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

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

Uncertain Risk

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

- The extent is local to regional.

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

Insignificant Risk

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

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

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

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

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

10.6. EIA process

The following tasks will be undertaken during the EIA Phase:

- Further define the Project activities.

- Further assess the Project alternatives based on technical, economic, social and environmental criteria.
- Supplement the legal review of the Project.
- Undertake detailed specialist investigations and impact assessment.
- Confirm water requirements for the different phases of the prospecting and water resource.
- Identification of possible fatal flaws.
- Assess potential impacts using the methodology provided herein.
- Provide detailed and feasible mitigation and management measures in an EMP; and
- Public participation activities, including public and key stakeholder meetings.

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Socio-economic</u> Employment opportunities Local economic development	Socio-economic conditions	Moderate	Conduct consultation with local communities through the appropriate channels to ensure the use of local skills and businesses where possible. Ensure local employment and local services providers are appointed where possible from the local area; and Ensure that goods and services are procured from within the local area as far as possible.	Medium
<u>Heritage</u> Degradation of cultural significance heritage site	Loss of heritage & palaeontological resources	Low	Conduct Identification of all possible sites of archaeological value prior to the commencement of authorised work; and Identified sites must be clearly demarcated as no-go areas.	Low
<u>Traffic Management</u> Operating vehicles and access roads	Pressure on public transport infrastructure Socio-economic conditions	Moderate	The surface quality of the road might be negatively impacted resulting from vehicle movement. Sections of existing road surfaces which have been impacted on by the vehicle movement and Existing road surfaces must be utilised and maintained within baseline levels.	Low
<u>Waste Management</u> General waste generation and hazardous waste generation	Soil contamination Contamination of water resources Impacts on human health	Moderate	Waste skips will be provided on site for domestic waste and removed once full, with no liquid waste disposed of in the skips. Promoting the reduction, re-use, or recycle of waste where prevention is not possible. Waste will be disposed of at licensed municipal facilities under a service agreement, with littering prohibited and waste properly stored for collection. A waste classification and separation system will be implemented.	Low

11. Financial Provision:

State the amount that is required to both manage and rehabilitate the environment in respect of rehabilitation.

The Quantum of the Financial Provision required to manage and rehabilitate the disturbed environment will be determined according to the guidelines prescribed in terms of Section 24P of the National Environmental Management Act of (107 of 1998) (as amended), read together with the Financial Provision Regulations, 2015 (as amended).

11.1. 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	0m ³	There will not be a processing of the material for this project
2(A). Demolition of steel buildings and structures	0m ²	There will be no steel structures
2(B). Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and structures	0m ²	Only mobile offices and absolutions will be put on site and removed upon closure of the project
3. Rehabilitation of access roads	150m ²	There are temporary access roads that will require rehabilitation
4(A). Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railway lines	0m	There are no electrified railway lines
4(B). Demolition and rehabilitation of non-electrified railway lines	0m	There are no non-electrified railway lines
5. Demolition of housing and/or administration facilities	0m ²	There is no housing that will require demolition
6. Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps	0	No excavation will be required to be undertaken
7. Sealing of shafts, audits, and inclines	0m ³	There are no shafts, audits nor inclines on site
8(A). Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils	0.5ha	The spoils from the trenching will be used to backfill.
8(B). Rehabilitation of waste deposits and evaporation ponds (non-polluting potential)	0ha	There are no processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds

8(C). Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (polluting potential)	0ha	There will be no wastewater being generated on site
9. Rehabilitation of subsided areas	0ha	The prospecting activities are not associated with subsidence
10. General surface rehabilitation	0.44ha	The area that will require rehabilitation will include the site camp, drill sites and access roads
11. River diversions	0m	The prospecting area is not associated with river diversions
12.Fencing	0m	Fencing would not be required
13. Water management	0ha	There are water circulation dams that need to be rehabilitated
14. 2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare	0ha	All disturbances will be subjected to rehabilitation

Table 14: Cost estimate of the expenditure to be incurred for each phase of the proposed prospecting operation

ACTIVITY	YEAR 1 Expenditure (R')	YEAR 2 Expenditure(R')	YEAR 3 Expenditure(R')	YEAR 4 Expenditure (R')	YEAR 5 Expenditure (R')
PHASE 1 (Months 1 – 12)					
Desktop studies	40 000				
Geological mapping	45 000				
PHASE 2 (Months 12-24)					
Geophysical surveys (ground magnetics and resistivity) to identify anomalies associated with copper veins		80 000			
PHASE 3 (Months 24-36)					
Trenching (Bulk Sampling): excavation of 5 trenches (50m × 20m × 30m) to expose copper- bearing veins			300 000		
PHASE 4 (Months 36-48)					
Diamond/core drilling of 10 high-prioritycopper targets (75 m each)				1 000 000	
Logging and sampling of cores				100 000	
PHASE 5 (Months 48-60)					
Laboratory analysis of copper samples; 3D modelling; preliminary resource estimation					80 000

Prospecting fees (DMRE Regulatory)	R11 185	R16 777.5	R22 370	R27 962.5	R33 555
Annual Total	R96 185.00	R96 777. 5.	R322 370.00	R1 127 962.50	R113 555
				Total Budget	R1 756 850

12. Other information required by the competent authority

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. Undertaking

The EAP herewith confirms

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



Signature of the environmental assessment practitioner:

Vahlegwe Mining Advisory and Consulting

Name of company:

20 March 2026

Date:

Appendix 1:

CVs of the EAP

SUNDAY MISHACK MABASO

12 Thaxted Ave Mulbarton 2190 · Tel ; 011 432 0062 Cel: 074 569 7312 & 082 461 4251
Email - sunday@vahlengweadvisory.co.za · LinkedIn Profile - Sunday Mabaso ·X @SundayMabaso

BIOGRAPHY

Mr. Sunday Mabaso is the founder and CEO of Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting established in April 2021 to provide a broad range of services in the mining industry ranging from application of mineral rights, environmental and waste management, water use licensing, community engagements to compliance monitoring in terms of the MPRDA, MHSA, NEMA, NWA amongst other legislation governing the mining industry. He's got over 30 years mining experience including 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. His areas of expertise include Environmental Management, Mining Legislation, Mine Economics, and Social and Labour Plans and community engagements. He contributed to various strategic committees, task teams in the South African Mining industry including "Mining Phakisa" in 2015, the development of the "South Africa's Exploration Implementation Plan" published by Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy in 2022.

He started his mining career in 1994 where he proceeded to attain a National Diploma in Mine Surveying and a National Higher Diploma in Mineral Resource Management from Technikon Witwatersrand in 1999 and 2000 respectively, a Graduate Diploma (GDE) in Mining Engineering from University of Witwatersrand in 2009 and a Master of Business Administration (MBA) from Milpark Business School in 2021. Sunday also completed a Post Graduate Certificate in Climate Change and Energy Law from University of the Witwatersrand in 2021, a Certificate in Energy Efficiency and Sustainability from the University of Cape Town (UCT) in 2022 and Certificate in Mine Closure and Land Rehabilitation from University of Pretoria (UP) in 2022.

Sunday is a registered member of the Institute of Directors of South Africa (IoDSA), the Southern Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (SAIMM) and is an Environmental Assessment Practitioner registered with EAPASA, also a member of the International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa (IAIASa). A committee member of the Environmental, Social and Governance (SAMESG) working group of the SAMCODES Standard Committee (SSC) responsible for developing the South African Mineral Reporting Codes. He has authored opinion and journal articles about South African mining legislation with interests focused on social and

environmental impacts on mine communities affected by mining operations, past and present. Some of his articles are published in academic journals and books internationally.

ACADEMIC JOURNAL PUBLICATIONS

Mabaso SM. (2025) The impact of gold mine closures and future planning for sustainable development in the Witwatersrand Goldfields: Mine Closure Conference 2025, 19-20 February 2025, The Southern Institute of Mining and Metallurgy: ISBN 9781-1-7764673-8-9

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

- The Southern Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (SAIMM) No 709244
- EAPASA: Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) No 2022/4485
- International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa (IAIAsa) No 7442
- Institute of Directors in South Africa (M.Inst.D, 69334063)
- 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 PRINCIPAL CONSULTANT: VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING
CORE SERVICES

- MPRDA and NEMA
- Mining Charter
- Environmental, Social and Governance - ESG
- Mine Closure and Rehabilitation
- Waste Management
- Community engagements
- 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

- Evaluating Mining/Prospecting Work programs for mineral rights applications and monitoring sustainability of mining operations in line with the MPRDA objectives.
- Conduct mine asset valuations for tax purposes and transfer of mining operations.
- 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.

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

SENIOR MINE SURVEYOR AND JUNIOR MINE PLANNER, TAVISTOCK COLLIERIES

05 AUGUST 1994 – 31 DECEMBER 2000

LEARNER OFFICIAL AND BURSAR, TAVISTOCK COLLIERIES

EDUCATION

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 documents 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

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

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 Principles
- EIA process, Scoping reports, and review of EA applications and Integrated EAs
- NEMA: WASTE Act
- The National Water Act
- The Biodiversity 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**

- Mineral Engineering Management IV
- Mine Survey IV
- Mine Planning IV
- Mine Valuation IV
- Experiential Training

JULY 1996 TO MAY 1999

NATIONAL DIPLOMA, MINE SURVEYING, TECHNIKON WITWATERSRAND

SKILLS

- In-depth understanding of mine planning, valuation and mining economic value chain,
- Good communication skills
- Conflict resolution

- In-depth understanding of the regulatory and compliance regime in the mining industry
- 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 have been residing in Mulbarton, Johannesburg South since June 2017.

PERSONAL HOBBIES

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

REFERENCES

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

Dr Thibedi Ramontja
Former Director General: DMRE
Currently Director: School of Mining
University of Witwatersrand
083 388 9122
thibedi.ramontja@wits.ac.za /
Ramontja2@gmail.com

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

**Environmental Assessment
Practitioners Association
of South Africa**



Registration No. 2022/4485

Herewith certifies that

SUNDAY 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

Expires: 31 March 2026

Chairperson

Registrar



BRUNELLA KHANYILE MGIBA-MUTERO

073 692 2359 | khanyilemgiba07@gmail.com

Personal Profile

Khanyile is a highly motivated and detail-oriented Environmental Consultant with practical experience in conducting environmental impact assessments, environmental compliance audits, mine closure applications, and water use license submissions. She is committed to promoting sustainable development and is passionate about advancing environmental protection through sound environmental management practices.

Her achievements include ensuring effective compliance monitoring and enforcement in line with South African environmental legislation, with a strong working knowledge of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA), the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), and related Strategic Environmental Management frameworks.

She understands EIA Regulations, Waste Management, and Air Quality legislation, and has successfully supported the implementation of Section 24G processes in terms of both Act No. 8 of 2004 and Act No. 62 of 2008, specifically as it relates to unlawful commencement of listed activities under Sections 24F and 7 or 12(3).

Key Skills

- Environmental Impact Assessments (BAR & S&EIR)
- Environmental Management Plans/Programmes (EMPrs)
- Water Use License Applications (WULA)
- Environmental Compliance Auditing
- Mine Closure Applications
- Report Writing & Technical Documentation
- Stakeholder Engagement & Communication
- Environmental Legislation (NEMA, NWA, MPRDA, NEMWA)
- GIS (basic proficiency)
- Filing & Project Administration

Professional Experience

Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting

Environmental Consultant

February 2023– Present [2 years and 4 months]

Responsibilities:

- Conducted EIAs (BAR & S&EIR) and compiled EMPs for mining and prospecting rights.
- Prepared Water Use License Applications in accordance with regulatory requirements.
- Participated in environmental and mining compliance audits
- Maintained a structured project filing system for audits and internal tracking.
- Liaised with clients and provided ongoing updates on project progress.

Project Experience as Compiler

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

Prospecting Right Application for Tin, Nickel, Zinc, Lithium, Cobalt, Lead on the farm Severn No. 36 in Kuruman, Northern Cape Province.

Khutso Naketsi Communal Property Association (CPA). NW 30/5/1/1/2/14411 PR

Prospecting Right for gold in multiple portions on farm Scheerpoort 477 JQ in Brits North-West Province.

ATNM (Pty) Ltd. GP 30/5/1/3/2/10393 MP

Application for Mine Closure Certificate for a gold ore mining permit issued in respect of portion of portion 3, farm Vlakfontein 69 IR the Magisterial district of Benoni, Gauteng Province.

Barzani Mining (Pty) Ltd. NW 30/5/1/3/2/10778 MP

Mine Closure Certificate for chrome mining permit of a portion at farm Tweelaagte 175 JP in Mankwe, North-west Province.

Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd. KZN 30/5/1/1/2/11694 PR

Prospecting Right Application for Coal of the farms including Mthembu, Lotmga, Kaisha, Osaka within the Estcourt District in Kwa-Zulu Natal Province.

Saqondisana Investment (Pty) Ltd. KZN 30/5/1/1/2/11861 PR

Prospecting Right for chrome, manganese, coal, gold of the farms including Fuleni Reserve, Mhlana (King Cetshwayo District) in Kwa-Zulu Natal Province.

Achievements

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

Professional Registration

Candidate Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) –Reference No: 2025/19982

SACNASP Student (169444)

Education

Higher Certificate in Life and Environmental Science [NQF Level 5]

University of South Africa [UNISA]

Completed – 2022

Bachelor of Arts in Environmental Management

University of South Africa [UNISA]

In Progress – 3rd year [to be completed in 2026]

Reference

Cecil Dau Senior Consultant [Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting]

076 267 0743

**Environmental Assessment
Practitioners Association
of South Africa**



Registration No. 2025/19982

Herewith certifies that

BRUNELLA KHANYILE MGIBA-MUTERO

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 April 2026

Expires: 31 March 2027

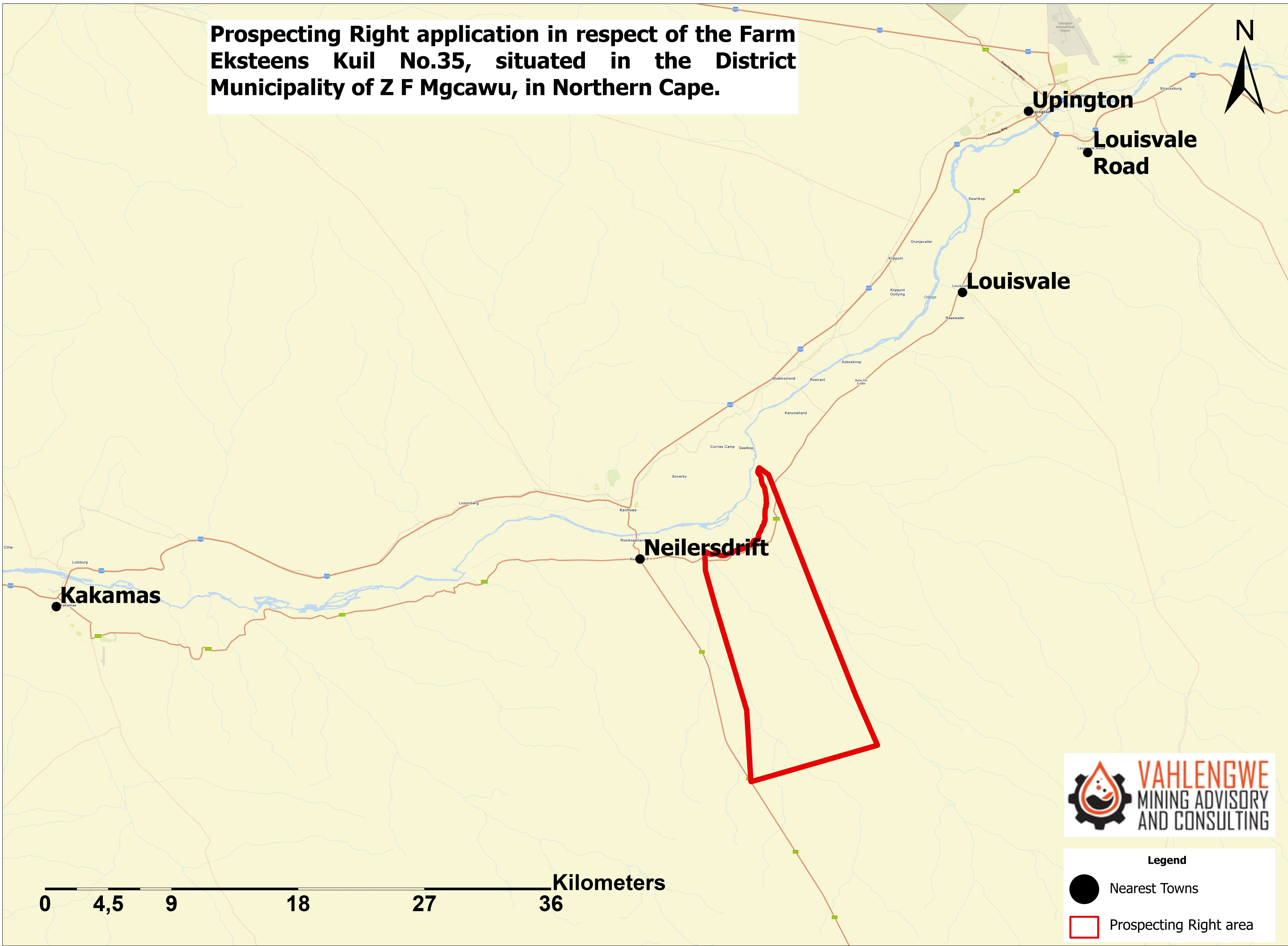
Chairperson

Registrar



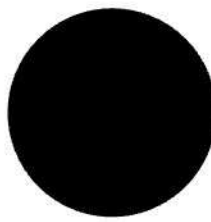
Appendix 2: Locality map and Regulation 2 (2)

Prospecting Right application in respect of the Farm Eksteens Kuil No.35, situated in the District Municipality of Z F Mgcawu, in Northern Cape.

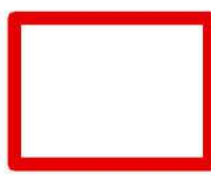


VAHLENGWE
MINING ADVISORY
AND CONSULTING

Legend



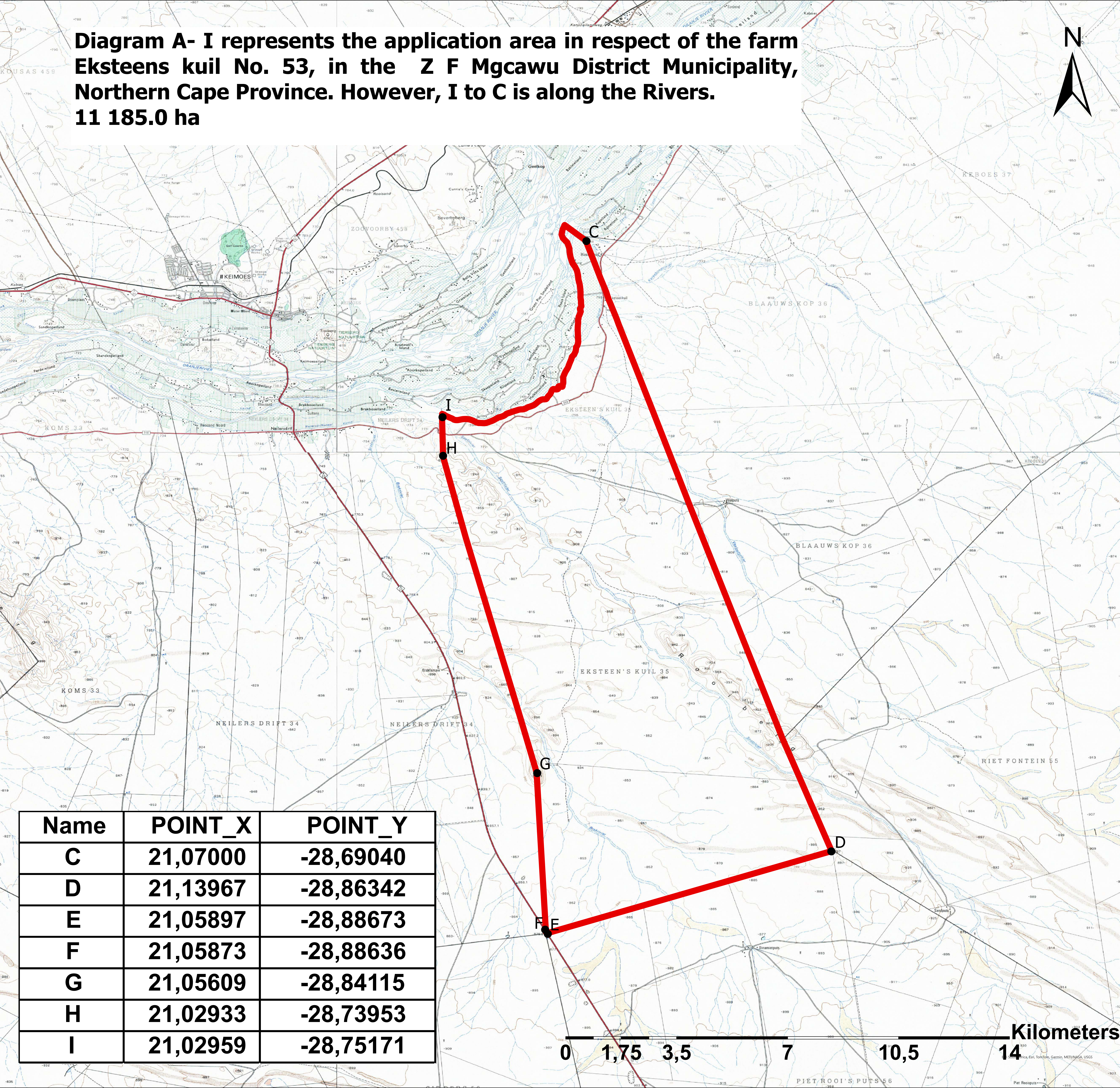
Nearest Towns



Prospecting Right area

Kilometers

0 4,5 9 18 27 36



Sedibe Services (Pty) Ltd

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

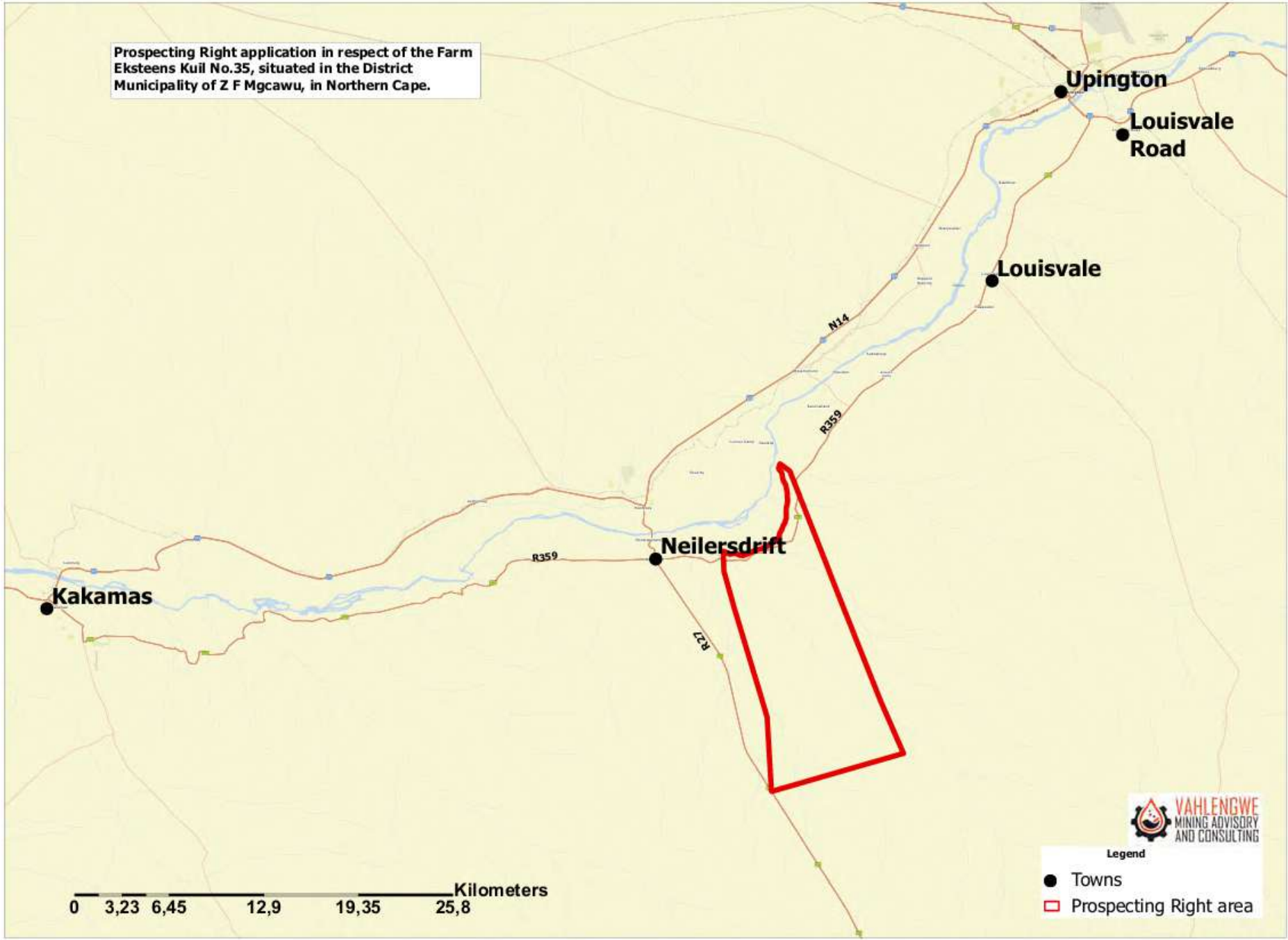
Legend

- Points location
- Prospecting Right Area

Plan Approval
Applicant
Signature:.....
Date:.....

Surveyor
Signature:.....
Date:.....

Regional Manager
Signature:.....
Date:.....



Prepared by



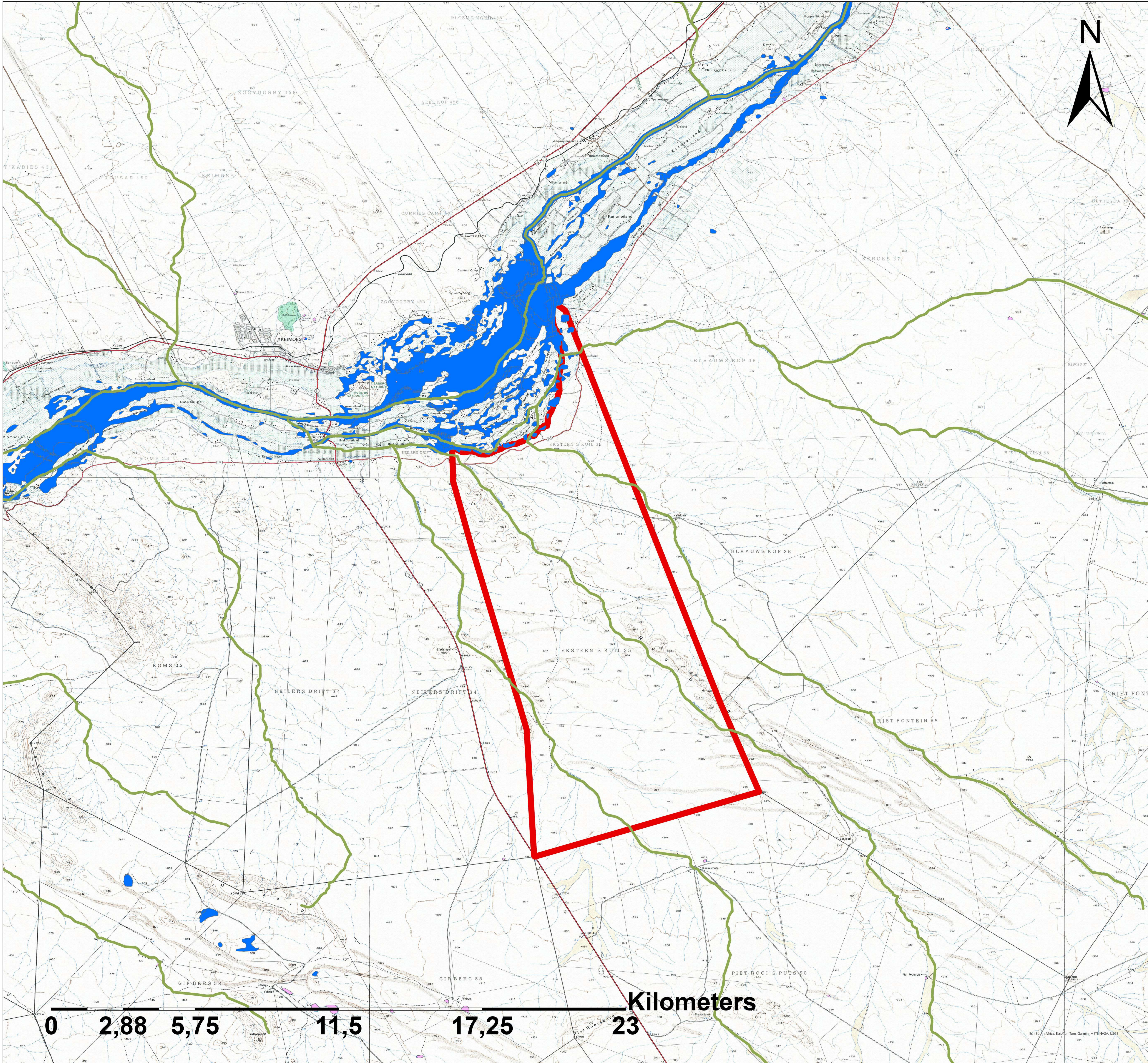
Johannesburg South
Help Desk 011 432 0062
230 Voster Ave Street 011 432 0062
Glenvista 2058 info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za

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

Coordinate System: WGS 84

Appendix 2B:

Land use map

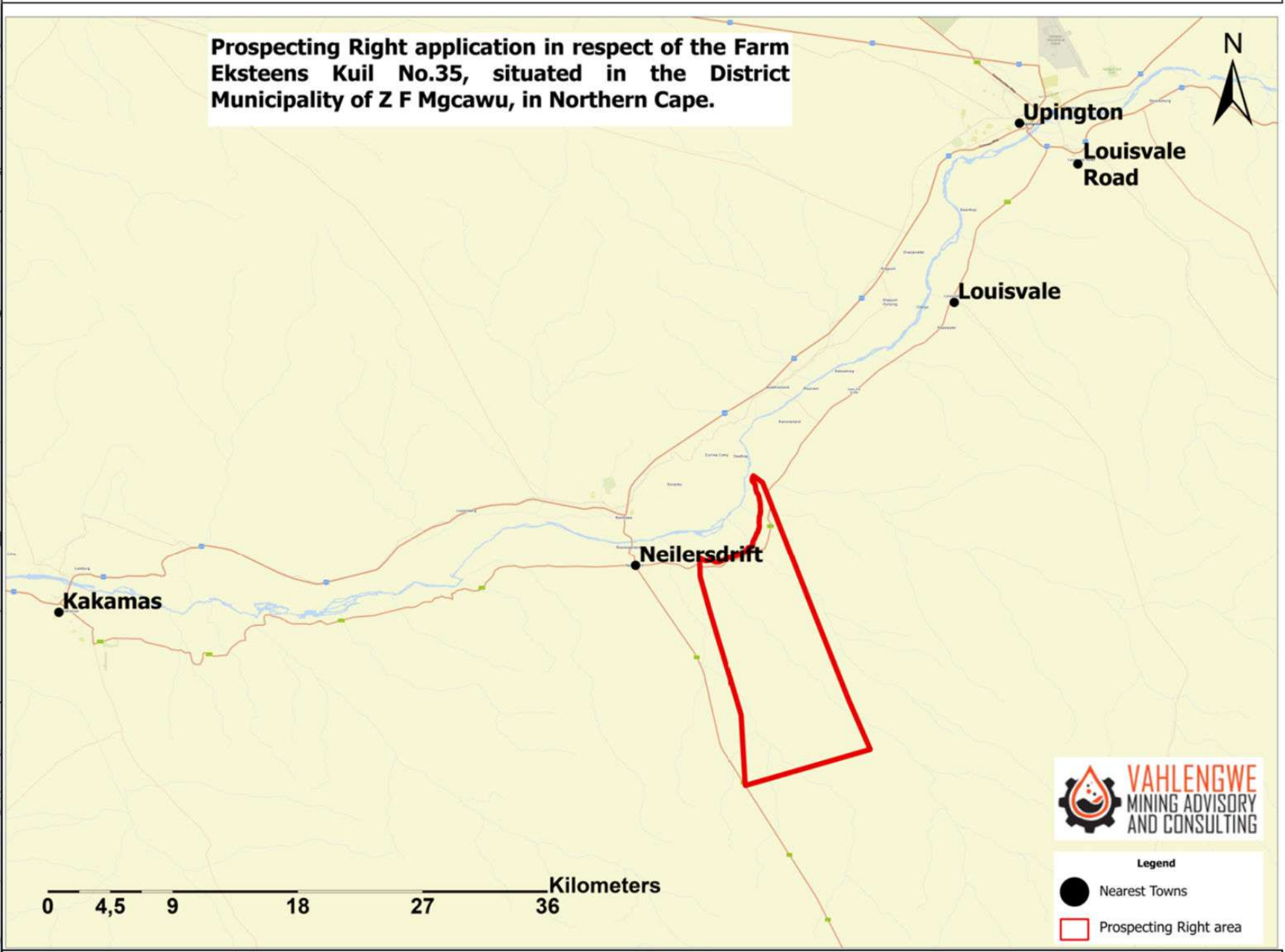


LULC Map

Prospecting application in respect of the Farm Eksteens Kuil No.35, situated in the District Municipality of Z F Mgcawu, in Northern Cape.

Legend

	Soil deposits
	Built up
	359 Road
	Orange River
	Non-perennial Rivers
	Perennial Rivers
	South_Africa_Rivers
	PR area



Prepared by

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

Appendix 3:

Background Information Document and I&AP form

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION FOR THE PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION OF IRON ORE, FLUORSPAR, WOLLASTONITE AND SAND AGGREGATE IN RESPECT OF THE FARM EKSTEENS KUIL 35 WITHIN THE ADMINISTRATION DISTRICT OF KENHARDT, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE.

DMPR REFERENCE NO: NC 30/5/1/1/2/ 14695 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 iron ore, fluor spar, wollastonite and sand aggregate in respect of the farm Eksteens Kuil 35 within the administration district of Kenhardt, Northern Cape Province, for an area in extent of 11 185 ha.

PROJECT PROPERTY AND LOCATION

The prospecting right application is located approximately 5 km east of Neilersdrift town and 18.66 km northwest of Louisvale town, accessible via R359 road to the project.

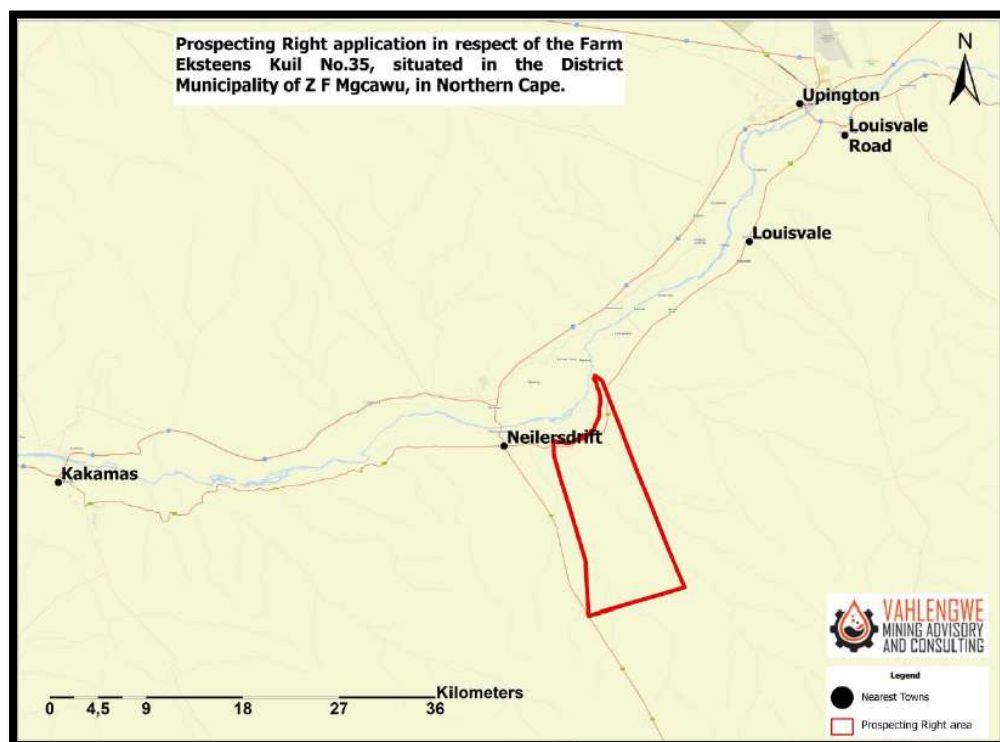


Figure 1: Locality Map of the proposed area

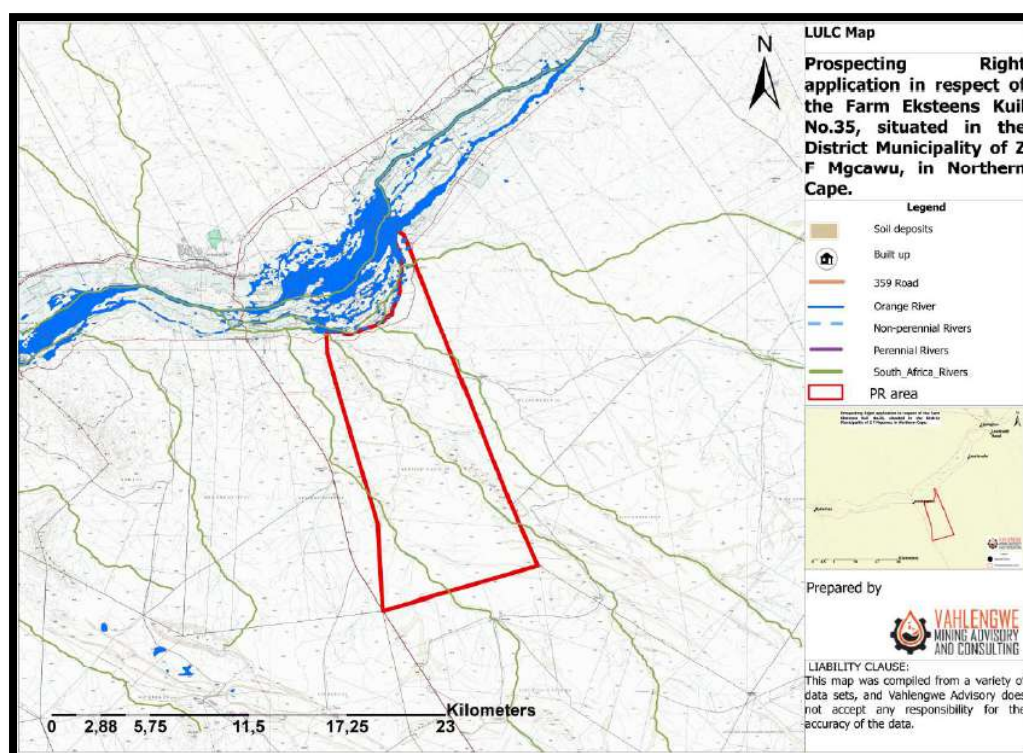


Figure 2: Land use map

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Sedibe Services (Pty) Ltd proposes to be undertaken iron ore, fluorspar, wollastonite and sand aggregate in respect of the farm Eksteens Kuil 35 within the administration district of Kenhardt, Northern Cape Province. The project entails the drilling of about ten (10) boreholes and 5 trenches to determine the mineral deposition, quantity, economic viability, and possibilities of the project leading to a viable mine. VahleNgwe Mining Advisory and Consulting (Pty) Ltd will compile the Scoping Report for the Prospecting Right Application and facilitate the PPP.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS.

The purpose of public consultation process is to enable landowners, lawful occupiers, directly affected individuals, and/or other Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to raise any issues, concerns and or comments regarding the prospecting activities. A proof of consultation report will be developed and submitted to the Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources (DMPR). The proposed project requires Environmental Impact Assessment process in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) (as amended).

Following step will be followed while conducting public participation.

- Issuing of notification of this project to:
 - Owners and occupiers of the farms as well as those adjacent to the site
 - Municipal Councillor.
 - The municipality which has jurisdiction, and any organ of state having jurisdiction.
- Placing an advert in a local newspaper
- Placing a notice on the site notice
- Meetings with landowners and key I&APs, as required
- Public review of 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 Sedibe Services 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, 2190
Contact : +27 11 432 0062/ 074 569 7312
E-mail : info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za

APPLICANT CONTACTS

Name : Sedibe Soneni Leisie
Postal Address : 12 Thaxted Avenue, Mulbarton, Johannesburg South, 2059
Tel : +27 82 631 7619
E-mail : maningiphuza@icloud.com

Sedibe Services (Pty) Ltd
Interested & Affected Party Registration Form

Project Reference No.: NC 30/5/1/1/2/14695 PR

Name and surname	
Physical Address	
Contact Details	Telephone No.: Fax No.: Cell No.: E-mail Address:
<i>Please indicate any issues, comments and concerns with regard to the proposed project</i>	
<i>Please indicate in which aspects you would require more information</i>	
<i>Please indicate any I&APs whom you think should be contacted</i>	
To be registered as an I&AP for this project mail, or e-mail the completed registration form to: Sunday M Mabaso Postal address: 238 Voster Ave, Glenvista Ext 3, Glenvista, 2190 Contact : +27 11 432 0062/ +27 74 569 7312 E-mail : info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za	

Appendix 4:

Environmental Screening tool report

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

EIA Reference number: NC 30/5/1/1/2/14695PR

Project name: Prospecting Right

Project title: Prospecting Right

Date screening report generated: 18/03/2026 15:28:11

Applicant: Sedibe Services (Pty)Ltd

Compiler: Sunday Mabaso

Compiler signature:

khanyile

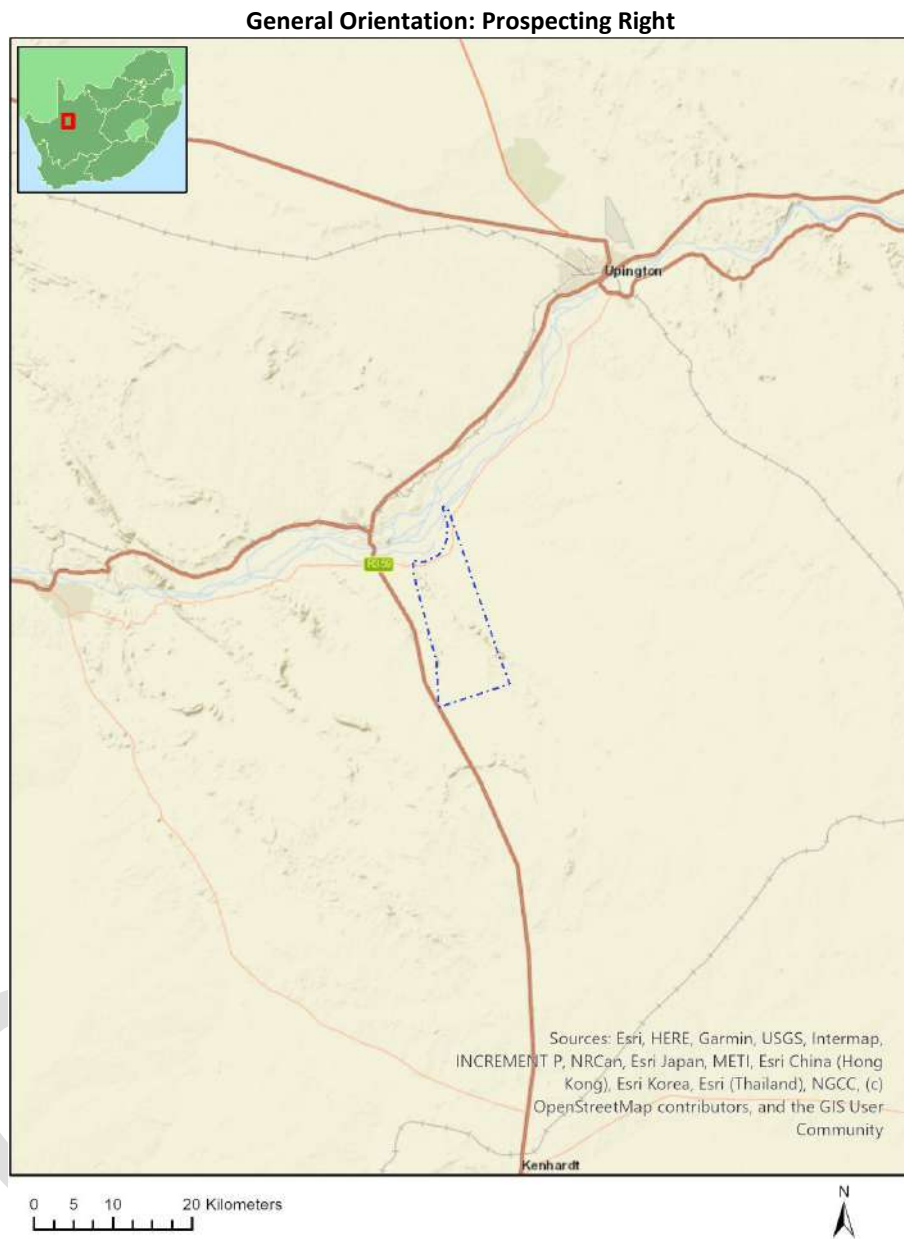
Application Category: Mining|Prospecting rights

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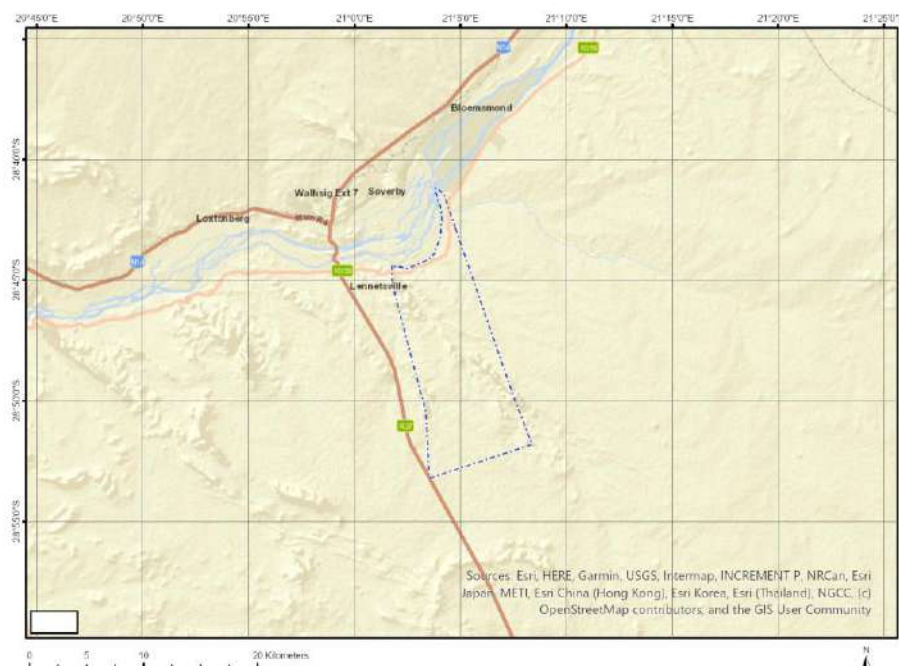
Proposed Project Location	3
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Map of proposed site and relevant area(s)	4
Cadastral details of the proposed site	4
Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area	5
Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application	6
Environmental screening results and assessment outcomes	7
Relevant development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions	7
Proposed Development Area Environmental Sensitivity	7
Specialist assessments identified	7
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MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY	12
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Proposed Project Location

Orientation map 1: General location



Map of proposed site and relevant area(s)



Cadastral details of the proposed site

Property details:

No	Farm Name	Farm/ Erf No	Portion	Latitude	Longitude	Property Type
1	EKSTEENS KUIL	35	0	28°48'19.81S	21°4'41.5E	Farm
2	EKSTEENS KUIL	35	13	28°42'43.47S	21°4'32.78E	Farm Portion
3	EKSTEENS KUIL	35	12	28°42'35.76S	21°4'29.7E	Farm Portion
4	EKSTEENS KUIL	35	0	28°44'33.84S	21°4'16E	Farm Portion
5	EKSTEENS KUIL	35	7	28°42'49.3S	21°4'13.91E	Farm Portion
6	EKSTEENS KUIL	35	10	28°42'51.52S	21°4'37.54E	Farm Portion
7	EKSTEENS KUIL	35	14	28°42'44.89S	21°4'31.36E	Farm Portion
8	EKSTEENS KUIL	35	20	28°42'37.8S	21°4'29.58E	Farm Portion
9	EKSTEENS KUIL	35	6	28°42'30S	21°4'18.7E	Farm Portion
10	EKSTEENS KUIL	35	9	28°42'30.57S	21°4'31.29E	Farm Portion
11	EKSTEENS KUIL	35	8	28°42'25.06S	21°4'29.56E	Farm Portion
12	EKSTEENS KUIL	35	11	28°42'6.62S	21°4'14.52E	Farm Portion
13	EKSTEENS KUIL	35	2	28°41'32.76S	21°4'1.8E	Farm Portion
14	EKSTEENS KUIL	35	16	28°51'34.79S	21°5'27.53E	Farm Portion
15	EKSTEENS KUIL	35	3	28°47'56.37S	21°4'37.74E	Farm Portion
16	EKSTEENS KUIL	35	17	28°45'30.93S	21°2'45.85E	Farm Portion
17	EKSTEENS KUIL	35	18	28°44'39.66S	21°1'59.35E	Farm Portion

Development footprint¹ vertices:

No development footprint(s) specified.

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

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

No	EIA Reference No	Classification	Status of application	Distance from proposed area (km)
1	14/12/16/3/3/1/2204	Solar PV	Approved	4
2	14/12/16/3/3/1/2362	Solar PV	Approved	4
3	14/12/16/3/3/1/2124	Solar PV	Approved	16.3
4	14/12/16/3/3/2/469	Solar PV	Approved	13
5	14/12/16/3/3/2/538/AM3	Solar PV	Approved	8.6
6	14/12/16/3/3/2/1107	Solar PV	Approved	27.2
7	14/12/16/3/3/1/2207	Solar PV	Approved	4
8	14/12/16/3/3/1/2110	Solar PV	Approved	19.1
9	14/12/16/3/3/1/2202	Solar PV	Approved	16.3
10	14/12/16/3/3/1/2043	Solar PV	Approved	7
11	14/12/16/3/3/1/2206	Solar PV	Approved	4
12	14/12/16/3/3/2/469/AM2	Solar PV	Approved	16.1
13	14/12/16/3/3/2/469/AM1	Solar PV	Approved	13
14	14/12/16/3/3/1/1755	Solar PV	Approved	9.5
15	14/12/16/3/3/1/2203	Solar PV	Approved	16.3
16	14/12/16/3/3/1/2111	Solar PV	Approved	16.3
17	12/12/20/1831/2	Solar - CSP	Approved	16.3
18	14/12/16/3/3/1/2044/AM2	Solar PV	Approved	7
19	14/12/16/3/3/1/2112	Solar PV	Approved	16.3
20	12/12/20/2518	Solar PV	Approved	5.1
21	14/12/16/3/3/1/2208	Solar PV	Approved	4
22	14/12/16/3/3/2/815	Solar PV	Approved	7
23	14/12/16/3/3/1/2042	Solar PV	Approved	7
24	12/12/20/1831/3	Solar PV	Approved	16.3
25	12/12/20/1831/1	Solar - CSP	Approved	16.3
26	14/12/16/3/3/2/1033	Solar PV	Approved	29.5
27	14/12/16/3/3/2/538/1/AM1	Solar PV	Approved	8.6
28	14/12/16/3/3/1/2113	Solar PV	Approved	16.3
29	14/12/16/3/3/2/816	Solar PV	Approved	7
30	14/12/16/3/3/1/2231	Solar PV	Approved	7.6
31	14/12/16/3/3/2/538/AM1	Solar PV	Approved	8.6
32	12/12/20/2229/AM4	Solar PV	Approved	12
33	14/12/16/3/3/2/538	Solar PV	Approved	8.6
34	14/12/16/3/3/1/1906	Solar PV	Approved	29.5
35	12/12/20/777	Solar - CSP	Approved	22.4
36	14/12/16/3/3/1/2075	Solar PV	Approved	13
37	14/12/16/3/3/1/2209/AM1	Solar PV	Approved	4
38	14/12/16/3/3/2/656	Solar - CSP	Approved	16.3
39	14/12/16/3/3/2/656/AM1	Solar - CSP	Approved	16.3
40	12/12/20/2229	Solar PV	Approved	12
41	14/12/16/3/3/1/1754	Solar PV	Approved	8.7
42	14/12/16/3/3/2/1108	Solar PV	Approved	27.2
43	14/12/16/3/3/1/2209	Solar PV	Approved	4
44	14/12/16/3/3/2/705	Solar PV	Approved	7.6
45	14/12/16/3/3/2/1035	Solar PV	Approved	29.5
46	14/12/16/3/3/1/2205	Solar PV	Approved	4
47	14/12/16/3/3/1/2676	Solar PV	Approved	17
48	14/12/16/3/3/2/538/1/AM3	Solar PV	Approved	8.6
49	14/12/16/3/3/1/2210	Solar PV	Approved	4
50	12/12/20/1831	Solar - CSP	Approved	16.3

51	14/12/16/3/3/3/82	Solar - CSP	Approved	24
52	14/12/16/3/3/1/2044	Solar PV	Approved	7
53	14/12/16/3/3/1/2231/AM1	Solar PV	Approved	7.6
54	14/12/16/3/3/1/1578	Solar - CSP	Approved	12.9
55	12/12/20/2230	Solar PV	Approved	4
56	14/12/16/3/3/2/481/AM4	Solar PV	Approved	13
57	14/12/16/3/3/2/631	Solar PV	Approved	16.3
58	14/12/16/3/3/1/2107	Solar PV	Approved	7
59	14/12/16/3/3/2/657	Solar - CSP	Approved	16.3
60	14/12/16/3/3/2/481/AM3	Solar PV	Approved	13
61	14/12/16/3/3/2/1034	Solar PV	Approved	29.5
62	14/12/16/3/3/1/2043/AM2	Solar PV	Approved	7
63	12/12/20/2230/AM3	Solar PV	Approved	4
64	14/12/16/3/3/2/621/AM2	Solar PV	Approved	24.7
65	14/12/16/3/3/2/481/AM1	Solar PV	Approved	13

Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application



Environmental Management Framework	LINK
Siyanda District Municipality EMF	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/EMF/SIYANDA_EMF_REPORT_2008.pdf

Environmental screening results and assessment outcomes

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

Mining | Prospecting rights.

Relevant development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions

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

Incentive, restriction or prohibition	Implication
Strategic Transmission Corridor-Northern corridor	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Combined_EGI.pdf
Renewable energy development zones 7-Upington	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Combined_REDZ.pdf

Proposed Development Area Environmental Sensitivity

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

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

Specialist assessments identified

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

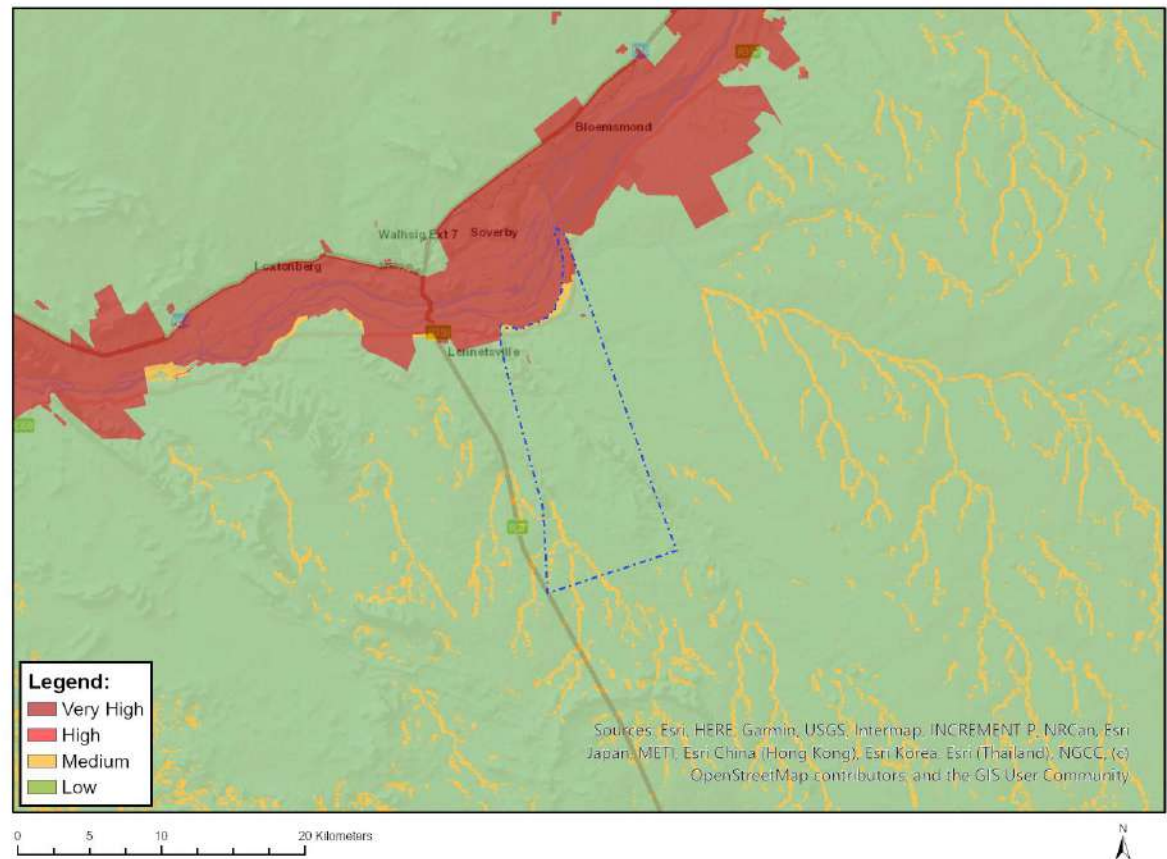
No	Specialist	Assessment Protocol
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	assessment	
1	Agricultural Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Agriculture Assessment Protocols.pdf
2	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage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

Results of the environmental sensitivity of the proposed area.

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

MAP OF RELATIVE AGRICULTURE THEME SENSITIVITY

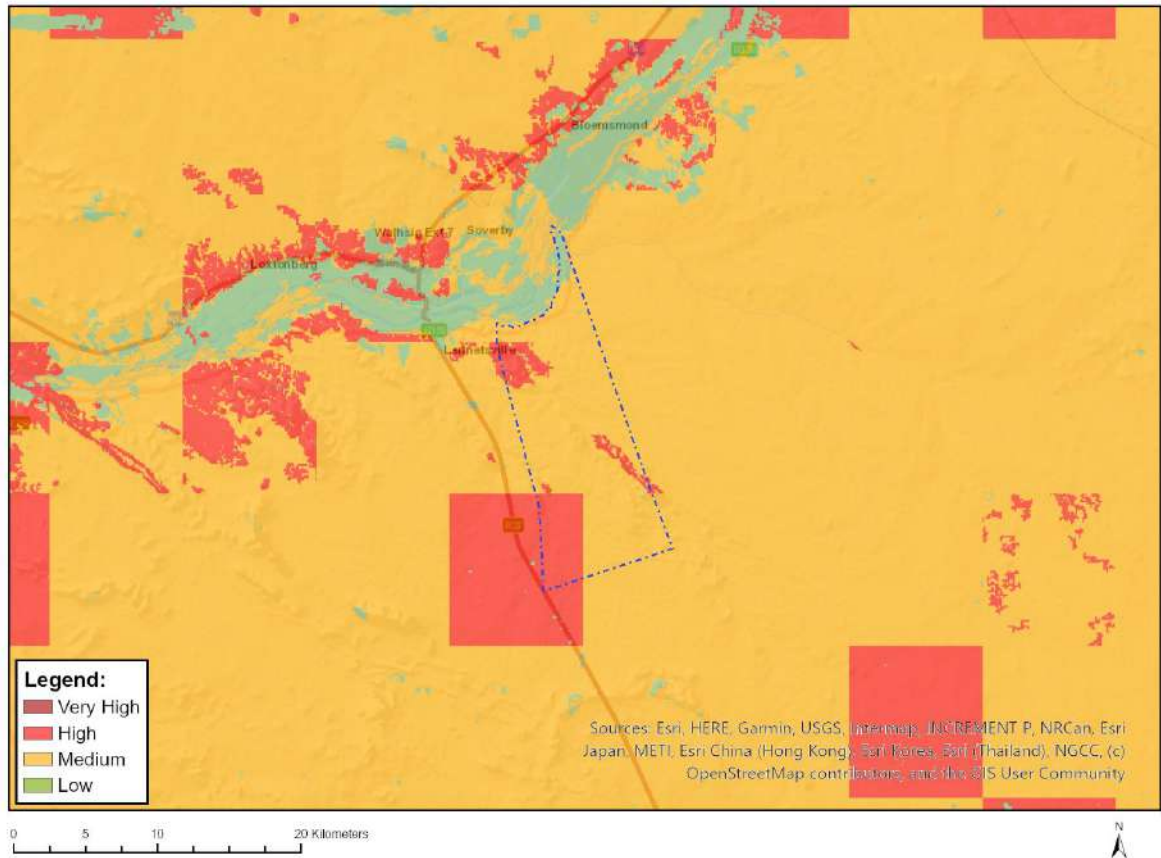


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Rainfed Annual Crop Cultivation / Planted Pastures
Low	05. Low
Low	04. Low-Very low
Low	03. Low-Very low
Low	02. Very low
Low	01. Very low
Medium	06. Low-Moderate
Medium	07. Low-Moderate
Very High	Viticulture
Very High	Orange River PAA

MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



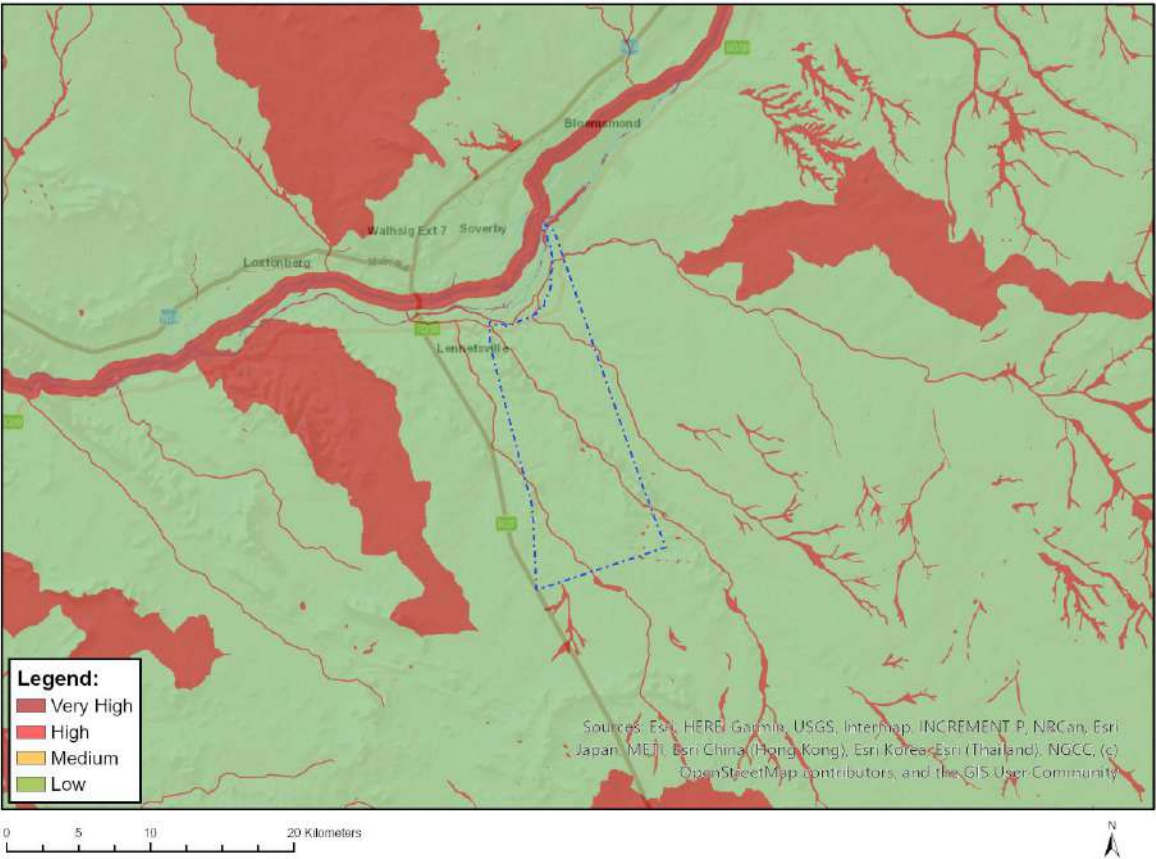
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their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

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Aves-Falco biarmicus
High	Aves-Neotis ludwigii
High	Aves-Aquila verreauxii
Low	Subject to confirmation
Medium	Aves-Aquila verreauxii
Medium	Aves-Neotis ludwigii

MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY

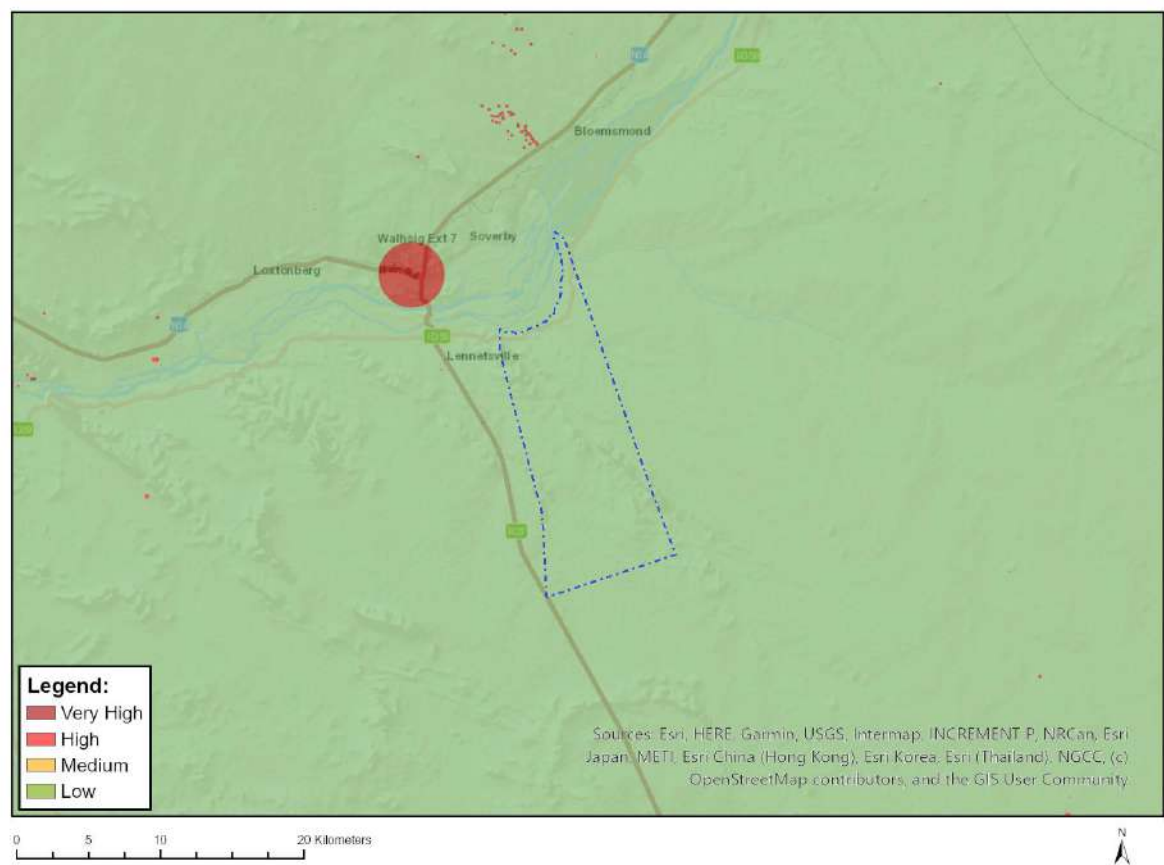


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Very High	Wetlands_Depression
Very High	Wetlands_River
Very High	Rivers

MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY

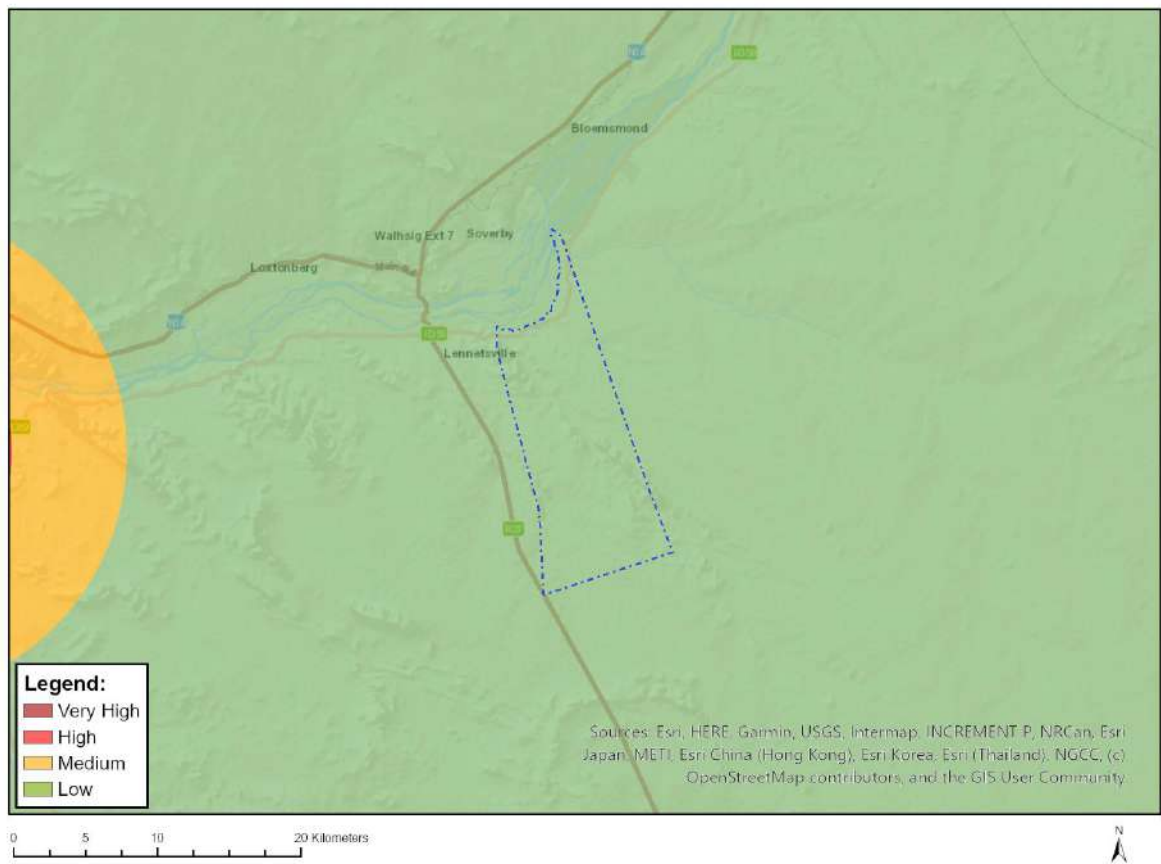


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY

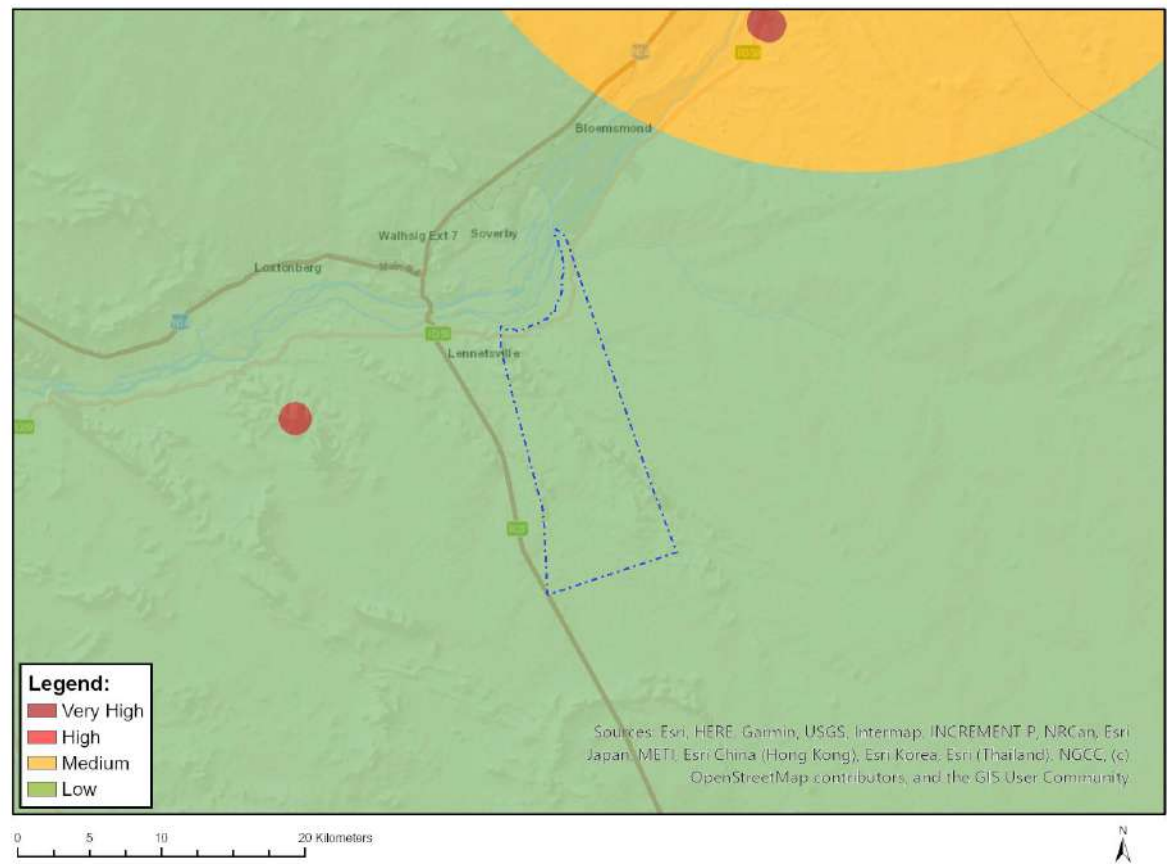


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY

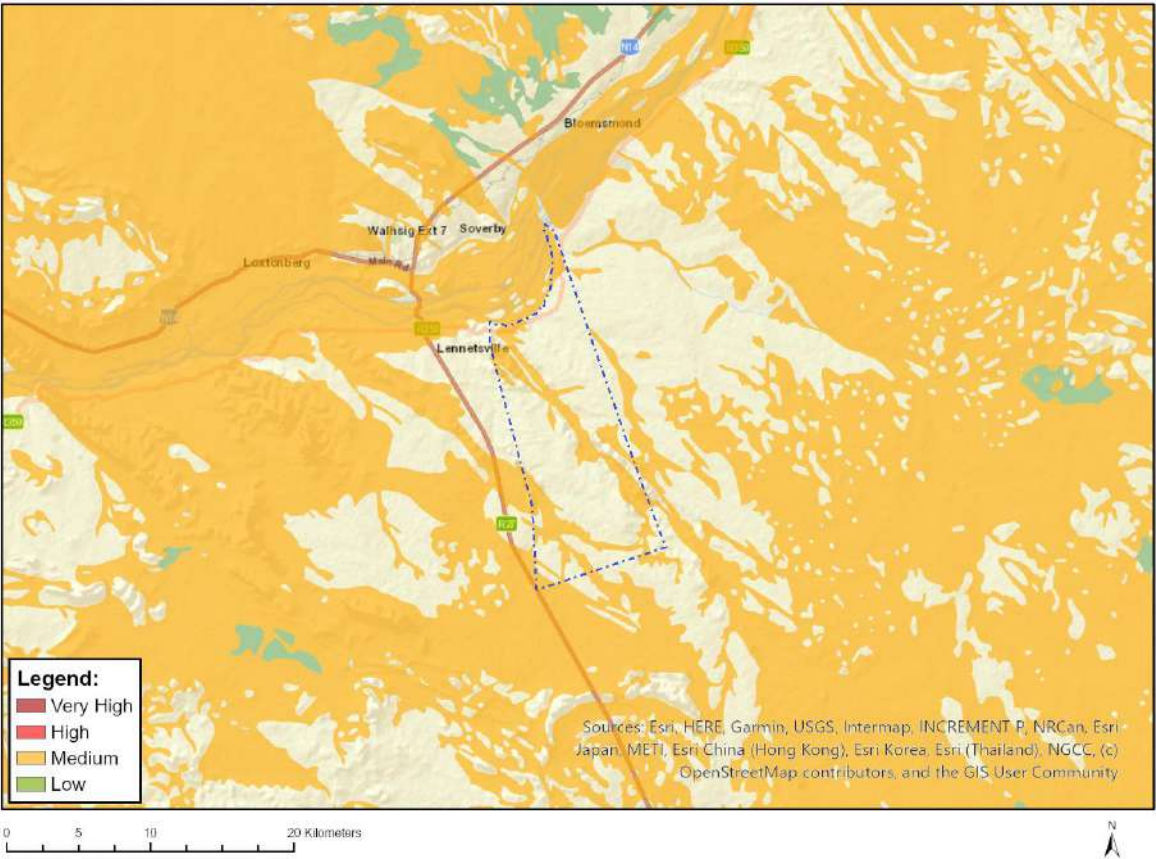


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY

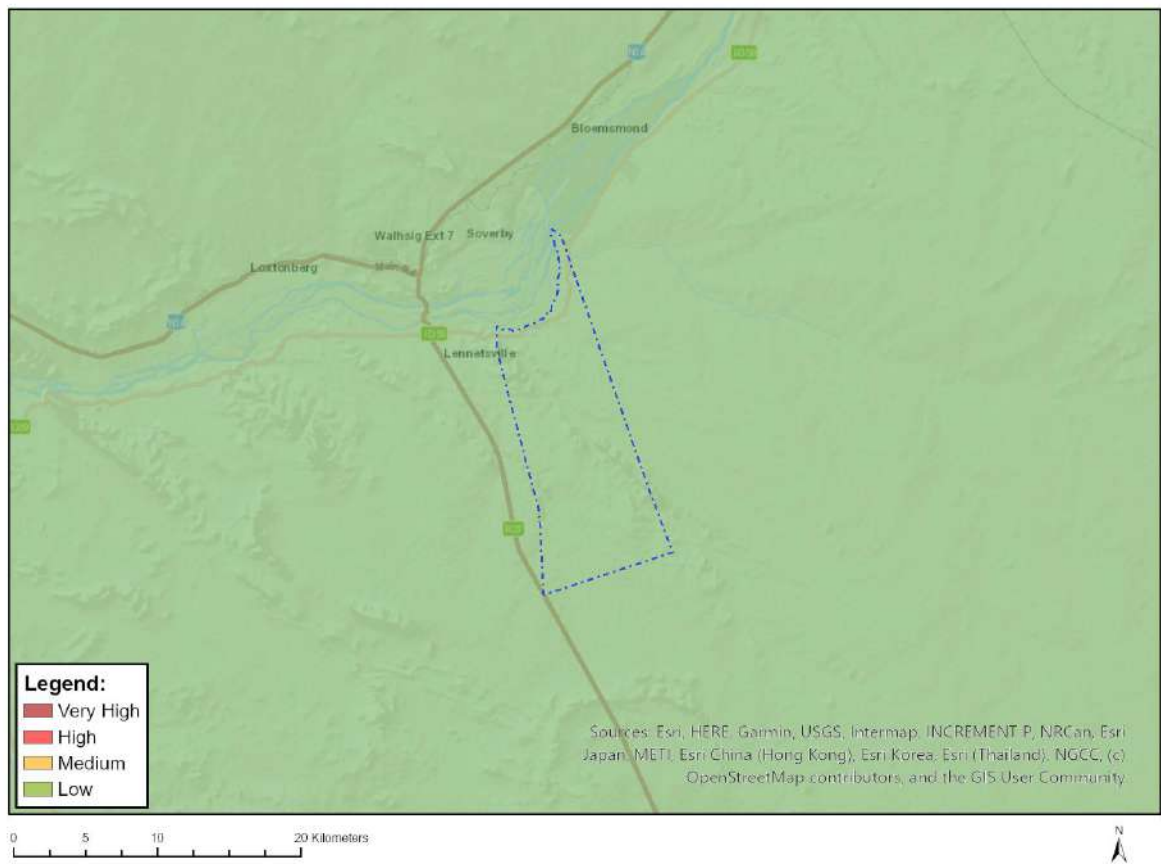


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

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

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



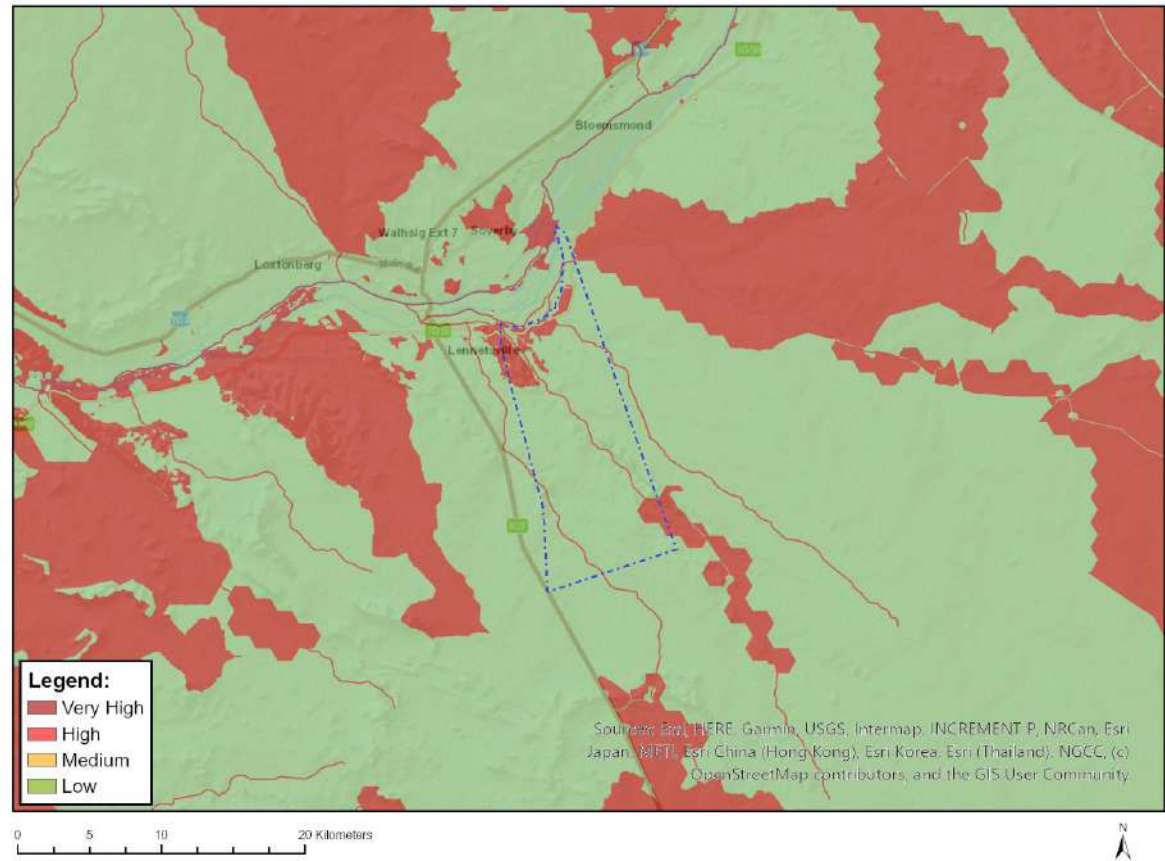
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their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

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Medium	Sensitive species 144

MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Very High	CBA 1
Very High	ESA