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The Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources
Northern Cape Region
Private bag x14
Corner van der Stel and,
Van Rieebeck Street
1st Floor Hoplyn Centre
Springbok 8421

Attention: Tshifhiwa Mukwevho

13 March 2026

SUBMISSION: SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION FOR ZINC ORE, LEAD, NICKEL ORE, COBALT, IRON ORE, MANGANESE ORE, VANADIUM ORE, LITHIUM ORE, TUNGSTEN ORE, RARE EARTHS AND FLUORSPAR IN RESPECT OF PORTIONS 4, 9,11, AND 12 OF FARM KLEINBEGIN 418 WITHIN THE ADMINISTRATION DISTRICT OF KENHARDT, NORTHEN CAPE PRONVINCE.

DMPR Ref No: NC 30/5/1/1/2/ 14615 PR

The above-mentioned matter bear's reference:

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

1. Scoping Report
2. Supporting documents attached as appendices

Hope you find the above in order.

Kind Regards

Mabaso

Sunday M Mabaso
Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting

SCOPING REPORT

FOR

MATLOTLO MINERALS (PTY) LTD

SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION FOR ZINC ORE, LEAD, NICKEL ORE, COBALT, IRON ORE, MANGANESE ORE, VANADIUM ORE, LITHIUM ORE, TUNGSTEN ORE, RARE EARTHS AND FLUORSPAR IN RESPECT OF PORTIONS 4, 9,11, AND 12 OF FARM KLEINBEGIN 418 WITHIN THE ADMINISTRATION DISTRICT OF KENHARDT, NORTHEN CAPE PRONVINCE.

DMPR: NC 30/5/1/1/2/ 14615 PR

This document has been prepared by:

Name	Responsibility	Signature	Date
Khanyile Mgiba-Mutero	Report Compiler		March 2026
Lusizo Nqasha	GIS Consultant		March 2026
Rirhandzu Mabaso	Stakeholder Coordinater (Trainee)		March 2026
Sunday Mabaso	Project Manager/Reviewer		March 2026

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

Matlotlo Minerals (Pty) Ltd, hereafter referred as 'the applicant' 'Matlotlo' has applied for a prospecting right for zinc ore, lead, nickel ore, cobalt, iron ore, manganese ore, vanadium ore, lithium ore, tungsten ore, rare earths and fluorspar in respect of portions 4, 9,11, and 12 of farm Kleinbegin 418 within the administration district of Kenhardt, Northen Cape Province. The prospecting right is located approximately 65.05 km Southeast of Upington Town and is 27.78 km west of Groblershoop.

The application for a prospecting right is in terms of Section 16 and permission to remove and dispose of mineral in terms of Section 20 in of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) (as amended) (MPRDA), and therefore, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process is required to acquire an Environmental Authorisation in terms of Section 24 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (as amended) (NEMA). Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting (Pty) Ltd, hereafter 'Vahlengwe' has been appointed by Matlotlo 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:	Matlotlo Minerals (Pty) Ltd		
Registration number	2019/361452/07		
Trading name (if any):	Matlotlo Minerals (Pty) Ltd		
Contact person:	James Mahope		
Physical address:	69 Old Stands, Onverwacht, Cullinan, Gauteng		
Postal address:	69 Old Stands, Onverwacht, Cullinan		
Postal code:	1000	**Cellphone:**	+27 82 303 4929
Email:	jmahope@yahoo.com		

Environmental Consultants

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

Table 2: Details of the EAPs

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

Approach and Methodology for the Public Participation Process

A Public Participation Process (PPP) is being conducted according to the amended EIA Regulations of 2014 (as amended). Its aim is to engage and consult with stakeholders, including state organs and interested 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 were distributed to interested and affected parties and stakeholders.

- A newspaper advertisement was placed in the Noordkaap Bulletin local newspaper on the 29th of January 2026.
- Public Participation meeting on the 25th of February 2026 at Klien Café in Groblershoop town.
- Site notices were placed around the site on the 29th of January 2026; and
- An electronic copy could be accessed and downloaded from the Vahlengwe website www.vahlengweadvisory.com (Public Documents)

Please note that, notwithstanding the submission of this Scoping Report, further follow-up meetings have been arranged for parties that could not attend to supplement the Public Participation Meeting conducted on 25th of February 2026. These additional engagements are intended to ensure that the public participation process remains meaningful, transparent, and inclusive, and that all stakeholders are afforded a reasonable opportunity to comment, in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 and Regulation 41 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended), which outlines the procedures for public participation during environmental impact assessment processes.

Any additional comments received during these engagements will be recorded, incorporated, and submitted as an addendum to the Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources for consideration.

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1. Introduction

Matlotlo applied to undertake prospecting for zinc ore, lead, nickel ore, cobalt, iron ore, manganese ore, vanadium ore, lithium ore, tungsten ore, rare earths and fluorspar prospecting activities in respect of portions 4, 9,11, and 12 of farm Kleinbegin 418 within the administration district of Kenhardt, Northen Cape.

Matlotlo 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 20 meters by 5 meters at a depth of 10 meters depending on the borehole results. The core logs will be sent to a laboratory for detailed analysis to analyse the mineral composition of the core samples.

The 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, Certificate: Integrated waste Management Programme, and NHD: Mineral Resource Management.
RESPONSIBILITY ON PROJECT	Project Leader and Reviewer
PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION	EAPASA (Reg. No. 2022/4485) SAIMM (709244) IAIAsa (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 from 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 Applications (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:	Portions 4, 9,11, and 12 of farm Kleinbegin 418
Application area (Ha)	7,888 ha
Magisterial district:	Kenhardt District
Distance and direction from nearest town	The prospecting right is located approximately 65.05 km southeast of Upington Town, and 27.78 km west of Groblershoop, accessible via Kleinbegin Road from N10 to the project.
21-digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	C03600000000041800000 C03600000000011500004 C03600000000011800012 C03600000000011500009 C03600000000011500011

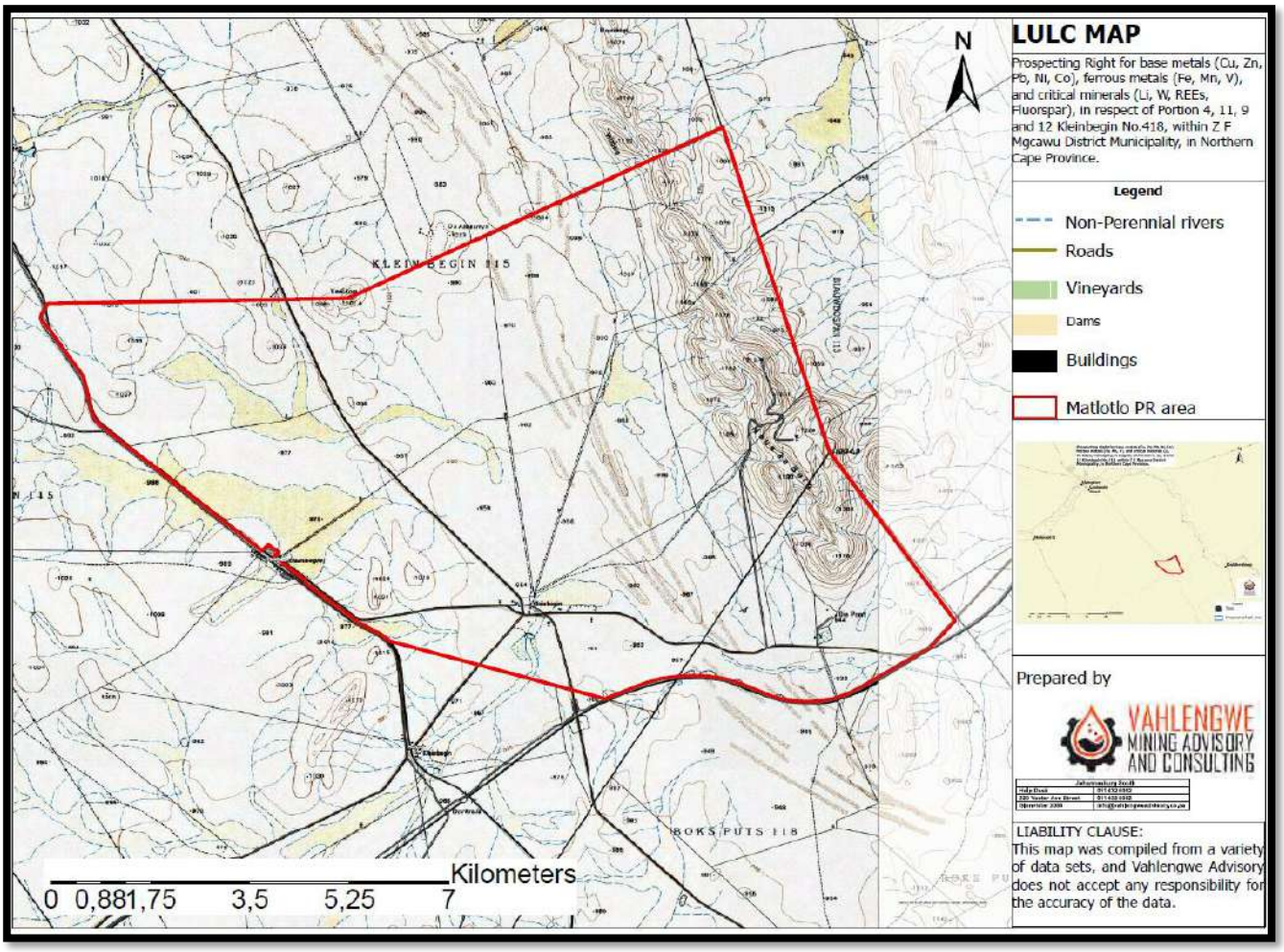

Figure 1: Topographical Map

4. Locality map

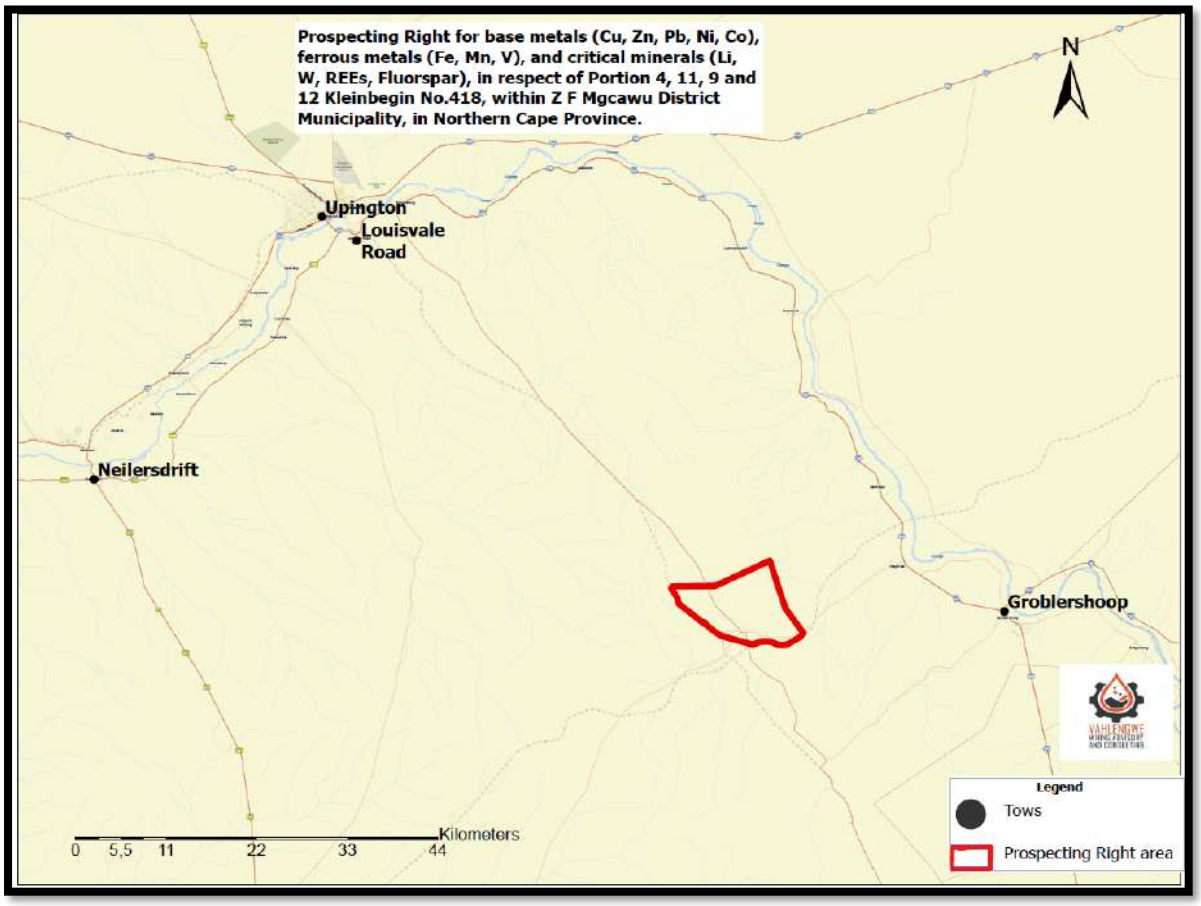

Figure 2:Locality map of the proposed area

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 20 meters by 5 meters at a depth of 10 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 larger volume samples, which can provide more reliable data for assaying and evaluating the economic potential of the deposit.

- **Power supply**

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

- **Water Supply**

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

- **Waste management**

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

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

- Glass.

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

- **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 drilling and trenching is complete. The final rehabilitation operation will include the following:

- Closing of drill holes with steel caps.
- 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 to near-original topography.

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 M²)	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE *GN R 3983, GN R 984 or GN R 985 (as amended)*
Prospecting Right Application Area	7,888 ha	Activity 19 of GNR 984 (as amended)
5 trenches.	(20m X 5m x 10 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	7,888 ha	Not Listed
Geological field mapping	7,888 ha	Not Listed
Access road (3m x 50m)	0.015 ha	Not Listed

6. Policy and Legislative Context

Table 7: Policy and Legislative Context

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

Section 24 (1)(a) and (b) of NEMA state that: The potential impact on the environment and socio-economic conditions of activities that require authorization or permission by law, and which may significantly affect the environment, must be considered, investigated, and assessed prior to their implementation and reported to the organ of state charged by law with authorizing, permitting, or otherwise allowing the implementation of an activity. The EIA Regulation, 2014 was published under GN R 326 on 07 April 2017 (EIA Regulations) and came into effect on 07 April 2017. Together with the EIA Regulations, the Minister also published GN R 327 (Listing Notice No. 1), GN 325 (Listing Notice No. 2) and GN R 324 (Listing Notice No. 3) in terms of Sections 24(2) and 24D of the NEMA, as amended.	
Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) The Act makes provision for equitable access to and sustainable development of the nation's mineral and petroleum resources; and 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.	
National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act 39 Of 2004) The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (No. 39 of 2004) (NEM: AQA) governs all aspects of air quality, including pollution prevention, national norms and standards, and the requirement for an Atmospheric Emissions 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, Matlotlo will be required in terms of Regulation 6 and 7 of the Act to implement measures for controlling dust and conducting an Ambient Air Quality Monitoring PM_{10} respectively.
National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 The National Environmental Management: Waste Act of 2008 (No. 59 of 2008) (NEM: WA) governs all aspects of waste management, with a focus on waste avoidance and minimization. NEM: WA developed a system for categorizing and licensing waste management activities. Listed waste	The prospecting activities will not be generating waste that will trigger or require the application of the Waste Management License in terms of the NEMWA. However, Matlotlo must ensure that the waste

management activities that exceed certain thresholds are subject to an impact assessment and licensing process. Activities in Category A necessitate a Basic Assessment, whereas activities in Category B necessitate a Scoping and EIA process.	generated must be properly managed.
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004) (NEM:BA) The NEM:BA governs the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity within the framework established by NEMA. This Act also governs the protection of species and ecosystems that require national protection, as well as the management of invasive and alien species. The following regulations have been promulgated in accordance with the NEM:BA and are also relevant: • Alien and Invasive Species Lists, 2014 published (GN R.599 in GG 37886 of 1 August 2014). • National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004: Threatened and Protected Species Regulations.	A Fauna and Flora Impact Assessment will be conducted as part of the EIA Phase.
National Noise Control Regulations, R.154 of 1992 (the Noise Regulations) promulgated in terms of Section 25 of the Environmental Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989) The National Noise-Control Regulations (GN R154 in Government Gazette No. 13717 dated 10 January 1992) (NCRs) form part of the Environmental Conservation Act, and these Regulations apply to external noise. The NCRs differentiates between Disturbing Noise levels (which is objective and scientifically measurable which are generally compared to existing ambient noise level) and Noise Nuisance (which is a subjective measure and is defined as noise that "*disturbs or impairs or may disturb or impair the convenience or peace of any person*"). Local Authorities use Controlled Areas to identify areas with high noise levels. Restrictions have been set out for development that occurs in these Controlled Areas. These regulations make 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.	
The National Forestry Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998) (NFA) The Act regulates the management, conservation and utilisation of state and private forests in South Africa. Section 15(1) of the NFA states that no person may cut, disturb, damage or destroy any protected tree; or possess, collect, remove, transport, export, purchase, sell, donate or in any other manner acquire or dispose of any protected tree, or any forest product derived from a protected tree, except under a license granted by the Minister; or in terms of an exemption published by the Minister.	Given the localized and temporary nature of biodiversity impacts anticipated, it is anticipated that specialist studies may not be necessary. Should any protected trees be affected by the project, Matlotlo will apply for the necessary permits to either relocate or remove them.
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act No. 43 of 1983) The objects of this Act are to provide for the conservation of the natural agricultural resources of the Republic by the maintenance of the production potential of land, by the combating and prevention of erosion and weakening or destruction of the water sources, and by the protection of the vegetation and the combating of weeds and invader plants.	The EMPr will include measures to control and manage alien invasive plant species.
The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) is the main piece of legislation in South Africa that protects and regulates the management of heritage resources. The Act requires Heritage Resources Agencies, in this case in the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority of Gauteng (PHRA-G), to be notified of any developments that may exceed certain minimum thresholds as soon as possible.	A Heritage Impact Assessment will form part of the EIA Phase.

7. Need and desirability of the proposed activities.

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

The mining sector is very crucial to the South African economy. The success of the proposed prospecting activities and quantification of resources 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 and indirect job creation, future business opportunities, royalties, also contributing to the national gross domestic product and tax revenues.

Matlotlo 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 Desktop Study in the area.

8. Period for which the Environmental Authorization is Required

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

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

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

9.1. Details of the development footprint alternatives considered.

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

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

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

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

9.1.2. The type of activity to be undertaken.

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

91.3. The design or layout of the activity.

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

9.1.4. The technology to be used in the activity.

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

9.1.5. The operational aspects of the activity.

- **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 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 20 meters by 10 meters at a depth of 5 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.

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

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

9.2. Details of the Public Participation Process Followed

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

- **Public Participation Materials**

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

Background Information Document (BID):

The BID aims to provide important information regarding the following:

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

I&AP Registration Form:

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

Site notice:

Laminated 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 was published in the Noordkaap Bulletin newspaper and included information about Matlotlo with the intention of applying for a prospecting right.

Draft Scoping Report Commenting Period

A draft Scoping Report was made available via the Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting website (www.vahlengweadvisory.co.za).

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

Public meeting:

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

The Environmental attributes associated with the alternatives.

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

9.3. Type of environment affected by the proposed activity.

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

Climate

The "mean daily maximum" (solid red line) (see figure below) that shows the maximum temperature of an average day for every month for Groblershoop. Likewise, "mean daily minimum" (solid blue line) shows the average minimum temperature. Hot days and cold nights (dashed red and blue lines) show the average of the hottest day and coldest night of each month of the last 30 years.

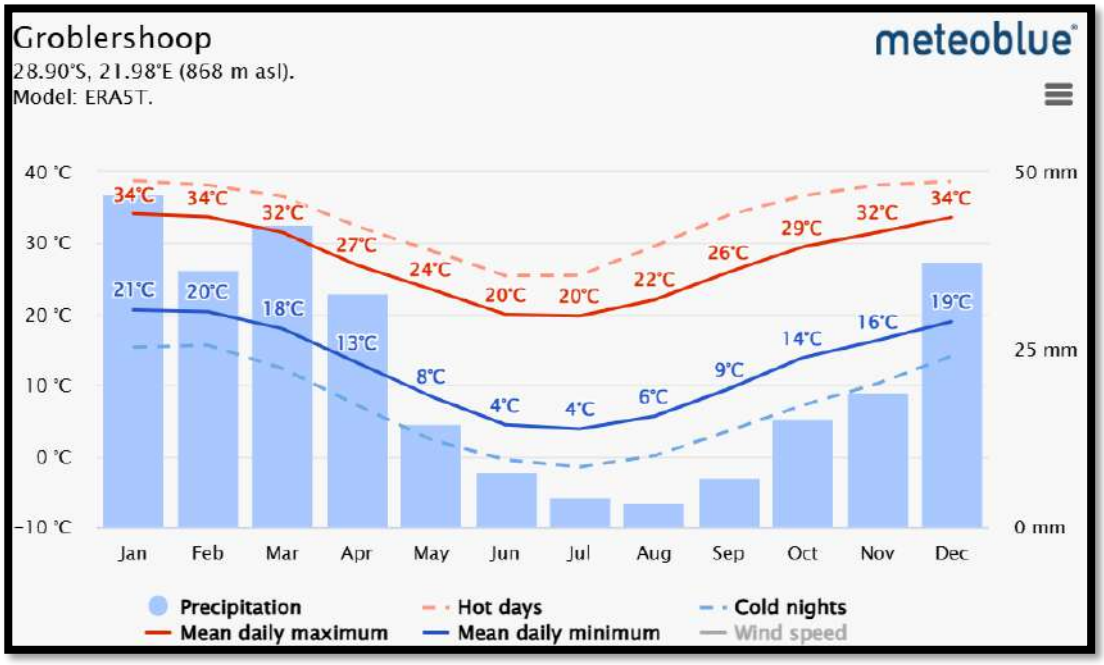

Figure 3: Average climatic conditions of Groblershoop *(https://www.meteoblue.com)*

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

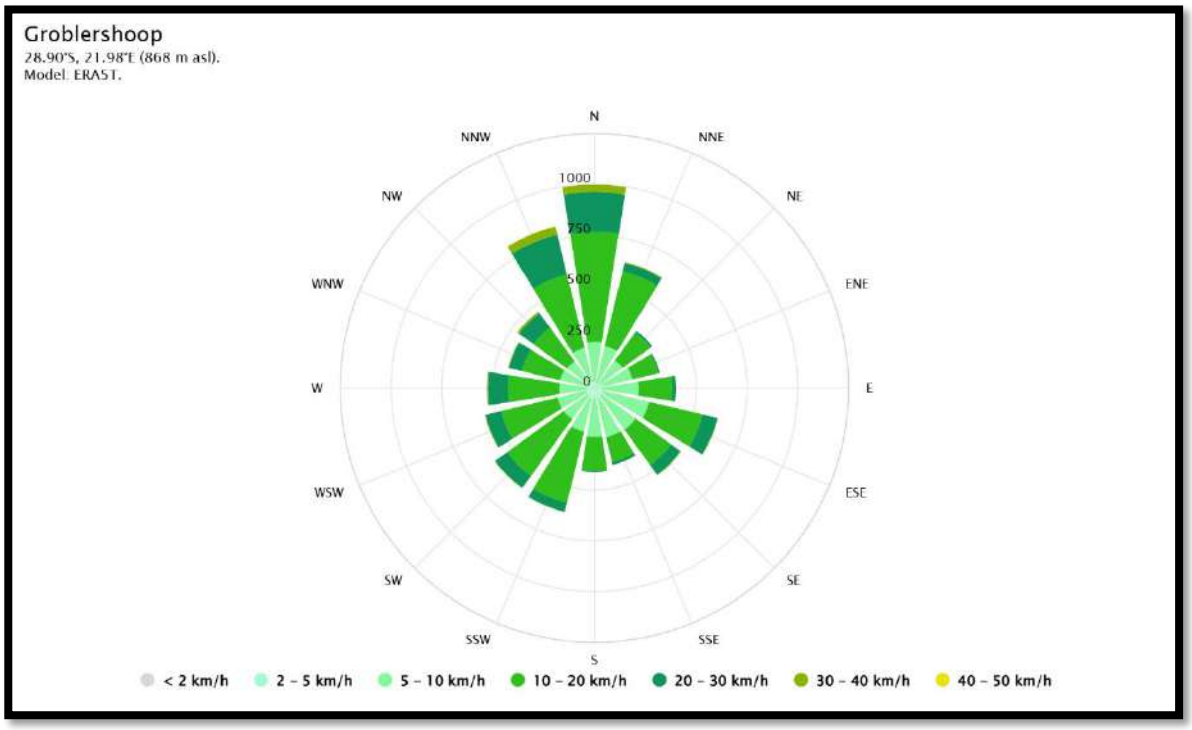

Figure 4: Wind Rose of Groblershoop (https://www.meteoblue.com)

- **Geology and Soils**

The proposed prospecting area falls under the geological formations of the Kalahari, Okiep, Bushmanland, Korannaland, Geelvloer, Waterberg, Soutpansberg, and Orange River regions and it reflects South Africa's complex tectonic evolution within the Northern Cape. The Kalahari region is dominated by sedimentary deposits of the Kalahari Group, consisting of clays, sandstones, and gravels deposited during the Late Cretaceous and reworked into dunes under arid conditions. These sediments overlie older rocks of the Karoo Supergroup.

The Okiep area in Namaqualand is characterized by high-grade metamorphic rocks intruded by the Koperberg Suite, which hosts significant copper mineralization formed during the Namaquan Orogeny over one billion years ago. Bushmanland, Korannaland, and Geelvloer form part of the Namaqua-Natal Metamorphic Province, comprising ancient metamorphic and igneous rocks. Bushmanland includes metavolcano-sedimentary sequences of the Bushmanland Group, originally deposited in a passive margin setting and later deformed.

Korannaland is dominated by paragneisses and quartzites derived from sedimentary precursors, while Geelvloer hosts the Salt River VMS deposit, formed in a Mesoproterozoic back-arc basin with stratiform sulphide mineralization.

The Waterberg and Soutpansberg Groups represent younger volcano-sedimentary successions. The

Waterberg Group was deposited in a fault-bounded basin on the Kaapvaal Craton, with environments ranging from fan deltas to aeolian dune fields influenced by tectonic activity. The Soutpansberg Group formed in a half-graben setting and comprises basaltic lavas and quartzites indicative of volcanic and sedimentary processes.

The Orange River cuts across these diverse geological terrains, including the Namaqua Complex and Gariep Belt, transporting sediments to the Atlantic Ocean. Offshore, the Orange Basin contains Late Cretaceous to Paleogene deltaic deposits, shaped by uplift and erosion following the breakup of Gondwana.

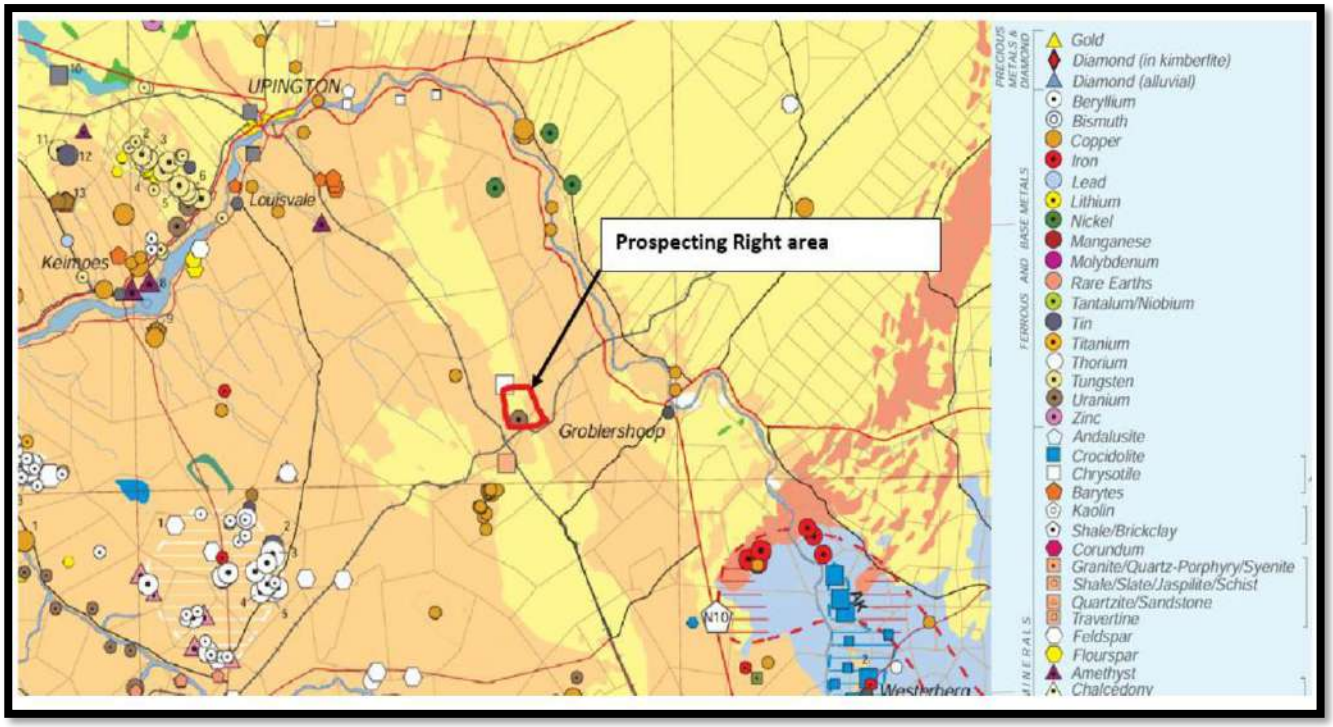

Figure 5: Geology of the proposed area

Wetlands identified by the NFEPA project occur within or near the project area. Detailed hydrological and related specialist studies will be undertaken during the EIA phase, and appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations will be incorporated into and implemented through the EMPr.

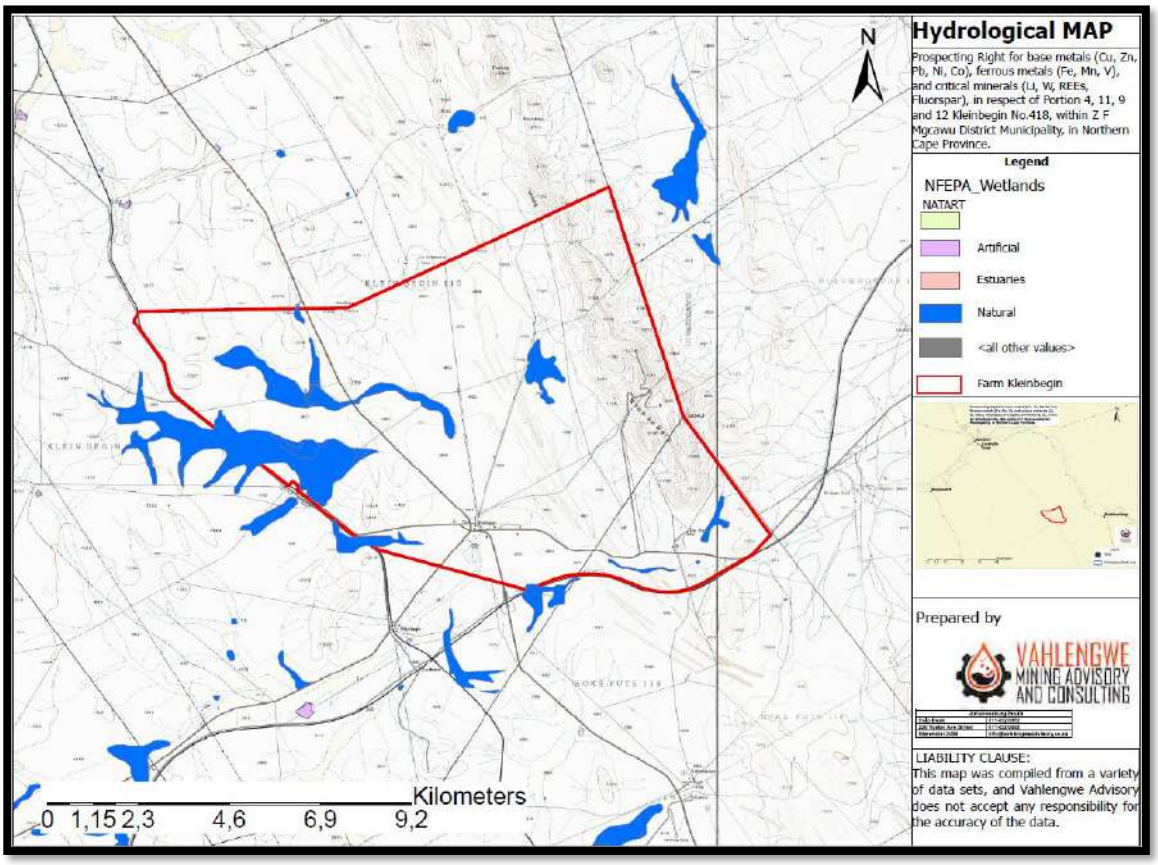

Figure 6: Hydrological map

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

The figure below shows that the proposed prospecting right area is located within the Savanna, Nama-karoo, Indian ocean coastal belt Biomes. The Nama-Karoo biome is characterised by a semi-arid climate with low and variable rainfall. Vegetation consists mainly of low-growing shrubs and grasses adapted to dry conditions. Common plant types include drought-resistant shrubs and sparse grass cover. This biome supports agricultural activities such as livestock farming but is sensitive to disturbance and overgrazing.

The Savanna biome occurs locally along the Orange River, where permanent water availability supports taller woody vegetation and grasses. This riverine vegetation is important for maintaining bank stability, supporting biodiversity, and providing ecological corridors in an otherwise arid landscape.

Overall, the ecological character of the area is dominated by arid-adapted vegetation, with riverine habitats forming ecologically important features within the broader Nama-Karoo landscape.

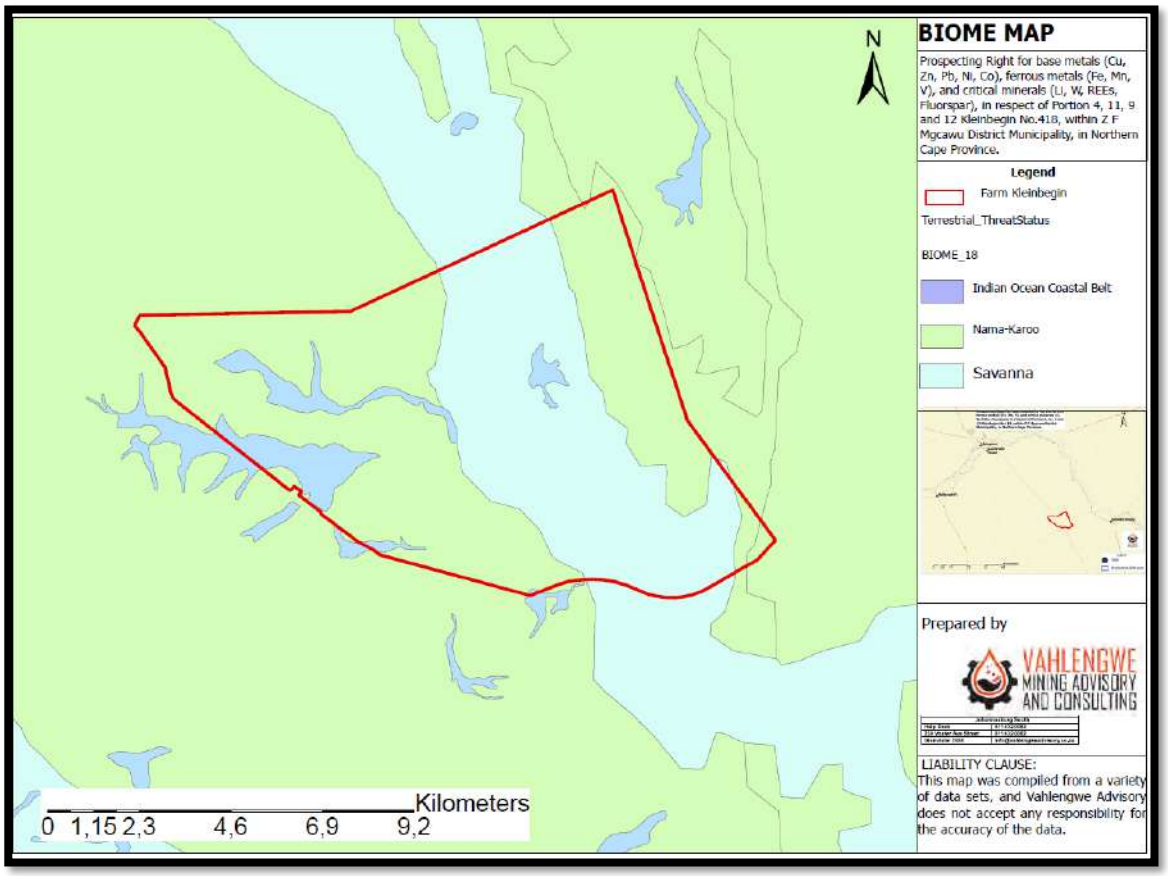

Figure 7: Biomes

- **Bioregions**

The proposed prospecting right area is in the Bushmanland, Inland saline vegetation, and Kalahari duneveld bioregion. The Bushmanland bioregion is characterised by an arid climate and sparse vegetation adapted to low rainfall and high temperatures. Vegetation consists mainly of low shrubs, hardy grasses, and scattered succulents occurring on shallow, rocky, or sandy soils. The area is largely used for extensive grazing and is sensitive to disturbance due to slow vegetation recovery rates.

The Inland Saline Vegetation bioregion is associated with areas of saline soils, including pans, depressions, and drainage lines. Vegetation in these areas is sparse and dominated by salt-tolerant plant species adapted to high salinity and periodic inundation. These habitats are ecologically important for specialised plant species and provide temporary habitat for birds and other fauna following rainfall events.

The Kalahari Duneveld bioregion is characterised by deep sandy soils forming low, vegetated dunes. Vegetation includes grasses and scattered shrubs adapted to nutrient-poor sands and arid conditions.

The duneveld supports grazing and wildlife but is sensitive to physical disturbance, which may lead to erosion and long-term destabilisation of dune systems.

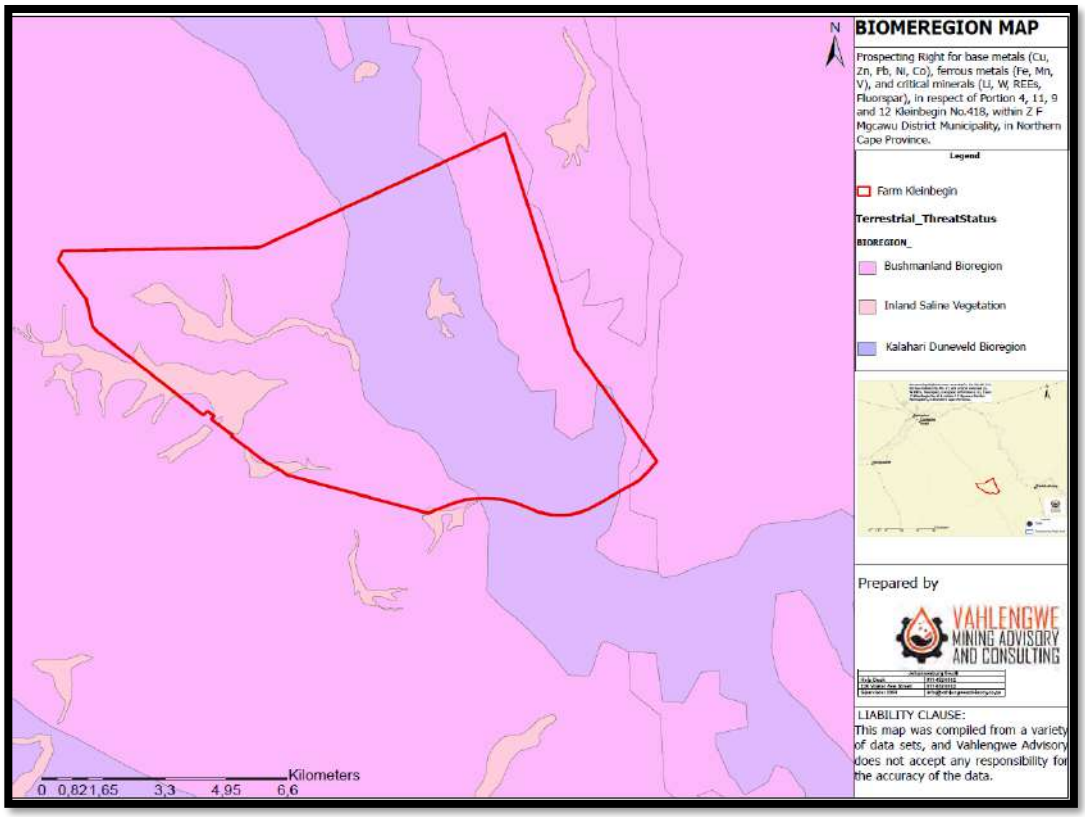

Figure 8: Bioregions

- **Vegetation Type**

The prospecting area includes Gordonia Duneveld, Savanna, and Bushmanland Arid Grassland vegetation types, which reflect the arid to semi-arid conditions of the Northern Cape Province. Gordonia Duneveld occurs on deep sandy soils forming stabilised dunes. Vegetation consists mainly of grasses and scattered shrubs adapted to nutrient-poor sands and low rainfall. This vegetation type is sensitive to physical disturbance, as damage to vegetation cover may result in wind erosion and dune destabilisation.

Savanna vegetation occurs locally, mainly along drainage lines and riverine areas where water availability is higher. It is characterised by a grassy layer with scattered trees and shrubs. These areas are ecologically important as they support higher biodiversity and provide habitat corridors in an otherwise arid landscape.

Bushmanland Arid Grassland is characterised by sparse grass cover with low shrubs and succulents adapted to arid conditions and shallow soils. This vegetation type dominates the flatter areas away

from river systems and supports extensive grazing. Vegetation recovery is slow, making it sensitive to overgrazing and soil disturbance.

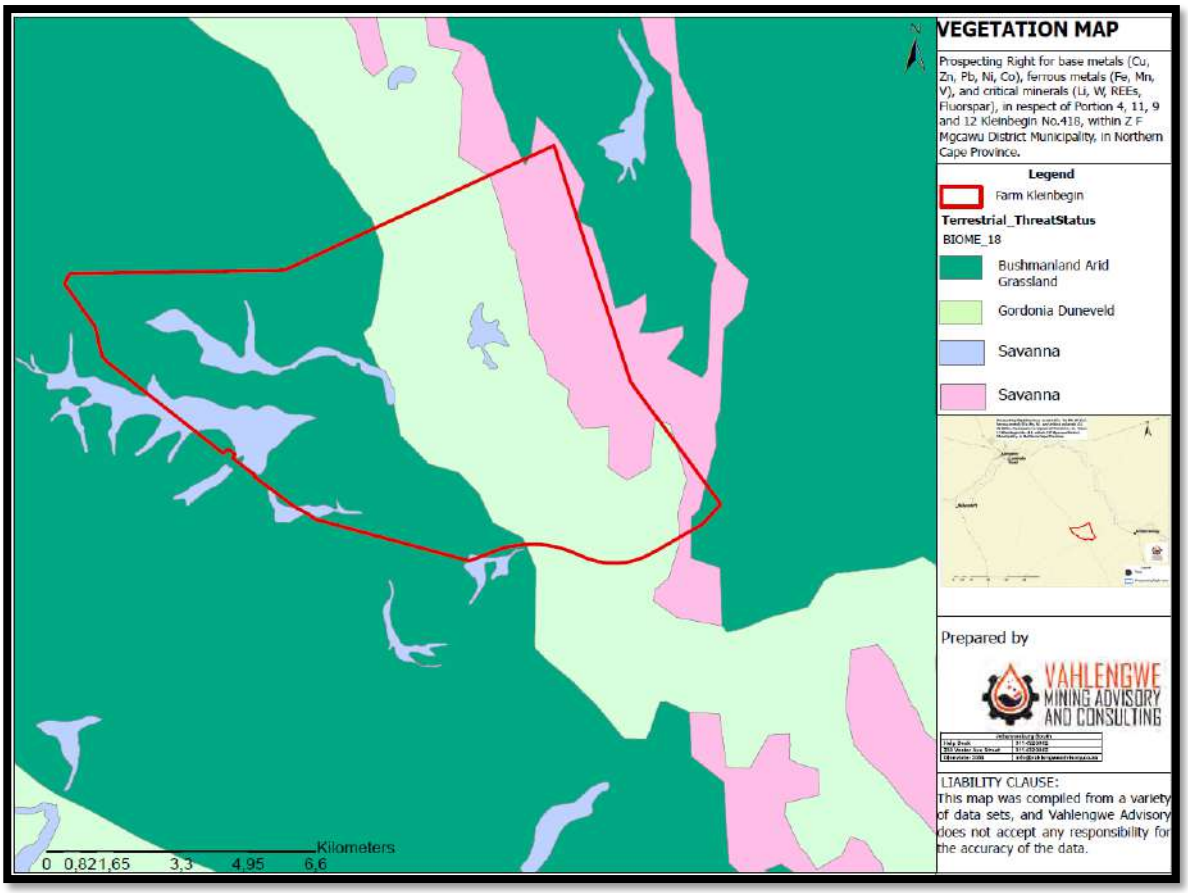

Figure 9: Vegetation type

- **Demographics and Population Statistics**

The project area is in Kheis local Municipality which has a growing population that remains youthful, 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 Groblershoop area.

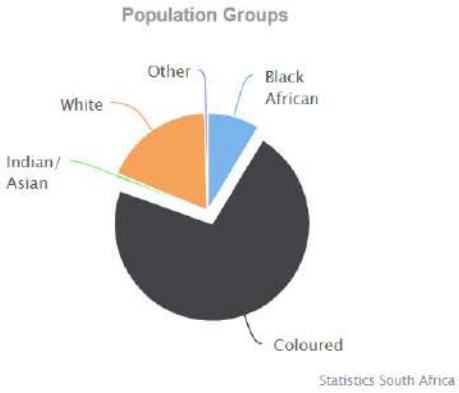

Figure 10: Population groups of the Kheis Local Municipality (Source: Stats SA 2022 Census)

- **Households & Living Conditions**

According to the Department of Statistics South Africa: 2022, there were approximately 4 967 households in 2022, with an average household size of about 4.4 people. Infrastructure indicators show increased access to electricity (91.0%), moderate access to flush toilets (49.9%), and some households with piped water inside the dwelling (23.6%).

- **Economy**

Household income levels within the Kheis Local Municipality are generally low and characteristic of a rural economy. Average household income is estimated to be below the national average, with many households relying on agriculture, informal employment, and social grants as primary sources of income. The community is therefore considered economically vulnerable and sensitive to changes in employment opportunities and land-use activities.

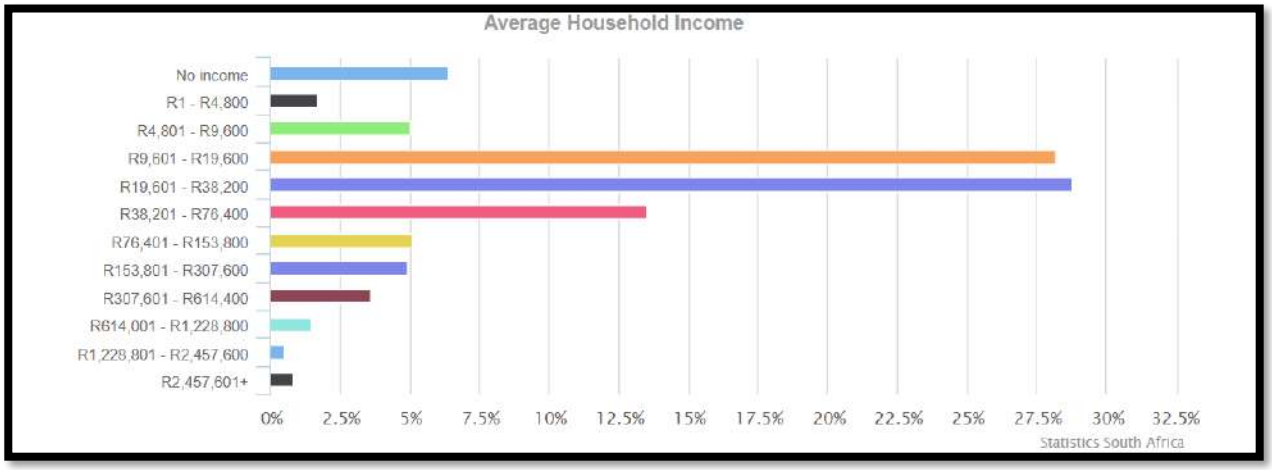

Figure 11: Average household income of the Kheis Local Municipality (Source: Stats SA 2022 Census)

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 vegetation.

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

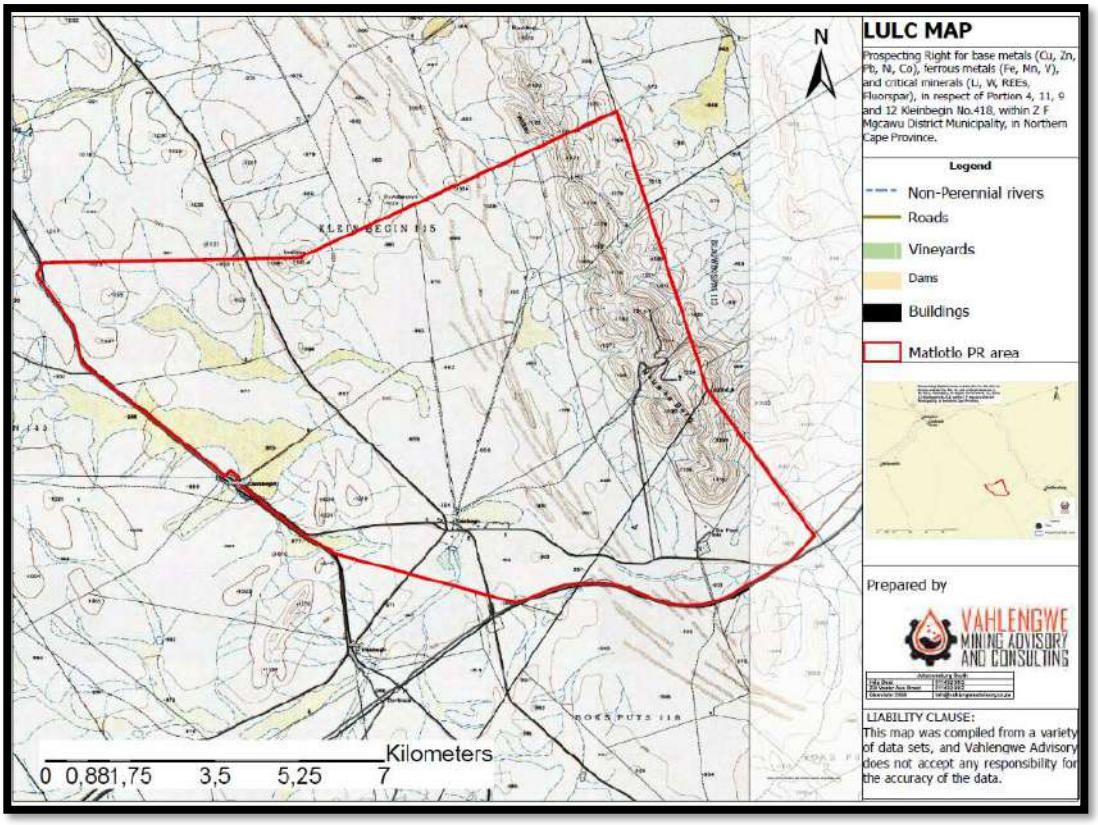

Figure 12: Environmental and Current Land use map

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: significance rating of classified impacts

Impact	Points	Description
Low	(3-10)	An acceptable impact for which mitigation is desirable but not essential. The impact by itself is insufficient even in combination with other low impacts to prevent the development being approved. These impacts will result in either positive or negative medium to short term effects on the social and/or natural environment
Medium	(11-20)	An important impact which requires mitigation. The impact is insufficient by itself to prevent the implementation of the project but which in conjunction with other impacts may prevent its implementation. These impacts will usually result in either a positive or negative medium to long-term effect on the social and/or natural environment.
High	(21-30)	A serious impact, if not mitigated, may prevent the implementation of the project (if it is a negative impact). These impacts would be considered by society as constituting a major and usually a long-term change to the (natural &/or social) environment and result in severe effects or beneficial effects.
Very high	(31-48)	A very serious impact which, if negative, may be sufficient by itself to prevent implementation of the project. The impact may result in permanent change. Very often these impacts are immitigable and usually result in very severe effects, or very beneficial effects
Status		Denotes the perceived effect of the impact on the affected area
Positive (+)		Beneficial impact
Negative (-)		Adverse impact

Table 9: Impact assessment of proposed project

Phase	E = Extent, D = Duration, I = Intensity, P= Probability of occurrence							Where (E + D + I) X P = Significance							
	Environmental Aspects	Potential Impacts	Rating Before Mitigation				Significance (Pre-Mitigation)	Management and Mitigation Measures	Rating After Mitigation				Significance (Post-Mitigation)
			E	I	D	P			E	I	D	P	
Construction	Soils and Land Capability	The removal of vegetation induced by prospecting activities will allow for an increase in surface water runoff, which may alter the topographical characteristics of the area. The land clearing essential for infrastructure development will alter the normal sequence of soil layers, altering the soil and land capabilities The movement of heavy vehicles in the construction area will result in compaction of soil, water runoff and soil erosion especially during the rainy season. The equipment and vehicles may contaminate the soil due to accidental hydro-carbons spillages; and Loss of soil and land capability due to reduction in nutrient status because of de-nitrification and leaching due to stripping and stockpiling on the construction footprint.	1	2	2	3	Medium 15(-)	Removal of vegetation must be undertaken in a phased approach to limit the number of exposed areas at a time. Regular roads maintenance of eroded shoulders. A clean-up of any accidental hydro-carbons spills on soil must be undertaken by trained personnel using commercially available emergency clean-up kits. Concurrent rehabilitation must be implemented to remedy the impacts; and Erosion control measures shall be implemented in instances where it is deemed necessary.	1	1	2	2	Low 8 (-)
Construction	Flora	Alteration of ecological life cycle due to site clearance and establishment of access roads. Disturbance on the natural habitat by clearing the vegetation. Loss of migration corridors, and access to nesting and refuge areas. Disturbance of vegetation due to the movement of heavy machinery and vehicles within the Critical Biodiversity Area (type 2) during construction phase of the project. Encroachment of alien invasive species within the Critical Biodiversity Area (type2) as indigenous vegetation is removed due to vegetation clearance; and	2	2	3	2	Medium 14 (-)	Site for temporary infrastructure establishment will be selected with the aim of minimising disturbance on the indigenous vegetation. Indigenous vegetation, even secondary communities should not be fragmented under any circumstances or further disturbed. Removal of vegetation must be undertaken in a phased approach to limit the number of plain areas at a time. Construction vehicles shall only be allowed on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the project; and The clearance area should be kept minimal as far as possible.	2	1	2	2	Low 10 (-)

Phase	E = Extent, D = Duration, I = Intensity, P= Probability of occurrence						Where (E + D + I) X P = Significance								
	Environmental Aspects	Potential Impacts	Rating Before Mitigation				Significance (Pre-Mitigation)	Management and Mitigation Measures	Rating After Mitigation				Significance (Post-Mitigation)
			E	I	D	P			E	I	D	P	
		Fragmentation of habitats within sensitive areas (Critical Biodiversity Area (type 2) due to site clearance and establishment of drill sites.											
Construction	Fauna	Animal life will be affected in the immediate vicinity of the prospecting area as vegetation clearance may result in loss of faunal habitat. Displacement of animals due to habitat fragmentation caused by site establishment activities. Employees and drilling contractors poaching and hunting animals. Movement of construction vehicles and machinery may result in collision with fauna, causing causalities of faunal species; and Faunal species may disperse from the area due to the generation of noise from the site establishment activities.	2	2	1	3	Medium 15 (-)	Environmental awareness and training for workers about the animal life on site. Killing of animals on site will be strictly prohibited and if animal is found must be safely removed from the prospecting area. Fires must be strictly prohibited in the vicinity of construction sites. Snake awareness training to be conducted. No bird nests to be disturbed and no plants removed; and Qualified persons to be outsourced to catch and release snakes and bees in instances where they are encountered during site establishment.	1	1	1	2	Low 6 (-)
Construction	Topography	Change in natural topography because of site establishment and pegging of a drilling site.	2	2	2	2	Medium 12 (-)	Stockpile the soils removed for rehabilitation; and Removal of vegetation must be undertaken in a phased approach to limit the number of plain areas at a time	2	1	1	2	Low 8 (-)
Construction	Surface water resources	Contamination of water resources and deterioration of water quality because of soil erosion from wind and water on the exposed surfaces. Consequently, the soil erosion may increase turbidity and sedimentation of the nearby watercourse. Potential deterioration in water quality due to the accidental spillages of hazardous substances. Increased silt load in runoff because of site clearing, and grubbing of topsoil from the	2	1	2	2	Low 10(-)	Implement soil pollution Prevention methods. All construction activities must be undertaken outside of the 1 in 50-year flood line or 100 m from the edge of a watercourse. All hydrocarbons must be stored on protected storage areas away from the watercourses and the riparian areas. All the accidental spillages must be remediated using commercially available emergency clean up kits; and	2	1	2	1	Low 5 (-)

Phase	E = Extent, D = Duration, I = Intensity, P= Probability of occurrence						Where (E + D + I) X P = Significance							
	Environmental Aspects	Potential Impacts	Rating Before Mitigation				Significance (Pre-Mitigation)	Management and Mitigation Measures	Rating After Mitigation				Significance (Post-Mitigation)
			E	I	D	P			E	I	D	P	
		footprint area associated with drill sites and infrastructure; and Disturbance of free drainage and runoff.						Contractors may only use designated toilets and waste disposal facilities.					
Construction	Groundwater resources	Groundwater contamination due to chemicals and hydrocarbons seepage; and If there are any existing boreholes within the prospecting area, this may create conduits of flow to the groundwater unless sealed.	2	1	2	2	Low 10 (-)	Remediate the accidental hydrocarbons spillages using commercially available emergency clean up kits. All construction vehicles and machinery shall be parked in a demarcated area; and Drip trays shall be used when construction vehicles and machinery are not used for some time.	2	1	1	2	Low 8(-)
Construction	Noise	Ambient noise levels increase during the construction phase because of movement of vehicles and machinery; and Disturbances to faunal species and the communities within the proximity of the site.	2	2	1	3	Medium 15 (-)	Maintain the vehicles and equipment. All engines should have silencers. Switching off equipment whilst it is not in use. Develop effective complaints register that can be maintained on a regular basis and is accessible to interested and affected parties. Construction activities must be restricted to the following hours: Monday to Friday – 07h00 to 17h00. Saturday – 07h00 to 14h00; and Implement both environmental noise monitoring and occupational noise monitoring.	2	1	1	2	Low 10 (-)
Construction	Air Quality/Dust	Dust generation due to vehicles travelling on gravel roads for the delivery of required material for infrastructure development. High dust deposition can have a detrimental effect on the plants if leaves are smothered to the extent that transpiration and photosynthesis are impeded. Emissions of fine particulate matter during the construction stage will have adverse health effects	2	2	1	3	Medium 15 (-)	Vehicle maintenance must be conducted regularly to avoid excessive diesel fumes. Conduct dust fall-out monitoring. Dust suppression must be conducted during the construction phase of the project should excessive dust be generated. Correct speed will be maintained at the proposed area site; and	2	2	1	2	Low 10 (-)

Phase	E = Extent, D = Duration, I = Intensity, P= Probability of occurrence							Where (E + D + I) X P = Significance							
	Environmental Aspects	Potential Impacts	Rating Before Mitigation				Significance (Pre-Mitigation)	Management and Mitigation Measures	Rating After Mitigation				Significance (Post-Mitigation)
			E	I	D	P			E	I	D	P	
		on wildlife and people within the proximity of the project site; and Generation of carbon emissions and ambient air pollutants from diesel and petrol fumes because of movement of vehicles and operation of machinery/equipment						Implementation of concurrent rehabilitation activities to minimise the number of exposed surfaces that would result in dust generation.					
Construction	Visual	Visual disturbance due to site clearance. Visual intrusion because of machinery movement and the installation of the required infrastructure. Dust generated during site establishment; and View disturbance due to the placement of the equipment and offices used on site.	2	2	1	3	Medium 15 (-)	Ensure that all exposed surfaces are subjected to dust suppression. Clearing of vegetation must be undertaken within the demarcated boundaries of the designated area only. The number of construction vehicles and machinery to be used must be limited to a bare minimum.	2	1	2	2	Low 10 (-)
Construction	Social Nuisances	The farmsteads which are located to the proximity of the project site are likely to be impacted upon by noise and dust that emanate from the site during construction activities. Negative impact due to land dissection for temporary infrastructure erection through clearing, restrictions on farmers' access to cultivated land, and influence on day-to-day farming activities. The influx of job seekers in the area may result in an increase in petty crimes; and Inadequate communication channels may lead to community strife.	2	2	2	2	Medium 12 (-)	Keep access roads moist through the use a dust suppressant. All personnel that have access to the property will be provided with access cards. Work with the local police department to establish standard operating procedures for the management and/or removal of loiterers. Recruitment processes must not be undertaken on site; and No construction workers must be permitted to enter private properties without the knowledge and approval of the owner.	2	1	1	2	Low 8 (-)
Construction	Socio-economic	Transfer of skills and training to local people. Creation of temporary employment Opportunities to local people; and The effect of these prospecting activities on employment and socio-economic regime will be positive, but very limited in extent and duration.	2	1	1	2	Low 8 (+)	Skills development and transfer. Maximise procurement of goods and services from local providers. Opportunities for indigenous employment and economic development.	2	1	1	3	Medium 12 (+)

Phase	E = Extent, D = Duration, I = Intensity, P= Probability of occurrence						Where (E + D + I) X P = Significance								
	Environmental Aspects	Potential Impacts	Rating Before Mitigation				Significance (Pre-Mitigation)	Management and Mitigation Measures	Rating After Mitigation				Significance (Post-Mitigation)
			E	I	D	P			E	I	D	P	
								Requirement for short-term accommodation and thus benefiting the house rental and accommodation sector. Supporting local recycling center and local scrap metal merchants; and Metals such as steel and copper wire must be collected in designated areas prior to removal from site for recycling					
Construction	Cultural and Heritage Resources	There are no known important heritage resources on the site as per Department of Forestry and Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) Web-based Environmental Screening Tool.	1	2	1	2	Low 8 (-)	If any heritage resources, including fossils, graves, or human remains, are encountered during construction phase, these must be reported to the relevant authorities.	1	1	1	2	Low 6 (-)
Construction	Waste	Waste Generation including general, scrap and hazardous waste; and If this waste is not stored correctly, can lead to environmental pollution including soil and water resources.	1	1	1	3	Low 9 (-)	Classification and separation of the waste into general or hazardous must be implemented onsite into different coloured and labelled bins. Uncontrolled disposal of waste must strictly be prohibited on site. Waste shall not be buried or burned on site; and No dumping shall be allowed in or near the construction site	1	1	1	2	Low 6 (-)
Construction	Health and Safety	Theft of equipment and the damage of infrastructure. The influx of job seekers in the area may result in an increase in petty crimes. Inadequate communication channels may lead to community strife; and The particulate matters associated with dust generation during construction activities can cause respiratory diseases to the people in the proximity of the project area.	2	2	2	2	Medium 12 (-)	All personnel that have access to the property will be provided with access cards. Work with the local police department to establish standard operating procedures for the management and/or removal of loiterers. Recruitment processes will not be undertaken on site. To prevent unauthorised access and potential health and safety issues, all project infrastructure should be confined within a fenced, protected area.	1	1	1	2	Low 6(-)

Phase	E = Extent, D = Duration, I = Intensity, P= Probability of occurrence						Where (E + D + I) X P = Significance								
	Environmental Aspects	Potential Impacts	Rating Before Mitigation				Significance (Pre-Mitigation)	Management and Mitigation Measures	Rating After Mitigation				Significance (Post-Mitigation)
			E	I	D	P			E	I	D	P	
								All areas that are sources of dust must be subjected to dust suppression. Continuous dust monitoring should be carried out throughout the construction undertakings; and All employees will be issued with and instructed to wear the appropriated personal protective equipment (PPE) during construction.					
Construction	Traffic	Increase in traffic volumes on existing traffic network because of pre-construction activities; and Cumulative impact on the condition of farm roads around the prospecting area.	2	2	1	3	Medium 15(-)	Local speed limits and traffic laws shall always apply to minimise the occurrences of accidents on public roads. Remedy through emergency response procedures sections of existing road surfaces which have been impacted on by vehicular movement; and Existing road surfaces must be utilised and maintained within baseline levels.	2	1	1	2	Low 8(-)
Operational	Soil and Land Capability	The land clearing essential for the establishment of drill sites will alter the normal sequence of soil layers, altering the soil and land capabilities. The movement of heavy vehicles in the operation area will result in compaction of soil, water runoff and soil erosion especially during the rainy season. The equipment and vehicles may contaminate the soil due to accidental oil spillages; and Loss of soil and land capability due to reduction in nutrient status because of de-nitrification and leaching due to stripping and stockpiling footprint areas.	1	2	3	2	Medium 12(-)	A cleaned-up of any hydro-carbon spills on soil must be undertaken by trained personnel using commercially available emergency clean-up kits. Concurrent rehabilitation must be implemented to remedy the impacts. Erosion control measures shall be implemented in instances where it is deemed necessary; and Regular roads maintenance of eroded shoulders.	2	1	2	2	Low 10(-)

Phase	E = Extent, D = Duration, I = Intensity, P= Probability of occurrence							Where (E + D + I) X P = Significance							
	Environmental Aspects	Potential Impacts	Rating Before Mitigation				Significance (Pre-Mitigation)	Management and Mitigation Measures	Rating After Mitigation				Significance (Post-Mitigation)
			E	I	D	P			E	I	D	P	
Operational	Flora	Alteration of ecological life cycle. Disturbance on the natural habitat from establishment of drill sites and vehicular movements within the prospecting area. Loss of migration corridors, and access to nesting and refuge areas. Disturbance of vegetation due to the movement of heavy machinery and vehicles within Critical Biodiversity (type 2) area. Encroachment of alien invasive species within the Critical Biodiversity (type 2) area as indigenous vegetation is removed due to establishment of drill sites; and Fragmentation of habitats within sensitive area (Critical Biodiversity (type 2) due to establishment of drill sites.	1	3	2	3	Medium 18 (-)	Site for drilling will be selected with the aim of minimising disturbance on the indigenous vegetation. Indigenous vegetation, even secondary communities should not be fragmented under any circumstances or further disturbed. Operational sites must be clearly demarcated to control movement of personnel and vehicles, providing clear boundaries for the operational sites to limit the spread of impacts; and Removal of vegetation must be undertaken in a phased approach to limit the number of plain areas at a time.	1	2	2	2	Low 10(-)
Operational	Fauna	Animal life will be affected in the immediate vicinity of the operation site. Displacement of animal due to the prospecting activities. Employees and drilling contractors poaching and hunting animals. Movement of operation vehicles and machinery may result in collision with fauna, causing causalities of faunal species; and Faunal species may disperse from the area due to loss of habitats, as well as due to the generation of noise from the drilling activities.	2	2	2	3	Medium 18(-)	Environmental awareness and training for workers about the animal life on site. Killing of animals on site will be strictly prohibited and if animal is found must be safely removed from the operation. Fires must be strictly prohibited in the vicinity of the drill sites. Snake awareness training to be conducted. No bird nests to be disturbed and no plants removed. Qualified persons to be outsourced to catch and release snakes and bees in instances where they are encountered; and To manage alien plant species occurring in the project area and to prevent further faunal habitat loss, an alien vegetation control plan must be developed and implemented.	1	1	2	2	Low 8(-)

Phase	E = Extent, D = Duration, I = Intensity, P= Probability of occurrence							Where (E + D + I) X P = Significance							
	Environmental Aspects	Potential Impacts	Rating Before Mitigation				Significance (Pre-Mitigation)	Management and Mitigation Measures	Rating After Mitigation				Significance (Post-Mitigation)
			E	I	D	P			E	I	D	P	
Operational	Geology	Creation of conduits between geological strata because of the removal of the geological cores.	1	2	2	2	Low 10(-)	Boreholes to be rehabilitated and properly closed	1	1	2	2	Low 8(-)
Operational	Surface Water	Contamination of water resources and deterioration of water quality because of soil erosion from wind and water on the exposed surfaces. Consequently, the soil erosion may increase turbidity and sedimentation of the nearby watercourses. Increased silt load in runoff because of site clearing, and grubbing of topsoil from the footprint area associated with drill sites; and Disturbance of free drainage and runoff.	1	1	2	2	Low 8 (-)	Implement soil pollution Prevention methods. Boreholes must be located outside of the 1 in 50-year flood line or 100 m from the edge of a watercourse. All hydrocarbons must be stored on protected storage areas away from the watercourse. All the spillages must be remediated using commercially available emergency clean up kits. Contractors may only use designated toilets and waste disposal facilities;	1	1	1	2	Low 6(-)
Operational	Groundwater	Groundwater contamination due to chemicals and hydrocarbons seepage; and Groundwater contamination due to drill fluids circulation from a drill rig	2	2	2	2	Medium 12(-)	Remediate using commercially available emergency clean up kits. Boreholes that will not be used again will be backfilled and properly closed; and Boreholes to be outside of the 1 in 50-year flood line or 100 m from the edge of watercourse	2	1	1	2	Low 8 (-)
Operational	Noise	Ambient noise levels increase during the operational phase; and Disturbances to faunal species and the people from the farmsteads within the proximity of the site.	2	3	1	2	Medium 18(-)	Maintain the vehicles and equipment. All engines should have silencers. Switching off equipment whilst it is not in use. Develop effective complaints register that can be maintained on a regular basis and is accessible to interested and affected parties. Operation must be restricted to the following hours: Monday to Friday – 07h00 to 17h00. Saturday – 07h00 to 14h00.	2	1	2	2	Low 10(-)

Phase	E = Extent, D = Duration, I = Intensity, P= Probability of occurrence						Where (E + D + I) X P = Significance								
	Environmental Aspects	Potential Impacts	Rating Before Mitigation				Significance (Pre-Mitigation)	Management and Mitigation Measures	Rating After Mitigation				Significance (Post-Mitigation)
			E	I	D	P			E	I	D	P	
								No operation will be undertaken on Sundays and public holidays; and Implement both environmental noise monitoring and occupational noise monitoring.					
Operational	Air Quality/Dust	Dust generation due to vehicles travelling on gravel roads and the drilling operations. High dust deposition can have a detrimental effect on the plants if leaves are smothered to the extent that transpiration and photosynthesis are impeded. Emissions of fine particulate matter during the operational stage will have adverse health effects on wildlife and people within the proximity of the project site; and Generation of carbon emissions and ambient air pollutants from diesel and petrol fumes because of movement of vehicles and operation of machinery/equipment.	2	3	1	3	Medium 18(-)	Vehicle maintenance must be conducted regularly to avoid excessive diesel fumes. Conduct dust fall-out monitoring. Dust suppression must be conducted during the operational phase of the area should excessive dust be generated. Correct speed shall be maintained at the proposed area site. Haul roads in use will be subjected to dust suppression management measures; and Implement concurrent rehabilitation activities to minimise the number of exposed surfaces that would result in dust generation.	2	1	2	2	Low 10(-)
Operational	Visual	Visual disturbance to the people at the nearby farmsteads because of introduction of the drill rigs and towers that will be employed during the drilling operations; and Visual disturbance due to dust generated because of the vehicular movements	2	2	1	3	Medium 15(-)	Ensure that all exposed surfaces are subjected to dust suppression. Ensure that the time used for the drill rigs is optimized so that they are moved from one point to another over relatively short periods of time.	2	1	1	2	Low 8(-)
Operational	Social Nuisances	People from the nearby farmsteads are likely to be impacted upon by noise and dust that emanate from the prospecting operation activities. The influx of job seekers in the area may result in an increase in petty crimes; and Inadequate communication channels may lead to community strife.	2	2	1	2	Low 10(-)	Maintain drilling equipment and, if possible, install silence devices. Keep access roads moist through the use a dust suppressant. Work with the local police department to establish standard operating procedures for the management and/or removal of loiterers; and	2	1	1	2	Low 8(-)

Phase	E = Extent, D = Duration, I = Intensity, P= Probability of occurrence							Where (E + D + I) X P = Significance							
	Environmental Aspects	Potential Impacts	Rating Before Mitigation				Significance (Pre-Mitigation)	Management and Mitigation Measures	Rating After Mitigation				Significance (Post-Mitigation)
			E	I	D	P			E	I	D	P	
								No drilling workers and contactors must be permitted to enter private properties without the knowledge and approval of the owner.					
Operational	Socio-economic	The effect of these prospecting activities on employment and socio-economic regime will be positive, but very limited in extent and duration. Transfer of skills and training to local people; and Creation of temporary employment Opportunities to local people	2	2	1	2	Low 10(+)	Skills development and transfer. Maximise procurement of goods and services from local providers. Opportunities for indigenous employment and economic development. Requirement for short-term accommodation and thus benefiting the house rental and accommodation sector. Supporting local recycling centers and local scrap metal merchants; and Metals such as steel and copper wire will be collected in designated areas prior to removal from site for recycling	2	2	1	3	Medium 15(+)
Operational	Cultural and Heritage Resources	There are no known important heritage resources on the site as per Department of Forestry and Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) Web-based Environmental Screening Tool.	1	1	2	2	Low 8(-)	If any heritage resources, including fossils, graves, or human remains, are encountered during operational phase these must be reported to the relevant authorities.	1	1	1	2	Low 6(-)
Operational	Waste	Waste Generation including general, scrap and hazardous waste; and If this waste is not stored correctly, can lead to environmental pollution including soil and water resources.	1	1	1	3	Low 9(-)	Classification and separation of the waste into general or hazardous must be implemented onsite into different coloured and labelled bins. Uncontrolled disposal of waste must strictly be prohibited on site. Waste shall not be buried or burned on site; and No dumping shall be allowed in or near the construction site	1	1	1	2	Low 6(-)
Operational	Health and Safety	Theft of equipment and the damage of infrastructure.	2	1	2	2	Low (10)	All personnel that have access to the property will be provided with access cards.	2	1	1	2	Low 8(-)

Phase	E = Extent, D = Duration, I = Intensity, P= Probability of occurrence							Where (E + D + I) X P = Significance								
	Environmental Aspects	Potential Impacts	Rating Before Mitigation				Significance (Pre-Mitigation)	Management and Mitigation Measures	Rating After Mitigation				Significance (Post-Mitigation)			
			E	I	D	P			E	I	D	P				
		The influx of job seekers in the area may result in an increase in petty crimes. Inadequate communication channels may lead to community strife; and The particulate matters associated with dust generation during operational activities can cause respiratory diseases to the people in the proximity of the project area.						Work with the local police department to establish standard operating procedures for the management and/or removal of loiterers. Recruitment processes will not be undertaken on site. To prevent unauthorised access and potential health and safety issues, all project infrastructure should be confined within a fenced, protected area. All areas that are sources of dust must be subjected to dust suppression. Continuous dust monitoring should be carried out throughout the operational undertakings; and All employees will be issued with and instructed to wear the appropriated personal protective equipment (PPE) during drilling of boreholes stage.							
Operational	Traffic	Increase in traffic volumes on existing traffic network. Cumulative impact on the condition of farm roads around the prospecting area. surface condition; and Traffic impact is expected to be short term and localised during the operational phase	2	1	2	2	Low 10(-)	Local speed limits and traffic laws shall always apply to minimise the occurrences of accidents on public roads. Remedy through emergency response procedures sections of existing road surfaces which have been impacted on by vehicular movement; and Existing road surfaces must be utilised and maintained within baseline levels.	1	1	2	2	Low 8(-)			
Decommissioning	Soil and Land Capability	It is envisaged that the removal of the campsite and associated infrastructure, equipment and the rehabilitation of the drilling sites will result in the affected soil and land use being restored. This will also result in the resumption of the use of the	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	A cleaned-up of any hydro-carbon spills on soil must be undertaken by trained personnel using commercially available emergency clean-up kits.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0			

Phase	E = Extent, D = Duration, I = Intensity, P= Probability of occurrence							Where (E + D + I) X P = Significance							
	Environmental Aspects	Potential Impacts	Rating Before Mitigation				Significance (Pre-Mitigation)	Management and Mitigation Measures	Rating After Mitigation				Significance (Post-Mitigation)
			E	I	D	P			E	I	D	P	
		land since the infrastructure would have been removed.						Concurrent rehabilitation must be implemented to remedy the impacts; and Erosion control measures shall be implemented in instances where it is deemed necessary;					
Decommissioning	Flora	The removal of the campsite equipment and the rehabilitation of the drilling sites and associated access infrastructure will result in the destruction of vegetation cover and soils	1	2	2	2	Low 10 (-)	Rehabilitation must begin as soon as possible during the decommissioning period, ideally during the growing season, to enable enough plant recruitment; and Ensure that newly planted plants receive adequate irrigation and fertilisation to allow for quick establishment.	1	2	1	2	Low 8(-)
Decommissioning	Surface Water Resources	Increased silt load in runoff because of prospecting site rehabilitation may cause a pollution on the nearby surface water resources; and Surface water pollution from the accidental hydrocarbon spillages during the decommissioning of infrastructure	2	1	1	2	Low 8(-)	The mitigation measures for the operation phase apply	1	1	1	2	Low 6(-)
Decommissioning	Noise	It is envisioned that noise will be generated during the removal of equipment and rehabilitation of the site. This noise is not expected to exceed occupational noise limits	2	2	1	3	Medium 15(-)	Maintain the vehicles and equipment. All engines should have silencers; and Implement both environmental noise monitoring and occupational noise monitoring	2	2	1	2	Low 10(-)
Decommissioning	Air Quality/ Dust	The rehabilitation of the prospecting site and the decommissioning of the temporary infrastructure will make use of heavy machinery and vehicles. This will result in the generation of dust by movement of vehicles and due to blowing winds. Vehicles and machinery will also generate diesel or petrol fumes. The occurrence of dust and fine particulates from the vehicles exhaust is envisioned to be of a short term.	2	2	1	3	Medium 15(-)	Vehicle maintenance must be conducted regularly to avoid excessive diesel fumes; and Dust suppression must be conducted during the decommissioning phase of the area should excessive dust be generated.	2	2	1	2	Low 10(-)

Phase	E = Extent, D = Duration, I = Intensity, P= Probability of occurrence							Where (E + D + I) X P = Significance							
	Environmental Aspects	Potential Impacts	Rating Before Mitigation				Significance (Pre-Mitigation)	Management and Mitigation Measures	Rating After Mitigation				Significance (Post-Mitigation)		
			E	I	D	P			E	I	D	P			
Decommissioning	Traffic	Traffic impacts are expected to be the same as in operational phase	2	1	1	2	Low 8(-)	The mitigation measures for the operation phase apply; and A detailed rehabilitation plan must be followed	1	1	1	2	Low 6(-)		

Table 10: Consequences and Significance Rating.

	Nature of Impact:		
C ONSEQUENCE	**Low**	Impacts affect the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and / or social functions and processes are not affected.	**1**
	Low-Medium	Impacts affect the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and / or social functions and processes are affected insignificantly.	**2**
	Medium	Impacts affect the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and / or social functions and processes are altered.	**3**
	Medium-High	Impacts affect the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and / or social functions and processes are severely altered.	**4**
	High	Impacts affect the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and / or social functions and processes will temporarily or permanently cease.	**5**
	Scale/Extent of Impact:		
	Local	The impacted area will only extend as far as the activity being conducted, e.g., the activity footprint	**1**
	site	Impact occurs within a 20km radius of the site.	**2**
	Regional	Impact occurs within a 100km radius of the site.	**3**
	National	Impact occurs within South Africa.	**4**
	Duration of Impact:		
	Short-term	The impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through 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**
PROBABIL ITY	**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 11: 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 12: 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 and layout of the prospecting trenches that will be excavated will be determined based on information derived from the non-invasive desktop study and geophysical surveys. Proposed trenches sites will be selected to avoid known heritage sites, water courses, dwellings, infrastructure, and any other sensitive areas where possible.

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

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

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

10.1.5. Aspects to be assessed by specialists

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

- Heritage Impact Assessment.
- Paleontology Impact Assessment.
- Geohydrological Impact Assessment.
- Fauna and Flora Impact Assessment

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

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

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):

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

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

- **Extreme**

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

- **High**

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

- **Medium**

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

- **Low**

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

- **Very Low**

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

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

Table 13: Likelihood rating system.

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

		years).
1	Rare	The event may occur only in exceptional circumstances (The event is unlikely to occur in any 10-year period).

Risk Analysis Matrix

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

Table 14: Risk Analysis Matrix.

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

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

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

10.3. Description of proposed method of assessing duration and significance

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

Duration of Impact is identified in terms of the following:

- Short-term – The impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through the natural processes in shorter time span.

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

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

Potential Significant Risk

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

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

Uncertain Risk

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

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

Insignificant Risk

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

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

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

In accordance with the NEMA, the public participation process will be aligned with the regulatory requirements outlined in Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended). Stakeholder feedback

gathered during the Scoping Phase, as well as the outcomes of public meetings, will be carefully considered for future Public Participation activities and inclusion in specialist studies (where applicable). The primary focus of stakeholder meetings during this phase will be to share the results of the completed specialist impact studies, as well as the associated suggested mitigation measures and recommendations.

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

10.5. EIA process

The following tasks will be undertaken during the EIA Phase:

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

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

Table 15: Determination of the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored

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

Air Quality Dust generation	Dust fall & nuisance from activities	Moderate	Implementation of the dust suppression system. Dust monitoring should be implemented. Low vehicle speeds enforcement on unpaved surfaces; and Maintain a buffer of 500m- 1000m between operational site and dwellings.	Low
Soils and land Capability Soil Compaction leading to erosion and sedimentation	Soil and vegetation disturbance	Moderate	No informal soil, additional or random routes should be developed in vicinity of the prospecting area. Overburden material may not be dumped in a random manner. Specific sites must be agreed upon and adhered to 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

Socio-economic Employment opportunities Local economic development	Socio-economic conditions	Moderate	Conduct consultation with local communities through the appropriate channels to ensure the use of local skills and businesses where possible. Ensure local employment and local services providers are appointed where possible from the local area; and Ensure that goods and services are procured from within the local area as far as possible.	Medium
Heritage Degradation of cultural significance heritage site	Loss of heritage & palaeontological resources	Low	Conduct Identification of all possible sites of archaeological value prior to the commencement of authorised work; and Identified sites must be clearly demarcated as no-go areas.	Low
Traffic Management Operating vehicles and access roads	Pressure on public transport infrastructure Socio-economic conditions	Moderate	The surface quality of the road might be negatively impacted resulting from vehicle movement. Sections of existing road surfaces which have been impacted on by the vehicle movement and Existing road surfaces must be utilised and maintained within baseline levels.	Low
Waste Management General waste generation and hazardous waste generation	Soil contamination Contamination of water resources Impacts on human health	Moderate	Waste skips 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.

A financial provision of approximately **R133 330. 00** has been budgeted for the prospecting programme over five (5) years, for rehabilitation activities.

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	0.705ha	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

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

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

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

Table 16: 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 (e.g. 12 months)					
Desktop Studies and Reconnaissance	15 000.00				
Geological Field Mapping	25 000.00				
Geophysical Survey		160 000.00			
PHASE 2 (e.g. 24 months)					

Diamond Drilling and Core Logging			220 000.00		
Rehabilitation					62549.00
Sample analysis and Geological Modelling				60 000.00	

PHASE 3 (e.g. 12 months)					
Environmental & Rehabilitation Studies					250 000.00
Banking & Feasibility Studies				50 000.00	
Annual Total	40 000.00	160 000.00	1 220 000.00	180 000.00	312549.00
Total Budget					**R1 912 549**

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 EMPr.
- An impact statement from the EAP, specific information the Competent Authority may require, and conditions for approval; and
- An EAP oath regarding the correctness of information provided in the report.

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:

Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting

Name of company:

11 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
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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

SAQA
SOUTH AFRICAN QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY

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 EMPrs 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

Gomeza 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

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Appendix 2: Locality map and Regulation 2 (2)

Prospecting Right for base metals (Cu, Zn, Pb, Ni, Co), ferrous metals (Fe, Mn, V), and critical minerals (Li, W, REEs, Fluorspar), in respect of Portion 4, 11, 9 and 12 Kleinbegin No.418, within Z F Mgcawu District Municipality, in Northern Cape Province.

N

Upington

Louisvale Road

Neilersdrift

Groblershoop

Spitskop Nature Reserve

Upington International Airport

Upington Golf Club

Orange

Leerkrans

Karos

Lambrechtsdrif

Swartkop

Oranjevallei

Klippunt Outlying

Louisvale

Raaswater

Asbosknop

Bloemsmond

Kanoneiland

Geelkop

Soverby

Keimoes

Grootdrink

Gannaput

Wegdraai

Boegoeberg

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Legend

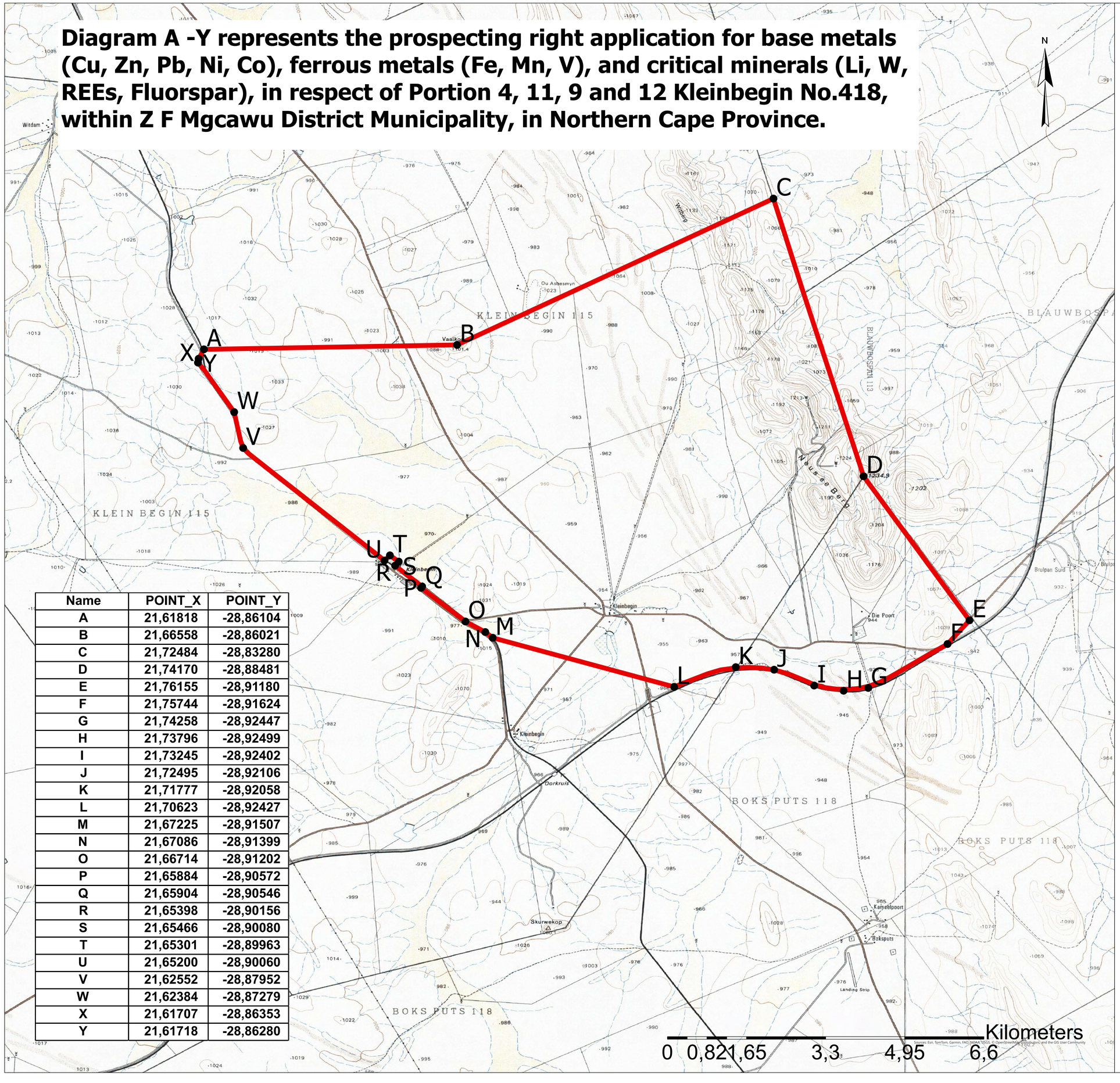
Tows

Prospecting Right area

Kilometers

0 5,5 11 22 33 44

Diagram A -Y represents the prospecting right application for base metals (Cu, Zn, Pb, Ni, Co), ferrous metals (Fe, Mn, V), and critical minerals (Li, W, REEs, Fluorspar), in respect of Portion 4, 11, 9 and 12 Kleinbegin No.418, within Z F Mgcawu District Municipality, in Northern Cape Province.



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F	21,75744	-28,91624
G	21,74258	-28,92447
H	21,73796	-28,92499
I	21,73245	-28,92402
J	21,72495	-28,92106
K	21,71777	-28,92058
L	21,70623	-28,92427
M	21,67225	-28,91507
N	21,67086	-28,91399
O	21,66714	-28,91202
P	21,65884	-28,90572
Q	21,65904	-28,90546
R	21,65398	-28,90156
S	21,65466	-28,90080
T	21,65301	-28,89963
U	21,65200	-28,90060
V	21,62552	-28,87952
W	21,62384	-28,87279
X	21,61707	-28,86353
Y	21,61718	-28,86280

Matlotlo Minerals (PTY) LTD

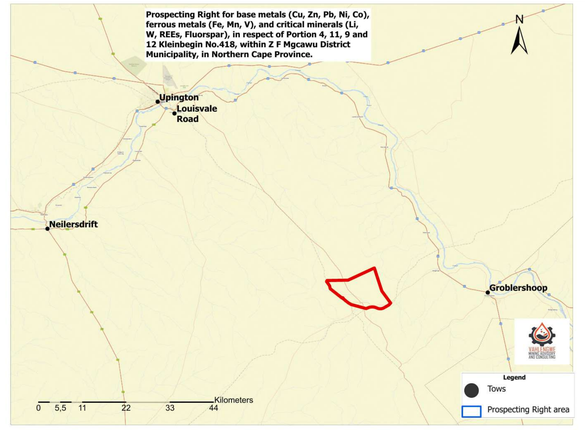
REGULATION 2(2)
THE APPLICATION OF THE PROSPECTING RIGHT IN TERMS OF SECTION 16 OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (ACT 28 OF 2002)

7, 888ha

Legend

- Points location
- Prospecting Right area

Plan Approval
Applicant
Signature:.....
Date:.....
Surveyor
Signature:.....
Date:.....
Regional Manager
Signature:.....
Date:.....



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

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

Coordinate System: WGS 84

Appendix 3:

Public Participation Process

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION

DMPR Ref Number: NC 30/5/1/1/2/14615 PR

APPLICANT: MATLOTLO MINERALS (PTY) LTD

25TH FEBRUARY 2026

VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING

AGENDA

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

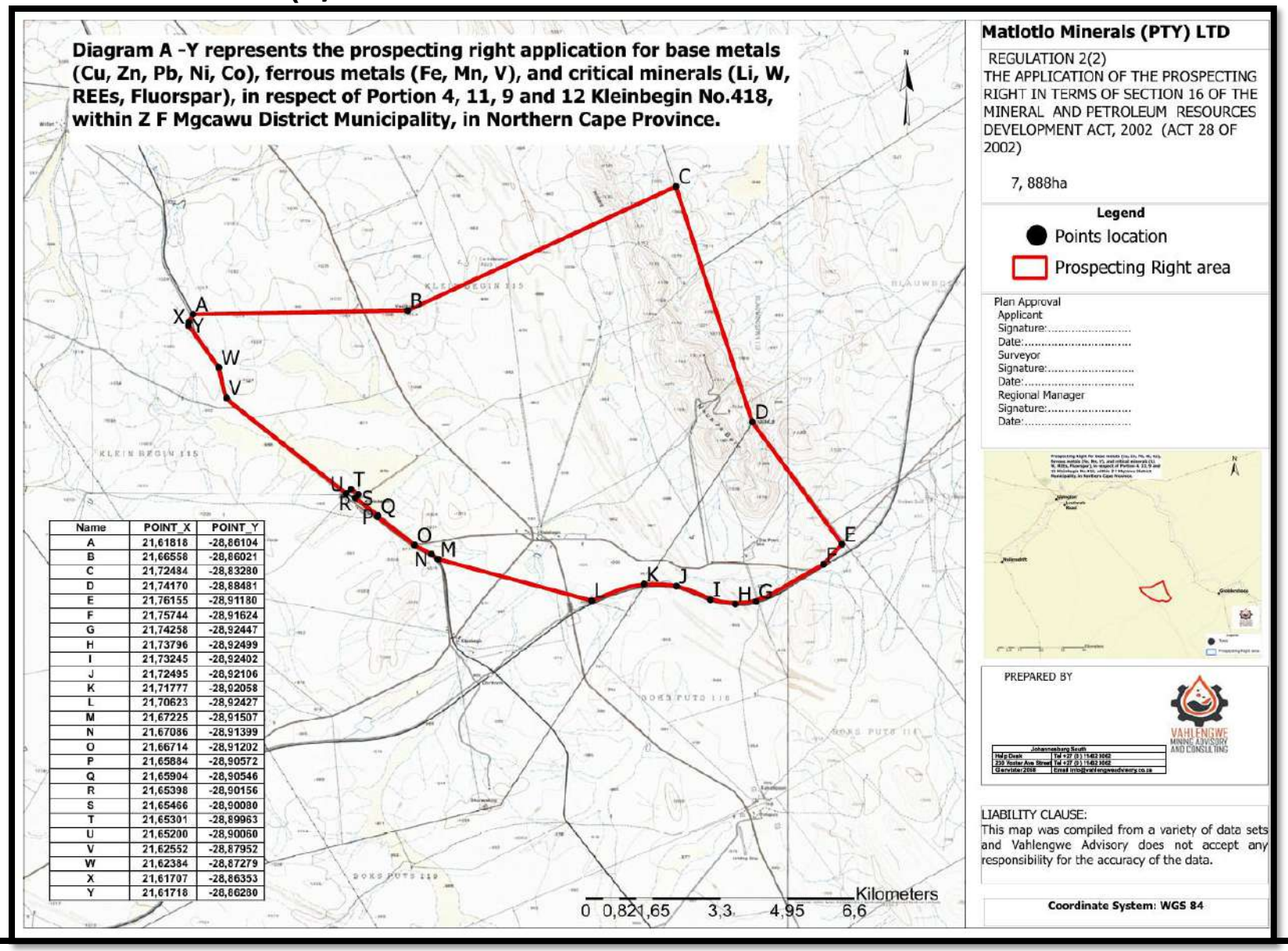
PROJECT TEAM

- Sunday Mabaso [Registered EAP]
- Khanyile Mgiba [Candidate EAP]
- Lusizo Nqasha [Candidate EAP]
- Rirhandzu Mabaso

INTRODUCTION

- Matlotlo Minerals (Pty) Ltd has applied for a **prospecting right** in terms of Section 16 and permission to remove and dispose of minerals in terms of Section 20 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) as amended.
- Application has been accepted by DMPR (Northern Cape) Regional Office under the reference number **NC 30/5/1/1/2(14615) PR**
- **Mineral applied for:** Zinc ore, Lead, Nickel ore, Cobalt, Iron ore, Manganese ore, Vanadium ore, Lithium ore, Tungsten ore, Rare earths and Fluorspar.
- 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 program not be completed within the first term of the prospecting right.
- **Locality:** in respect of portions 4, 9,11, and 12 of farm Kleinbegin 418 within the administration district of Kenhardt, Northen Cape Province.
- The area covers an area in extent of **7,888 ha**
- **Current Land uses:** residential, mining (granite) and commercial farming.

REGULATION 2(2) MAP



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Y	21,61718	-28,86280

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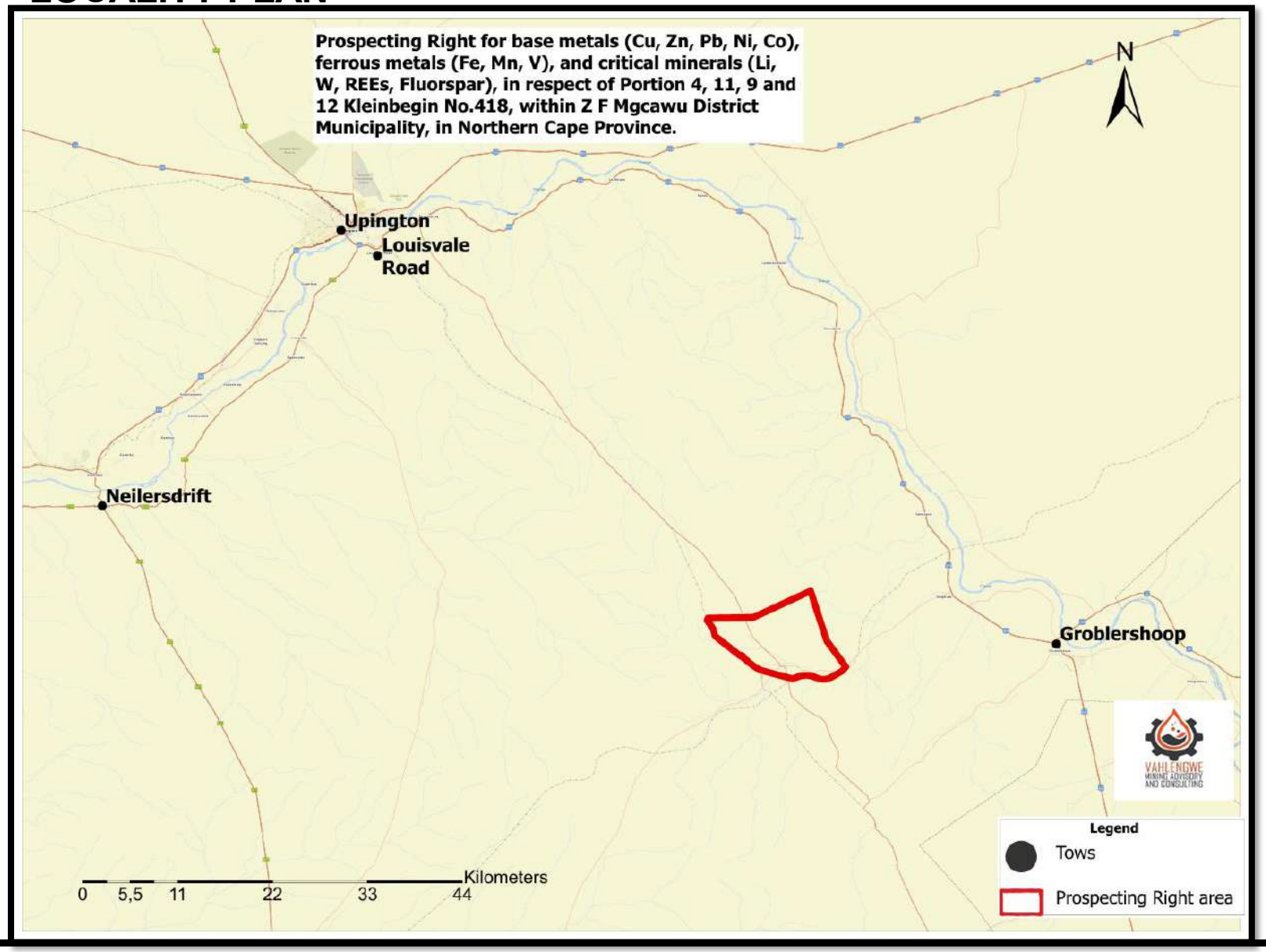
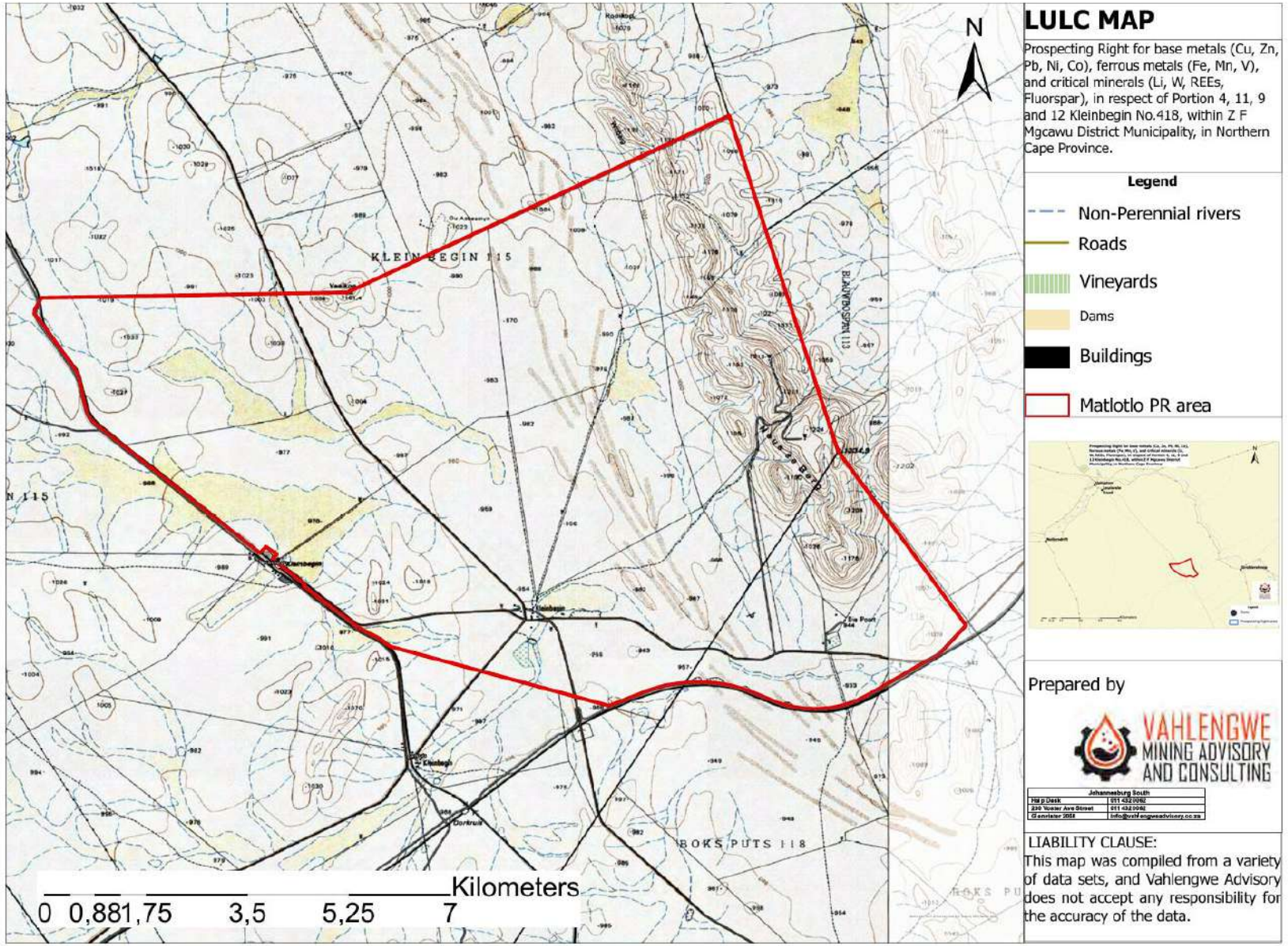
LOCALITY PLAN



CURRENT LANDUSE MAP



LULC MAP

Prospecting Right for base metals (Cu, Zn, Pb, Ni, Co), ferrous metals (Fe, Mn, V), and critical minerals (Li, W, REEs, Fluorspar), in respect of Portion 4, 11, 9 and 12 Kleinbegin No.418, within Z F Mgcawu District Municipality, in Northern Cape Province.

Legend

- Non-Perennial rivers
- Roads
- Vineyards
- Dams
- Buildings
- Matlotlo PR area

Prepared by

VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING

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Braamfontein 2001	info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za

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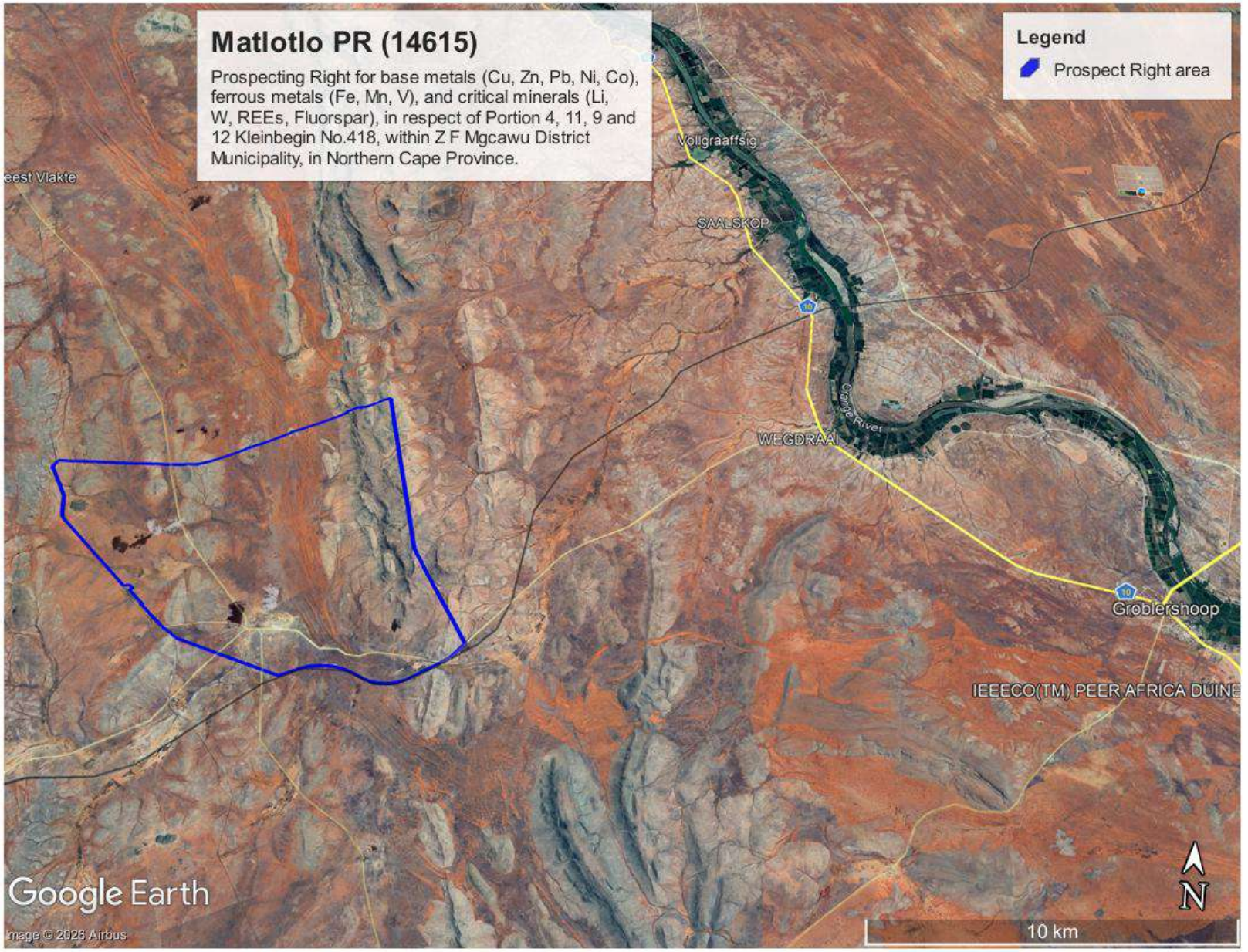
AERIAL MAP



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REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- **Application:** Prospecting right in terms of Section 16 and permission to remove and dispose of minerals in terms of Section 20 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) as amended.
- **Environmental Authorization** in terms of Section. 24 of NEMA, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) as amended.
- **GN R 984 (Listing Notice No. 2); Activity 19:** The removal and disposal of a mineral, which requires permission in terms of section 20 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, as well as any other applicable activity as contained in this Listing Notice, in Listing Notice 1 of 2014 or Listing Notice 3 of 2014, required to exercise the permission.
- Public consultation is required in terms of Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulation, 2014 (as amended) of NEMA, hence we conduct this consultation today.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: ACTIVITIES

- Prospecting activities will be divided into **non-invasive activities** and **invasive activities**,
- **Non-invasive activities:** desktop studies, geophysical surveys, remote sensing geological mapping, environmental and rehabilitation objectives, feasibility, and bankable studies,
- **Invasive activities:**
  - Fencing and security guards Site establishment – vegetation clearance of an extent area of 30m x 30m
  - Installation of ablution facilities.
  - Construction of temporal access roads.
  - **Drilling of 10 boreholes** with a diameter of 110mm at a depth of 50m.
  - **Bulk Sampling:** The excavations will involve trenching between two and five trenches, each with dimensions of 20 meters by 5 meters at a depth of 10 meters depending on the borehole results.
  - **Sample Analysis**: Core logs will be collected and analysed at the laboratory, while bulk samples will be sent to the offsite processing plant for further testing.
  - **Rehabilitation:** Boreholes to be capped with steel caps at 1.5m below the surface and covered with topsoil and trenches will be rehabilitated as per soil landscape profile.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS (PPP)

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

Announcement of the Draft Scoping And PPP Followed

- Draft Scoping Report made available from the 26th January 2026;
- A Background Information Document (BID) and Interested and Affected Parties form was handed and distributed to the identified I&AP;
- Site notices placed at the project site and strategic locations visible to the public;
- Newspaper advert was published in the Noordkaap Bulletin Newspaper on the 29th of January 2026;
- A public participation meeting on the 25th of February 2026; and
- An electronic copy on the 26th of January 2026. (www.vahlengweadvisory.co.za).

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SPECIALIST STUDIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN DURING THE EIA PHASE

- Geohydrological Impact Assessment
- Heritage and Paleontology Impact Assessment
- Traffic Impact Assessment
- Noise Impact Assessment
- Terrestrial Impact Assessment
- Wetland Impact Assessment; and
- Agricultural and land capability Impact Assessment
- Air quality Impact Assessment

NB: To include any additional studies recommended by Regulators

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POTENTION IMPACTS

Environmental Aspects	Impacts prior the project commencement.	Impacts during the project operation.	Effective Mitigation measures after project operation
Soils and Land Capability	• Land is used for residential, mining and commercial.	• Topsoil removal may cause soil disturbance and erosion within the prospecting area.	• Minimize site clearance to areas as per the approved site layout plan.
Flora and Fauna	• The area is characterized by arid Bushmanland and Kalahari vegetation with drought-resistant species, supporting typical dryland wildlife.	• Disruption of biodiversity.	• Concurrent rehabilitation and monitoring
Noise, dust and visual	• Generally low due to the rural setting, associated with farming activities, light vehicle movement, and occasional machinery.	• Noise, dust generation and visual disturbance.	• Control measures and monitoring.

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POTENTION IMPACTS

Environmental Aspects	Impacts prior the project commencement.	Impacts during the project operation.	Effective Mitigation measures after project operation
Traffic	• Traffic volumes in the area are moderate and consist of farm activities, mining and local residents.	• Increase in traffic volumes on existing traffic network.	• Local speed limits and traffic laws will always apply.
Surface water and groundwater resources	• **Surface water:** Dominated by the Orange River and regulated by dams like Boegoeberg for irrigation and supply. • **Groundwater:** Present but limited in quality and away from the river; most potable abstraction occurs close to the Orange River channel.	• Contamination due to hydrocarbon spillages.	• Implement the hydrocarbon spill management plan and properly manage wastewater.

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CONCLUSION

- This is an initial stage to assess potential of future mining opportunities in the area.
- Should the prospecting application be granted, it will provide job opportunities albeit minimal due to scale of prospecting activity.
- Environmental impacts identified during the preliminary assessment can be significantly reduced through the implementation of the mitigation and management measures **proposed by specialists' studies which recommendations will be presented in the next EIA stage.**

VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING

THANK YOU

Submission of concerns, inputs, and comments

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER (EAP)

VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING

011 432 0062 / 074 569 7312

info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za

www.vahlengweadvisory.co.za

238 Voster Ave, Glenvista Ext 3,
Johannesburg South, 2091

VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING

OPENBARE DEELNEMINGS VERGADERING

KONSEP OMSOPINGSVERSLAG VIR DIE AANSOEK OM ‘N PROSPEKTERINGSREG

DMPR Verwysingsnommer : NC 30/5/1/1/2/14615 PR

AANSOEKER: MATLOTLO MINERALS (PTY) LTD

25TH FEBRUARY 2026

VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING

AGENDA

1. Opening and Inleiding
2. Doel van die Vergadering
3. Voorlegging: Konsep Omskopingsverslag
4. Besprekings
5. Afsluiting

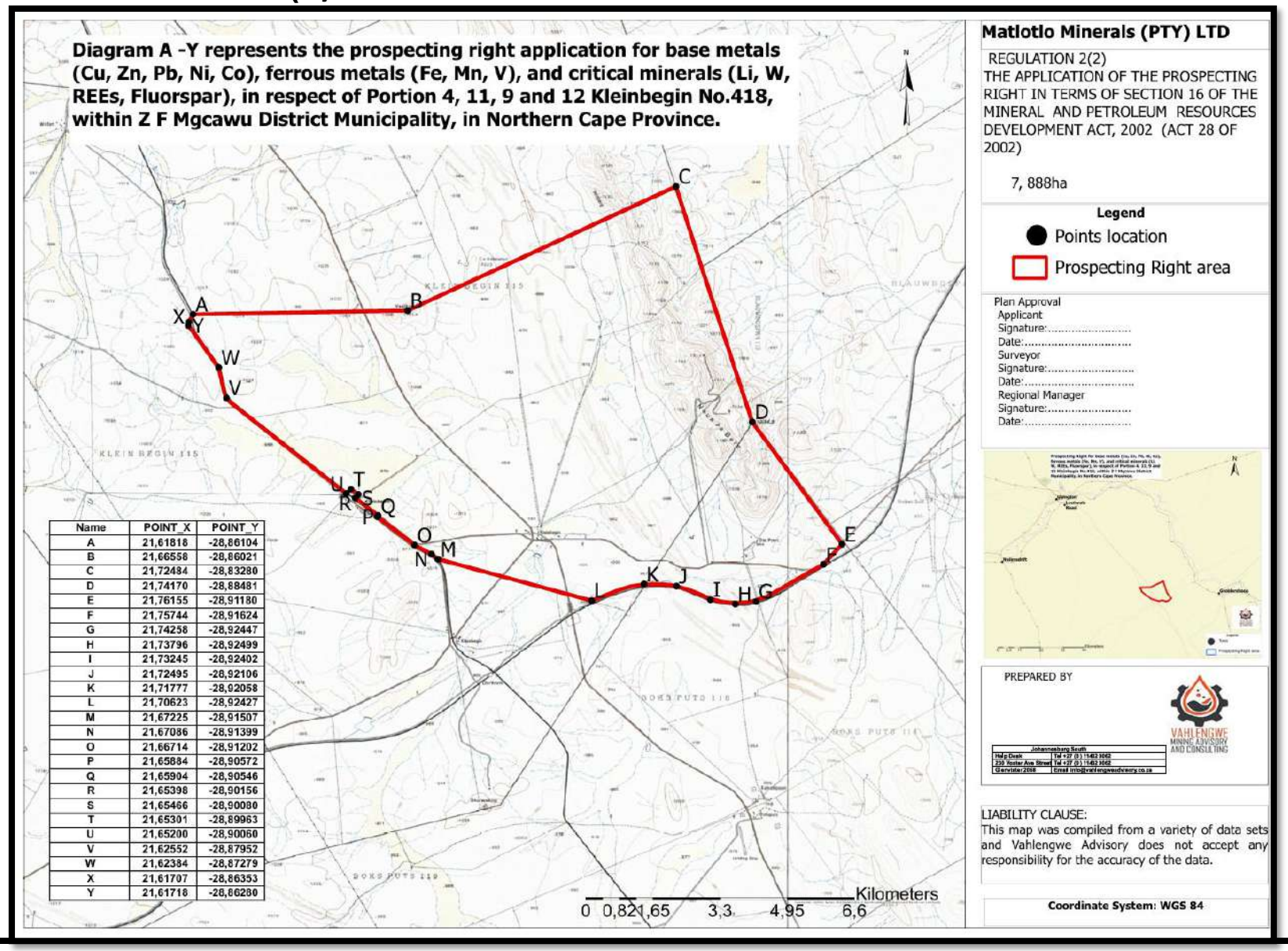
PROJEKSPAN

- Sunday Mabaso [Geregistreerde OIB (EAP)]
- Khanyile Mgiba [Kandidaat OIB (EAP)]
- Lusizo Nqasha [Kandidaat OIB (EAP)]
- Rirhandzu Mabaso

INLEIDING

- Matlotlo Minerals (Pty) Ltd het aansoek gedoen om ’n prospekteringsreg ingevolge Artikel 16, asook toestemming om minerale te verwyder en te verkoop ingevolge Artikel 20 van die Wet op Minerale en Petroleumhulpbronontwikkeling, 2002 (Wet No. 28 van 2002) (MPRDA), soos gewysig.
- Die aansoek is aanvaar deur die DMPR (Noord-Kaap) Streekkantoor onder die verwysingsnommer: **NC 30/5/1/1/2(14615) PR**
- **Minerale** waarvoor aansoek gedoen is: Sinkerts, Lood, Nikkelerts, Kobalt, Ystererts, Mangaanerts, Vanadiumerts, Litiumerts, Wolframerts, Skaars Aardmetale en Fluorspar.
- Die prospekteringsaktiwiteite sal in vier (4) fases plaasvind oor ’n totale periode van 60 maande (vyf jaar). Indien die program nie voltooi word nie, kan die reg vir ’n verdere drie (3) jaar hernu word.
- **Ligging:** Gedeeltes 4, 9, 11 en 12 van die plaas Kleinbegin 418, binne die administratiewe distrik Kenhardt, Noord-Kaap.
- Die area beslaan ongeveer **7,888 ha**
- **Huidige grondgebruike**: residensieel, mynbou (graniet) en kommersiële boerdery

REGULATION 2(2) MAP



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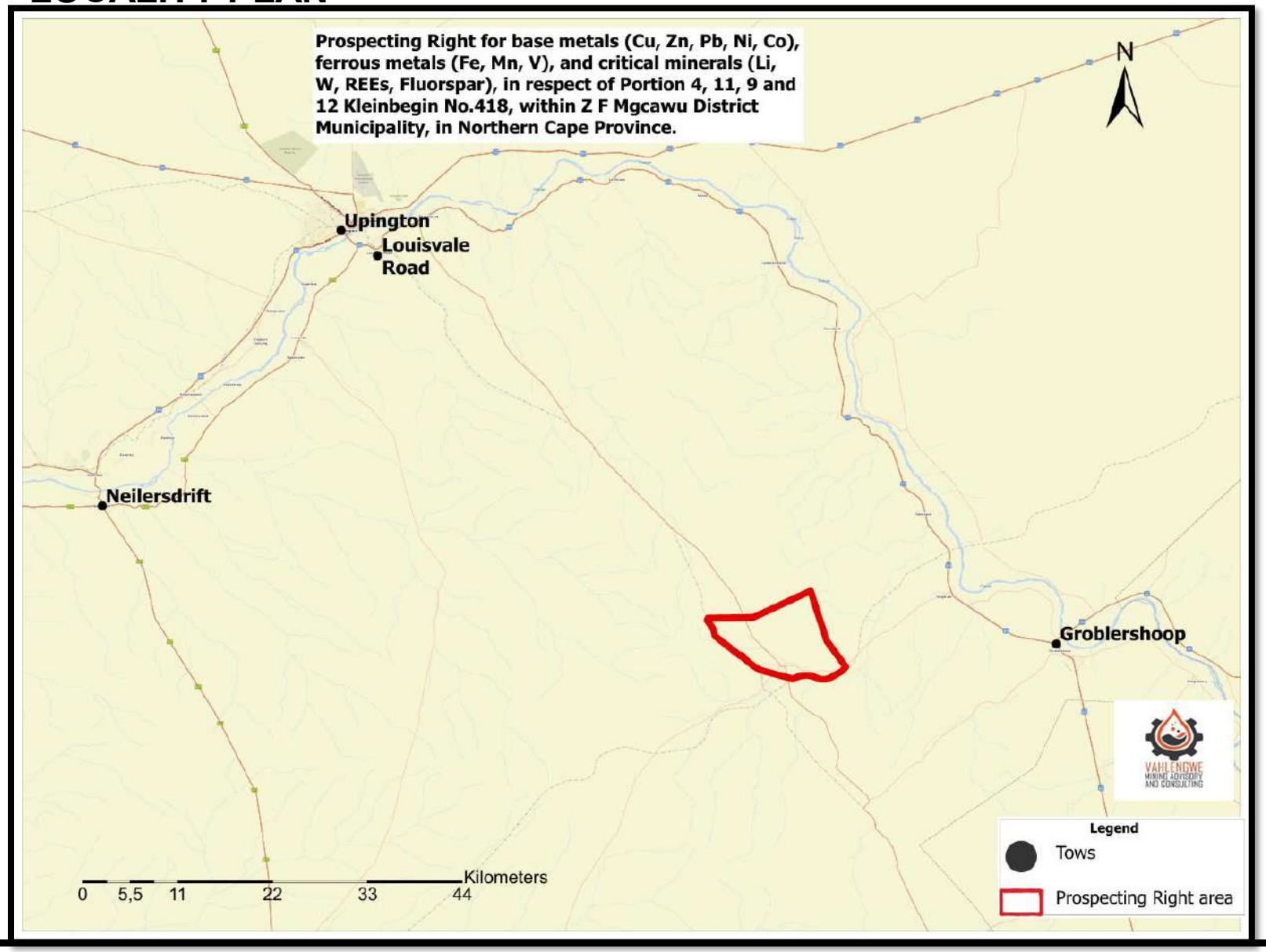
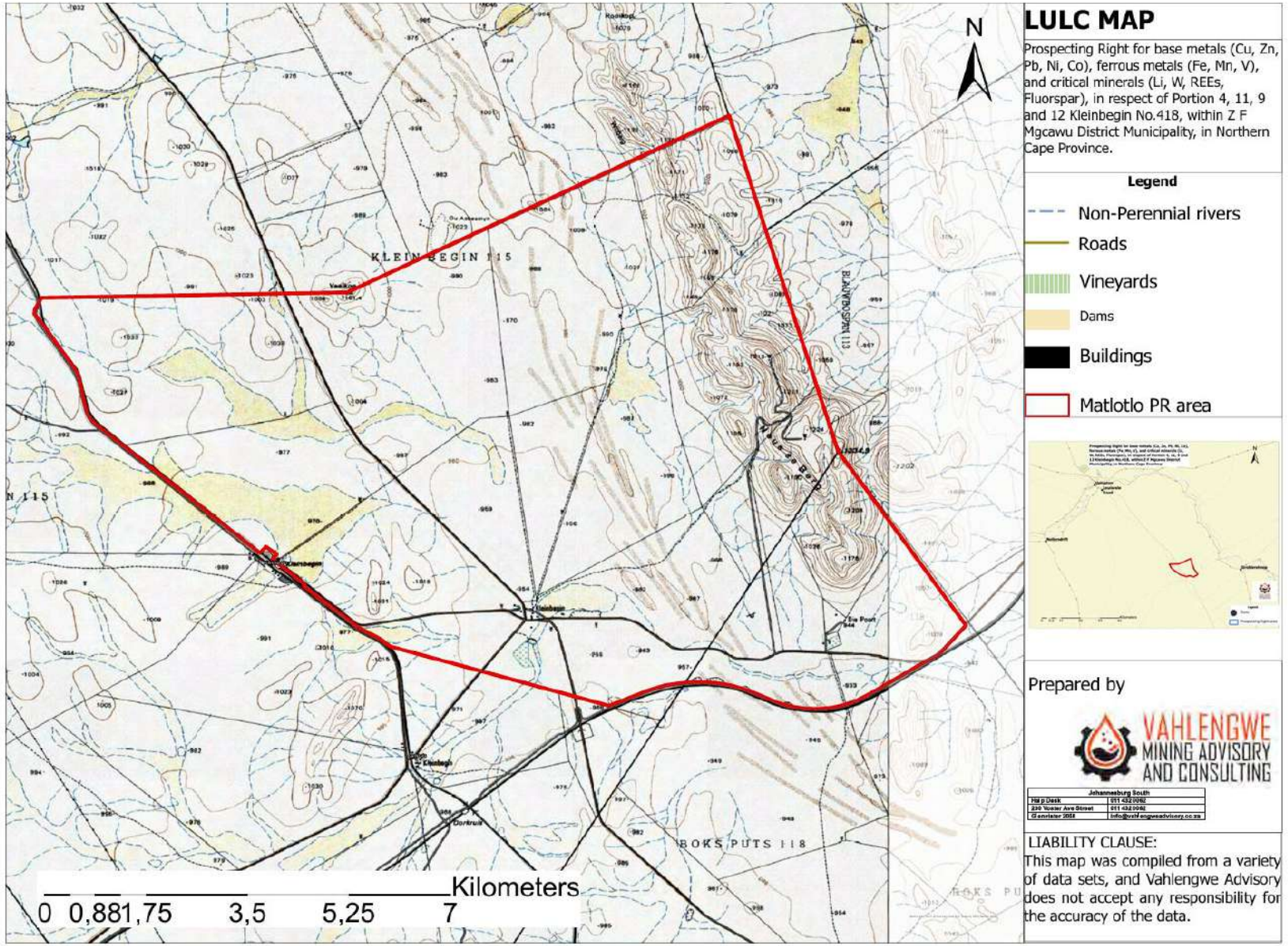
LOCALITY PLAN



CURRENT LANDUSE MAP



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Legend

- Non-Perennial rivers
- Roads
- Vineyards
- Dams
- Buildings
- Matlotlo PR area

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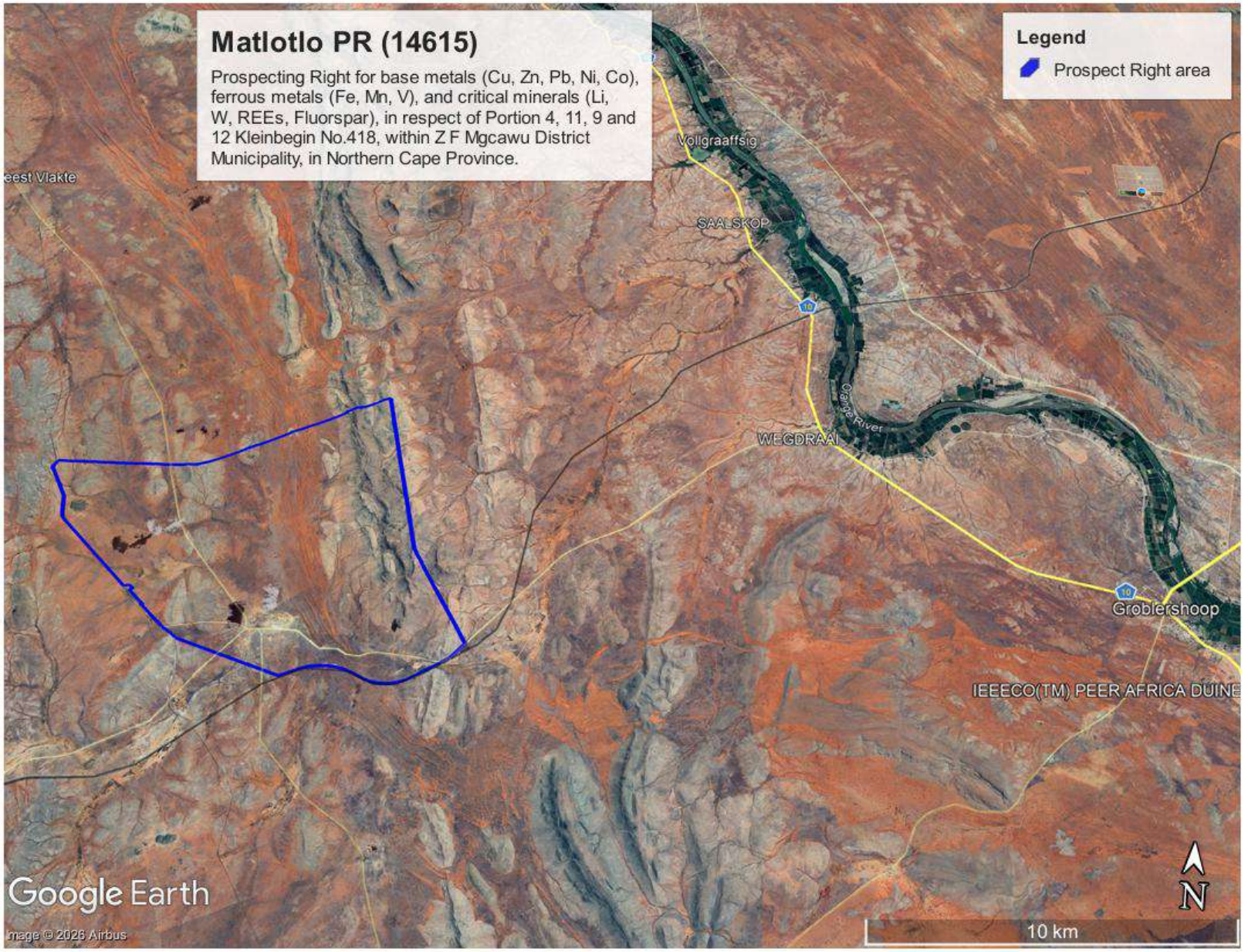

VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING

REGULATORIESE RAAMWERK

- **Aansoek:** Prospekteringsreg ingevolge Artikel 16 en toestemming om minerale te verwyder en te verkoop ingevolge Artikel 20 van die Wet op Minerale en Petroleumhulpbronontwikkeling, 2002 (Wet No. 28 van 2002) (MPRDA), soos gewysig

- **Omgewingsmagtiging** ingevolge Artikel 24 van NEMA, 1998 (Wet 107 van 1998), soos gewysig.

- **GN R 984 (Lyskennisgewing Nr. 2); Aktiwiteit 19**: Die verwydering en wegdoening van ’n mineraal, waarvoor toestemming ingevolge Artikel 20 van die MPRDA vereis word, asook enige ander toepaslike aktiwiteit soos vervat in hierdie Lyskennisgewing, of in Lyskennisgewing 1 van 2014, of Lyskennisgewing 3 van 2014, wat nodig is om die toestemming uit te oefen.

- Openbare deelname word vereis ingevolge Hoofstuk 6 van die EIA-Regulasies, 2014 (soos gewysig) van NEMA; daarom word hierdie konsultasie vandag gehou.

PROJECT BESKRYWING: ACTIWITEITE

- Prospekterings aktiwiteite sal verdeel word in nie-indringende aktiwiteite en indringende aktiwiteite.
- **Nie-indringende aktiwiteite**: desktopstudies, geofisiese opnames, afstandswaarneming en geologiese kartering, omgewings- en rehabilitasiedoelwitte, haalbaarheids- en bankbaarheidsstudies.
- **Indringende aktiwiteite:**
  - Omheining en sekuriteitswagte; terreinvestiging – verwydering van plantegroei oor 'n oppervlakte van 30m x 30m
  - Installering van ablusiegeriewe.
  - Konstruksie van tydelike toegangspaaie.
  - **Boor van 10 boorgate** met 'n deursnee van 110mm tot 'n diepte van 50m.
  - Bulksampling: Uitgrawings behels tussen twee en vyf slote, elk 20m x 5m en 10m diep, afhangend van boorgatresultate.
  - Monsterontleding: Kernmonsters sal versamel en in 'n laboratorium ontleed word, terwyl bulksampels na 'n afterrein-verwerkingsaanleg gestuur word vir verdere toetsing.
  - Rehabilitasie: Boorgate word met staalproppe op 1.5m onder die oppervlak afgesluit en met bogrond bedek; slote word volgens die grondlandskapprofiel herstel.

OPENBARE DEELNAMEPROSES (ODP)

- Konsep Omskopingsverslag: Onderworpe aan ’n 30-dae proses van openbare deelname.
- Die openbare konsultasieproses het ten doel om grondeienaars of wettige okkupeerders van die grond, asook belanghebbendes, insluitend Geïnteresseerde en Geaffekteerde Partye (G&GP's), in staat te stel om enige kwessies, bekommernisse of kommentaar rakende die prospekteringsaktiwiteite te lewer.
- ’n Kommentaar- en Reaksieverslag (KRV) sal saamgestel en in die finale Omskopingsverslag ingesluit word wat aan die Departement van Minerale en Petroleumhulpbronne (DMPR) vir besluitneming voorgelê sal word.

Aankondiging van die Konsep Omskopingsverslag en ODP

- Konsep Omskopingsverslag vanaf 26 Januarie 2026 beskikbaar gestel.;
- ’n Agtergrondinligtingsdokument (AID) en G&GP-registrasievorm is aan die geïdentifiseerde G&GP's uitgereik;
- Terenkennisgewings is by die projekgebied en ander sigbare strategiese liggings aangebring;
- • ’n Koerantadvertensie is op 29 Januarie 2026 in die Noordkaap Bulletin gepubliseer;
- ’n Openbare deelnamevergadering is op 25 Februarie 2026 gehou;
- ’n Elektroniese kopie is op 26 Januarie 2026 beskikbaar gestel (www.vahlengweadvisory.co.za).

VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING

SPESIALIS STUDIES WAT TYDENS DIE OIB-FASE UITGEVOER SAL WORD

- Geohidrologiese Impakbepaling
- Erfenis- en Paleontologie-impakbepaling
- Verkeers impakbepaling
- Geraas impakbepaling
- Terrestriële Impakbepaling
- Vleiland-impakbepaling
- Landbou- en grondvermoë-impakbepaling
- Luggehalte-impakbepaling

NB: **Om enige bykomende studies in te sluit wat deur Reguleerders aanbeveel word**

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POTENSIËLE IMPAKTE – TABEL

Omgewingsaspek	Impakte voor projekaanvang	Impakte tydens projekuitvoering	Mitigasiemaatreëls na projek
Grond en Grondvermoë	• Die grond word gebruik vir residensiële, mynbou- en kommersiële doeleindes.	• Verwydering van bogrond kan grondversteuring en erosie veroorsaak..	• Beperk terreinverwydering tot areas soos per die goedgekeurde uitlegplan.
Flora and Fauna	• Die area word gekenmerk deur droë Bosmannland- en Kalahari-plantegroei met droogtebestande spesies.	• Steuring van biodiversiteit..	• Gelyktydige rehabilitasie en monitering.
Geraas, Stof en Visuele Impaktel	• Oor die algemeen laag weens landelike omstandighede en beperkte aktiwiteit.	• Toename in geraas, stof en visuele versteuring.	• Instel en monitering van toepaslike beheermaatreëls.

VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING

POTENSIËLE IMPAKTE

Omgewingsaspek	Impakte voor projekaanvang	Impakte tydens projekuitvoering.	Mitigasiemaatreëls na projek
Verkeer	• Verkeersvolumes in die area is matig en bestaan uit plaasaktiwiteite, mynbou en plaaslike inwoners.	• Toename in verkeersvolumes op bestaande verkeersnetwerk.	• Plaaslike spoedbeperkings en verkeerswette sal altyd toegepas word.
Oppervlak- en Grondwaterhulpbronne	• **Oppervlakwater**: Oorheers deur die Oranjerivier en gereguleer deur damme soos die Boegoebergdam. • **Grondwater**: Aanwesig maar van beperkte gehalte en hoofsaaklik naby die rivier; meeste drinkwateronttrekking vind naby die Oranjerivierkanaal plaas..	• Besoedeling as gevolg van koolwaterstoflekkasies.	• Implementeer die bestuurplan vir koolwaterstoflekkasies en bestuur afvalwater behoorlik.

GEVOLGTREKKING

- Dit is ’n aanvanklike fase om die potensiaal vir toekomstige mynbougeleenthede in die area te beoordeel.
- Sou die prospekteringsaansoek toegestaan word, sal dit werksgeleenthede skep, al is dit minimaal weens die skaal van die prospekteringsaktiwiteit.
- Omgewingsimpakte wat tydens die voorlopige beoordeling geïdentifiseer is, kan beduidend verminder word deur die implementering van die mitigasie- en bestuursmaatreëls wat deur **spesialisstudies voorgestel word en waarvan die aanbevelings in die volgende OIB-fase aangebied sal word.**

DANKIE

Indeining van bekommernisse, insette en kommentaar.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER (EAP)

VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING

011 432 0062 / 074 569 7312

info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za

www.vahlengweadvisory.co.za

238 Voster Ave, Glenvista Ext 3,
Johannesburg South, 2091

VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING

VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING

Address: 238 Voster Ave, Glenvista, 2190
Tel: +27 11 432 0062
E-mail: info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Date: 25th February 2026

Time: 12:00 PM

Venue: Klein Café (Groblershoop)

Purpose: Public Participation Meeting

NAME AND SURNAME	COMPANY	EMAIL	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
Khanyile Mgiba	Vahlengwe	khanyile@vahlengweadvisory.co.za	0736922359	
O Kotze	Kleinbegin	Oukoos@gmail.com	0825490981	
JJ vd Westhuizen	ORLU	jjvdw18@gmail.com	0833037755	
Johanna Kotze	Plaas Kleinbegin	kleinbegin@lantic.net	0824867059	
			0819533303	
Willie Carstens	Plaas Bulpan	willie@thurulodge.co.za	0833887986	
DR Fourie	Plaas Blauuwbeespan	drfourie308@gmail.com	0724321051	
Lianne Kotze	Plaas Kleinbegin	kleinbegin@lantic.net	0832749043	

VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING

Address: 238 Voster Ave, Glenvista, 2190
Tel: +27 11 432 0062
E-mail: info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za

Brenda Lombard.	blauwbospan farm Stillerus	brendapot@gmail.com	0824508642	B L.
Rirhandzu mabaso	vahlengwe	rhandzu@vahlengweadvisory.com	064 916 4393	~~mabaso~~
Lusizo Ngasha	Vahlengwe	lusizo@vahlengweadvisory.co.za	0725046088	~~[illegible]~~
Sunday Mabaso	Vahlengwe	sunday@vahlengweadvisory.co.za	0745697312	Mabaso

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING MINUTES

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS OF AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION FOR THE PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION FOR ZINC ORE, LEAD, NICKEL ORE, COBALT, IRON ORE, MANGANESE ORE, VANADIUM ORE, LITHIUM ORE, TUNGSTEN ORE, RARE EARTHS AND FLUORSPAN TO CONSULT DRAFT SCOPING REPORT IN TERMS OF REGULATION 41- 44 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATION, 2014 (AS AMENDED) READ WITH THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT,1998 (ACT 107 OF 1998) (AS AMENDED) IN RESPECT OF PORTIONS 4, 9,11, AND 12 OF FARM KLEINBEGIN 418 WITHIN THE DISTRICT OF ZF MGCAWU, NORTHEN CAPE PROVINCE.

Date:	25 February 2026
Company:	Matlotlo Minerals (Pty) Ltd DMPR Ref No: NC 30/5/1/1/2/14615 PR
Venue:	Klein café, Groblershoop, Northern cape
Time:	12:00 PM – 12:45 pm

MEETING AGENDA

1.Opening and Introduction

2.Purpose of the meeting

3.Presentation: Draft Scoping Report

4.Discussions

5.Closure

1. OPENING AND INTRODUCTION

Mr Mabaso S welcomed all attendees and introduced the project team.

2. PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

It was indicated that the purpose of the public meeting was to engage members of the public and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) about the proposed project that may potentially impact their livelihoods. The meeting further aimed to provide I&AP with an opportunity to submit comments, raise concerns and contribute to the assessment process.

3. PRESENTATION

Mr S Mabaso presented the background and overview of the proposed project. However, the presentation could not be fully concluded due to language barriers experienced during the session.

4. DISCUSSIONS (Q &A)

NAME OF THE PARTICIPANT	COMMENTS/ISSUES	RESPONSES
Johannes	Who are the applicants?	**Mr Mabaso** The applicant for the proposed project is Mr James Mahope
Johannes	Why were the applicants not present at the meeting?	**Mr Mabaso** Mr James Mahope was unable to attend the meeting as he is attending the national Budget Speech in Cape Town.
Johannes Kotze	How was it determined that minerals may be present on the farm?	**Mr Mabaso** Geological information and historical maps obtained from Council of Geoscience were analysed to identify potential minerals occurrences in the area. Based on this information, an application for a Prospecting Right was submitted.
Lianne Kotze	Which Minerals are being targeted?	**Mr Mabaso** The minerals of interest include Zinc ore and iron ore, among others that may occur

		within the geological formation.
Johannes	Some attendees have trouble understanding the presentation as it is delivered in English. We prefer that future presentations be made available in Afrikaans, and that a professional translator/interpreter be arranged for the next public participation meeting.	**Mr Mabaso** Comments and requests are noted and will be considered during the planning of the next meeting.
Johannes	We suggested that the next Public Participation Meeting be held at Thuru Lodge.	**Mr Mabaso** The suggestion is noted.

5. CLOSURE.

At 12:45 pm, Mr Mabaso thanked everyone for attending and formally closed the meeting. He also mentioned that a translated version of the presentation in Afrikaans would be emailed to the attendees in the coming days. He also proposed that, should there be a need for further engagement, a Microsoft Teams meeting could be arranged between the applicant and the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs).

Appendix 3A:

Background Information Document

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION FOR THE PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION OF ZINC ORE, LEAD, NICKEL ORE, COBALT, IRON ORE, MANGANESE ORE, VANADIUM ORE, LITHIUM ORE, TUNGSTEN ORE, RARE EARTHS AND FLUORSPAR IN RESPECT OF PORTIONS 4, 9,11, AND 12 OF FARM KLEINBEGIN 418 WITHIN THE ADMINISTRATION DISTRICT OF KENHARDT, NORTHEN CAPE PRONVINCE.

DMRE REFERENCE NO.: NC 30/5/1/1/2/ 14615 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 appointed as independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) will conduct Environmental Authorization process for the prospecting right application for zinc ore, lead, nickel ore, cobalt, iron ore, manganese ore, vanadium ore, lithium ore, tungsten ore, rare earths and fluorspar in respect of portions 4, 9,11, and 12 of farm Kleinbegin 418 within the administration district of Kenhardt, Northen Cape Province, for an area in extent of 7,888 ha.

PROJECT PROPERTY AND LOCATION

The prospecting right is located approximately 65.05 km Southeast of Upington Town and is 27.78 km west of Groblershoop, accessible via Kleinbegin Road from N10 to the project.

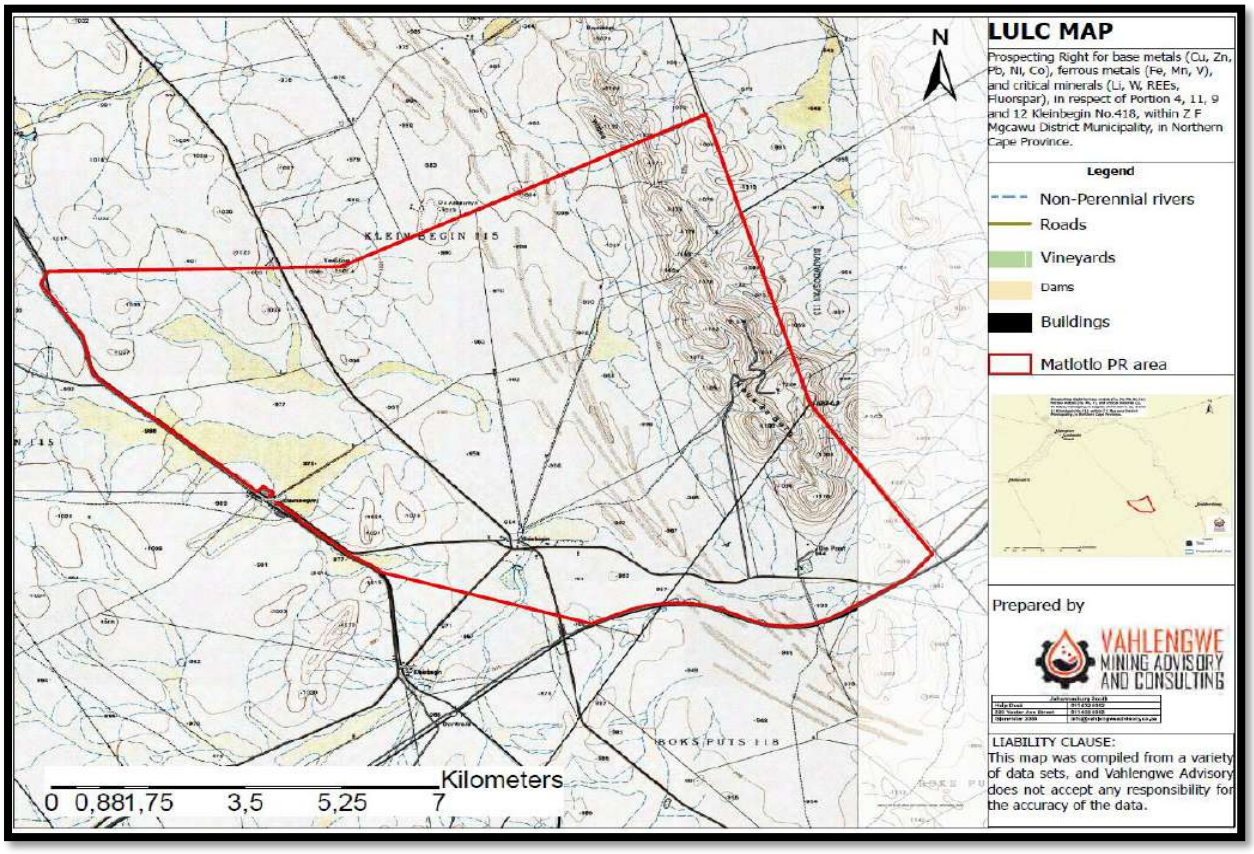


Figure 1: Land use map of the proposed area

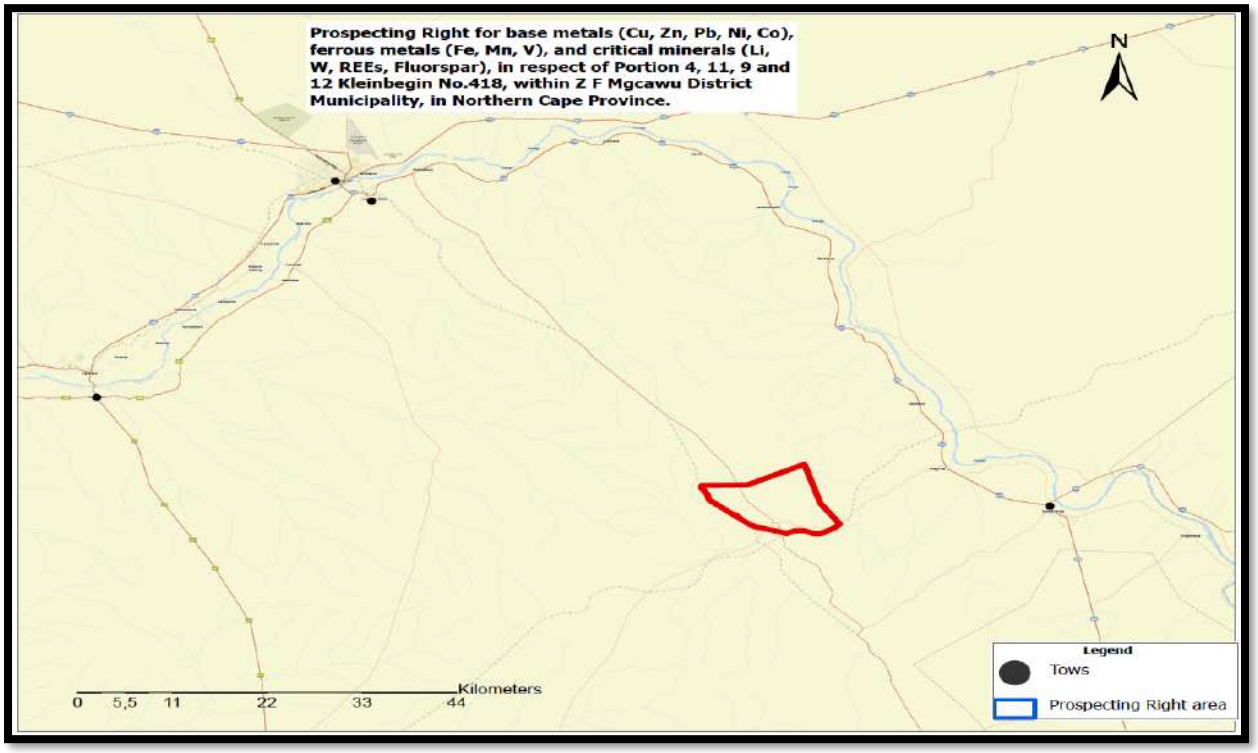


Figure 2: Locality Map of the proposed area.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Matlotlo proposes to undertake prospecting for zinc ore, lead, nickel ore, cobalt, iron ore, manganese ore, vanadium ore, lithium ore, tungsten ore, rare earths and fluorspar in respect of portions 4, 9,11, and 12 of farm Kleinbegin 418 within the administration district of Kenhardt, Northen 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 developing the project to a viable mine. Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting 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 carried out 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
  - Ward Councillor
  - The municipality which has jurisdiction, and any organ of state that have jurisdiction
- Placing an advert in a local newspaper
- Placing notices on the property and surrounding public areas
- Meetings with landowners and key I&APs, as required
- Public review of 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 concerns, and comments regarding the proposed prospecting activities the EAP via email, registered post or telephonically. The Interested and Affected parties (I&APS) form is made available below for anyone to fill in their personal details and comments, thus anyone is kindly requested to do so and submit it back to us as the EAP.

HOW TO OBTAIN FURTHER INFORMATION.

Registering as I&APs will ensure that interested parties are placed on a database to be informed of any progress regarding the project. Anyone can do so by filling in the form below and return it to the relevant contact person listed below.

We encourage the I&APs to review the information presented to the public in this Background Information Document (BID) and to register as an I&AP for the attached respondent sheet and return it to us as the EAP.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION CONTACTS:

Name: : Sunday Mabaso
Postal address : 238 Voster Ave, Glenvista Ext 3, Glenvista, 2190
Contact : +27 11 432 0062
E-mail : info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za

APPLICANT CONTACTS

Name : James Mahope
Postal Address : 69 Old Stands, Onverwacht, Cullinan 1000
Tel : +27 82 303 4929
E-mail : jmahope@yahoo.com

MATLOTLO MINERALS (PTY) LTD
NC 30/5/1/1/2/ 14615 PR
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT RECEIVING REPORT

DMRE REF NO: NC 30/5/1/1/2/ 14615 PR

NAME & SURNAME	ADDRESS	CONTACT DETAILS	EMAIL ADDRESS	DATE	SIGNATURE
T. Chakane.	Groblershoop	0739177829	tirochakane@gmail.com	29/01/26	
V. Ngobeni	Groblershoop	0674015076	ngobeni.vuyelwa@gmail.com	29/01/26	
ISHIDI IKU	Groblershop	0839935843	tshidi52@live.co.za	29/01/26	
T Muzi	Grobblershoop	064842 6871		29/01/26	
S. SEPEO	Grobblershoop	0631622660	stephen.sepeo36@gmail.com	29.01.26	
E mamuneny	Globbleshoop	0670157021	Emamuneny@gmail.com	29/01/26	
M Mdusi	Globbershoop	063 948 9746		29/01/26	
M. Morecthate	Globbershoop	0670060290	mariamorecthate@gmail.com	29/01/26	
B. Khuduga	Globbershop	0613763478	boitumelo.khuduga@...	29/01/26	
E. Mdodo	Globbershop	0682208012	eugene@gmail.com	29/01/26	
K.E Thomas	Grobbleshoop	0798687583	keamogetsuethomas@gmail.com	29/01/26	

MATLOTLO MINERALS (PTY) LTD
NC 30/5/1/1/2/ 14615 PR
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT RECEIVING REPORT

DMRE REF NO: NC 30/5/1/1/2/ 14615 PR

NAME & SURNAME	ADDRESS	CONTACT DETAILS	EMAIL ADDRESS	DATE	SIGNATURE
A. Podisane	Klein Begin	082631 7619	letsiele@gmail.com	29-01-26	
T. Chokane	Klein Begin	0739177829	tinchokane@gmail.com	29-01-26	
G. KENNY	Klein Begin	081 391 6433	kennyp@gregmothy.com	29-01-26	

Appendix 3B:

I&APs Registration Form

Matlotlo Minerals (Pty) Ltd

Interested & Affected Party Registration Form

Project Reference No.: NC 30/5/1/1/2/14615 PR

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

VAHLENGWE MINING ADVISORY AND CONSULTING

Appendix 3C:

Proof of Newspaper Advertisement

NoordkaapBulletin

SPORT

Star swops wheels

HELENA BARNARD

Kimberley-born Boipelo Awuah, the highest-ranking African woman skateboarder in history, has become the first skater in South Africa to secure a car sponsorship.

The 20-year-old Awuah has represented the country and continent on the world stage, and with the sponsorship of a brand-new Chery Tiggo 4 Pro, she is now brand ambassador for Chery Kimberley.

The handover took place at the dealership on Friday 23 January, followed by a photo session at the Kumba Skate Plaza in Kimberley.

The Northern Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism said its Kimberley Diamond Cup (KDC) acted as a crucial launch pad for Awuah's skateboarding career. Awuah has been learning stunts at the skate plaza since the age of five, and received vital development, exposure and opportunities through the KDC, helping her become a two-time Olympian.

Among her achievements, she was placed 18th in women's street skateboarding at the Paris 2024 Olympic Games and fifth in the Grand Skate Tour 2025 in Moscow.

Boipelo Awuah with her brand-new Chery Tiggo 4 Pro at the Kumba Skate Plaza in Kimberley. PHOTO: Helena Barnard

Even while having been featured across local, national and international news platforms, Awuah remains deeply rooted in her community, and in youth development work.

Through her 053 Fantasy Girls Skateboarding Foundation, she presents skate lessons for young girls, amongst other activities. On 21 February, she is presenting a 053 Girls' Skate Workshop at the Kumba Skate Plaza, from 14:00 to 20:00. Girls of all ages are welcome.

Follow Awuah on Instagram at @053_girlsskateboarding. With the 2028 Olympic Games in mind, Awuah is raising funds to attend the Olympic qualifier event in Brazil in March.

Chery Kimberley will sponsor her for a year, including insurance coverage for the car.

Diary

31 JANUARY

The annual Meerkat Marathon, presented by Kimberley Road Runners and Vermeulens, commences from Vermeulens along the N12, from 05:30. Enter for the marathon, halfmarathon or 10km event in this Comrades and Two Oceans qualifier race. Visit Kimberley Road Runners on Facebook for more information.

7 FEBRUARY

The first event of the Oryx Unbound Gravel Series takes place, with Race2theSky at the Uitzicht Game Lodge near Fouriesburg in the Eastern Free State. Choose one of three distances: Unbound (100 Miler or 165km), Quest (86km) or Dash (50km). Visit oryxendurance.co.za.

16 FEBRUARY

Women's Twenty20 International (T20I) action between the Proteas and Pakistan in the Women's T20I showdown takes place from 18:00 at the Diamond Oval in Kimberley. Book tickets on cricket.co.za.

17 FEBRUARIE

Kimberley Harriers Running Club presents a Valentine's Day fun run or walk of 4km in support of the Kimberley SPCA. It commences at 17:30 at the Diamantveld High School. Wear red, pink, or white and offer support by donating dog or cat food, blankets, and cash donations. Visit the club on Facebook for more information.

28 FEBRUARIE

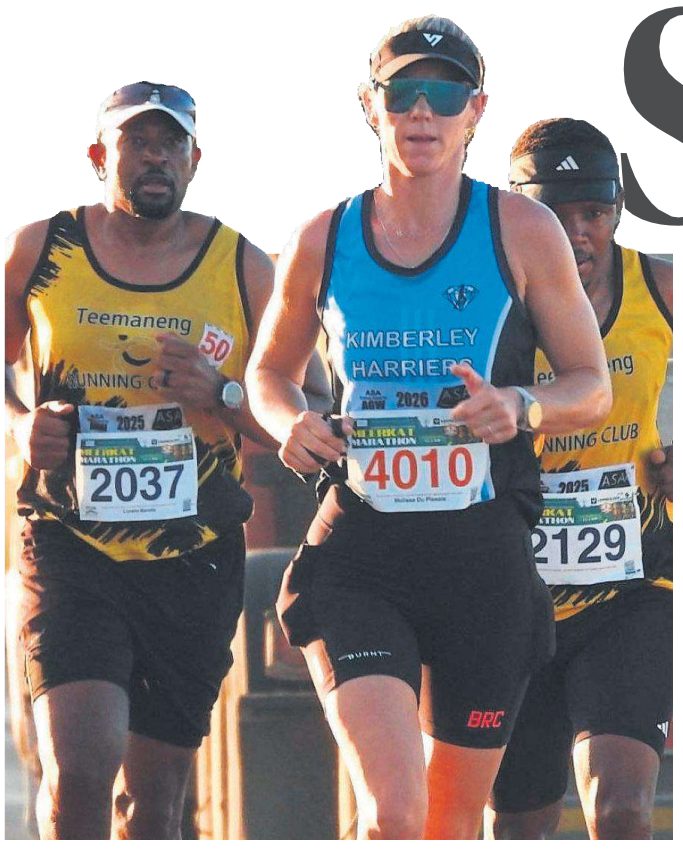
Die Upington-Wes Marathon vind van 05:30 af plaas, en deelnemers kan hulle vir die marathon, halfmarathon, 10km of 5km inskryf. Dit is 'n kwalifiseringsgeleentheid vir die Twee Oseane en Comrades. Inskrywings kan op entryninja.com gedoen word. Skakel 082 622 7109.

7 MARCH

The 56th Diamond Marathon, presented by Kimberley Harriers Running Club, takes place from St Patrick's CBC in Du Toitspan Road. Enter on quicket.co.za for this qualifier race for the Two Oceans and Comrades Marathon.

NoordkaapBulletin

SPORT



Melissa du Plessis of the Kimberley Harriers Running Club during the Meerkat Marathon, presented by Kimberley Road Runners on 31 January from Vermeulens next to the N12. She was one of 78 club members of Kimberley Harriers taking part in the race. Following her are two athletes of the Teemaneng Running Club. Teemaneng will be hosting its sixth edition of the Phakamile Mabija Human Rights Half Marathon on 21 March, taking place from the Kimberley Boys' High School. PHOTO: Facebook

Clubs taking it in their stride

The Kimberley Harriers Running Club has been voted Club of the Year for 2025, and also received the accolade as Most Voted Club of the Year at the annual awards ceremony hosted by Athletics Griqualand West (AGW).

Furthermore, the club's Melissa du Plessis was announced as the best female road runner at the event on 23 January. Earlier, Du Plessis was announced as the club's Sportswoman of the Year.

The club thanks every member for unwavering support, commitment, and dedication.

"These achievements are truly a team effort, and the awards are well deserved," the club stated.

On 7 March, Kimberley Harriers will present its 56th Diamond Marathon, taking place from St Patrick's CBC in Du Toitspan Road. This race is one of the largest marathons in the Northern Cape and the second oldest in South Africa. It first took place in 1970.

Athletes can enter for the marathon, halfmarathon, or 10km event. It is a qualifier race for the Two Oceans and Comrades. Enter on quicket.co.za – the closing date for online entries is 28 February at 23:00.

Heat no obstacle for bowls champions

DRIAAN VAN NIEKERK

Kimberley welcomed four qualifiers from across the district this past weekend as teams competed for top honours in the Northern Cape Bowls (NCB) Fours Championships.

Players faced extreme conditions as the ongoing heatwave across the country pushed local temperatures into the high 30s, with readings reaching 40°C at times.

Sectional play took place on Saturday 31 January, with the men's fours competing at Beaconsfield Park whilst the women's teams battled it out at the Sol Plaatje Bowling Club.

Despite the challenging heat, the standard of bowls remained exceptionally high throughout the day.

Action resumed early on Sunday morning at Sol Plaatje with the semifinals.

In the men's competition, CP Mathewson and his team continued their dominant run, cruising comfortably through their semifinal encounter. In the other semifinal, Upington's Le Roux Fourie and his side also progressed with relative ease, setting up a repeat of last year's final.

The final proved tense and competitive throughout. Team Mathewson maintained a narrow advantage for most of the contest and shifted gears in the closing ends to secure victory, turning the tables after last year's defeat to the same opponents.

CP, David Paulse, Scotty Elliot and Kieran Kelly of Beaconsfield Park were crowned the 2026 NCB Fours champions. Le Roux, with Wessel Fourie, Werner Mathee and Michael Siepker from Upington, can nevertheless be proud of another excellent campaign, reaching the final for the second consecutive year.

The women's fours winners are Louise Oosthuizen (left), Lorraine Kriek, Sue-Monique le Roux and Susan le Roux. PHOTOS: Supplied

The men's winners Kieran Kelly, CP Mathewson, David Paulse and Scotty Elliot, with Braam van der Westhuizen.

Third place was secured by Marco Geel, Driaan van Niekerk, Gerrit Gagiano and JP Marais from Beaconsfield Park, whilst Adriaan du Plessis, Greg Bowles, Neville Ridgard and Ananias Mohale of Kimberley Town finished fourth.

The women's semifinals also delivered gripping encounters. Annelie Mathewson's team staged an impressive comeback after trailing early to secure their place in the final. Susan le Roux's side likewise progressed after a closely contested semifinal.

The final lived up to expectations, with scores remaining tight throughout. Annelie's team entered as defending champions and recent quadrangular fours winners, but Susan, with teammates Sue-Monique Le Roux, Lorraine Kriel and Louise Oosthuizen of Ammosal, were undeterred, producing excellent bowls under pressure. They eventually edged the contest in a thrilling finish, claiming victory with 16 – 13.

Annelie, René van Niekerk, Helena Janse and Cherese Labuschagne from Beaconsfield Park had to settle for second place but can take pride in another strong season of performances.

Third place went to Marietjie van den Berg, Liezel Kock, Corné van der Walt and Elmarie Bredenkamp from Van der Kloof, whilst Adi Koekemoer, Charmaine Roelofse, Lizette de Reuck and Carla Ellis from Beaconsfield Park finished fourth.

The NCB president Braam van der Westhuizen thanked everyone who contributed to making the weekend a success, including both host clubs and the NCB executive. He expressed appreciation to the large number of spectators who attended, noting their support created an exciting atmosphere around the greens.

The bowls community extended its best wishes to CP, who will represent the region at the Bowls South Africa Open Masters next weekend at Wingate Park.

SKUTS ONTMOET HUL 'TIER' GEDURENDE UITDAGING OP NUWE BAAN

Hennie Viljoen is as die eerste "Tierkop Myl se Tier" - die beste langafstandskut - tydens die onlangse en eerste Tierkop-skietdag aangewys.

Dié ghong-uitdaging is op die skietbaan van Sarel en Mar-Louise du Plessis op die plaas Tierkop aangebied waar skuts hul korrelvernuf oor afstande van 200m tot 1 607m kon uittoets.

Viljoen en sy spanmaat, Japie Moller (Team Titan), was die beste span in die jaggeweer én langafstand-afdeling, sowel as die beste "uiters langafstand"-span. Moller is ook as die beste skut met 'n jaggeweer aangewys.

TJ Snyman en sy spanmaat, Willem Visser (Willehonde) het 'n tweede plek in die jaggeweerspankompetisie behaal.

Snyman was tydens 'n gelukkige trekking ook die wenner van 'n gratis midweek- of naweekwegbreek in een van ATKV-Buffelspoort se nuut opgegradeerde vierbed rondawels. Hettie Krüger, vise-voorsitter van ATKV-tak Kalahari het die prys aan hom oorhandig.

Sarel en Dolf du Plessis, by een van die bane tydens die Tierkop-skietdag. FOTO: Verskaf

Diary

8 FEBRUARY

The Universal Rugby Football Club (RFC) invites all players, old boys, families of fallen heroes, sponsors, supporters, departments and community members to join in a special Thanksgiving church service.
This year, Universal celebrates its 140th year. It is among the country's oldest rugby clubs. The service commences at 11:00 at the TD Church at 2 Dobbin Street in New Park, Kimberley.

17 FEBRUARY

Kimberley Harriers Running Club presents a Valentine's Day fun run or walk of 4km in support of the Kimberley SPCA. It commences at 17:30 at the Diamantveld High School. Wear something red, pink, or white, and support the event by donating dog or cat food, blankets, and cash donations. Visit the club on Facebook for more information.

28 FEBRUARIE

Die Upington-Wes Marathon vind om 05:30 plaas waartydens deelnemers hulle vir die marathon, halfmarathon, 10km of 5km-afstand kan inskryf.
Dit is 'n kwalifiseringsgeleentheid vir die Two Oceans en Comrades marathon. Belangstellends kan hulle aanlyn inskryf op entryninja.com. Skakel 082 622 7109 vir meer inligting.

Appendix 3D:

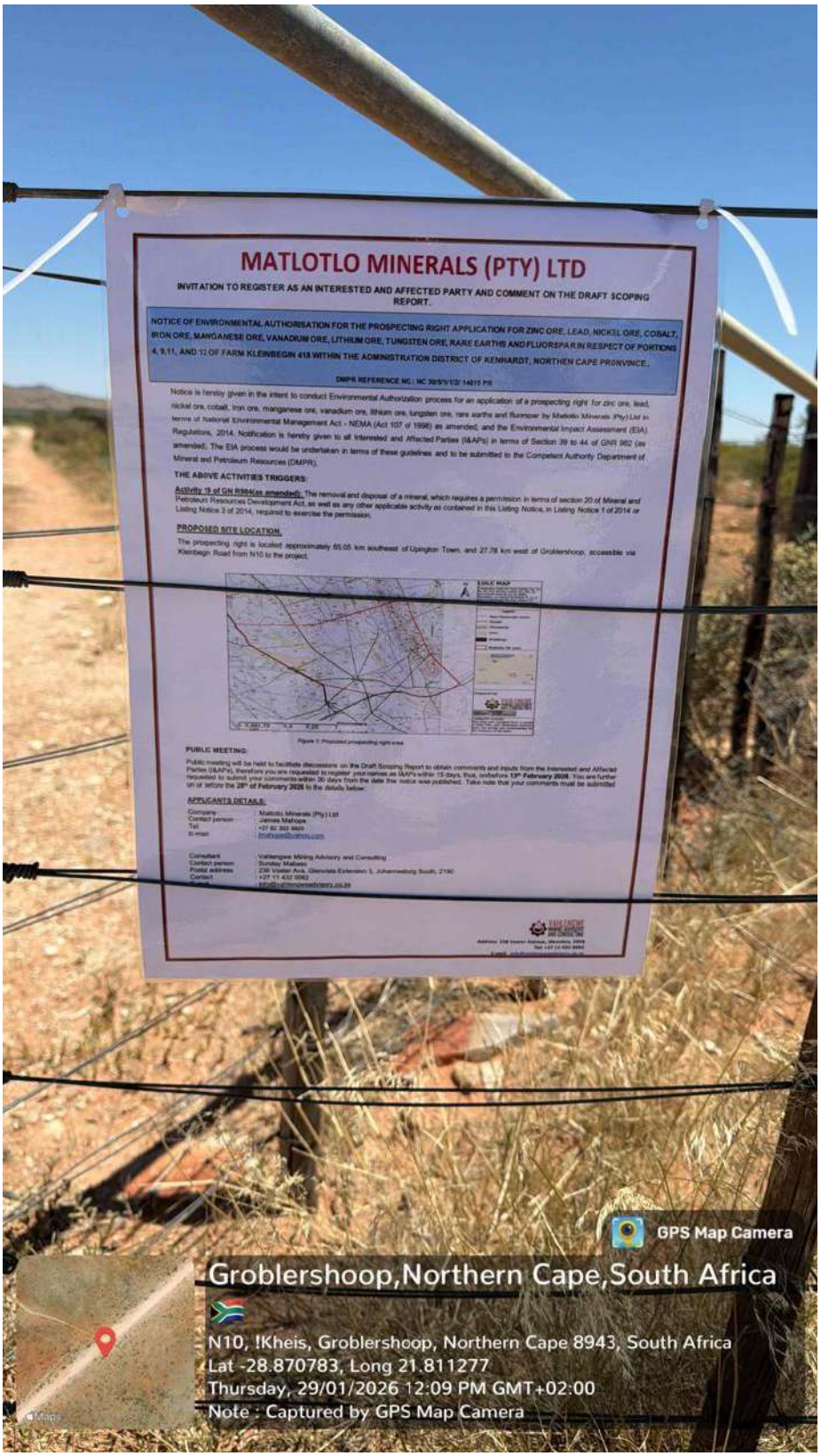
Site Notice Report

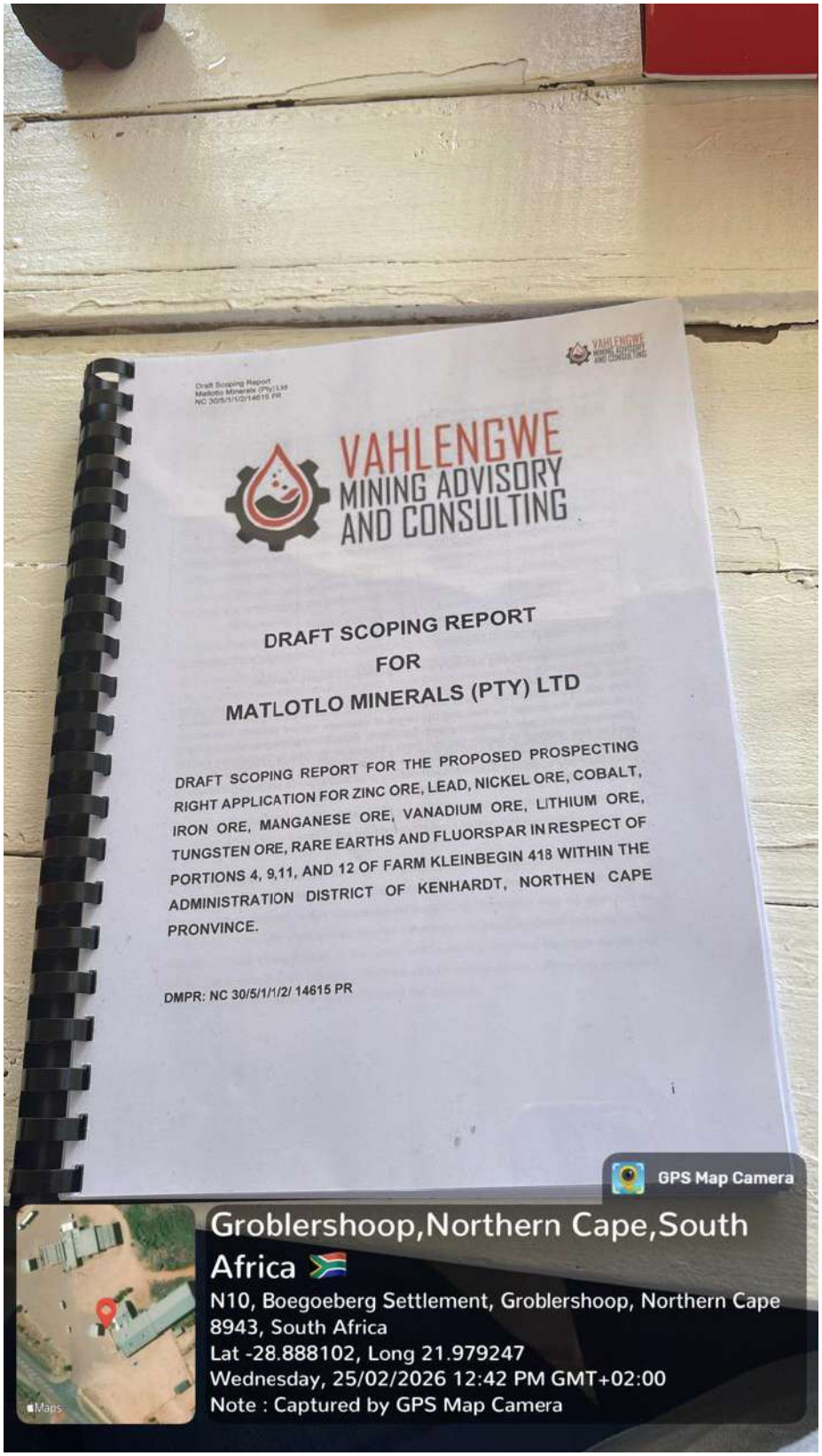
SITE NOTICE REPORT

Basic assessment for an application of the prospecting right application for zinc ore, lead, nickel ore, cobalt, iron ore, manganese ore, vanadium ore, lithium ore, tungsten ore, rare earths and fluorspar in respect of portions 4, 9,11, and 12 of farm Kleinbegin 418 within the administration district of Kenhardt, Northen Cape Province, for an area in extent of 7,888 ha.

Site notices were distributed at various areas at Kheis Local Municipality (at the boundary of farm, residential areas and at the local cafe).

Site notice A was placed at the boundary of farm Klienbegin 418 site where the proposed project will be undertaken.	

Site notice B was placed near residential areas at the at Groblershoop Town.	

Draft Scoping Report placed at Klein Café at Groblershoop	

Public participation meeting was conducted at Klien Café at Kheis on the 25th of February 2026.	

Appendix 3E:

I&APs Database

MATLOTLO MINERALS (PTY) LTD DATABASE			
STATE ORGANS			
NAME AND SURNAME	**DEPARTMENT**	**CONTACT DETAILS**	**EMAIL ADDRESS**
Hlengania	Department of water & Sanitation		hlengania@dws.gov.za
Moalosik	Department of water & Sanitation		moalosik2@dws.gov.za
Mudau	Department of water & Sanitation		mudauM2@dws.gov.za
Kgotso Moeketsi	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural development		kgotso.moeketsi@dalrrd.gov.za
Katshaba	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural development		katshaba@dalrrd.gov.za
Admin	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment		bcadmin@dffe.gov.za
INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES			
NAME AND SURNAME	**ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY**	**CONTACT DETAILS**	**EMAIL ADDRESS**
oukoos			oukoos@gmail.com
Mr Eben Anthonissen	AGRI northern cape	27731634665	ebenanthonissen@hotmail.com
Me Tshepiso Letswamotse	AGRI northern cape		tshepiso@agrink.co.za
Me Sunette Nel	ORLU		admin@orlu.org.za
Mr Jors van der Westhuizen	ORLU	27833037755	jjvdw18@gmail.com
T Chakane	Groblershoop	27739177829	tirochakane@gmail.com
V Ngobeza	Groblershoop	27674015076	ngobezavuyelwa@gmail.com
Tshidi Tau	Groblershoop	27839938843	tshidi52@live.com
T Muzi	Groblershoop	27848426871	
S Sepeo	Groblershoop	27631622660	stephensereo@gmail.com
E Mamuneng	Groblershoop	2767057021	

M Molusi	Groblershoop	27639489746	
M Moreothata	Groblershoop	27670040290	marimoreothata@gmail.com
B Khuduga	Groblershoop	27613763478	boitumelokhuduga@gmail.com
E Mdaoloa	Groblershoop	27682208012	eugen@gmail.com
K.E Thomas	Groblershoop	27798687583	keamogetswethomas@gmail.com
A Podise	Kleinbegun	27826317619	letsilo@gmail.com
G kenny	Kleinbegun	27813916133	kenny@gmail.com
Dr Fourie	Plaas Blauwbospan	27724321051	drfourie308@gmail,com
Ferdie Botha	Perseel 18, Straussburg, Upington, 881	27848006610	Ferdie@vdcg.co.za
Jean Lombard		27829237729	brendapot@gmail.com
Lianne Kotzé	Plaas Kleinbegin	27832749093	liannekotze@icloud.com
Wille Carsten	Plaas Blauwbospan	27833887986	wille@thurulodge.co.za
Johannes Kotze	Plaas Kleinbegin	27824867059	kleinbegin@lantic.net
Brenda Lombard	Blauwbospan	27824508642	brendapot@gmail.com

Appendix 3F:

Comments and Response Report (CRR)

MATLOTLO MINERALS (PTY) LTD

COMMENTS AND RESPONSE REPORT:

SCOPING REPORT

Names	Consultation Method	Date Comments received	Issues and/or comments raised	EAP Responses
Consultation with organ of state	Email	28-Jan-26	No Response to email	EAP sent email to consult the department of agriculture, land reform and rural development. (kgotso.moeketsi@dalrrd.gov.za), to comment on the Draft Scoping Report.
Consultation with organ of state	Email	28-Jan-26	Please note that public participation process documents related to biodiversity EIA review and any other biodiversity EIA queries must be submitted to the directorate: Biodiversity conservation at email BCAdmin@dffe.gov.za for attention of Mr Seoka Lekota.	EAP sent email to consult the department of forestry, fisheries and environment. (bcadmin@dffe.gov.za), to comment on the Draft Scoping Report.
Consultation with organ of state	Email	28-Jan-26	No Response to email	EAP sent email to consult the department of water and sanitation. (hlengania@dws.gov.za), to comment on the Draft Scoping Report.

Johannes	Public Meeting	25-Feb-26	Who are the applicants?	The applicant for the proposed project is Mr James Mahope.
			Why were the applicants not present at the meeting?	Mr James Mahope was unable to attend the meeting as he was attending the national Budget Speech in Cape Town.
			Some attendees have trouble understanding the presentation as it is delivered in English. We prefer that future presentations be made available in Afrikaans, and that a professional translator/interpreter be arranged for the next public participation meeting.	Comments and requests are noted and will be considered during the planning of the next meeting.
			We suggested that the next Public Participation Meeting be held at Thuru Lodge.	The suggestion is noted.

Johannes Kotze	Public Meeting	25-Feb-26	How was it determined that minerals may be present on the farm?	Geological information and historical maps obtained from Council of Geoscience were analysed to identify potential minerals occurrences in the area. Based on this information, an application for a Prospecting Right was submitted.
Lianne Kotze	Public Meeting	25-Feb-2026	Which Minerals are being targeted?	The minerals of interest include Zinc ore and iron ore, among others that may occur within the geological formation.

Outlook

Openbare Deelname Aanbieding - Matlotlo Minerals (Pty) Ltd 14615 PR

From info <info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>
Date Tue 3/3/2026 9:54 AM
To oukoos@gmail.com <oukoos@gmail.com>; James Mahope <jmahope@yahoo.com>
Cc Sunday Mabaso <sunday@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; khanyile mgiba <Khanyile@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; info <info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>

1 attachment (8 MB)
Matlotlo_ PP vergaderings voorleging _ Afrikaans.pptx;

Geagte Belanghebbendes en geaffekteerde partye (B&GP)

Ek hoop hierde e-pos vind u goed.

Vind asseblief aangeheg die dokument van die aanbieding vir die openbare voorlegging.

Vriendelike groete

Outlook

Opvolg: Openbare Deelname Aanbieding en Versoek vir Kommentaar - Matlotlo Minerals (Pty) Ltd 14615 PR

From info <info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>
Date Wed 3/4/2026 3:45 PM
To oukoos@gmail.com <oukoos@gmail.com>; James Mahope <jmahope@yahoo.com>
Cc Sunday Mabaso <sunday@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; khanyile mgiba <Khanyile@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; info <info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>

2 attachments (9 MB)
14615PR Attendence Register.pdf_highlight.pdf; Matlotlo_ PP vergaderings voorleging _ Afrikaans.pptx;

Geagte Geregistreerde Belanghebbendes en geaffekteerde partye (B&GP)

Ek hoop hierdie e-pos vind u goed.

Hierdie e-pos dien as 'n opvolg op die aanbieding wat gister versprei is. Ons versoek u vriendelik om die aanbieding te hersien en u kommentaar en terugvoer te verskaf, wat in die Omvangsverslag (Scoping Report) geïnkorporeer sal word.

Voorgestelde datums vir die openbare deelnamevergaderings sal binnekort gekommunikeer word, en u sal drie datumopsies vir oorweging ontvang.

Vind asseblief aangeheg die aanbiedingsdokumente en die bywoningsregister. Neem asseblief kennis dat twee kontakte uitgelig is aangesien ons e-posse aan hulle nie suksesvol afgelewer is nie. Ons sal dit waardeer indien u die inligting met hierdie individue kan deel of alternatiewe e-posadresse aan ons kan voorsien.

Dankie vir u samewerking en deelname.

Vriendelike groete,

Outlook

Opvolg: Openbare Deelname Aanbieding en Versoek vir Kommentaar - Matlotlo Minerals (Pty) Ltd 14615 PR

From info <info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>
Date Tue 3/10/2026 12:25 PM
To Joosteja@hotmail.com <Joosteja@hotmail.com>
Cc khanyile mgiba <Khanyile@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; Sunday Mabaso <sunday@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; info <info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>

2 attachments (9 MB)
Matlotlo_ PP vergaderings voorleging _ Afrikaans.pptx; 14615PR Attendence Register.pdf_highlight.pdf;

Geagte Geregistreerde Belanghebbendes en geaffekteerde partye (B&GP)

Ek hoop hierdie e-pos vind u goed.

Hierdie e-pos dien as 'n opvolg op die aanbieding wat gister versprei is. Ons versoek u vriendelik om die aanbieding te hersien en u kommentaar en terugvoer te verskaf, wat in die Omvangsverslag (Scoping Report) geïnkorporeer sal word.

Voorgestelde datums vir die openbare deelnamevergaderings sal binnekort gekommunikeer word, en u sal drie datumopsies vir oorweging ontvang.

Vind asseblief aangeheg die aanbiedingsdokumente en die bywoningsregister. Neem asseblief kennis dat twee kontakte uitgelig is aangesien ons e-posse aan hulle nie suksesvol afgelewer is nie. Ons sal dit waardeer indien u die inligting met hierdie individue kan deel of alternatiewe e-posadresse aan ons kan voorsien.

Dankie vir u samewerking en deelname.

Vriendelike groete,

Appendix 3G:

Public Consultations with the Departments

Outlook

Fw: INVITATION TO REVIEW AND COMMENT ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT FOR Matlotlo Minerals (Pty) Ltd

From Rhandzu Mabaso <Rhandzu@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>
Date Fri 2/6/2026 10:29 AM
To khanyile mgiba <Khanyile@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; Sunday Mabaso <sunday@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>
Cc info <info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>

Hi khanyi

I hope this email finds you well.

Please find the email below for your reference and records.

Kind regards

From: Nompumelelo Lekalakala <NLekalakala@dffe.gov.za>
Sent: Friday, February 6, 2026 9:33 AM
To: Portia Makitla <PMakitla@dffe.gov.za>; Nompumelelo Lekalakala <NLekalakala@dffe.gov.za>; Orefemetse Ramantsi <ORamantsi@dffe.gov.za>
Cc: Rhandzu Mabaso <Rhandzu@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>
Subject: Fw: INVITATION TO REVIEW AND COMMENT ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT FOR Matlotlo Minerals (Pty) Ltd

Dear Sir/Madam

DFFE Directorate: Biodiversity Conservation hereby acknowledge receipt of the invitation on the 28th of January 2026 to review and comment on the project mentioned on the subject line. Kindly note that the project has been allocated to Mrs P Makitla and Ms Nompumelelo Lekalakala (Copied on this email).

Please note: All Public Participation Process documents related to Biodiversity EIA review and any other Biodiversity EIA queries must be submitted to the Directorate: Biodiversity Conservation at Email: BCAdmin@dffe.gov.za for attention of Mr Seoka Lekota.

Best Regards.

Nompumelelo Lekalakala

B&C: Biodiversity Mainstreaming & EIA

Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment

Environment House

473 Steve Biko and Soutpansberg Streets

Pretoria

Cell: 012 339 9411/Email: nlekalakala@dffe.gov.za

forestry, fisheries and the environment
Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

From: Rhandzu Mabaso >
Sent: Wednesday, 28 January 2026 12:23
To: BC Admin <bcadmin@dffe.gov.za>
Cc: Mulalo Mafunisa <Mulalo@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; Sunday Mabaso <sunday@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; khanyile mgiba <Khanyile@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; info <info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>
Subject: INVITATION TO REVIEW AND COMMENT ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT FOR Matlotlo Minerals (Pty) Ltd

Good day,

I hope this email finds you well.

My name is Rirhandzu Precious Mabaso. I am a stakeholder Engagement Consultant Trainee at Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting, who has been contracted to facilitate the Environmental Impact Assessment process.

In accordance with Section 24 K of the National Environmental Management Act,1998 (NEMA), We invite Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE) to review and comment on the Draft Scoping Report for the proposed prospecting right for Matlotlo Minerals (pty) Ltd, DMPR reference number NC 30/5/1/1/2/ 14615 PR,. in respect of portions 4, 9,11, and 12 of the farm kleinbegun 418, within the district of ZF Mgcawu, Northern Cape province,

Please find attached Draft Scoping Report and the kml displaying project area.

Should you require further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Kind regards,

Outlook

INVITATION TO REVIEW AND COMMENT ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT FOR Matlotlo Minerals (Pty) Ltd

From Rhandzu Mabaso <Rhandzu@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>

Date Wed 1/28/2026 12:46 PM

To kgotso.moeketsi@dalrrd.gov.za <kgotso.moeketsi@dalrrd.gov.za>; katshaba@dalrrd.gov.za <katshaba@dalrrd.gov.za>

Cc Mulalo Mafunisa <Mulalo@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; Sunday Mabaso <sunday@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; khanyile mgiba <Khanyile@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; info <info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>

2 attachments (11 MB)

Draft Scoping Report_Matlolo Minerals_14615 PR_.pdf; Matlotlo KML;

Good day,

I hope this email finds you well.

My name is Rirhandzu Precious Mabaso. I am a stakeholder Engagement Consultant Trainee at Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting, who has been contracted to facilitate the Environmental Impact Assessment process.

In accordance with Section 24 K of the National Environmental Management Act,1998 (NEMA), We invite Department of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural development (DALRRD) to review and comment on the Draft Scoping Report for the proposed prospecting right for Matlotlo Minerals (pty) Ltd, DMPR reference number NC 30/5/1/1/2/ 14615 PR, in respect of portions 4, 9,11, and 12 of the farm kleinbegun 418, within the district of ZF Mgcawu, Northern Cape province,

Please find attached Draft Scoping Report and the kml displaying project area.

Should you require further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Kind regards,

Vahlengwe Mining Advisory & Consulting

Rirhandzu Mabaso

Office admin and Petroleum Licensing

011 432 0062 | 064 916 4393

rhandzu@vahlengweadvisory.co.za

238 Vorster Ave, Glenvista, Johanneburg

Outlook

INVITATION TO REVIEW AND COMMENT ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT FOR Matlotlo Minerals (Pty) Ltd

From Rhandzu Mabaso <Rhandzu@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>

Date Wed 1/28/2026 12:34 PM

To hlengania@dws.gov.za <hlengania@dws.gov.za>; moalosik2@dws.gov.za <moalosik2@dws.gov.za>; mudauM2@dws.gov.za <mudauM2@dws.gov.za>

Cc Mulalo Mafunisa <Mulalo@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; Sunday Mabaso <sunday@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; khanyile mgiba <Khanyile@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; info <info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>

2 attachments (11 MB)

Draft Scoping Report_Matlolo Minerals_14615 PR_.pdf; Matlotlo KML;

Good day,

I hope this email finds you well.

My name is Rirhandzu Precious Mabaso. I am a stakeholder Engagement Consultant Trainee at Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting, who has been contracted to facilitate the Environmental Impact Assessment process.

In accordance with Section 24 K of the National Environmental Management Act,1998 (NEMA), We invite Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) to review and comment on the Draft Scoping Report for the proposed prospecting right for Matlotlo Minerals (pty) Ltd, DMPR reference number NC 30/5/1/1/2/ 14615 PR,. in respect of portions 4, 9,11, and 12 of the farm kleinbegun 418, within the district of ZF Mgcawu, Northern Cape province,

Please find attached Draft Scoping Report and the kml displaying project area.

Should you require further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Kind regards,

Appendix 3H:

Landowner consent

Outlook

INVITATION TO REVIEW AND COMMENT ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT FOR Matlotlo Minerals (Pty) Ltd

From Rhandzu Mabaso <Rhandzu@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>
Date Fri 1/30/2026 4:06 PM
To jmahope@yahoo.com <jmahope@yahoo.com>; soetwater@lantic.net <soetwater@lantic.net>; kleinbegin@lantic.net <kleinbegin@lantic.net>
Cc Sunday Mabaso <sunday@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; khanyile mgiba <Khanyile@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>; info <info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za>

2 attachments (11 MB)
Draft Scoping Report_Matlolo Minerals_14615 PR_.pdf; Matlotlo KML;

Dear Johannes & Lianne Kotzé,

I hope this email finds you well.

My name is Rirhandzu Precious Mabaso, I am a Stakeholder Engagement Consultant Trainee at Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting, the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) contracted to facilitate the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

Matlotlo Minerals (pty) Ltd applied for Environmental Authorisation for Prospecting Right on portions 4, 9,11, and 12 of the farm kleinbegin 418, within the aministrative district of Kenhardt, Northern Cape province. Under DMPR reference number NC 30/5/1/1/2/ 14615 PR.

As a landowner, your participation and inputs are crucial in ensuring that the Environmental Impact Assessment process is comprehensive and effective. We would like to:

1. Notify you of the project's details and potential environmental impacts.
2. Invite you to participate in the Public Participation Process.
3. Provide opportunities for you to comment on the project and its potential impacts.
4. Schedule a meeting with you to discuss the project in detail.

Please find attached Draft Scoping Report and the kml displaying project area affected. If you would require further information or participate in the EIA, please contact us on 011 432 0062 and/or info@vahlengweadvisory.co.za.

Kind regards,

Appendix 4:

Environmental Sensitivity Screening Report

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

EIA Reference number:

Project name: Prospecting Right

Project title: Prospecting Right

Date screening report generated: 13/08/2025 08:55:28

Applicant: Matlotlo Minerals (Pty) Ltd

Compiler: Vahlengwe Mining Advisory and Consulting

Compiler signature: khanyile.....

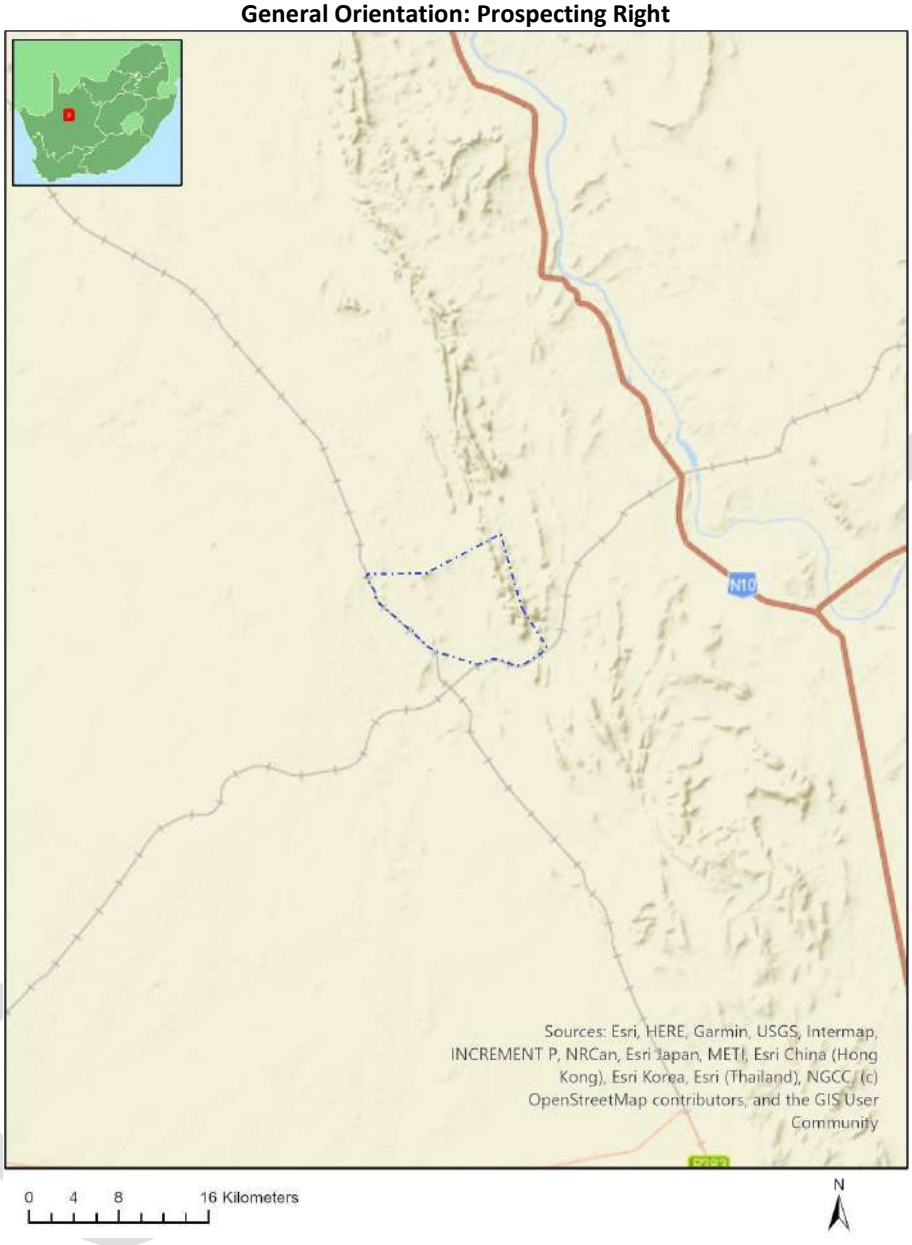
Application Category: Mining|Prospecting rights

Table of Contents

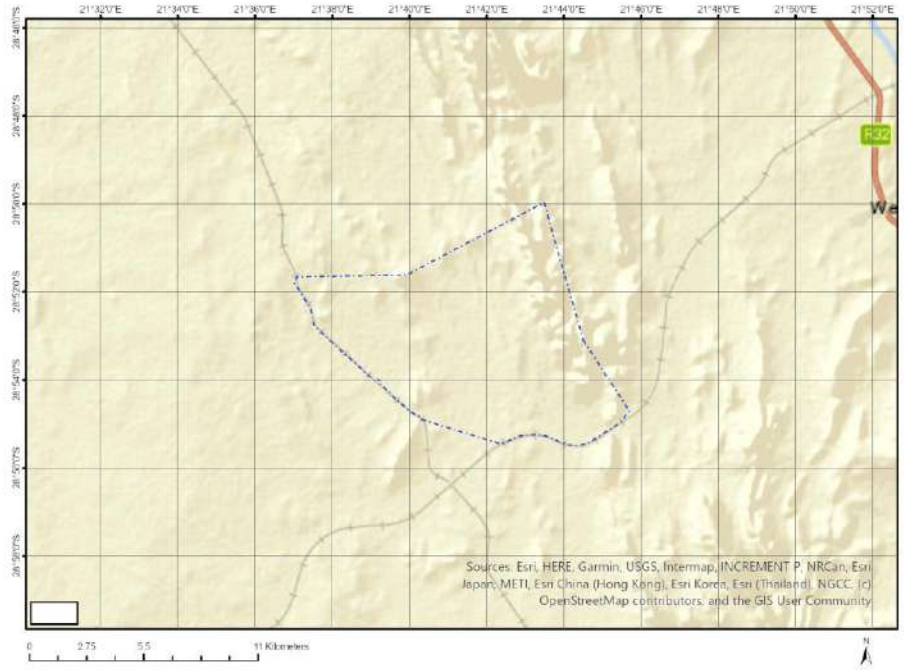
Proposed Project Location

Orientation map 1: General location

General Orientation: Prospecting Right



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	RE/	115	0	28°52'17.28S	21°38'32.62E	Farm
2	KLEINBEGIN	418	0	28°53'3.34S	21°41'44.24E	Farm
3	BOKS PUTS	118	0	29°0'48.75S	21°40'0.31E	Farm
4	RE/	115	9	28°52'57.77S	21°44'12.44E	Farm Portion
5	RE/	115	17	28°54'7.99S	21°39'16.47E	Farm Portion
6	RE/	115	1	28°52'49.08S	21°37'32.76E	Farm Portion
7	RE/	115	11	28°52'36.41S	21°43'59.21E	Farm Portion
8	RE/	115	4	28°52'43.84S	21°41'32.29E	Farm Portion
9	BOKS PUTS	118	6	28°55'53.23S	21°44'34.31E	Farm Portion
10	BOKS PUTS	118	12	28°54'35.09S	21°44'26.51E	Farm Portion
11	KLEINBEGIN	418	0	28°53'3.34S	21°41'44.29E	Farm Portion

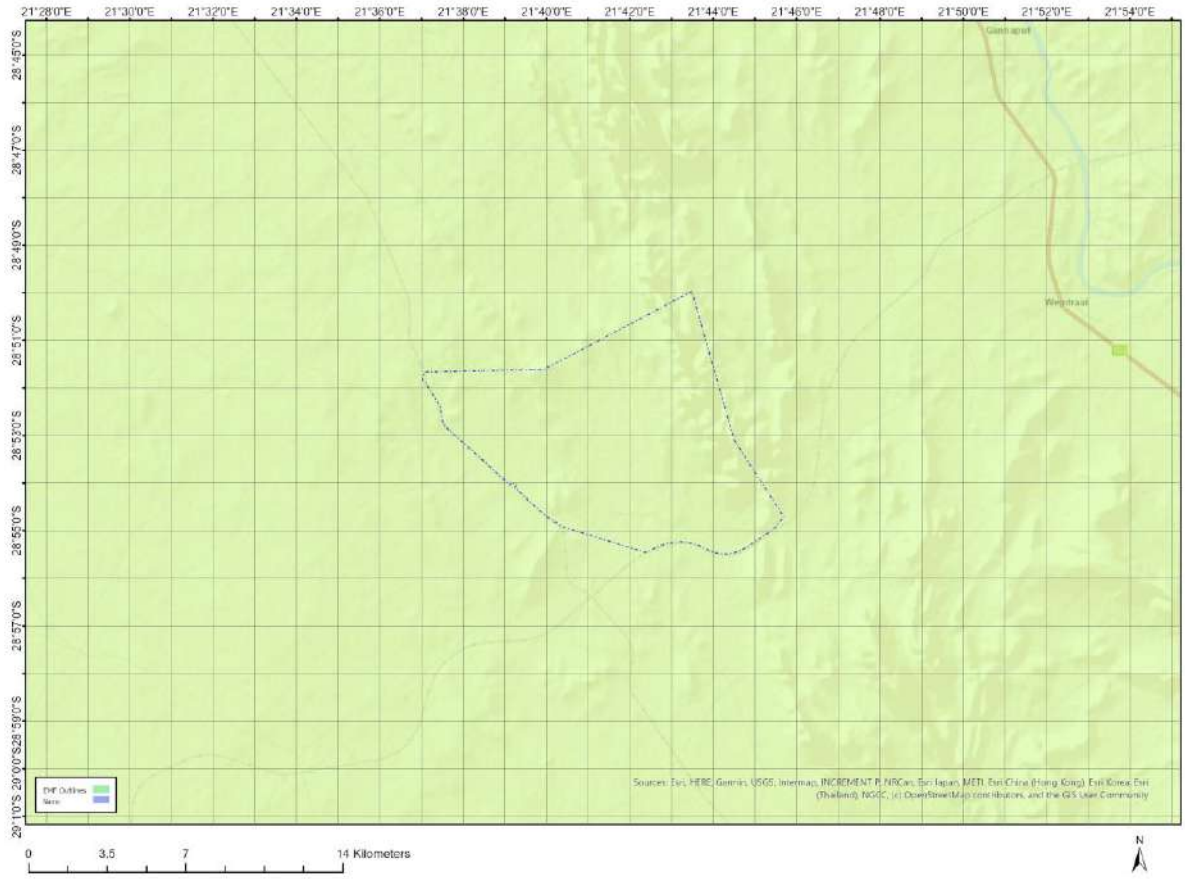
Development footprint[1] vertices:
No development footprint(s) specified.

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

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

No	EIA Reference No	Classification	Status of application	Distance from proposed area (km)
1	14/12/16/3/3/2/1035	Solar PV	Approved	27.3
2	14/12/16/3/3/2/880	Solar PV	Approved	18.6
3	12/12/20/1920/AM5	Solar PV	Approved	18.8
4	14/12/16/3/3/2/1034	Solar PV	Approved	27.3
5	14/12/16/3/3/2/880/AM2	Solar PV	Approved	18.6
6	14/12/16/3/3/2/881	Solar PV	Approved	18.6
7	14/12/16/3/3/1/2147	Solar PV	Approved	18.6
8	12/12/20/1920	Solar PV	Approved	18.8
9	14/12/16/3/3/2/1033	Solar PV	Approved	27.3
10	14/12/16/3/3/1/2558	Solar PV	Approved	25.6
11	14/12/16/3/3/2/802	Solar PV	Approved	20.9
12	14/12/16/3/3/2/904	Solar - CSP	Approved	29
13	14/12/16/3/3/1/1906	Solar PV	Approved	27.3
14	12/12/20/1920/AM7	Solar - CSP	Approved	18.8
15	14/12/16/3/3/2/800	Solar - CSP	Approved	20.9
16	14/12/16/3/3/2/805	Solar PV	Approved	20.9
17	12/12/20/1920/AM6	Solar PV	Approved	18.8
18	14/12/16/3/3/3/205	Solar PV	Approved	19
19	14/12/16/3/3/2/804	Solar PV	Approved	20.9
20	14/12/16/3/3/1/2895	Solar PV	Approved	0
21	14/12/16/3/3/1/2144	Solar PV	Approved	18.6
22	14/12/16/3/3/3/204	Solar PV	Approved	19
23	14/12/16/3/3/2/801	Solar - CSP	Approved	20.9
24	14/12/16/3/3/2/905	Solar - CSP	Approved	29
25	14/12/16/3/3/2/803	Solar PV	Approved	20.9

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	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/Developmen

corridor	tZones/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.

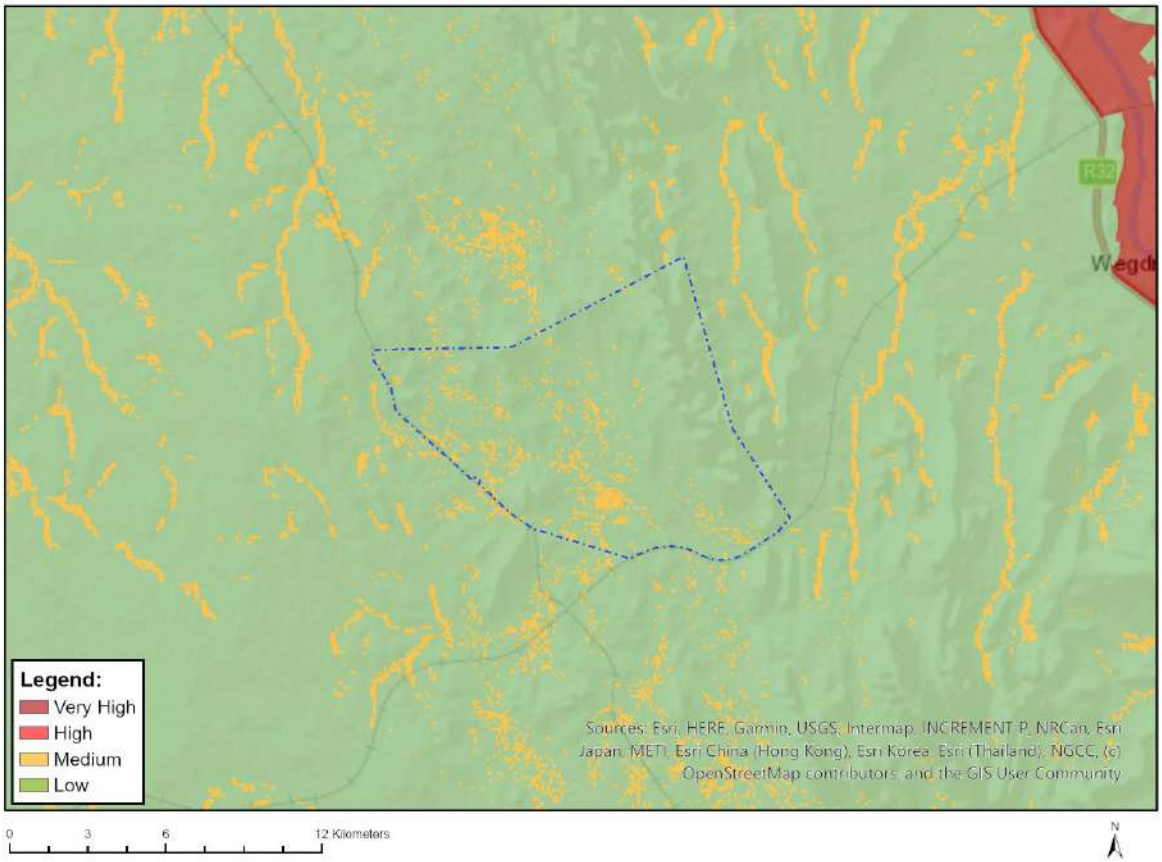
No	Specialist assessment	Assessment Protocol
1	Agricultural Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Agriculture_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
2	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/GuidanceforHIA.pdf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

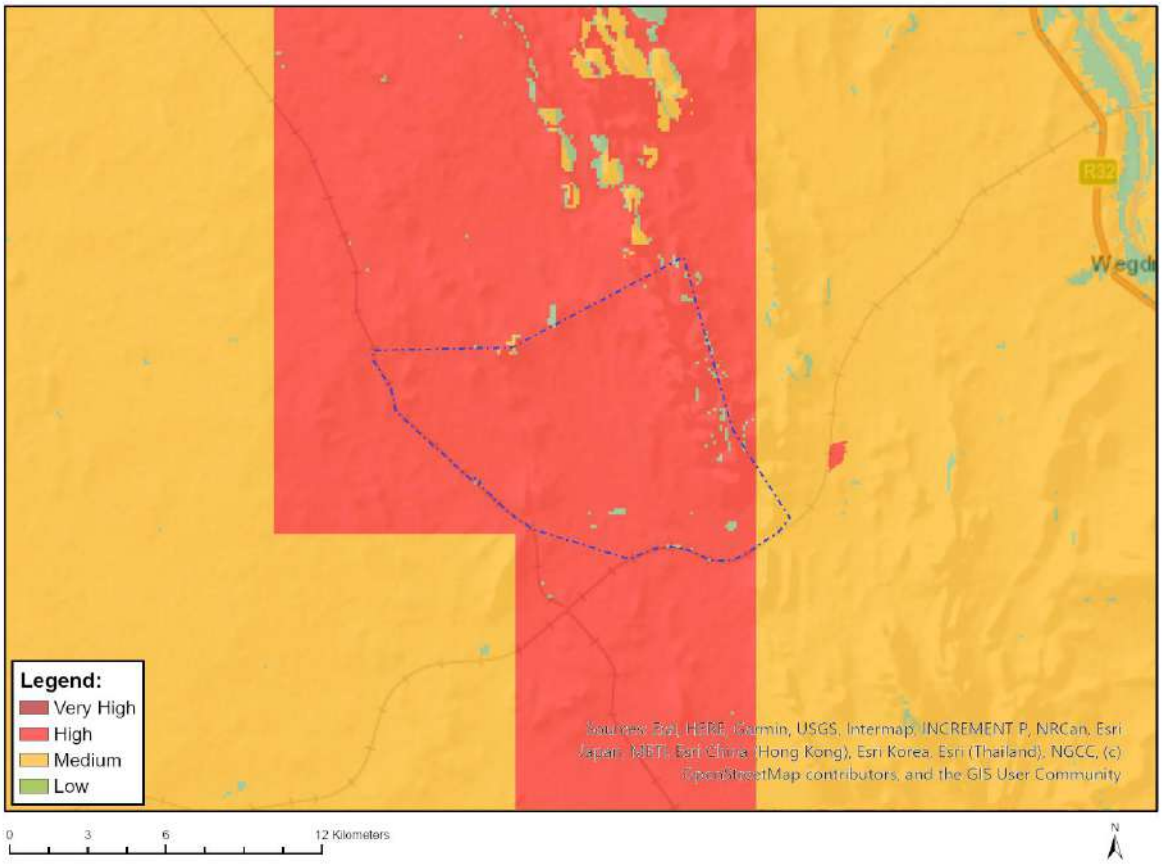


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	01. Very low
Low	02. Very low
Low	03. Low-Very low
Low	04. Low-Very low
Low	05. Low
Medium	06. Low-Moderate

MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



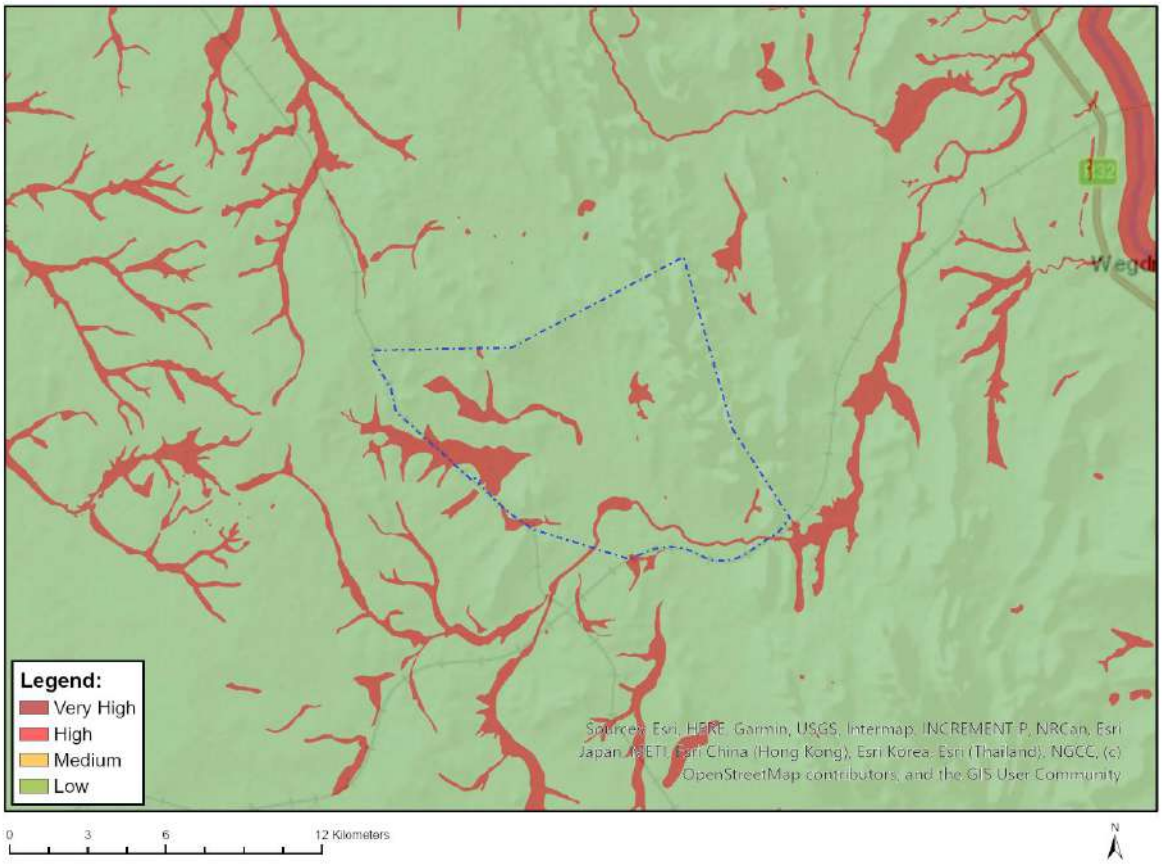
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their unique identifiers for which information is required. The name has been withheld as the species may be prone to illegal harvesting and must be protected. SANBI will release the actual species name after the details of the EAP or specialist have been documented.

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	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

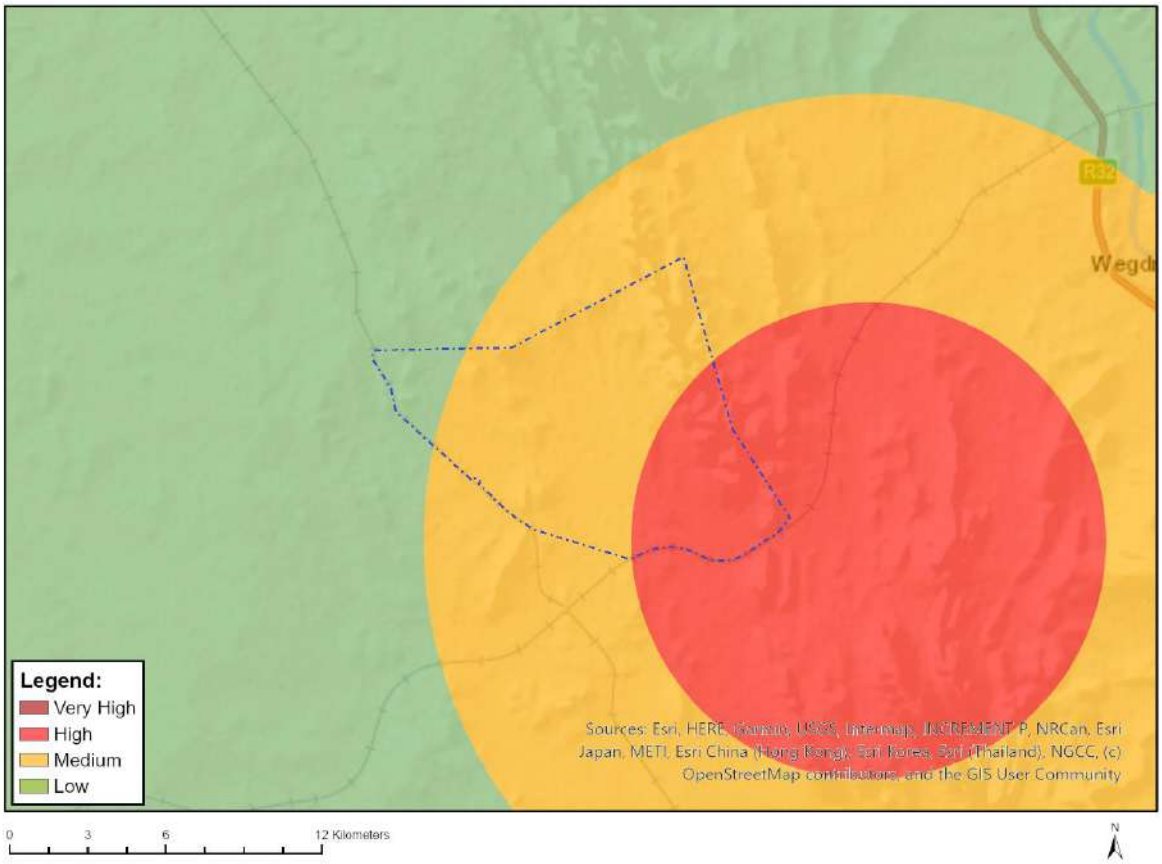
MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY

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)
High	Within 8 km of other civil aviation aerodrome
Low	Low sensitivity
Medium	Between 8 and 15 km of other civil aviation aerodrome

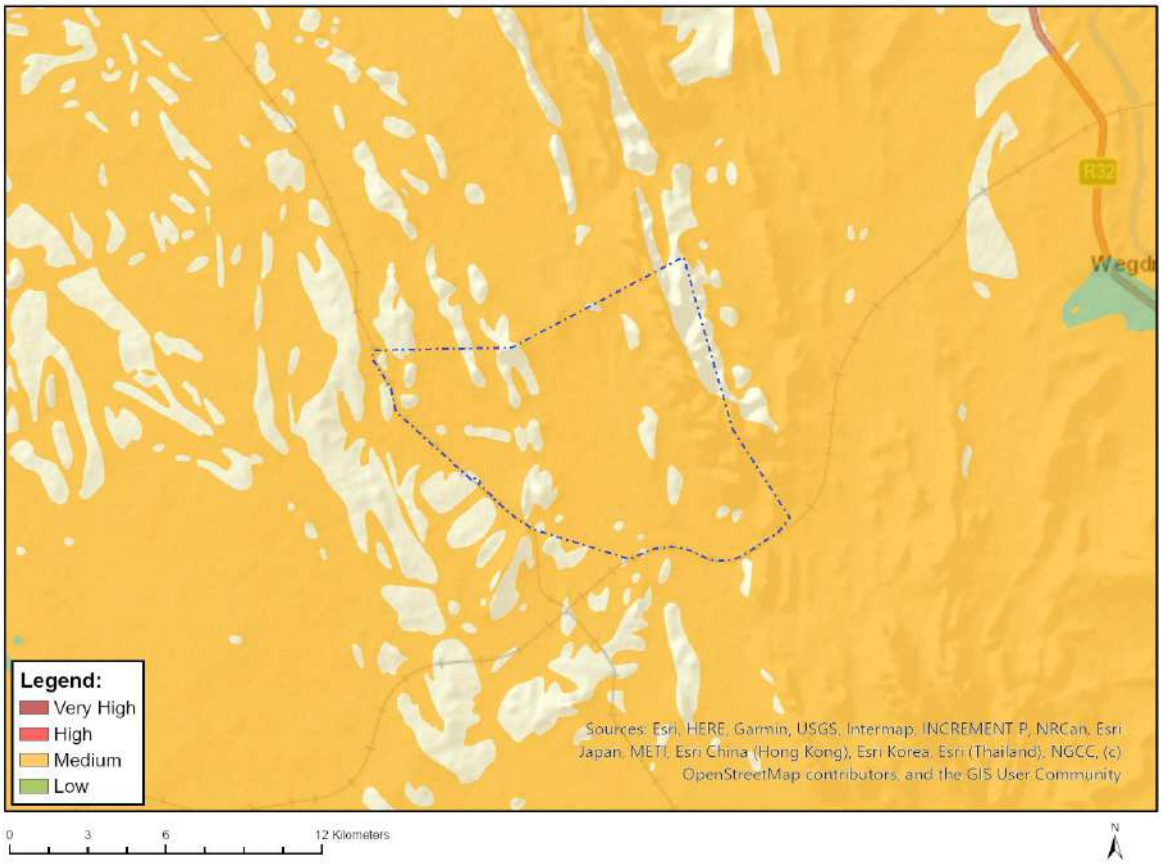
MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

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

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY

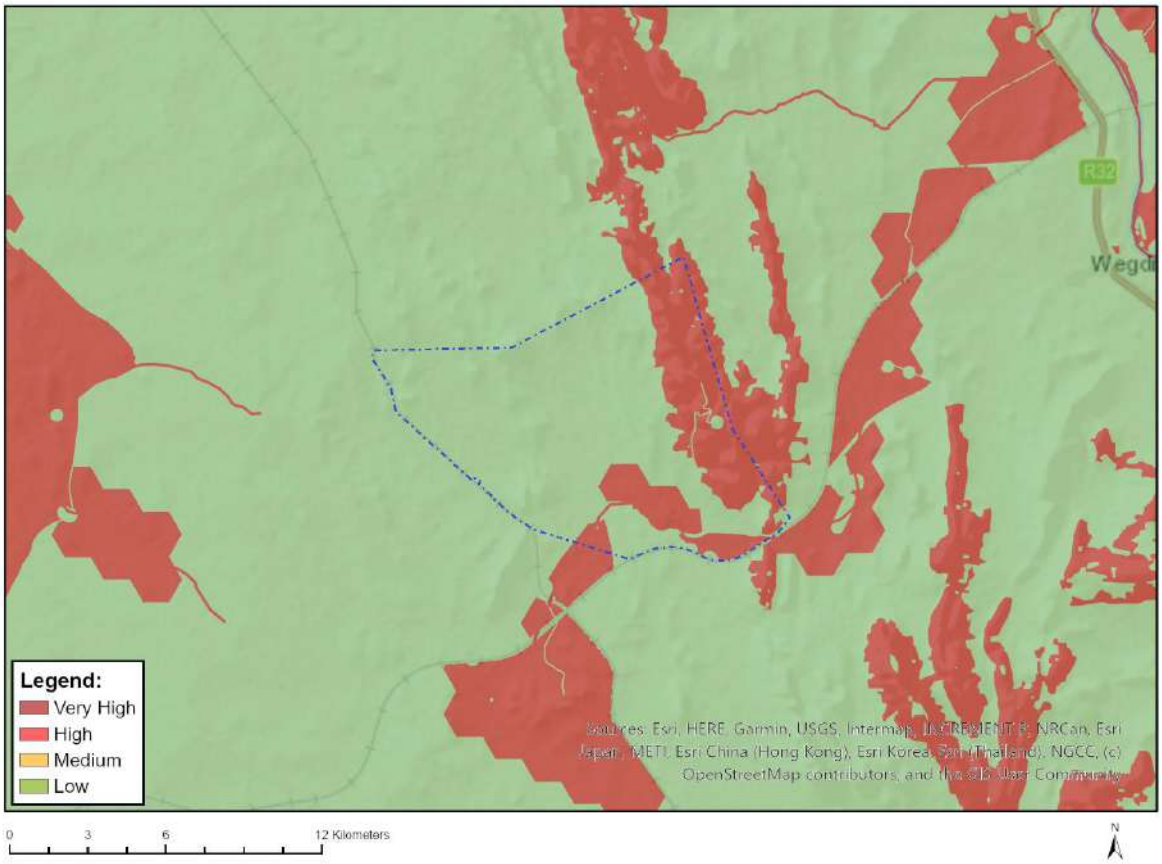
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their 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 930
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

POSTNET 2 POSTNET

Waybill No. PPA14479256795

Senders Copy

Sending Store	PostNet - Mulbarton		
Tel. No.:	(+27) 011 432 4080	Acc. No.:	PP060
Sender Name:	Sunday Mabaso		
Cell:	(+27) 745697312	Tel:	
E-mail:	postnetmulbarton@gmail.com		
Insurance	Yes ✓ If yes, state value		

Senders risk will apply if insurance section is not completed in full

Description	Length in cm	Breadth in cm	Height in cm	Mass in kg
BOOK	10	30	10	1.00
Total Vol	0.60	Total Mass		1.00

SECURITY NUMBER ON LIP OF FLYER

WE HAVE SEEN AND AGREE TO THE STANDARD CONDITIONS OF CARRIAGE (CONSIGNOR COPY) WHICH SHALL APPLY TO THIS CONSIGNMENT AND ALL FUTURE CONSIGNMENTS ACCEPTED BY POSTNET. WE FURTHER DECLARE THAT THIS CONSIGNMENT DOES NOT CONTAIN DANGEROUS GOODS.

Maximum weight volumetric 15kg

POSTNET Courier anaramex company

ACCEPTED BY POSTNET

Gabriella — Name

Signature

2026-03-13 13:13:37 — Date / Time

Receiving Store	PostNet - Kimberley	
Address Details:	Shop 22 North Cape Mall Memorial Road Royaldene	
Kimberley - KIM		Postal Code: 8301
City/Town: Kimberley		Tel:
Receiver Name:	ANDREW PODISANE	
Cell:	(+27) 826317619	Tel: (+27) 053 831 1661
E-mail:	kimberleypn@postnet.co.za	

Delivery 2-3 working days

*Allow 1 extra day for outlying areas

SENDER

Name: Sunday Mabaso — Date: 2026-03-13

Signature: — Time: 13:13:37

CHARGES	RANDS	CENTS
Basic Tariff		
Insurance		
Packaging		
VAT		
TOTAL INCL. VAT		

To track your shipment go to: www.postnet.co.za or download the PostNet Courier App

POSTNET STANDARD CONDITIONS OF CARRIAGE

1. DEFINITIONS

1.1 In these terms and conditions of carriage, the following terms shall have the following meanings: 1.1.1 "the company" – means PostNet Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd, or the independent PostNet franchisee issuing the waybill or providing the services to the shipper. 1.1.2 "consignment" – means all goods transported under a single waybill; 1.1.3 "goods" – includes all goods, parcels or documents transported by the company for the shipper, and includes the packaging in which such goods or documents are contained; 1.1.4 "the shipper" – includes any person, natural or corporate, at whose request or instance, or on whose behalf, or for whose account, the company transports the goods, and specifically includes the sender of the goods; 1.1.5 "transport" – includes the handling, loading, unloading, storage and carriage of the goods, and includes any services provided by the company in connection therewith and "transportation" shall have a corresponding meaning; 1.1.6 "a waybill" – includes any a waybill pertaining to the goods. 2. APPLICATION OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

These terms and conditions of carriage apply to all goods transported by the company.

3. SHIPPER'S WARRANTIES 3.1 The Shipper warrants that: 3.1.1 it is the owner of the goods or is authorised by the owner to deal with the goods; 3.1.2 all information, instructions and documents supplied by it to the company shall be true and correct in every respect; 3.1.3 all descriptions, values and other particulars furnished by it to the company, including those reflected on the waybill, shall be true and correct in every respect; 3.1.4 All goods will be properly and adequately packed, marked, labelled and addressed so as to ensure safe transportation; 3.1.5 All goods will have been prepared for packing in a secure, controlled environment and will have been protected against any undue or improper or applicable authority, including those of The International Air Transport Association; 3.1.7 The goods will themselves comply with, and will be packed, marked and labelled in such a manner as to comply with, all applicable national and international law or regulations, or the dictates or requirements of applicable authority, including those of The International Air Transport Association; 3.1.8 The goods will have been properly entered and cleared for import or export and will comply with all laws regulating their import or export; 3.1.9 The goods will be supplied with, and accompanied by, all documents required for their import or export; 3.1.10 It is registered with customs and exercises as an exporter, or importer, as the case may be, if applicable 4. RIGHT OF INSPECTION

The company is entitled (but not obligated) to open, and to inspect, the goods, at any time.

5. PROHIBITED GOODS

5.1 The shipper shall not deliver the following goods into the possession of the company: 5.1.1 bullion, currency, precious stones or metals, jewelry, antiques, art works or other valuables collectables; 5.1.2 human remains, live animals reptiles insects/larvae, animal or plant matter including but not limited to fresh food – such as bakedgoods,cured goods; 5.1.3 glass, glassware, pottery, crockery, porcelain, china or other fragile goods 5.1.4 arms & ammunition, including but not limited to unrated ovenkitchenware, archery, airsoft, pellet guns, etc. 5.1.5 any goods which may be, or become, a contaminator, dangerous, inflammable, poisonous, toxic, or in any other way harmful or injurious to person or property. 5.2 Should the shipper deliver such goods into the possession of the company in breach of the provisions of 5.1 and/or should the company never the less transport such goods, the company shall accept no liability in respect of such goods, and the shipper shall be deemed to have indemnified the company against all loss, liability or damage caused to the company as a result of the tender of the goods to the company and/or the transportation of the goods by the company. 6. TRANSIT TIME, ROUTING AND DELIVERY

6.1 The company will use its best efforts to transport and to deliver the goods in accordance with the advertised services and schedules and/or routes with the service selected on the waybill but does not guarantee same or the availability of same, shall be entitled to depart from same, and is also not responsible for delays occasioned by events beyond its control. 6.2 The company shall have an absolute discretion as to the means, routes and procedures to be followed in the transportation of the goods. 6.3 The company will use its best efforts to deliver the goods to the address as reflected on the waybill, although not necessarily to the consignee in person. Should the consignee refuse delivery, or should the company be unable to locate the consignee, or should the company be unable to deliver the goods for any other reason whatsoever, the company will use its best efforts to return the goods to the shipper, if so instructed, at the shipper's expense, failing which the company shall be entitled, at its discretion, to detain, store, sell, abandon or destroy the goods, or any part thereof, at the risk and expense of the shipper. 6.4 In addition thereto, should the consignee fail to take delivery of or collect the goods for any reason whatsoever, within 90 days of being called upon to do so, the owners of the goods shall be deemed to have irrevocably abandoned and relinquished its ownership of and in the goods. 7. INSURANCE

7.1 The company will endeavour to obtain for the shipper such insurance as the shipper timeously and in writing instructs it to effect, subject to payment by the shipper of the applicable premium. 7.2 Such insurance will be subject to such exceptions, exclusions, limitations, warranties and conditions as may be imposed by the insurer taking the risk. 7.3 The company shall be under no obligation to insure consignments separately but may insure consignments under any open or general policy held by it from time to time. 7.4 It is the responsibility of the shipper to ascertain itself with the exceptions, exclusions, limitations, warranties and conditions applicable to any open or general policy held by the company from time to time, and the company does not guarantee that all goods will be capable of being insured against, or that insurance will be obtained for the amount requested by the shipper. 7.5 To the extent that the company agrees to arrange insurance for the shipper, it does so as agent. 8. CHARGES AND PAYMENT

8.1 Charges are calculated according to the higher of actual or volumetric weight. The company shall have the right to re-weigh and to re-measure any goods delivered in it for transportation and to correct any under-declaration of weight. 8.2 The shipper shall be liable for any duties, taxes, imposts, levies, surcharges, fines, penalties, deposits or outlays levied by or payable to, authorities, intermediaries or other third parties in connection with the goods, or the transportation thereof, and for any disbursements made by the company on its behalf in this regard. 8.3 Where the company agrees to fill in charges and disbursements, or any portion thereof, to the consignee or any other person, the shipper will never the less remain responsible for the payment thereof if they are not paid in full by such consignee or other person, immediately when due. 8.4 Unless otherwise agreed to in writing, all amounts due to the company are payable in cash upon presentation of account, without deduction or set off. 8.5 The shipper shall not be entitled to withhold or to defer payment because of any claim or reason that it might allege. 8.6 The company shall be entitled to revise its rates from time to time, without prior notice to the shipper

9. LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

9.1 Where the transportation of the goods is governed by the Montreal Convention, the company's liability for delay, loss or damage to the goods shall be limited in accordance with the provisions thereof. 9.2 Where the transportation of the goods is not governed by the Montreal Convention, the company's liability for delay, loss or damage to the goods shall, without prejudice to its right to rely on any other ground of limitation or exception contained herein, be limited in any event to the lesser of: 9.2.1 R3 000.00 per consignment; or 9.2.2 The value declared on the waybill (if any), or 9.2.3 The actual replacement value of the goods. 9.3 The company shall not be liable for any indirect or consequential damages or lost, howsoever arising, including loss of profits, income, bonuses or goodwill, or contractual penalties. 10. EXCLUSIONS

The company shall not be liable for any delay, loss or damage caused by, or attributable to:

10.1 An act of God, cause fortuitous, vis major or any circumstance beyond the company's control

10.2 An act or omission on the part of the shipper, the consignee or any other third party

10.3 Any latent defect, or inherent vice or weakness, in the goods;

10.4 Any reason other than a gravely negligent act or omission on the part of the company

11. CLAIMS

11.1 Any claim against the company must be notified to the company in writing accompanied by copies of all relevant documentation, within 14 days of the date of delivery of the goods by the company or, in circumstances of non-delivery, within 14 days of the scheduled delivery date of the goods, failing which it shall be deemed to have been extinguished for all purposes;

11.2 Subject to compliance with 11.1, any claim against the company shall be extinguished for all purposes 365 days after the date of delivery of the goods by the company or, in circumstances of non-delivery, after the scheduled delivery date of the goods, unless prior to the expiry of the period a summons or other process instituting legal action has been served on the company

11.3 The signature of the consignee on the waybill, or acknowledgment of having received the goods referred to therein in good order and condition, shall be prima facie proof of the goods referred to therein having been properly delivered by the company in good order and condition

11.4 Any claim against the company for loss or damage to the goods shall, in addition to 11.1 and 11.2, be extinguished for all purposes unless the nature of such loss or damage, on the waybill at the time of taking delivery;

11.5 The provisions of 11.4 shall apply even though the consignee may have endorsed the waybill with the words: "not checked" or some similar such words

12. LIEN

12.1 The goods, and all documents relating thereto, as well as any refunds, repayments, claims and other recoveries processed by the company on the shipper's behalf, shall be subject to a special and general lien and pledge in favour of the company, either for monies due in respect of such goods or for other monies due to the company by the shipper

12.2 If any monies due to the company are not paid in full within 14 days after written notice has been given to the shipper demanding payment and stating that such goods or some have been detained, the goods or other some may be sold by auction, or otherwise disposed of, at the company's discretion and at the shipper's expense, and the net proceeds, after expenses, applied in our less sole satisfaction of such indebtedness.

13. INDEMNITY

The shipper indemnifies the company against all liabilities, damages, claims, costs and expenses incurred or suffered by the company arising directly or indirectly from, or in connection with, the shipper's instructions or their implementation by, or on behalf of, or at the instance of, the company, or relations to the transportation of the goods herein when the company has contracted to the transport of the goods, or any breach of the warranties given to the company by the shipper

14. PACKING

It is the shipper's sole responsibility to ensure that all goods are properly and appropriately packed, marked, labeled and addressed, and the company shall have no obligation whatsoever in this regard.

15. GENERAL

15.1 These terms and conditions constitute the whole agreement between the company and the shipper as to the subject matter hereof and no agreements, representations or warranties between the company and the shipper, other than those set out in these terms and conditions, are binding on the parties.

15.2 No amendment to, or alteration of, or variation of, or deletion of, or addition to, or cancellation of, these terms and conditions, whether consensual or unilateral or bilateral, shall be of any force and effect unless reduced to writing and signed by the company and the shipper. No agreement, whether consensual or unilateral or bilateral, purporting to obligate any party to sign a written agreement to amend, alter, vary, delete, add to or cancel these terms and conditions, shall be of any force and effect unless reduced to writing and signed by the company and the shipper. 15.3 No latitude, indulgence or extension of time granted by the company to the shipper shall in any way prejudice the rights of the shipper, nor shall it be construed as a waiver.

15.4 Each of the provisions of these terms and conditions shall be considered as separate terms and conditions and in the event that these terms and conditions are affected by any legislation or any amendment thereto, or if the provisions herein contained are by virtue of that legislation or otherwise, held to be illegal, invalid, prohibited or unenforceable, then any such provisions shall be ineffective only to the extent of the illegality, invalidity, prohibitions or unenforceability and each of the remaining provisions hereof shall remain in full force and effect as if the illegal, invalid, prohibited or unenforceable provision was not a part hereof

15.5 The validity and interpretation of these terms and conditions will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the Republic of South Africa.

15.6 A certificate signed by a manager of the company certifying the amount due to it by the shipper, or certifying any other fact, matter or thing in relation to the transportation of the goods, shall be prima facie proof thereof

15.7 The shipper authorizes the company to perform any of the following activities on its behalf in order to facilitate the transportation of the goods: the completion of any document, the making or amendment of any declaration; the entry or clearance of the goods for import or export at the expense of the shipper; the disbursement of any payment in connection with the goods; the performance of any other activity reasonably required by, or reasonably incidental to, the transportation of the goods. The shipper shall ratify, allow and confirm anything so done by the company on a behalf in good faith and shall reimburse the company for any amount so disbursed by it.

15.8 The company may subcontract all or part of the transportation to any third party on such conditions as may be stipulated by such third party. Should it do so, the third party shall have no liability whatsoever to the shipper and, in addition thereto, any limitation of liability, immunity, exception or defence available to the company shall be extended to the third party who shall be entitled to assert and to enforce same against the shipper in its own right.

15.9 The shipper irrevocably waives any right to claim against any officer or employee of the company for any act or omission committed by such officer or employee in connection with, or arising out of, the transportation of the goods.

15.10 The company is neither a common carrier nor a public carrier and may decline to transport any goods delivered into its possession

To view the Standard Conditions of Carriage online, Please visit http://www.postnet.co.za/standard-conditions-of-carriage