



FINAL SCOPING REPORT

FOR LISTED ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH MINING RIGHT AND/OR BULK SAMPLING ACTIVITIES INCLUDING TRENCHING IN CASES OF ALLUVIAL DIAMOND PROSPECTING.

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

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

OBJECTIVE OF THE SCOPING PROCESS

1) The objective of the scoping process is to, through a consultative process—

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

ACRONYM:	DESCRIPTION:
AEL	Air Emissions License in terms of NEM: AQA
A&IPs	Affected and Interested Parties
BA	Basic Assessment (process or report)
BID	Background Information Documents
CARA	Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983) as amended
COP	Codes of Practice
DMRE	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
DK	Diamond Kimberlites
DG	Diamond General
DWS	Department of Water Affairs and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation in terms of NEMA
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECA	Environmental Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989) as amended
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment (process or report)
EIA Regs.	Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation published under NEMA
EIS	Ecological Importance and Sensitivity
EMF	Environmental Management Framework EMPr Environmental Management Programme Report
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GN	General Notice (issued under an Act, providing notice or information)
GNR	General Notice Regulation (issued under an Act, providing instruction)
IAIA SA	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IWUL	Integrated Water Use Licence
IWULA	Integrated Water Use Licence Application
IWWMP	Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan

LED	Local Economic Development
MHSA	Mine Health and Safety Act (Act 29 of 1996) as amended
MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002) as amended
MR	Mining Right in terms of the MPRDA
MRA	Mining Right Application in terms of the MPRDA
NAEIS	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory System
NEA	National Energy Act, Act 34 of 2008
NEM: AQA amended	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (act 59 of 2008) as amended
NEM:BA amended	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004) as amended
NEM: PAA	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act 57 of 2003) as amended
NEM: PAA	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act 57 of 2003) as amended
NEM: WA	National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act 39 of 2004) as amended
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) as amended
NFEPA	National Freshwater Ecology Priority Areas
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) as amended
NPAES	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy
NWA	National Water Act (Act 35 of 1998) as amended
PES	Present Ecological State (usually followed by category A-F)
PPP	Public Participation Process
Rod	Record of Decision (for specific application)
RoM	Run of mine (mineral extracted but not yet processed)
RWQO	Resource Water Quality Objectives
S&EIR	Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting Process S&LP Social and Labour Plan
SACNASP	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resource Agency
SAMRAD	South African Mineral Resources Administration System

SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SANS	South African National Standard (followed by standard number)
SASS5	South African Scoring System version 5 (in terms of aquatic invertebrate assessments)
SAWIS	South African Waste Information System
SDP	Spatial Development Plan
SEMA	Specific Environmental Management Acts
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No.16 of 2013)
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
WMA	Water Management Area
WML	Waste Management Licence in terms of NEM: WA
WUL	Water Use Licence

1. INTRODUCTION

Invest in Property 126 (Pty) Ltd intends to develop a mine for Diamond kimberlites (DK) and Diamond General (DG) over the farm Viljoenshof 1655 and as such has submitted an application for a Mining Right (MR) in terms of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, Act No. 28 of 2002 (MPRDA).

An application for Environmental Authorisation (EA) was submitted instantaneously, as per the requirements of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998 (NEMA) read with the requirements of the MPRDA. Please refer to Appendix 1 for a copy of the relevant Acceptance Letters.

South African Law requires that the environmental and social impacts associated with mining activities be assessed to identify any potential negative and / or positive consequences as result thereof. Following which measures must be proposed to avoid or minimise impacts.

As the application relates to mining activities, a full Scoping and Environmental Impact Report (S&EIR) is required as well as an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) report.

This report constitutes the Scoping Report and is the first phase in the environmental assessment process. The purpose of the Scoping Report is to identify key environmental issues for further investigation during the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) phase of the project; and to outline the plan of study / terms of reference for the preparation of the EIA and EMPr.

2. Contact Person and correspondence address

2.1. Details of applicant

Applicant Name:	Verdi Scholtermeyer
Contact Person:	Tiyiselani Macebele
Telephone Number	060 570 2461 068 321 4288
E-mail:	tiyiselani@enviromentalsolutions.co.za macebele.tiyiselani@yahoo.co.za
Physical Address:	71 Rossouw, De Aar 7000

2.2. The EAP who prepared the report

Tiyiselani Enviro-Solutions Pty-Ltd has been appointed by Invest in Property Pty-Ltd as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAP), responsible for the completing the environmental authorisation and Scoping & Environmental impact assessment process for the proposed project. The contact particulars of the EAP are indicated below.

EAP:	Tiyiselani Macebele
Telephone:	060 570 2461 068 321 4288
E-mail:	Macebele.tiyiselani@yahoo.co.nz tiyiselani@enviromentalsolutions.co.za

Website	www.tiyiselanienvironmentalsolutions.co.za
Physical Address:	71 Rossouw, De Aar 7000

2.3. Expertise and Experience of the EAP

Tiyiselani have vast experience in environmental management field and have been involved in number of projects in the public and private sector such as renewable energy projects, mining and construction. Tiyiselani have experience in drafting EMPs, application for Basic assessment, permits & licensing, prospecting mining right and mining rights. See appendix 2&3 for EAP Curriculum Vitae and qualifications.

3. Project Description

3.1. Description of the property

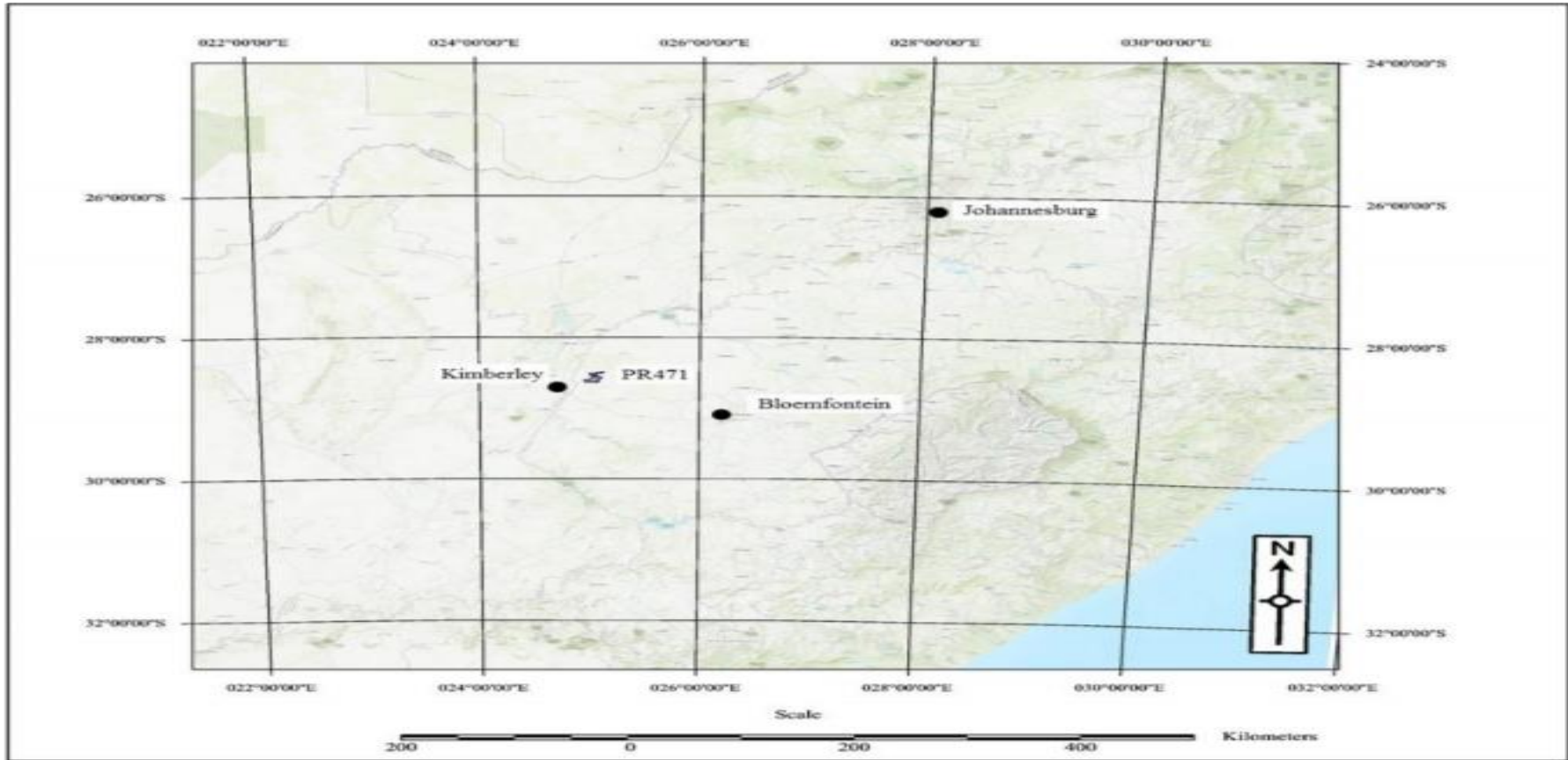
Table 1: Affected Property

Farm Name:	Farm Viljoenshof 1655
Application Area(ha)	3.389 ha
Magisterial District	Boshof District (401)
Distance and direction from the nearest town	27,9 km north-east of Kimberly 120 km west of Bloemfontein 13 km east of Boshoff town
21-digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	F00400000000165500000

3.2. Location of site

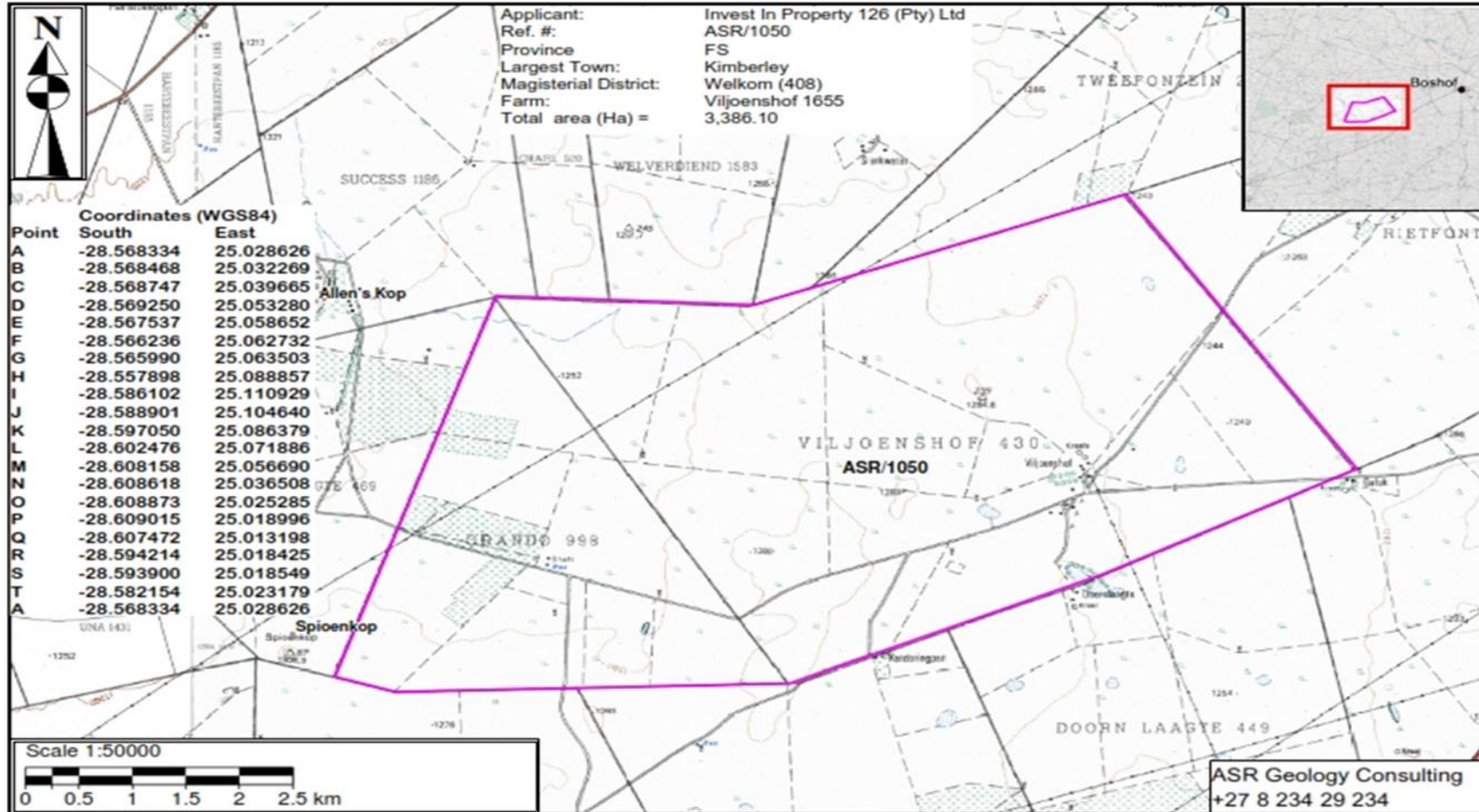
The project area is situated in Free State Province in a small town Boshof. It falls within the Tokologo Local Municipality of the Lejweleputswa District Municipality; and is situated approximately 27,9km north-east of the Kimberly and 120km west of Bloemfontein.

The regional and local settings are depicted in Plans below.



Plan 1: Regional Settings

Locality Plan



Plan 2: Local setting of Farm Viljoenshof 1655

3.3. DESCRIPTION OF THE SCOPE OF OVERALL ACTIVITY

This section outlines the relevant listed activities applicable to the project (Section 3.4.1) and gives a detailed project description (Section 3.4.2) of the activities associated with the proposed operation.

3.3.1. Listed and specified activities

The Department of Environmental Affairs have published three notices listing activities for which environmental authorisation is required in terms of Section 24(2) and 24D of NEMA prior to commencement.

Furthermore, a list of waste management activities that have or are likely to have, a detrimental effect on the environment were published in terms of section 19(2) of the NEM: WA (GN 921 of 29 November 2013). No person may commence, undertake or conduct a listed waste management activity unless a waste management license (WML) is issued in respect of that activity.

The Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) is the Competent Authority for mineral related activities in terms of both NEMA and NEM: WA. As such an integrated application has been submitted as per the One Environmental System.

Table 2: Listed and specified activities			
NAME OF ACTIVITY (All activities including activities not listed) (E.g., Excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, Loading, hauling and transport, Water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc...etc...etc.)	Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m²	LISTED ACTIVITY Mark with an X where applicable or affected	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE (GNR 544, GNR 545 or GNR 546)/NOT LISTED
“The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the storage, or for the storage and handling, of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of 80 but not exceeding 500 cubic metres.”	2500 m ²	x	(Listing Notice 1) Listed activity 14 of GN. R 327
“The development of a road- (i) for which an environmental authorisation was obtained for the route determination in terms of activity 5 in Government Notice 387 of 2006 or activity 18 in Government Notice 545 of 2010; or (ii) with a reserve wider than 13,5 meters, or where no reserve exists where the road is wider than 8 metres; but excluding- (a) roads which are identified and included in activity 27 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014; or	4000 m ²	x	(Listing Notice 1) Listed activity 24 of GN. R 327

<p>(b) roads where the entire road falls within an urban area; or (c) which is 1 kilometre or shorter.”</p>			
<p>The widening of a road by more than 6 metres, or the lengthening of a road by more than 1 kilometre. (i) where the existing reserve is wider than 13,5 meters; or (ii) where no reserve exists, where the existing road is wider than 8 meters; excluding where widening or lengthening occur inside urban areas.</p>	4000 m ²	x	GNR327
<p>“The development of facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity which requires a permit or licence or an amended permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution or effluent, excluding- (i) activities which are identified and included in Listing Notice 1 of 2014; (ii) activities which are included in the list of waste management activities published in terms of Section 19 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) in which case the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 applies; or (iii) the development of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, polluted water, wastewater or sewage where</p>	The development may trigger section 21 (f& g) of the national water act	x	Listing Notice 2) Listed activity 6 of GN. R 325

such facilities have a daily throughput capacity of 2 000 cubic metres or less.			
“The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation.” Excluding where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for— i) the undertaking of a linear activity; or (ii) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.	A total area of at least 20 ha will be physically disturbed where the diamond will be removed and washed	x	(Listing Notice 2) Listed activity 15 of GN. R 325
“Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a mining right as contemplated in Section 22 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including (a) associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to the extraction of a mineral resource; or (b) the primary processing of a mineral resource including winning, extraction, classifying, concentrating, crushing, screening or washing.”	3.389 ha	x	(Listing Notice 2) Listed activity 17 of GN. R 325

3.3.2. Description of the activities to be undertaken

3.3.2.1. Background

INVEST IN PROPERTY 126 (PTY)LTD is endeavouring on an application process for mining rights with the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy which is the competent authority. The proposed development is located at a small town Boshof in Free State under the municipal jurisdiction of Tokologo local Municipality within the boundary of Lejweleputswa District Municipality, South Africa. The area cover is approximately 3.389 ha and the mining right application is for a proposed mining development for Diamond kimberlite (DK) and Diamond General (DG). The proposed development is located in Farm Viljoenshof 1655 and situated 27.9km north east of Kimberly,120 km west of Bloemfontein and 13 km east of Boshof town. The applicant Mr Verdi Scholtermeyer is the permit holder for prospecting mining right permit granted by the Department of Mineral Resource and Energy (DMRE) in terms of Minerals and Petroleum Resource Development Act (Act 28 of 2002).

The project area is located within the Loxtonsdal kimberlite cluster which hosts two historical diamond mines. All known kimberlites in this cluster are of the Group II variety. Prospective work programs were undertaken at the proposed development mainly to investigate, determine and confirm the presence of diamond Kimberly on Farm Viljoenshof 1655. Non-invasive methods were explored to locate minerals using geophysical survey (magnetic and electromagnetic) soil sampling, google earth satellite images and exiting geological studies previously carried out in farm Viljoenshof 1655. The geological studies undertaken at the propose development area confirms presence of a number of additional anomalies. Mineral chemistry of kimberlitic indicator minerals (pyropic garnets, Cr-spinels and clinopyroxenes) verified high diamond potential of several targets. Moreover, geochemistry of kimberlites is also indicative of high interest mantle source.

3.3.2.2. Approach

The proposed overall activity will begin and be implemented through a pilot mining phase for a duration period of one (1) year. A contractor with readily available plants and earthmoving equipment will be responsible for the implementation of the pilot phase. This phase is necessary given that the prospecting work program was only limited to non-invasive approach (Phase one). Additionally, invasive approach such as trenching/pitting and drilling was not carried out as a result of the landowner breach of interim settlement agreement with the applicant. The interim settlement agreement was adjudicated by the High Court of South Africa, Free State Division in Bloemfontein on the 19 March 2020(**See appended Interim settlement agreement as Appendix 7**) wherein an agreed approach to undertake prospecting work program in three (3) phases, namely:

Phase 1: Visual and geo-physical assessment, and taking of sampling.

Phase 2: Limited Drilling where the landowner is entitled for a daily entrance fee of R350-00.

Phase 3: Bulk sampling where the landowner is entitled for a daily entrance fee of R450-00.

The phase 1 and phase 2 of the prospecting program was implemented but abandoned at the initial stage of phase 2. This was as a result of landowner increasing agreed entrance fee in contempt of the court interim settlement order and moreover the introduction of game animals, buffalos in particular at the prospecting site made it impossible for prospecting to proceed given the risk and danger exposed to prospecting team. Please note that the matter

is currently before the court and was set for hearing date of 13-14 May 2021 where the applicant (Land owner) sorted to interdict the whole mining right application process. The urgent interdict by the land owner was dismissed by the court. This will see the matter being heard on the 19 June 2021.

The pilot stage will encapsulate further study of the diamond ore. The primary objective of the pilot mining phase is:

- Open complete area of the kimberlite body(ies) and cut first two benches into kimberlite;
- Process different kimberlite type separately and determine the grades and diamond quality variation;
- Carry out metallurgical studies of the ore for final design of the plant;
- During this stage geophysical survey and diamond core drilling will be implemented to study ore bodies morphology with depth;
- The outcome of geophysical survey and diamond core drilling will be implemented to study ore bodies morphology to be used for long term underground mining method to be used.

The open cast method for mining have been considered as a preferred method for minerals extraction. The open cast method will entail the trenching to the depth of two (2) benches (i.e.12 to 20 m) however, this is dependent on the hosting rock competence and stability. The pilot phase is envisaged to be disassociated with excessive blasting given that the hosting rock is black and grey Ecca shale, which is quite brittle. However, soft blasting will be applied where necessary in particular for cutting into kimberlites. The proposed mine property is characterised by game farming, livestock farming and related agricultural crop farming at a small scale. This necessitates the use of soft blasting to avoid and reduce impact on game farm with noise and flying rocks fragments.

Table 3: Summary details of project

ITEMS	DETAILS
Type of mineral	Diamond Kimberlite; Diamond General.
Mining method	Open pit
Depth of mining	600m
Life of mine	32 years

3.3.2.3. Associated activities, infrastructure and services

The infrastructure area in relation to the mine area is indicated in Plan 3 below. The anticipated infrastructure for the operations includes:

Table 4: Surface Infrastructure

SURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE:	DESCRIPTION
Access and security control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal haul and access roads

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access will be via R64 • Security • Fencing
Mine Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil berms • Processing plant • Stockpiles • Open pits • Ablution facilities (portable toilets) • Clean and dirty water trenches, water management sumps and silt traps • Tailings storage facility • Slime dam
Infrastructure Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle park area • Workshop and store • Fuel storage • Site camps and offices • Ablution facilities (chemical toilets) • JoJo tanks • Waste disposal site • Slump dam • Tailings • Water recycling facility • Stockpile Yard • Wash bay • Generators • Lighting

3.3.2.4. Equipment and Machinery

Table 5: Equipment and Machinery for mining

Equipment/Machinery	Fuel demand
2 x 45 t Excavators	1000 litres per 22 hour shift
2 x 3 m ³ FEL	500 litres per 22-hour shift
2 x 40 t ADT's	500 litres per 22-hour shift
Utility bus	50 litres per 22-hour shift
2 x LAW's	50 litres per 22-hour shift
Track Dozer	200 litres per shift
Axillary pumps	50 litres per 22-hour shift
Generators	50 litres per 22-hour shift

3.3.2.5. Power supply

Processing plant equipment will be run using Eskom connection, offices and change rooms as well as the parameter fence will be electrified for security purposes. Electricity will be used for lightening deep pits and for pumps when draining the concentrated soil from the pits. The solar power energy and generators will be used as far as practically where it is feasible.

3.3.2.6. Water supply

Water requirements on site will be limited to that of potable/domestic use, plant operation and dust suppression. At this stage it is anticipated that water will be sourced from the existing borehole (windmill) located on site. Water will be pumped and stored in a JoJo tank, to be located at the infrastructure area. Washing processing plant and screening of material requires and consumes excessive volumes of water. A recycling water facility will be used to recycle water. This will reduce the amount of water usage required and will also curtail water wastage by recycling used water and be reused. Wash bay facility requires volume of water for washing of machines and equipment. Recycling water facility will be constructed for recycling and reusing of water purpose. This will reduce excessive continue demand for underground water.

3.3.2.7. Waste management

General and hazardous waste will be generated on site:

- General waste includes office and domestic waste; construction and building waste; scrap metal and old tyres.
- Hazardous waste includes used hydrocarbons, oily rags and sewage and tailings.

Tailings will be stored for retreatment by Bourevestnik, since diamond constitutes a fraction of percent of the kimberlite by volume, most of the mined and treated material will represent tailings and waste (including country rock removed during mine design). Kimberlite pipes are known to extend to the depth over 1 km. Current mining plan is targeting depth of 600 m. Even if mining would be stopped at that depth (or even shallower) back filling of the void would be illegal considering residual mineral resource below. It could become economical with diamond price escalation to continue mining to deeper levels. Consequently, the produced tailings and waste dumps have to be stored for uncertain period. Alternative would be finding market niche for utilising those materials as a by-product. It is included in social and labour plan to make a research of such opportunities. The country rock waste can be definitely consumed by building materials market. Kimberlite waste per se so far could not find application due to the known effect of volume increase during weathering and majority of minerals eventually been converted into serpentine and clay. A small percentage of dump material can be added to the mixture for refractory bricks production (high Mg-content). Kimberlite concentrate, which constitutes small percentage by volume, can be used in road construction, gardens decoration and souvenirs manufacturing.

Waste storage facility will be used as a designated storage facility for accumulated waste. The waste facility will be designed to keep storage of general and hazardous waste separately. All waste will be separated and stored as per the relevant Norms and Standards where applicable. Waste will be recycled and sold/given to interested parties as far as possible. Waste for disposal will be collected by a reputable contractor for transit to a suitably licensed

facility. Waste safety disposal certificates will need to be obtained from disposal contractors and waste manifest will be maintained on site.

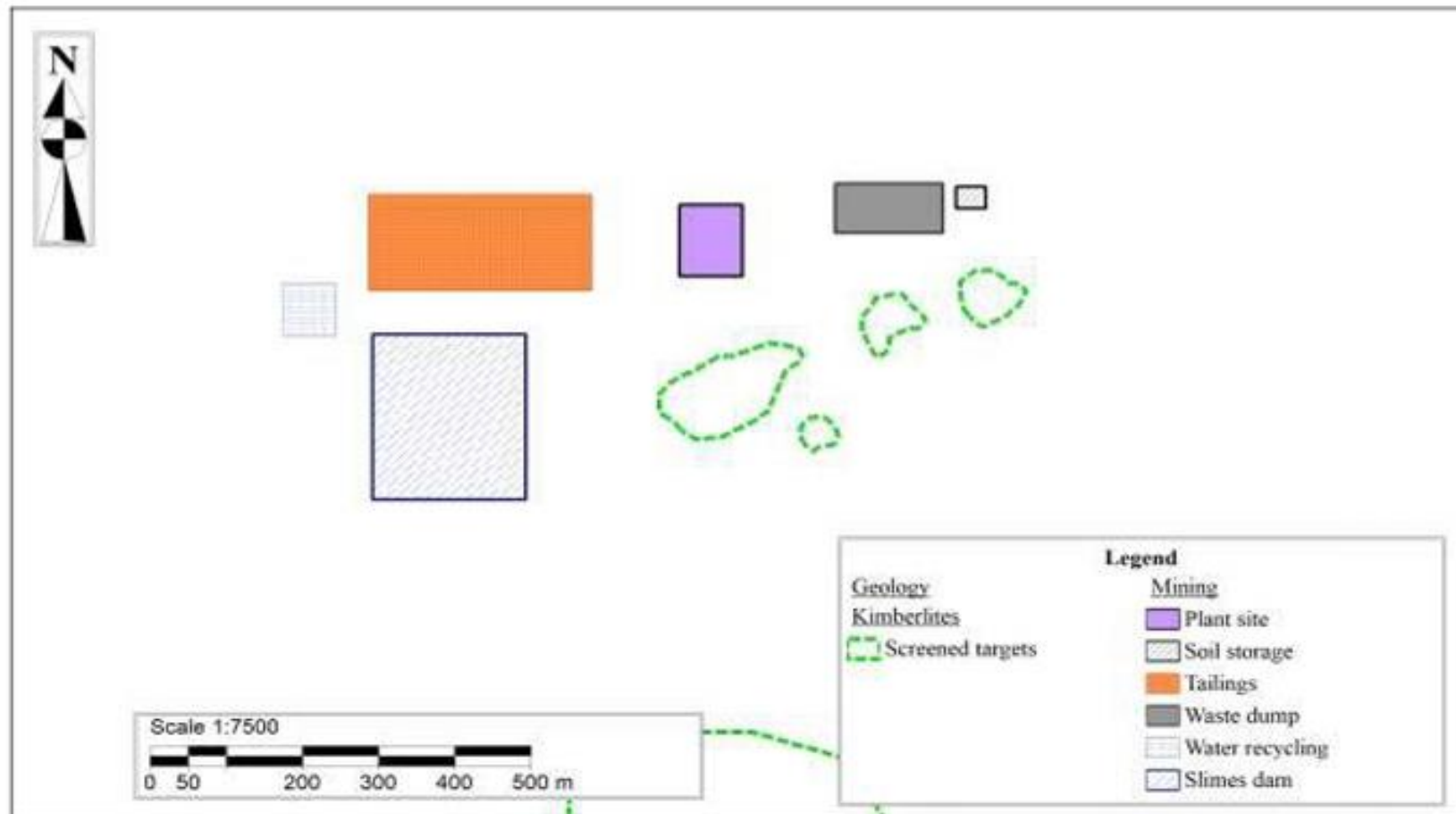
Sewage will be collected within conservancy tanks to be emptied by honey sucker for treatment at a suitably licensed facility.

3.3.2.8. Employment requirements

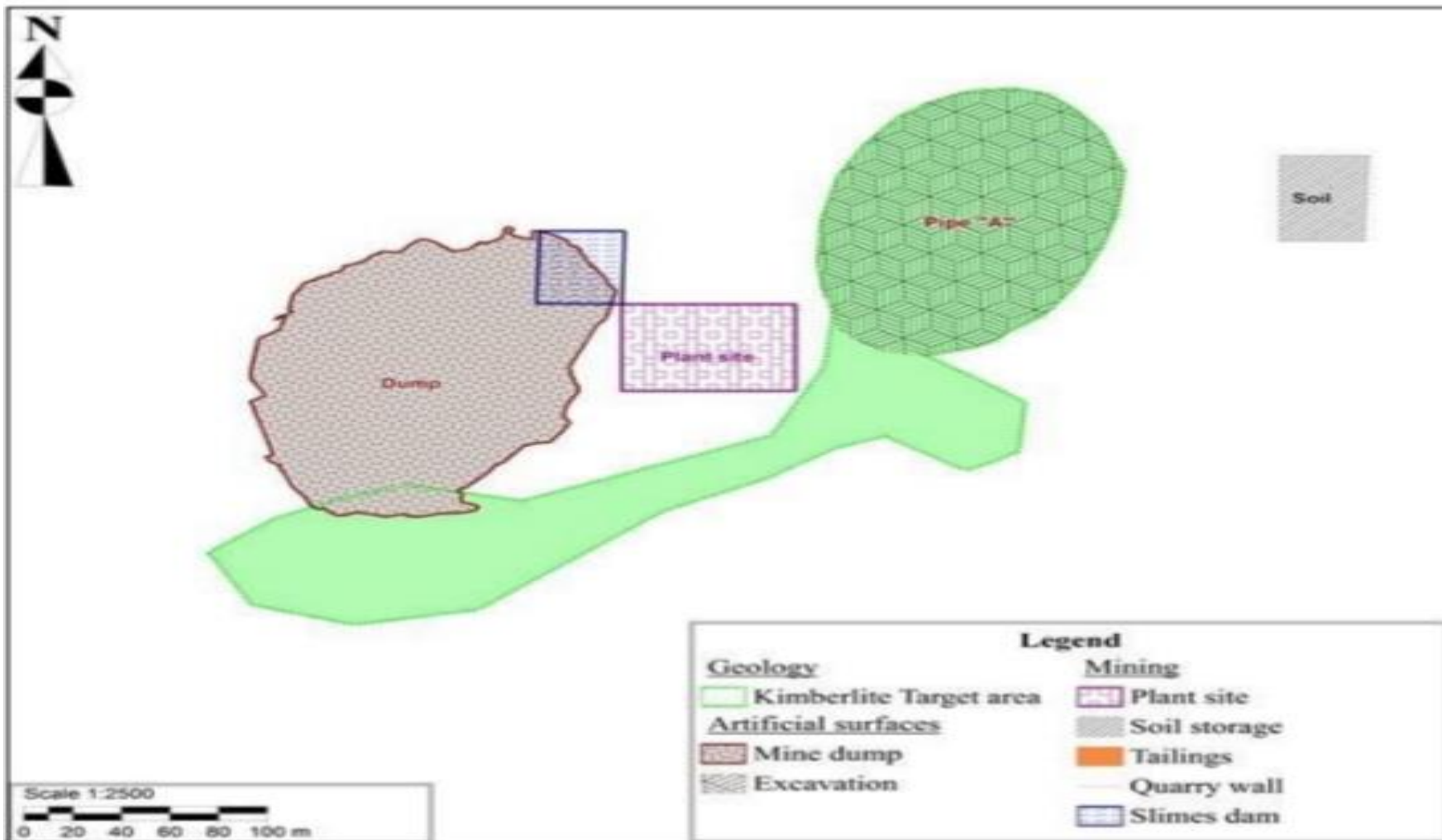
Table 6: Anticipated number of jobs to be created in 5-year period of mine operation

Category	Total no per	Total no per	Total no per	Total no per	Total no per
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Top and Senior management	2	3	3	3	3
Professionally qualified and Experienced specialists and mid-management	6	13	13	13	13
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	13	17	17	17	17
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	51	52	52	52	52
Permanent general labourers	38	59	59	59	59
Total Number of Employment Per Year	110	144	144	144	144
Total Number of Employment in 5 years	686				

It is anticipated that the project will create 686 job opportunities in 5-year period in various categories of skills employment required at the project. This ranges from top and senior management, professionals, skilled, semi-skilled and general labour work force. Some services at the project will be rendered by service providers, as and when required. Local entrepreneurs and small business will be given preference in terms of opportunities at the project. Certain skills will be required whereby employment will be sourced from Boshof, if the necessary skills are not found in Boshof the radius will be increased to find suitable skills needed.



Plan 3.a: Infrastructure in relation to the Mine Area



Plan 3.b :Infrastructure in relation to the Mine Area

4. POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

Table 7: outlines the applicable legislation and guidelines that are considered to be applicable to the proposed project; and which were considered at the time of compiling this report

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES USED TO COMPILE THE REPORT	HOW DOES THIS DEVELOPMENT COMPLY WITH AND RESPOND TO THE POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT
<p>The Constitution of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that prevent pollution and ecological degradation; promote conservation; and secure ecological sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development. • Every person has a right to information held by the State and to information held by other people that are required in the exercise or protection of a right. • Everyone has the right to just and procedurally fair administrative action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EIA EMP report will assess the impacts of the project in detail with specialist input. • The Scoping Report will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days (minimum). • The Appeal Process will be described to I&APs through the Rod notification process.
<p>The Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA), Act No. 28 of and its Regulations (GNR527, 23 April 2004 as amended by: GNR R1288 dated 29 October 2004; GNR1203 dated</p>	<p>An application for a mining right was submitted to, and accepted by, the DMR in terms of the MPRDA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of information has been on the prescribed forms, and submitted via the SAMRAD portal where applicable.

30 November 2006; and GNR349 dated 18 April 2011	
National Environmental Management Act 1998 (Act No. 107 Of 1998) (NEMA) as amended and its associated regulations: (GNR982 – EIA Regulations; NEMA Regulation GNR983 – Listing Notice 1; NEMA Regulation GNR984 – Listing Notice 2; and NEMA Regulation GNR985 – Listing Notice 3 as amended in 2017).	<p>Application for EA has been submitted. application is subject to a Scoping and EIA process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This report has been compiled to meeting the requirements of the Scoping Phase.
NEMA: Public Participation Guidelines (GNR807) and updated in 2017	The Guidelines were considered and followed during the Public Participation Process (PPP).
NEMA Regulations pertaining to the financial provision for prospecting, exploration, mining or production activities (GNR1147 –20 November 2015).	The EIA will include an assessment on the Financial Provision in accordance with the relevant Regulations. The necessary guarantees must be secured accordingly.
NEMA Guideline on Need and Desirability (2017	The Guideline was considered during the compilation of the Scoping Report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008) as amended and its associated regulations. The regulations and various addendums pertaining to scheduled waste activities (GNR921, November 2013). • Norms and standards for the storage of waste on site as per GNR926, November 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application for EA has been submitted. application is subject to a Scoping and EIA process. • The EIA EMP will consider the norms and standards for storage, where relevant.
National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (NEM: AQA), Act 39 of 2004 as amended and its Regulations pertaining to listed activities (GNR893, 22 November 2013 as amended).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All mines and quarries are classified as Group C emitters, and must register and report on NAEIS annually.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NEM:WA National Dust Control Regulations (GNR827, November 2013) 	<p>An air quality study (including dispersion modelling) will be undertaken as per the plan of study for the EIA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dust fallout monitoring programme will be outlined in the EMP. Monitoring data will be compared to the Regulations to ensure dust fallout is within acceptable limits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998) 	<p>Water use license will be applied for with DWS</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GNR704 of the NWA, Regulations on the use of water for mining and related activities aimed at the protection of water resources. 	<p>All mine infrastructure and activities will be located outside the 1:100year flood line or 100m horizontal distance, whichever is greater.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A surface water study (Geo-hydrological assessment) will be undertaken as per the plan of study for the EIA.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (NEM:BA), Act 10 OF 2004 as amended and its regulations, including various regulations pertaining to protected species and to alien and invasive species. 	<p>Regulations utilised to determine the need for any listed scheduled activities under Listing Notice 3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Fauna and Flora study will be undertaken as per the plan of study for the EIA. • Should any protected, endangered or threatened species be identified within the area earmarked for development the necessary permits will be obtained
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Forest Act, Act 84 of 1998 	<p>A Fauna and Flora study will be undertaken as per the plan of study for the EIA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should any protected, endangered or threatened species be identified within the area earmarked for development the necessary permits will be obtained
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (NEMPAA), Act 57 of 2003 as amended and its associated regulations 	<p>The project will ensure the protection of all species of conservation important and will cooperate with the relevant department if protected species are uncovered the area of study</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), Act No. 25 of 1999 	<p>Heritage Impact Assessment will be undertaken as per the plan of study for the EIA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAHRA will be consulted as a Regulatory Authority for the project.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous Substances Act, Act No. 15 of 1973 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous substances on site will be limited to hydrocarbons and tailings.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South African National Standard: SANS 10234:2008 - Globally Harmonized System of classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) will be kept on site, where applicable.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South African National Standard: SANS 10228:2006 - The identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The transportation and storage of dangerous good will be limited to hydrocarbons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mine Health and Safety Act, Act 29 of 1996 (MHSA) and associated Regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although not directly addressed in the EMP report, protecting the environment contributes to a safe working environment.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explosives Act, Act 15 of 2003 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft blasting will be done.

5. NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

The Need and Desirability of the project has been assessed as per the DEA Guideline on Need and Desirability (2017) for Scoping. It is important to note that this section will be updated in the EIA Phase with input from the various specialists, as more information becomes available.

South Africa's gross domestic product (GDP) has fallen for the fourth consecutive quarter, putting the country in a severe recession, according to Statistics SA. The plummet has been attributed to the Covid-19 lockdown, which hit the economy the hardest during April, May and June 2020.

Data from 1960 shows that the second quarter of 2020 experienced a greater fall in GDP than the annualised decline of 6.1% in the first quarter of 2009 during the global financial crisis and was "far steeper than the annualised 8.2% decline in the fourth quarter of 1982", according to StatsSA. The GDP decline in the first quarter caused a 30.1% decline in the unemployment rate in the first quarter of 2020, and expected to worsen in the next coming quarters.

During the lockdown in quarter two, most sectors were closed or operating at limited capacity. The majority of industries experienced a large drop in output except for the agricultural sector, which saw an increase of 15.1%. This was a result of the increase in maize exports and international demand for citrus fruits and pecan nuts. Agriculture's contribution to the economy is generally about 2.5%.

At 76.6%, construction saw the highest decline in output, the manufacturing sector came second with a contraction of 74.9%, and mining declined by 73.1%. Air travel came to a halt, contributing to a fall of 67.9% in economic activity in the transport and communication industry. The retail ban on alcohol sales and closure of accommodation facilities were notable drags on trade activity, resulting in a decline of 67.6%. Wholesalers and motor vehicle traders also reported significant declines.

The finance industry, which includes banking, insurance services, real estate and business services, fell by 28.9%. Personal services, which includes businesses such as gyms and hairdressers, closed their doors and sporting and recreation events were cancelled, and hospitals halted elective operations, resulting in a decline of 32.5%.

StatsSA also measured the demand side of the economy, which slumped by 52.3% as a result of lower exports and household spending. The country endeavours on rebuilding the economy and mining sector have for years proven to be labour intensive and absorbing of massive job opportunity while also contributing significantly to the country GDP.

For years, mining has been the driving force behind South Africa's economy and continues to make a valuable contribution to the country's GDP. The economy of South Africa is built mostly on gold and diamond-mining, with gold-mining contributing over a third of the country's exports. Whereas, South African diamond-mining industry was listed as one of the largest mining countries in the world in the year 2009. It is predicted that mining will still play an important role to the economy, most notably through foreign exchange earnings and employment provision. It is also one of the primary sectors that provide employment opportunities for unskilled and semi-skilled people. The South African mining industry has its origin in small-scale to medium-scale mining activities, with these operations offering much needed employment opportunities and entrepreneurship, as well as contributing to the mineral sector and local economy. Small-scale mining and medium-scale mining's impact on

employment is especially observed in the rural areas and province such as the Northern Cape where there are limited opportunities; providing significant livelihood for rural communities and a means of alleviating poverty.

The proposed mining development is aimed at supporting the economy of South Africa by producing a commodity that has a potential to leverage the economy of the country. The primary beneficiaries of this project include, among others, the employees, members of surrounding communities and the country. Secondary beneficiaries include the suppliers of goods and services, and the local businesses through the buying power of employees. This is in line with the National Development Plan (NDP). The Social Labour Plan of the Proposed development is aimed at ensuring local economic development through implementation of the various projects. The applicant estimates that these small pieces of land could, if mining rights are granted, prove to be bearing commodities of high economic value.

The need and desirability for the proposed development was demonstrated during the public participation process by various stakeholders, interested parties and general public. During the public meeting on the 30th April 2021, the general public made comments of interest in support of the proposed development (**see appendix 6.C**). The community of Boshof stands to benefit significantly in terms of job creation and small business opportunities. Tourism sectors which include hotels and accommodation will benefit in terms of revenue and this may lead to additional jobs being created in that sectors. Landowners and game farmers stand to benefit significantly given that it is envisaged that during the operational phase there will be influx of labour force from various skills categories and others with interest in game hunting and associated activities which in turns will benefit game farmers within Boshof.

6. Period for which the environmental authorisation is required

Upon granting the Mining Right the orders will be placed for mining and recovery plant equipment, which will take 4 months for manufacturing and delivery plant construction with tests as well as the ore handling site setup (including security) will take 2 months. Open pit benching can be started with hired equipment and first production horizon should be prepared for mining by the time of commissioning of the plant. Overall, first industrial scale tests should be started 6 months from the time of the Mining Right formal issued. Decommissioning and closure activities are estimated at one (1) year. Thus, the Environmental Authorisation (EA) and Waste Management License (WML) are being sought for a period of thirty-two (32) years

7. Description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred site.

7.1. Details of alternatives considered

The alternative access road will be considered in consultation with affected parties and landowner. The initial access road was considered however, during the public participation process, numerous comments regarding finding alternative access road to the proposed mine was highlighted by I&APs. The current access road on site plan bisect game camps and 5m adjacent to the parameter fence for the neighbouring farm property. The main access entrance is situated at farm Langkop. Environmental concerns such as dust emission impact on game property in proximity to the access road has been considered as well as the potential risk associated with bullets straying during game hunting and danger it may impose to traffic along the access road.

7.2. Property / Location Alternatives

Not applicable. Properties are delimited by the properties available for prospecting and/or mining (i.e. not held by another company); and the geology of the area.

7.3. Type of activity to be undertaken

The activity to be undertaken is mining of diamond kimberlites and diamond general and the mining right permit applied for is for duration period of 32 years. The mineral resource will be extracted through open cast method with limited soft blasting. Infrastructure development will include new access road & routes, slime dam area, tailing storage facility, water recycling facility, Plant facility for mineral screening and crushing, camp site, ablution facility, stockpile laydown, wash bay and maintenance area.

The Farm Viljoenshof 1655 has agricultural potential and is currently utilised for grazing and game farming. The property is bisected by the Eskom servitude power line. Existing infrastructure on site includes, farmsteads and associated infrastructures, boreholes(windmill), reservoirs, gravel roads and parameter fence with an access gate. The Farm Viljoenshof is located 3 km adjacent to R64 road that links Kimberly, Boshof and Bloemfontein. Development in the area is limited and the unemployment rate is high. So, although mining is expected to have greater impact on the environment in terms of land use, it will have a greater positive contribution to socio-economics in the area through the implementation of the S&LP and through limited employment

7.4 The design or layout of the activity

Alternatives for the mining layout are limited to the extent of the kimberlite target area. The type of mining to be conducted (open cast pit mining) will be limited to the shallow depth of the resource.

The surface infrastructure in relation to the mine area is indicated in Plan 3. The infrastructure has been placed based on a high-level analysis of the area, to avoid existing farmstead, water resources and other sensitive areas as far as possible. The infrastructure area was also sited based on accessibility to the target area, however new roads will be established for access in mining area. The proposed preferred site is dependent on known kimberlite and pits with intercepted kimberlite plotted with magnetic anomalies and satellite image used for prospecting work program (Non-invasive prospecting work).

It must be emphasised that the final location of the infrastructure may shift slightly dependant on the findings of the various specialist studies and input from Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). As such the affected parties have raised concern regarding the current access into mining area. New access will be identified in consultation with all affected parties and landowner and will be included in the final layout.

7.5 The technology to be used in the activity

Diamond Kimberlites will be mined by means of open cast/pit mining. The following equipment will be utilised:

- 2 x 45 t Excavators
- 2 x 3 m³ FEL
- 2 x 40 t ADT's

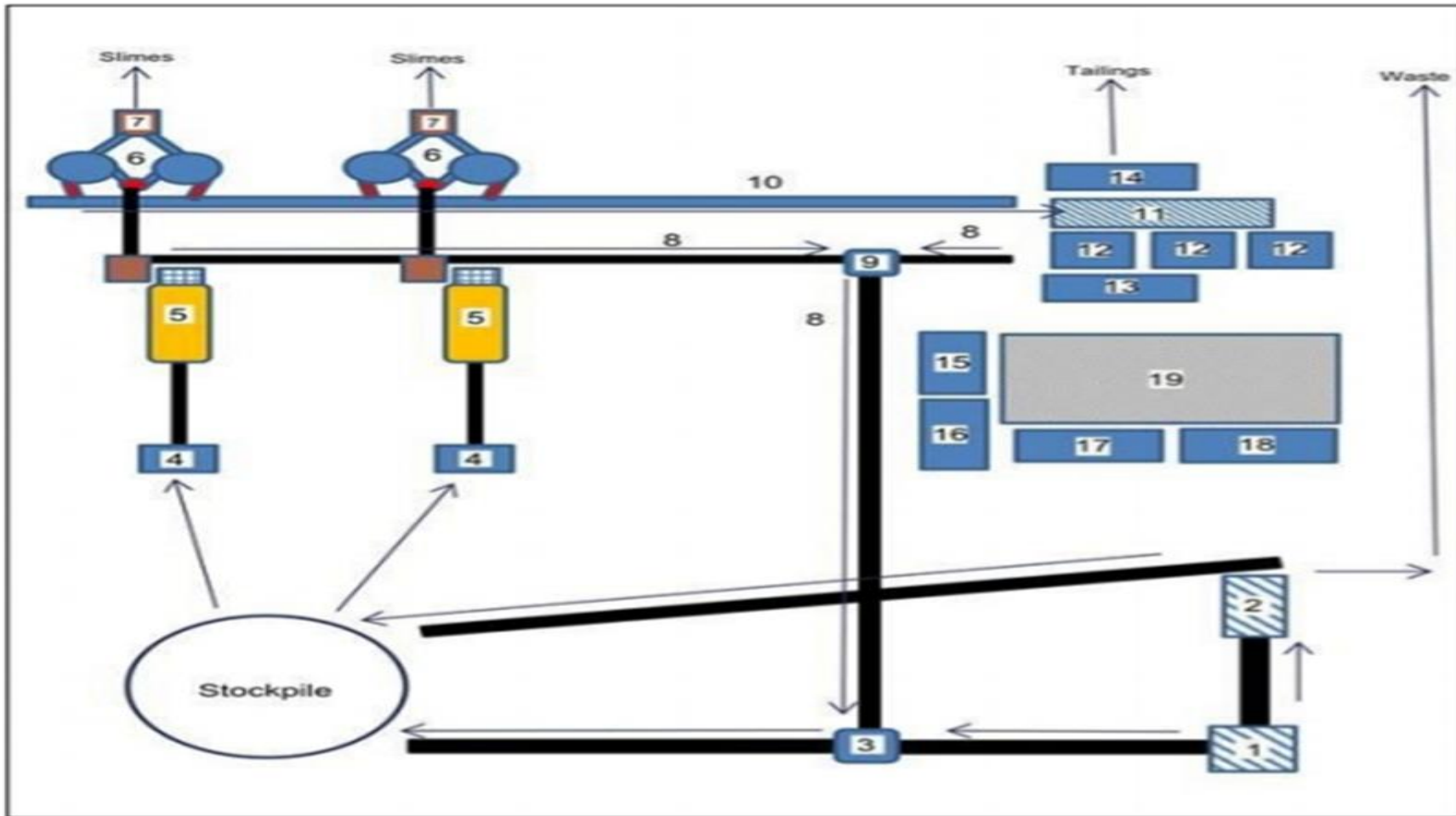
- Utility bus
- 2 x LAW's
- Track Dozer
- Axillary pumps
- Generators
- Water tankers
- Processing plant

The ore treatment process (**See Plan 4 below**):

- Ore arrives to grizzly (1) and oversize goes to crushing module (3) and undersize goes to sand screen (2) through conveyors;
- Crushed material and oversized sand screen (+1.5 mm) by conveyors are delivered to stockpile. Sand size is sent to the waste dump;
- Stockpile material is fed to the two bins (4) and after scrubber –trommel (5) undersize 50) goes to twinned rotary pans (6) through a splitter. Oversize by conveyor belts (8) returns to re-crushing;
- fraction after dewatering screens (7) reports to the slimes dam, when most of water is recycled in small recirculating ponds (not shown) immediately next to the pans and returns into porrel. Concentrate by conveyor belt (10) arrives to the classifier (11);
- Classifier splits concentrate into 3 size fractions stored in feeding bins 12;
- Classified material initially will be transferred to grease sort house (14), after delivery of Bourestnik sorter (13) tests will show if it will be installed before or after grease sorting unit; **See figure 4 below**

In all other instances, best practices as utilised in the industry have been selected and, where applicable, SANS standards and legislative requirements will be followed in design, construction and management of infrastructure and activities on site. Technological alternatives have therefore not been further assessed. It is envisaged at this stage that no permanent structures will be constructed; only mobile offices and mobile equipment will be placed on site.

Plan 4: Principal layout of the plant site



7.4. The operational aspects of the activity

Mining of a diamond-bearing kimberlite generally starts with the excavation of a pit into the kimberlite pipe. In this process, called “open-pit” or “open-cast” mining, the initially weathered ore material is removed with large hydraulic shovels and ore trucks. Hard rock is drilled and soft blasting is applied so the broken material can be removed.

Open pits are excavated until the strip ratio (the amount of host rock that must be stripped away in order to access new ore) becomes prohibitive to the mine’s operating cost.

The gravel will be loaded with an excavator onto a dump truck for conveyance to the processing plant. At the processing plant the gravel will be fed onto a grizzly for screening out oversized material. The material will be processed through a screening section for delivery to a recovery plant. Concentrate from the recovery plant will be processed through an X-Ray/Sortex plant to extract the diamonds. An area will be used for all processing and dumping operation outside 1:100-year flood line and environmental sensitive areas.

7.5. The option of not implementing the activity

The no-go option will result in the protection of the environment in situ and the continued use of the land for grazing, crop production (agriculture) and game farming purposes. Not mining the area will result in the sterilisation of the Diamond Kimberlite; and the contribution to socio-economics in the area through the implementation of the S&LP and employment will not be realised.

8. DETAILS OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOLLOWED

8.1 I &AP Consultation

The following steps were undertaken as part of the public participation process while notifying all identified interested and affected parties and stakeholders.

1. Initial invitation notice for interested and affected parties to register as stakeholders was placed in various public places and neighbouring farmers access gates on the 29/03/2021. **(See Appendix 5B)**
2. Draft scoping report, BID, I&APs registration forms were uploaded at www.tiyiselanienvironmentalsolutions.co.za for download.
3. I&APs were notified via WhatsApp group (Boshop Koop en Verkoop).
4. Advertisement was published at Beeld Newspaper on the 23/04/2021 in English and Afrikaans. Public notices were published in English, Afrikaans, Sesotho and Setswana. Public notices were placed in various public places such as Local library, Tokologo Municipality notice board, Police station, Churches, Sport ground, Community hall in Kareehof, Kareehof local clinic, local spaza shops, retail shops, Farmer’s access gates. **(See Appendix 5A&B)**
5. A pre-consultation meeting was done with the municipality representative Mr Molefi M. B on the 29/03/2021. The purpose was to brief the council of the current environmental assessment process in relation to the proposed mining right application process currently underway. Mr Molefi committed to briefing the ward councillors about the proposed mine development and impending public participation process. A draft scoping report hard copy and electronic copy was received and signed on the register by Mr Molefe. **(See Appendix 6A: Meeting Minutes)**

6. A draft scoping report was delivered to the land owner Mr Cedric Roberts who was at a time not present in Boshof, however the draft scoping report was received and signed for by Mrs T wiese on the 29/03/2021. **(See Appendix 5C: signed register)**
7. Governments departments and parastatal were identified as stakeholders.1st Draft scoping reports were submitted electronically, hand delivery and via post office for comments and questions **(See Appendix 5C: signed register)**. The following are the Departments and parastatals identified and notified:
 - i) Department of water and sanitations.
 - ii) Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.
 - iii) Department of Economic Development, small business development and environmental Affairs
 - iv) Department of Police, Roads and Transport.
 - v) Eskom.
 - vi) South Africa Heritage Resource Assessment.
8. Interested and affected parties data base was established. All registered interested and affected parties were notified and provided with Background Information Document and draft scoping report **(See Appendix 6H: BID)**
9. Comments from interested and affected parties were received and responded by the EAP **(See Appendix 5G: Comments and questions)**
10. On the 22/04/2021, a consultation meeting was convened with Mr Johanne Steenkamp Afriforum chairperson of Boshof. The purpose of the meeting further engagement regarding the proposed development mine **(See Appendix 6B: Minutes)**
11. On the 30/04/2021 a public meeting was convened at Boshof town hall scheduled to take place at 14H00.Present were municipal representative, ward councillor, land owner and legal representative, neighbouring farmers, registered I&APs, Department of police, road and transport representative, Afriforum representative and general public **(See Appendix 6C: Minutes)**
12. The final draft scoping report was distributed to all registered I&APs by electronic mails.
13. Hard copy final draft scoping report was distributed to Boshof library.
14. All competent authorities were circulated the draft and final scoping report by electronic mail and hard copy via post mail.
15. The final draft and final scoping report were loaded into DMRE SAMRAD system.3 hard copies of final draft and final scoping reports were couriered to DMRE.See the attached proof in Appendix 5C.

8.2 Summary of issues raised by I&APs-this section deals with the issues raised during the public participation process.

Table 8

Interested & Affected parties List the names of persons consulted in this Colum, and Mark with an X where those must be consulted were in fact consulted		Date Comments Received	Issues raised	EAP response to issues the applicant
Comments and questions raised during consultation meetings				
Mr Molefi M.B Tokologo Local Municipality	X	29/03/2021	The municipality will give full support to the mine project.	We are looking forward working together with municipality and the community at large in this application phase.
			Social and labour plan must be provided to the municipality.	The social labour plan has been completed awaiting the municipality together with community to identify initiatives or community need to be encapsulated in the S&LP as part of applicant social responsibility program for the community of boshof.
			Hard copy of draft scoping report must be delivered to the municipality. Ward councillors will be briefed	Hard copies will be hand delivered to the municipality (note that the hard copies were hand delivered on the 6/04/2021 as requested)

			of the proposed mine once the hard copy is received.	
Land owner	X	29/03/2021 14/04/2021	On the 29/03/2021 Mrs T Wiese indicated that Mr Cedric Roberts was unavailable on that date but will inform him about the EAP engagement and also send the draft scoping report.	No feedback was received from the EAP.
			On the 14 April 2021 a telephonic call was made by EAP with the purpose of arranging a meeting with the land owners. The land owner referred all future engagement to his legal representatives.	Legal court papers have been served to the applicant for court interdict
Mr Johanne Steenkamp	X	24/04/2021	Where will water for mining operations be sourced?	The plan is to source water from the farm borehole however this will be determined by the geohydrological assessment that will be undertaken to determine the viability and impact that may be associated

			Water recycling must be considered.	If the assessment study confirms the viability of abstracting water from underground, water recycling facility will be constructed.
			Who will supply electricity?	Electricity will be supplied by Eskom.
			The mine must at least employ 50-60% from the community of Boshof. This will help avoid industrial strikes. Majority of community members are living in abject poverty and unemployed.	The S&LP covers this aspect as relates to job opportunities. Locals must always be given preference in terms of jobs and business opportunities to be offered during mine operation. In an instance where the skills and services required by the mine is not readily available within Boshof, the mine will consider acquiring services and skills outside local radius.
			How will the mine contribute to community development and upliftment?	The SLP have as of now omitted this aspect deliberately. This is primary to allow community to participate in this consultation process and to give the community together with stakeholders and forums an opportunity to make contributions.

			<p>A community committee forum must be appointed to oversee the budget to be allocated for the community</p> <p>Our road infrastructure is not in good condition and will be worsen when the mine commence with operations. Is the mine aware of poor road infrastructure and how will the mine help improve our roads?</p>	<p>This impression is admirable and it will ensure that the community is properly represented and there will also be transparency and accountable.</p> <p>It is up to the community to decide if they want the mine to assist in terms of roads infrastructure improvement as part of social responsibility.</p>
			<p>How will the mine ensure safety for the farm community and neighbouring farms in particular?</p>	<p>Obviously, the issue of safety and security is the role of the law enforcement agency that must work together with the community to address social ills including crimes. The mine is not exempted in this regard and will work hand in hand with police and the community against crimes and any other issues affecting the community.</p>

Comments and question received from I&APs				
Mr Willem Van Niekerk (Bufelcor Langkop Boedery)	x	21/4/2021	<p>The access road to the mine runs between game farm camps and the fence line are within 5m of the road in place. The access road is not mentioned in the draft scoping report.</p>	<p>The current site plan has not been finalised. The final site plan will be done in consideration to all comments made by interested and affected parties. A traffic management assessment will be undertaken. The traffic management plan will be guided by the assessment recommendations and comments from the land owner and affected parties. It has been highlighted on the draft scoping report (section 7.4) that the infrastructure location may be shifted depending on the findings by various specialist studies and inputs from interested and affected parties.</p>
			<p>Our livelihood and that of our employee depends on hunting which takes place in the camps in both sides of the roads. Hunting for oversea tourist takes place all year round and traffic to the mine and back will be at great risk. Bullet from hunting ruffle can travel several kilometres. Alternative safe access road should be considered, especially if the mine intends to reconstructs and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •As illustrated above an alternative access road will be considered in consultations with all parties concerned in order to find a best practically possible solution. •Given that game hunting is seasonal, a practical solution also should be considered to ensure that both game hunting and mining operations are not compromised respectively.

			<p>increase the width of the small access road.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •ecological assessment (Avifauna) studies will be undertaken to determine the practicality of both mining and game farming activity operating concurrently. moreover, this will include identify potential impacts associated and management strategies that may be implemented to mitigate any potential impacts on both activities. This will be done in consultation with game farmers and the applicant.
			<p>Hunting and the associated activities such as camp maintenance, farm feeding, guest accommodations, game counts, anti-poaching, vehicle maintenance, taxidermy to mention a few of such activities which employed local people. If hunting is compromised by mining activities famers will live and family in Boshof will lose their source of income.</p>	<p>It must be emphasised that we are cognisant of the significance of game hunting in the broader scale in terms of the socio-economic positive impacts on the community of Boshof and South Africa in general on the country GDP. However, equally the mining sector have over a period of time proven to be the backbone of South African economy and contributes significantly in terms of job creation. Given all the risk known and associated with mining activity and potential impacts on game hunting, it is important that such risks and identified impacts be prioritised when mining. Therefore, the proposed</p>

				mining development operation will be undertaken in a manner that will not pose risks and paying attention to all issues raised.
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			<p>Ground water: Abstraction for mining is of great concern to all of us. The draft scoping report (Pg12) mention that the lifespan of the mine will be 32 years and that the mine will possible be developed to 600m. Kimberlite ore processing is very water intensive. The ore is crushed and screened using water. The mining water is deposited as slurr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The draft scoping report does not detail how water will be recycled from the slam dam. b) Has the ground water assessment been considered for this this project? Boshof rainwater is calculated to be on average of 400mm on intermittent of good rain year. One borehole is unlikely to provide enough water for the project. c) 1-2% of rainfall goes into recharging underground water, so one year of good rain does not replenish groundwater. d) Crops are not cultivated in the area. There are no perennial rivers in the area e) The abstraction of water will affect boreholes and the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Water recycling Facility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hydrological studies will be undertaken to determine the water table level and also the potential impacts on underground water that associated with mining activities. • Recycling of water is necessary given that mining operation requires excessive amount of water for day-to-day operations. The technical aspect design of the recycling facility will be done by an engineer or relevant expertise. The cycling facility must be designed in such a way that it meets the mining needs with the aim of reducing abstraction of underground water. • Methodology or operational design of the recycling facility will be developed and be included in the Environmental Management program (EMP). b) Ground water impact assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The underground water assessment or geohydrological assessment will be undertaken. This is highlighted on (section 11.3) of the draft scoping report. It is proposed that the scope of work for this specialist study include the following tasks:
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			<p>surrounding neighbouring boreholes.</p> <p>f) Kimberlites is known for it salinity and heavy metal content and kimberlite slime day have the potential to pollute underground water</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Desk study - collation of all field data, geochemical data into a hydrogeological conceptual model for the proposed mine development. II. Hydro-census – an update of the water level and groundwater quality will be carried out using boreholes identified in the study area. III. Evaluation on how the mining water needs will impact on ground water level. IV. Basic numerical modelling to generate outputs in support of the impact assessment <p>c)Replenishing of underground water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •This has been noted. The geohydrological assessment study will include a desk study where historic data in Boshof will be used and considered in the assessment. <p>d)Perennial rivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The draft scoping report highlight in (sub-section 9.4.1) that within the study there are no perennial rivers but
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				<p>noted presence of seasonal pens and other dry water bodies.</p> <p>e) Effects on boreholes underground water level on the surrounding farm neighbours</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •It has been noted in the draft scoping report that given the excessive demand of water required for mine operation, the potential impact on underground is invertible. Sub-section 10.4 (The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and the level of risk), Underground water will include: Ground water monitoring system; Monitoring of ground water level on monthly bases; Monthly ground water test will be undertaken.
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	<p>Noise: Blasting in any form in the middle of a game farm is going to have major disturbing impacts on animal behaviour.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsection 3.3.2 only soft blasting will be considered as a last resort and when deemed necessary. This because the hosting rock is black and grey Ecca shale, which is quite brittle and will not necessitate explosive or hard blasting. <p>Mitigation measures (Subsection 10.4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standardised noise measurements should be carried out on individual equipment at the delivery to site to establish a reference data-base and regular checks carried out to ensure that equipment is not deteriorated and to detect faulty which could lead to increase in noise impact overtime. • Environmental noise monitoring should be carried out at a regular interval to detect deviations from predicted noise levels and enable corrective measures to be taken where warranted. • Restrict mining activities to day time unless agreements obtained to do 24hr operations. • Where possible material stockpiles should be properly placed so as to protect the boundaries from noise to individual operations.
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	<p>Tramming, load and haul using Trucks and Excavators, vibrating screen of the Treatment plant all create noise and disturbance. All mining vehicles have to be equipped with warning reverse hooter and these are designed to make a loud noise and can be heard for many kilometres especially at night. The bushveld is normally quiet and even daytime mining activities are going to be disruptive with noise.</p>	<p>Refers to subsection 10.4 on the draft scoping report</p>
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	<p>Heritage: Boshof area is known for its heritage structures on the farms and prehistoric artifacts and the scoping report does state that a heritage assessment will be done</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub section 11.3 Description of aspects to be assessed as part of the environmental impact assessment process (Please refer to in the draft scoping report) The draft scoping report does include and recommends that heritage impact assessment be undertaken (sub section 11.3)
	<p>Flora and fauna: The farms that will be impacted by the mining activities are home to protected species and the flora and fauna assessment should include input from all affected parties</p>	<p>The ecological impact assessment (Fauna and Flora) will be undertaken to identify protected or species of ecological importance. Refer to sub section 11.3 of the draft scoping report.</p>
	<p>Social Impact Assessment: Should include the lives of farmers and all employees working on the farms, hunting and tourism add substantially to the GDP of south Africa</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to sub section 11.3.

	<p>Not only will dust be generated from blasting but the load and haul at the mine and along the access roads. Dust plumes can move many kilometres and haul roads are known for producing fine dust which is respirable. Kimberlite dust is particularly unsafe due to heavy metal content.</p>	<p>Refer to sub section 11.3</p> <p>Dust control measures will be encapsulated in the EMPr</p>
	<p>Our neighbour Mr Wiese is deaf and we are very concern about his safety. One of the proposed access roads runs less than 100m from his house.</p>	<p>All employee will be confined to the mining area. No-go area will be marked where all employee will be prohibited from encroaching including on neighbouring farm land. Security control personnel will be charged into ensure safety and adherence to site rules. The mine will work hand in hand with law enforcement agency or SAPS to deal with any action of criminality that put farm community at risk</p>
	<p>Rhino poaching is very real in our country and elevated levels of people no known to our community, might have a negative impact on the safety and possible poaching of rhino in our area</p>	<p>All actions and elements of criminality including poaching will be reported to the police. The mine will also ensure that all its employee undergoes induction training and other relevant training to educate workers about poaching.</p> <p>All employee must comply with mine site rules and any employee found to contravene or involved in criminal act</p>

				including animal poaching will be dismissed and reported to the police.
			Land invasions at any stage during the mining process is of concern to us	Awareness and education training will be undertaken to notify employees of no-go areas. The mining operation must be strictly restricted to the mining area. No activity must encroach outside designated areas.
Dawid Van Schalwyk	X	24/04/2021	Access road to the mine possibly runs between game farm camps and the fence lines are within 5m of the road in places. The access road is not identified in the draft scoping report	The current site plan has not been finalised. The final site plan will be done in consideration with all comments made by interested and affected parties. A traffic management assessment will be undertaken. The traffic management plan will be guided by the assessment recommendations and comments from the land owner and affected parties. It has been highlighted on the draft scoping report (section 7.4) that the infrastructure location may be shifted depending on the findings from various specialist studies and inputs from interested and affected parties.

			<p>Our livelihood and that of our employees depends on hunting which takes place in the camps on both sides of the road. Hunting for overseas tourists takes place all year round and traffic to the mine and back will be a great risk. Bullets from the hunting rifle can travel several kilometres. Alternative safe access to the mine should be considered, especially if the mining contractor intends to reconstruct and increase the width of the small access road.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As illustrated above an alternative access road will be considered in consultations with all parties concerned in order to find a best practically possible solution. • Given that game hunting is seasonal, a practical solution also should be considered to ensure that both game hunting and mining operations are not compromised respectively. • Avifauna assessment studies will be undertaken to determine the practicality of both mining and game farming activity operating concurrently. Moreover, this will include identify potential impacts associated and management strategies that may be implemented to mitigate any potential impacts on both activities. This will be done in consultation with game farmers and the applicant.
			<p>Hunting and the associated activities such as game camp maintenance, farm feeding, guest accommodation upkeep, catering for tourists, slaughtering, butchery activities, firefighting, game counts, anti-poaching, vehicle</p>	<p>It must be emphasised that we are cognisant of the significance of game hunting in the broader scale in terms of socio-economic positive impacts on the community of Boshof and South Africa in general on the country GDP.</p>

			<p>maintenance, taxidermy to mention a few are all activities which employ local people. If hunting is comprised by the mining activities farmers will move and many Boshof families will lose their source of income</p>	<p>However, equally the mining sector have over a period of time proven to be the backbone of South African economy and contributes significantly in terms of job creation. Given all the risk known and associated with mining activity and its impacts on game hunting, it is important that such risks and identified impacts be prioritised when mining. Therefore, the proposed mining development operation will be undertaken in a manner that will not pose risks and in consideration with all issues raised.</p>
			<p>Ground water abstraction for mining is of great concern to all. The draft scoping report (P12) mentions that the life of the mine is 32 years and that the mine will possibly be developed to 600m. Kimberlite ore processing is very water intensive. The ore is crushed and screened using water. The mining waste is deposited as a slurry (water liquid containing the fine kimberlite material)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The draft does not detail how water will be returned or recycled from the slurry dams b. Has a ground water impact assessment been considered for this project? Boshof annual rainfall is 	<p>a) Water recycling Facility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hydrological studies will be undertaken to determine the water table level and also the potential impacts of underground water that may be associated with mining activities. • Recycling of water is necessary given that mining operation requires excessive amount of water for day-to-day operations. The technical aspect design of the recycling facility will be done by an engineer or relevant expertise. The cycling facility must be designed in such a way that it meets the

			<p>calculated to being an average of 400mm with intermittent years of good rain. One borehole is unlikely to provide sufficient water for the project.</p> <p>c. 1-2% of rainfall goes into recharging groundwater, so one year of good rains does not necessarily replenish groundwater.</p> <p>d. Crops are not cultivated in the area because of the lack of water. There are no perennial rivers in the area.</p> <p>e. The abstraction of water would affect the borehole levels of farms in the surrounding area.</p> <p>f. Kimberlite is known for its salinity and heavy metal content and kimberlite slurry dams have the potential to pollute groundwater</p>	<p>mining needs with the aim of reducing abstraction of underground water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodology or operational design of the recycling facility will be developed and be included in the Environmental Management program (EMP). <p>b) Ground water impact assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The underground water assessment or geohydrological assessment will be undertaken. This is highlighted on (section 11.3) of the draft scoping report. <p>It is proposed that the scope of work for this specialist study include the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk study - collation of all field data, geochemical data into a hydrogeological conceptual model for the proposed mine development. • Hydro-census – an update of the water level and groundwater quality will be carried out using boreholes identified in the study area. • Evaluation on how the mining water needs will impact on ground water level.
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic numerical modelling to generate outputs in support of the impact assessment <p>c) Replenishing of underground water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This has been noted. The geohydrological assessment study will include a desk study where historic data in Boshof will be used and considered in the assessment. <p>d) Perennial rivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft scoping report highlight in (sub-section 9.4.1) that within the study there are no perennial rivers but noted presence of seasonal pens and water bodies. <p>e) Effects on boreholes underground water level on the surrounding farm neighbours</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has been noted in the draft scoping report that given the excessive demand of water required for mine operation, the potential impact on underground is invertible. Sub-section 10.4 (The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and the level of risk), Underground water will include: Ground water monitoring system;
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				<p>Monitoring of ground water level on monthly bases; Monthly ground water test will be undertaken.</p>
			<p>Blasting in any form in the middle of game farming areas is going to have a major disturbing impact on animal behaviour.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsection 3.3.2 only soft blasting will be considered as a last resort and deemed necessary. This because the hosting rock is black and grey Ecca shale, which is quite brittle and will not necessitate explosive or hard blasting. <p>Mitigation measures (Subsection 10.4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standardised noise measurements should be carried out on individual equipment at the delivery to site to establish a reference data-base and regular checks carried out to ensure that equipment is not deteriorating and to detect increases which could lead to increase in noise impact overtime and increased complaints. • Environmental noise monitoring should be carried out at regularly to detect deviations from predicted noise levels and enable corrective measures to be taken where warranted.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict mining activities to day time unless agreements obtained to do 24hr operations. • Where possible material stockpiles should be placed so as to protect the boundaries from noise to individual operations. • Systematic maintenance of all forms of equipment, training of personnel to adhere to operational procedures that reduce the occurrence and magnitude of individual noisy events
Jacobus Barnard (Wilverdiend farm)	X	27/04/2021	<p>Access road to the mine possibly runs between game farm camps and the fence lines are within 5m of the road in places. The access road is not identified in the draft scoping report</p>	<p>The current site plan has not been finalised. The final site plan will be done in consideration with all comments made by interested and affected parties. A traffic management assessment will be undertaken. The traffic management plan will be guided by the assessment recommendations and comments from the land owner and affected parties. It has been highlighted on the draft scoping report (section 7.4) that the infrastructure location may be shifted depending on the finding of various specialist studies and inputs from interested and affected parties.</p>
			<p>Our livelihood and that of our employees depends on hunting which takes place in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As illustrated above an alternative access road will be considered in

			<p>the camps on both sides of the road. Hunting for overseas tourists takes place all year round and traffic to the mine and back will be a great risk. Bullets from the hunting rifle can travel several kilometres. Alternative safe access to the mine should be considered, especially if the mining contractor intends to reconstruct and increase the width of the small access road.</p>	<p>consultations with all parties concerned in order to find a best practically possible solution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given that game hunting is seasonal, a practical solution also should be considered to ensure that both game hunting and mining operations are not compromised respectively. <p>Avifauna assessment studies will be undertaken to determine the practicality of both mining and game farming activity operating concurrently. Moreover, this will include identify potential impacts associated and management strategies that may be implemented to mitigate any potential impacts on both activities. This will be done in consultation with game farmers and the applicant.</p>
			<p>Hunting and the associated activities such as game camp maintenance, farm feeding, guest accommodation upkeep, catering for tourists, slaughtering, butchery activities, firefighting, game counts, anti-poaching, vehicle maintenance, taxidermy to mention a few are all activities which employ local people. If hunting is comprised by the</p>	<p>It must be emphasised that we are cognisant of the significance of game hunting in the broader scale in terms of socio-economic positive impacts on the community of Boshof and South Africa in general on the country GDP. However, equally the mining sector have over a period of time proven to be the backbone of South African</p>

			<p>mining activities farmers will move and many Boshof families will lose their source of income</p>	<p>economy and contributes significantly in terms of job creation. Given all the risk known and associated with mining activity and its impacts on game hunting, it is important that such risks and identified impacts be prioritised when mining. Therefore, the proposed mining development operation will be undertaken in a manner that will not pose risks and in consideration with all issues raised.</p>
			<p>Ground water abstraction for mining is of great concern to all. The draft scoping report (P12) mentions that the life of the mine is 32 years and that the mine will possibly be developed to 600m. Kimberlite ore processing is very water intensive. The ore is crushed and screened using water. The mining waste is deposited as a slurry (water liquid containing the fine kimberlite material)</p> <p>a. The draft does not detail how water will be returned or recycled from the slurry dams</p> <p>b. Has a ground water impact assessment been considered for this project? Boshof annual rainfall is calculated to being an average of 400mm with intermittent years of good rain. One borehole is unlikely to</p>	<p>a. Water recycling Facility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hydrological studies will be undertaken to determine the water table level and also the potential impacts of underground water that may be associated with mining activities. • Recycling of water is necessary given that mining operation requires excessive amount of water for day-to-day operations. The technical aspect design of the recycling facility will be done by an engineer or relevant expertise. The cycling facility must be designed in such a way that it meets the mining needs with the aim of reducing abstraction of underground water.

			<p>provide sufficient water for the project.</p> <p>c. 1-2% of rainfall goes into recharging groundwater, so one year of good rains does not necessarily replenish groundwater.</p> <p>d. Crops are not cultivated in the area because of the lack of water. There are no perennial rivers in the area.</p> <p>e. The abstraction of water would affect the borehole levels of farms in the surrounding area.</p> <p>Kimberlite is known for its salinity and heavy metal content and kimberlite slurry dams have the potential to pollute groundwater</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodology or operational design of the recycling facility will be developed and be included in the Environmental Management program (EMP). <p>b. Ground water impact assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The underground water assessment or geohydrological assessment will be undertaken. This is highlighted on (section 11.3) of the draft scoping report. It is proposed that the scope of work for this specialist study include the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk study - collation of all field data, geochemical data into a hydrogeological conceptual model for the proposed mine development. • Hydro-census – an update of the water level and groundwater quality will be carried out using boreholes identified in the study area. • Evaluation on how the mining water needs will impact on ground water level. • Basic numerical modelling to generate outputs in support of the impact assessment
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				<p>c. Replenishing of underground water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This has been noted. The geohydrological assessment study will include a desk study where historic data in Boshof will be used and considered in the assessment. <p>d. Perennial rivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft scoping report highlight in (sub-section 9.4.1) that within the study there are no perennial rivers but noted presence of seasonal pens and water bodies. <p>e. Effects on boreholes underground water level on the surrounding farm neighbours</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been noted in the draft scoping report that given the excessive demand of water required for mine operation, the potential impact on underground is invertible. Sub-section 10.4 (The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and the level of risk), Underground water will include: Ground water monitoring system; Monitoring of ground water level on monthly bases;
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				Monthly ground water test will be undertaken.
			<p>Noise: Blasting in any form in the middle of game farming areas is going to have a major disturbing impact on animal behaviour.</p> <p>a. Trimming, load and haul using Trucks and Excavators, vibrating screen of the Treatment plant all create noise and disturbance. All mining vehicles have to be equipped with warning reverse hooter and these are designed to make a loud noise and can be heard for many kilometres especially at night. The bushveld is normally quiet and even daytime mining activities are going to be disruptive with noise.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsection 3.3.2 only soft blasting will be considered as a last resort and deemed necessary. This because the hosting rock is black and grey Ecca shale, which is quite brittle and will not necessitate explosive or hard blasting. <p>Mitigation measures (Subsection 10.4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standardised noise measurements should be carried out on individual equipment at the delivery to site to establish a reference data-base and regular checks carried out to ensure that equipment is not deteriorating and to detect increases which could lead to increase in noise impact overtime and increased complaints. • Environmental noise monitoring should be carried out at regularly to detect deviations from predicted noise levels and enable corrective measures to be taken where warranted. • Restrict mining activities to day time unless agreements obtained to do 24hr operations. • Where possible material stockpiles should be placed so as to protect the

				<p>boundaries from noise to individual operations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic maintenance of all forms of equipment, training of personnel to adhere to operational procedures that reduce the occurrence and magnitude of individual noisy events <p>a. Refers to subsection 10.4 on the draft scoping report</p>
			<p>Boshof area is known for its heritage structures on the farms and prehistoric artifacts and the scoping report does state that a heritage assessment will be done</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub section 11.3 Description of aspects to be assessed as part of the environmental impact assessment process (Please refer to in the draft scoping report) <p>The draft scoping report does include and recommends that heritage impact assessment be undertaken (sub section 11.3)</p>
			<p>The farms that will be impacted by the mining activities are home to protected species and the flora and fauna assessment should include input from all affected parties</p>	<p>The ecological impact assessment (Fauna and Flora) will be undertaken to identify protected or species of ecological importance. Refer to sub section 11.3 of the draft scoping report.</p>
			<p>Should include the lives of farmers and all employees working on the farms, hunting and tourism add substantially to the GDP of south Africa</p>	<p>Refer to sub section 11.3.</p>

			<p>Not only will dust be generated from blasting but the load and haul at the mine and along the access roads. Dust plumes can move many kilometres and haul roads are known for producing fine dust which is respirable. Kimberlite dust is particularly unsafe due to heavy metal content</p>	<p>Refer to sub section 11.3 Dust control measures will be encapsulated in the EMPr</p>
			<p>Veld fires have been devastation over the past years. We have to ensure that the risks of negligent fires are prevented at all cost. The presence of mine workers and mining, due to long working hours, holds a risk of fire in the form of poor housekeeping, discarded cigarettes on the game farms. Veld fires due to mining negligence can have a great negative impact on many aspects of the game farms as business units. The direct impact of veld fires on a business unit can be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife and game loss • Infrastructure loss • Loss of productivity • Financial losses • Loss of equipment • Staff unemployment • Emotional impact • Bankruptcy • Death 	<p>No fire will be allowed at the mine. Smoking zones will be demarcated. Fire preventive measures will be put in place to prevent potential hazard</p>

<p>Malan Van Zyl (Farm Goede Uitsig Ged 1 C/O CAMC Medicine Clinic CC)</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>25/04/2021</p>	<p>My farm Goede Uitsig Portion 1 is dedicated to game farming and hosting of hunters and tourists. It is absolutely dependent on a quiet atmosphere, good ambiance, bushveld atmosphere and appearance. This will be impossible to maintain with a mine and all its associated noise, dust, people and activity nearby.</p>	<p>a) Noise Mitigation measures (Subsection 10.4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standardised noise measurements should be carried out on individual equipment at the delivery to site to establish a reference data-base and regular checks carried out to ensure that equipment is not deteriorating and to detect increases which could lead to increase in noise impact overtime and increased complaints. • Environmental noise monitoring should be carried out at regularly to detect deviations from predicted noise levels and enable corrective measures to be taken where warranted. • Restrict mining activities to day time unless agreements obtained to do 24hr operations. • Where possible material stockpiles should be placed so as to protect the boundaries from noise to individual operations. • Systematic maintenance of all forms of equipment, training of personnel to adhere to operational procedures that reduce the occurrence and
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				<p>magnitude of individual noisy events</p> <p>b) Dust Refer to sub section 11.3 Dust control measures will be encapsulated in the EMPr</p> <p>c) Presence of personnel or people on the mine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mining area will be demarcated with a parameter fence • The mine will have access control with security personnel 24/7. • Security patrol around the mine area will be enforced. • All personnel will be restricted to mining area during working hours • No worker will be allowed to encroach outside demarcated mining area.
			<p>The game is absolutely dependent on nutritious and dust free pasture, which will be at risk with a mine and its activities nearby</p>	<p>As elaborated above concerning dust impacts, dust control measures will be strictly implemented and monitored. Dust monitors will be installed to monitor dust level during operational hours. Data collected will be send for interpretation and analyses. This will assist in knowing what measures and</p>

				control or improvements can be made continuously. However, we are aware of this potential impact and effect related to dust. Other measures will include avoiding clearing of vegetation by keeping vegetation cover on the surface. Vegetation clearing will be done where and when deemed necessary with precautionary measures being put in place.
			My farm is absolutely dependent on underground water for both human and animal consumption. The water is currently clean (tested) and of adequate supply. Mining activities nearby may have a profound effect on lowering the water table and causing water pollution, making the water unusable, or too little or too deep or too expensive to reach.	It has been noted in the draft scoping report that given the excessive demand of water required for mine operations, the potential impact on underground is invertible. Sub-section 10.4 (The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and the level of risk), Underground water will include: Ground water monitoring system; Monitoring of ground water level on monthly bases; Monthly ground water test will be undertaken. Geohydrological studies will be carried out to assess the potential risk on underground water.
			All the capital which has been spent in the development of this farm may be lost if the mine goes ahead.	In terms of jobs creations, this are preliminary projections based on the phases of the mine operations. The first years of the mine operation will be an initial phase which will

				<p>encompasses further study of the mineral on the proposed mine. This entails that the 1st years of the mine will not be labour intensive however, it is envisaged that as the mine progresses more labour force will be absorbed. It is also important to note that we should be cautious not to create high level of expectations from the community as this may create problems in future. The employment projection is based on realist needs of the mine in it phases.</p>
			<p>Boshof is currently considered a safe area with minimal violent crime. A mine with all the people and activity it brings, will doubtless change that. We will no longer be safe</p>	<p>Crime is always of concern to every community and it is the responsibility of the Police agency and the community to work together to address the social ills. The mine will work hand together with the police and community when crime becomes of concerns. South Africa is known for high level of crime rate.</p>
			<p>The livelihood of my employees depends on hunting and activity on the farm. Their livelihood will be at risk if the ability of the farm for its game associated activities are curtailed by the mining activities.</p>	<p>All factors as pertains to the socio-economic impacts of the proposed mine are well documented including the potential loss of jobs for game hunting employee. However, it must be emphasised that the mine will also contributes positively in many aspects in the community including game</p>

				<p>hunting.it is well known that mining sector has the potential to stimulate local economic growth in terms of revenue and GDP. It is envisaged that other sectors also stand to benefit directly and indirectly on this project including tourism and game hunting sector. The mining sector have the potential to attracts various categories of job skills employment some who may have interest in game hunting and tourism and in turn benefits tourism and game hunting in general. All issues of environmental concerns pertaining to game hunting will be addressed through EMPr</p>
			<p>The total number of employment jobs created (page 13 of the scoping report) is misleading as multiple years are added, while the jobs at any given time remains largely unchanged. The number of jobs created (144) will likely be less than the jobs lost if hunting, farming and its associated activities are negatively affected.</p>	<p>Refer to number 6</p>

			<p>I share all the concerns voiced by my neighbour, Willem van Niekerk of Buffelcor Langkop Boerdery:</p> <p>a. The access road is not identified in the draft scoping report. It probably runs between game farm camps.</p>	<p>The current site plan has not been finalised. The final site plan will be done in consideration with all comments made by interested and affected parties. A traffic management assessment will be undertaken. The traffic management plan will be guided by the assessment recommendations and comments from the land owner and affected parties. It has been highlighted on the draft scoping report (section 7.4) that the infrastructure location may be shifted depending on the finding of various specialist studies and inputs from interested and affected parties.</p>
			<p>b. Our livelihood and that of our employees depends on hunting which takes place in the camps on both sides of the road (I have a hunting/tourist cooperation</p>	<p>As illustrated above an alternative access road will be considered in consultations with all parties concerned in order to find a best practically possible solution.</p>

				Given that game hunting is seasonal, a practical solution also
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			<p>c. agreement with Buffelcor Langkop Boerdery). Hunting for overseas tourists takes place all year round and traffic to the mine and back will be at great risk. Bullets from a hunting rifle can travel several kilometres. Alternative safe access to the mine should be considered.</p> <p>d. Game hunting as a source of employment: hunting and associated activities such as game camp maintenance, farm feeding, guest accommodation upkeep, catering for tourists, slaughtering, butchery activities, firefighting, game counts, antipoaching, vehicle maintenance, taxidermy to mention a few are all activities which employ local people. If hunting is compromised by the mining activities farmers will move and many Boshof families will lose their source of income.</p>	<p>should be considered to ensure that both game hunting and mining operations are not compromised respectively. • Avifauna assessment studies will be undertaken to determine the practicality of both mining and game farming activity operating concurrently. moreover, this will include identify potential impacts associated and management strategies that may be implemented to mitigate any potential impacts on both activities. This will be done in consultation with game farmers and the applicant.</p> <p>It must be emphasised that we are cognisant of the significance of game hunting in the broader scale in terms of socio-economic positive impacts on the community of Boshof and South Africa in general on the country GDP. However, equally the mining sector have over a period of time proven to be the backbone of South African economy and</p>
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Tobie Wiese (Leeuwfontein)	X	22/04/2021	<p>The access road: Access road to the mine possibly runs between game farm camps and the fence lines are within 5m of the road in places. The access road is not identified in the draft scoping report</p>	<p>The current site plan has not been finalised. The final site plan will be done in consideration with all comments made by interested and affected parties. A traffic management assessment will be undertaken. The traffic management plan will be guided by the assessment recommendations and comments from the land owner and affected parties. It has been highlighted on the draft scoping report (section 7.4) that the infrastructure location may be shifted depending on the finding of various specialist studies and inputs from interested and affected parties.</p>
			<p>Alternative to access road: Our livelihood and that of our employees depends on hunting which takes place in the camps on both sides of the road. Hunting for overseas tourists takes place all year round and traffic to the mine and back will be a great risk. Bullets from the hunting rifle can travel several kilometres. Alternative safe access to the mine should be considered, especially if the mining contractor intends to reconstruct and increase the width of the small access road.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As illustrated above an alternative access road will be considered in consultations with all parties concerned in order to find a best practically possible solution. • Given that game hunting is seasonal, a practical solution also should be considered to ensure that both game hunting and mining operations are not compromised respectively. <p>Avifauna assessment studies will be undertaken to determine the practicality of both mining and game</p>

				<p>farming activity operating concurrently. Moreover, this will include identify potential impacts associated and management strategies that may be implemented to mitigate any potential impacts on both activities. This will be done in consultation with game farmers and the applicant.</p>
			<p>Game hunting as a source of employment: Hunting and the associated activities such as camp maintenance, farm feeding, guest accomodations,game counts,anti-poaching,vehicle maintenance, taxidermy to mention a few of such activities which employed local people. If hunting is compromised by mining activities famers will live and family in Boshof will lose their source of income.</p>	<p>It must be emphasised that we are cognisant of the significance of game hunting in the broader scale in terms of socio-economic positive impacts on the community of Boshof and South Africa in general on the country GDP. However, equally the mining sector have over a period of time proven to be the backbone of South African economy and contributes significantly in terms of job creation. Given all the risk known and associated with mining activity and its impacts on game hunting, it is important that such risks and identified impacts be prioritised when mining. Therefore, the proposed mining development operation will be undertaken in a manner that will not pose risks and in consideration with all issues raised.</p>

			<p>Ground water: Abstraction of groundwater for mining is of great concern to all. The draft scoping report (P12) mentions that the life of the mine is 32 years and that the mine may be developed to a depth of 600 m. Kimberlite or processing is very water intensive. The ore is crushed and screened using water. The mining waste is deposited as a slurry (watery liquid containing the fine kimberlite material).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The draft report does not detail how water will be returned or recycled from the slurry dams b. Has a groundwater impact assessment been considered for this project? Boshof annual rainfall is calculated to being an average of 400 mm with intermittent years of good rains. One borehole is unlikely to provide sufficient water for the project. c. 1 to 2% of rainfall goes into recharging groundwater so one year of good rains does not necessarily replenish groundwater. Crops are not cultivated in the area because of 	<p>a. Water recycling Facility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hydrological studies will be undertaken to determine the water table level and also the potential impacts of underground water that may be associated with mining activities. • Recycling of water is necessary given that mining operation requires excessive amount of water for day-to-day operations. The technical aspect design of the recycling facility will be done by an engineer or relevant expertise. The cycling facility must be designed in such a way that it meets the mining needs with the aim of reducing abstraction of underground water. • Methodology or operational design of the recycling facility will be developed and be included in the Environmental Management program (EMP). <p>b. Ground water impact assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The underground water assessment or geohydrological assessment will be undertaken. This is highlighted on (section 11.3) of the draft scoping report.
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			<p>lack of water. There are no perennial rivers in the area.</p> <p>d. The abstraction of water could affect the borehole levels of farms in the surrounding area.</p> <p>e. Kimberlite is known for its salinity and heavy metal content and kimberlite slurry dams have the potential to pollute groundwater.</p>	<p>It is proposed that the scope of work for this specialist study include the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk study - collation of all field data, geochemical data into a hydrogeological conceptual model for the proposed mine development. • Hydro-census – an update of the water level and groundwater quality will be carried out using boreholes identified in the study area. • Evaluation on how the mining water needs will impact on ground water level. • Basic numerical modelling to generate outputs in support of the impact assessment <p>c. Replenishing of underground water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This has been noted. The geohydrological assessment study will include a desk study where historic data in Boshof will be used and considered in the assessment. <p>d. Perennial rivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft scoping report highlight in (sub-section 9.4.1) that within the study there are no perennial
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				<p>rivers but noted presence of seasonal pens and water bodies.</p> <p>e. Effects on boreholes underground water level on the surrounding farm neighbours</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been noted in the draft scoping report that given the excessive demand of water required for mine operation, the potential impact on underground is invertible. Sub-section 10.4 (The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and the level of risk), Underground water will include: Ground water monitoring system; Monitoring of ground water level on monthly bases; Monthly ground water test will be undertaken.
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			<p>Noise: Blasting in any form in the middle of a game farm is going to have major disturbing impacts on animal behaviour</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsection 3.3.2 only soft blasting will be considered as a last resort and deemed necessary. This because the hosting rock is black and grey Ecca shale, which is quite brittle and will not necessitate explosive or hard blasting. <p>Mitigation measures (Subsection 10.4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standardised noise measurements should be carried out on individual equipment at the delivery to site to establish a reference data-base and regular checks carried out to ensure that equipment is not deteriorating and to detect increases which could lead to increase in noise impact overtime and increased complaints. • Environmental noise monitoring should be carried out at regularly to detect deviations from predicted noise levels and enable corrective measures to be taken where warranted. • Restrict mining activities to day time unless agreements obtained to do 24hr operations. • Where possible material stockpiles should be placed so as to protect the boundaries from noise to individual operations.
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic maintenance of all forms of equipment, training of personnel to adhere to operational procedures that reduce the occurrence and magnitude of individual noisy events
Sara sparks (Rochelle Eco Farm and consulting)	X	28/04/2021	Does Invest in property (Pty) Ltd have a prospecting license for diamond mining	Invest in Property does have a prospecting permit which was first granted in 2007 and has been subjected to renewal till march 2021.
			Approach to mining activities (S 3.3.2.2 P9) a. How was the life of mine determined to be 32 years if the first year will entail a pilot project to determine the way forward? b. Will the open pit method give way to underground mining? The infrastructure for underground mining is possibly far more complex than open cast mining especially if the working extends to 600m.	a. Based on the geological studies undertaken and mineral resource estimate.it is envisaged that the mine life span will be 30 years and 2 years for mine closure and rehabilitation. b. It cannot be predicted when conversion to underground mining would take place. However, if confirmed largest anomaly (~15 ha) as minable target, open pit mining can take up to 15 years.

			<p>Water quality: Tailing dumps and dams: There are few abandoned/ old mines in the Boshof area where tailings dumps and dams are not rehabilitated</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Salination of soils and groundwater takes place from discarded kimberlite dumps over the years due to geochemistry of kimberlite. Sodium and sulphate are prevalent in kimberlites. Those mines also had/have approved EMPs, but groundwater pollution has not been prevented. If water quality studies are conducted done on the farms where kimberlite mines are currently situated, the water samples will be found to contain higher sodium and sulphate levels than samples taken from boreholes unaffected by mining. How will pollution of soils and groundwater from the tailings heaps and slurry dams be prevented. Will linings be used for slurry dams? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The environmental impacts associated with tailings are very detrimental and have long term ecological effect including water bodies and groundwater resource. environmental management program to be developed will seek to address the impacts Tailing storage facilities will be built with specifications that prevent seepages. Regular underground test and monitoring system will be implemented. As stated above Tailing storage facility must be built in a way that prevent seepages. This will include monitoring and underground water test. EMPr will broadly outline the measures to be implemented to mitigate or prevent soil and ground water or water bodies pollution. Yes.
			<p>Water quantity: Boshof town and all farming operations abstract groundwater from various boreholes as this is their only water resource. How will a kimberlite diamond mine with a proposed life of 32 years impact on</p>	<p>A water recycling facility will be built. This will help reduce constant abstraction of water from borehole and also prevent underground water depletion. Moreover, there is currently a bulk water supply pipe</p>

			water availability for Boshof town and surrounding residents?	project currently underway (Boshof). This means that the mine will not need to abstract water from underground however it is still not clear when the project will be completed.
			Waste: Where will the domestic waste be disposed? Will the local landfill be used, or will the mining company get a license to open a new landfill? Pollution of the pristine environment from waste is a concern.	An application for environmental authorisation was lodged for application type NEMWA AND S&EIA.a temporary landfill site will be set up at the mine area
			Vehicles and equipment and hazardous substances: a. Where will equipment be maintained? Will there be workshop onsite? b. Oils, grease, paints, solvents, radiator coolant, engine cleaners, are hazardous substances. It is stated on P18 that hazardous substances will be limited to hydrocarbons and tailings.	a. Vehicles maintenance or servicing will be done within a designated workshop at the mine b. It is envisaged that all form of hazardous waste may be accumulated during operation. Paints, oil, grease, coolants, solvents, engine cleaners are included as hazardous waste.
			Where will employees be housed? (110 employees)	The social and labour which is currently being developed will address all labour issues including housing and transportation.
			What is soft blasting as opposed to normal mining blasting?	Soft blasting is this case implies to the technique and extent to which blasting may be carried out. The idea of soft blasting will be applied in a

				manner that reduces noise and dust dissipation as opposed to hard blasting.
			Will explosives be stored onsite?	Explosive will be stored onsite but also taking into consideration of health and safety aspects in storing such equipment.
			Surface water: P35, S 9.4.1 pans are endorheic wetlands and therefore can be classified as sensitive	A geohydrological assessment of the area will be undertaken and will give more detailed overview of all aspects including sensitive area. Our preliminary assessment confirmed absence of sensitivity areas within the study area.
			Dust: Dust monitoring is a standard requirement, and this is addressed in a report a. What dust suppression measures will be implemented at the mine? b. Respirable dust is a concern (i.e. PM 2 and 10 micron)	a. Air quality assessment will be carried and therefore a detailed mitigatory measure on that regards will be derived from assessment findings and recommendations. b. Noted.
			Impacts identified mining and treatment plant and tailings deposits: P51 a. Underground water quality – impact low? i. The impact on groundwater quality by mining and plant activities is described as low. ii. Mining creates voids into which groundwater flows and becomes	i. The impact assessment rating is based on the mitigatory measures to be put in place to prevent any potential impacts on underground water resource ii. This is well documented however the EMP to be developed will seek to come

			<p>exposed to mining ores and other rock formations which are normally below ground and not exposed to weather. Acid mine drainage or saline mine drainage can originate from this</p> <p>iii. The washing kimberlite ore during the screening extraction of diamonds using the underground water resources will change the quality of the water.</p> <p>iv. Clay sediments, dissolved solids such as sodium and sulphates and heavy metals associated with kimberlites will be leached into groundwater to some degree. This will take place from the ore treatment process and from the leaching of tailings and slimes dams over the years.</p>	<p>with measures to mitigate any potential risk and impacts on underground water.</p> <p>iii. Tailing storage facility will be established and be well lined to prevent seepage into underground water or pollution. Washing and screening of ore will be carried out in designated area with preventive measures in place.</p> <p>iv. Same as above</p>
			<p>Neighbouring farms: Ecology</p> <p>a. There are known species of protected mammals and birds on the mining farm and on neighbouring farms. These species can be specified during the following stages of the EIA and therefore the ecological experts will have to come to site. No desktop study</p>	<p>All aspects raised have been noted and will be followed out with careful diligence.</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. There is a Tortoise sanctuary on the farm through which an access road traverse c. There is a sensitive biome of succulent species of heritage interest on a neighbouring farm. This aspect will have to be investigated on the farm for which the mining right has been applied for. d. At the rate at which environmental species are becoming extinct because of the loss of habitat due to human activities it would be prudent if the ecological aspects be investigated carefully. 	
Andrie De Kock (Farmer/Neighbour)	X	28/04/2021	As a neighbour I can state that in this area there is not sufficient groundwater for mining activities, and that mining will affect all the neighbouring farms groundwater.	Geohydrological assessment will be undertaken at the proposed area of study. Water recycling facility will be constructed onsite for water recycling purpose and re-use. However, this will only be possible if assessment studies to be undertaken confirms viability of using underground water.
			This is a popular hunting area with lot of hunting and conservation farms, and mining activities will have a negative effect on the ecosystem	Mining activities and operations may only exert impact on the ecosystem only if EMPr are not being implemented and adhered to. EMPr will be developed and encompasses all issues raised by interested and affected parties. A public meeting will

				be convened where all parties make comments and reviews.
			All the noise, dust, and activities of people will destroy the ecosystem	Noise and dust impacts are covered in the draft scoping measures in terms of mitigation measures to be applied.
			The past 50 years there were several attempts of prospecting and mining of diamonds that was unsuccessful due to not profitable, all these attempts only damage the surrounding and ecosystem and waste lots of money	Prospecting work program carried out together with geological studies confirms the presence of mineral resources.
			The company that does the application for mining is well aware of all the facts that was mentioned above, and this is only a moneymaking scam trying to make a lot of money by selling shares to people that is not aware of the unprofitability and unsustainability of this mining project	The PWP undertaken by the geologist confirms the presence of diamond within the study area. The geological studies carried out and its findings is the bases upon which the applicant proceeds with mining right application.
Carol Gemay Van Heerden (Grootvallei Hunting & Guest Farm) Neel Van Heerden	X	29/04/2021	Grootvallei Hunting & Guest Farm relies on outside hunters for game hunting and relaxation, thus any injury or loss of game that we have due to operations at the proposed mine would mean loss of income, loss of game as well as possible	All mining activities will be carried out within a demarcated parameter and no encroachment will be allowed in any other areas outside the mine area. All personnel will undergo training or induction specifically to alert workers about the surrounding environment

(Van Heerden Boerdery)			retrenchments to 8 families that we employ.	including no-go area. All mining vehicle will be restricted to a speed not exceeding 40Km/hr at the farm. Environmental Management Programs will be developed and will outline various issue varying of ecological aspect (Fauna and Flora), noise, dust pollutions among others. This is done in order to address the socio-economic and ecological aspect of the project in consideration of all issues of concerns from neighboring farmers and affected parties.
			We have been breeding game for over 20 years and are concerned that continual travel on our roads and the dust explosions would cause said game to jump the fence and injure themselves as well as possibly stunt their breeding process due to the noise levels of the trucks and operations on the mine.	The roads infrastructure design will be done in consultation with all interested and affected parties together with the landowner. Mitigation measures such as continuous surface wetting, dust monitoring devices etc will be implemented. A complaint register will be made available for interested and affected parties to raise their grievances
			It is also a concern that there could be injuries sustained through bullets from hunters that may go astray and hit a vehicle that is travelling on the ground roads between the farms. Although we take all precautions to ensure safety, we	EMPr will be developed and be subjected to public comments. All matters raised as per the comment made are being noted and will be included in the EMPr and all stakeholders will be given opportunity

			<p>will not take responsibility for the outcome should this issue arise.</p>	<p>to make comments. It must be noted that given that game hunting is seasonal, there will be operation adjustment as a result therefore to cater for game hunting activities, however a plan or strategy must be development in consultation with all affected parties together with the mine.</p>
			<p>Van Heerden Boerdery relies on a constant water supply to enable us to farm productively. The proposed mine could hamper this process and we would have a loss of income if we cannot feed our animals and they should die or the lack of water for our fields which would result in loss of crops, which in turn would also result in retrenchments of our staff.</p>	<p>In the draft scoping report, it has been highlighted that the mine will source water from the existing boreholes at the farm property however a geo-hydrological assessment will be undertaken to determine the viability of mine abstracting water from underground. The assessment study will guide whether or not to use underground water and, in an instance, where it viable to use ground water, a water recycling facility will be built primary to conserve and save groundwater depletion. Moreover, it has been brought our attention that there is currently a bulk water supply pipe under construction which will connect or supply water to Boshof. This entails that the mine may source the water</p>

				directly from the main line supply as oppose to underground.
			The province of the Free State is already a drought-stricken area and small towns like Boshof does not have the infrastructure to accommodate huge projects that use water from the same source.	See comment above
			Constant travel on our roads by trucks would mean further damage to our already seriously damaged roads.	It's unfortunate that Boshof road infrastructure particularly R64 which links Bloemfontein-Boshof-Kimberley is not in good condition. However, with all fairness this is the indictment of the relevant provincial department for failing to maintain road infrastructure. We are currently busy with social and labour plan and there is an aspect that deals with mine social responsibility. Some interested parties have made inputs and purports that the mine must allocate a budget from the social responsibility fund for maintenance of the roads. Therefore, I will advise that as a stakeholder, this aspect of road maintenance be taken up further for inclusion in the Social and Labour Plan.
			We already have existing electricity problems and our electricity supply is not	Electricity will be supplied by Eskom directly and municipality.

			always stable, our concern is that the proposed mine will add pressure to an already overwhelmed grid.	
			Besides all the points we mentioned above there is also the issue of noise pollution and air pollution caused by explosions, travelling on the roads, and mine operations in general. How would air pollution and noise pollution from explosions from the said mine effect the farm life in general for the people that stay there, the guests of the Guest Farm and animals that roam there?	Environmental management programs (EMPr)to be compiled will address and seek to mitigate all issues raised as pertains to noise and dust. Measures will be put in place to mitigates such impacts during operational hours
			Finally, we feel that the proposed mine may cause an increase of stock thief and possible break-ins since we will be exposed to more feet in the area.	Security petrol and surveillance cameras will be installed at all points at the mine.24hrs security patrol will be in place. The mine will work hand in with law enforcement agency against any form of act of criminality.
			We insist that an independent geo-hydrologist report is done to ascertain the water crisis we are already facing and the possible effects the proposed mine would have on our water source.	A geo-hydrological assesment will be carried out

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Key categories of issues raised at the public meeting-Please see Appendix 6.F for a full comments and Responses.

Name(s)	Date	Issue raised	EAP Response
Andrew John Roberts Trust and Phil Pope	30/04/2021	Note that there is a court order and agreement concluded between relevant parties and stakeholders and the whole process is therefore in contravention of the court order and ultra vires	It will be unfortunate for the EAP to give respond on an issue that is/will be before the court.
Montoedi Shomoleile	30/04/2021	I support this mining application	Appreciated
Michael dinks	30/04/2021	I support this initiation	Appreciated
Gladwyn Maarman	30/04/2021	I support this meeting	Appreciated
Hendrina Maelman	30/04/2021	I support this meeting	Appreciated

Jan Mokgothu	30/04/2021	I support this meeting	Appreciated
Benjamin Moeng	30/04/2021	I support this meeting	Appreciated
Jonas Maarannor	30/04/2021	I support this meeting	Appreciated
Boikonyo Croop	30/04/2021	I support this presentation; it is up to for the company to di necessary procedure to with the battle.	noted
Izak Roux	30/04/2021	Roads and transport must give on Traffic impact assessment	The department will be consultant and be given opportunity to make comment on the Traffic impact assessment
		The EIA, Mining report and application for road access must be submitted to the Department of Police, Roads and Transport	All compiled report for all phases during S&EIA will be distributed to the department for comments and approval.
Wv Niekerk	30/04/2021	Will there be enough water for mine operations?	The current plan is to source water from underground, however a geohydrological assessment of a study area will be carried out and determine the feasibility of abstracting water from the underground
		Amount of water being tested?	The assessment to be undertaken will also include water teste in the study area.

		What will be the effect on other neighbouring farms	If the assessment study to be undertaken confirms that it is feasible to abstract water from boreholes, the operation plan will include recycling of water and regular monitoring of underground water level, underground water testing.
		Access road to the mine	All affected parties will have to be consulted together with the land owner on this issue
S.S parks	30/04/2021	Please refers to our comments and questions on the emails that we sent to you with our electronic I&AP registrations	All remaining comments and questions sent by I&APs will be responded on the 4 th May 2021
		Water Resource-have to apply for water use license and do an impact assessment.	Water use license will be lodged with the Department of Water and Sanitations
		Will final draft and final scoping report be provided to I&APs?	All registered I&APs will be electronically sent the final draft and final scoping report.

		When will Specialist studies commence: Heritage & archaeological assessment; Groundwater impact assessment; ecological assessment?	All listed specialist studies may only commence after we have been notified by the department to do so. This will happen after completion of the scoping phase process
J.C Lategan	30/04/2021	Why is the municipality involved instead the community	Tokologo Municipality is the custodian of the mining town of Boshof. All stakeholders identified must make comments
Sello Lebitsa	30/04/2021	Please next public meeting should be convened earlier perhaps around 10am	Noted
		Was there agreement between the land owner	Yes, there is an agreement between the Land owner and the applicant. However there has been a conflict that arose between the land owner and the applicant and the matter is before the court
		Will the water be manageable?	That will be informed by the assessment study that will be carried out the farm
		I am very happy about the number of jobs that will be created	appreciated
		Can you please send the draft scoping report	The draft scoping report will be sent.

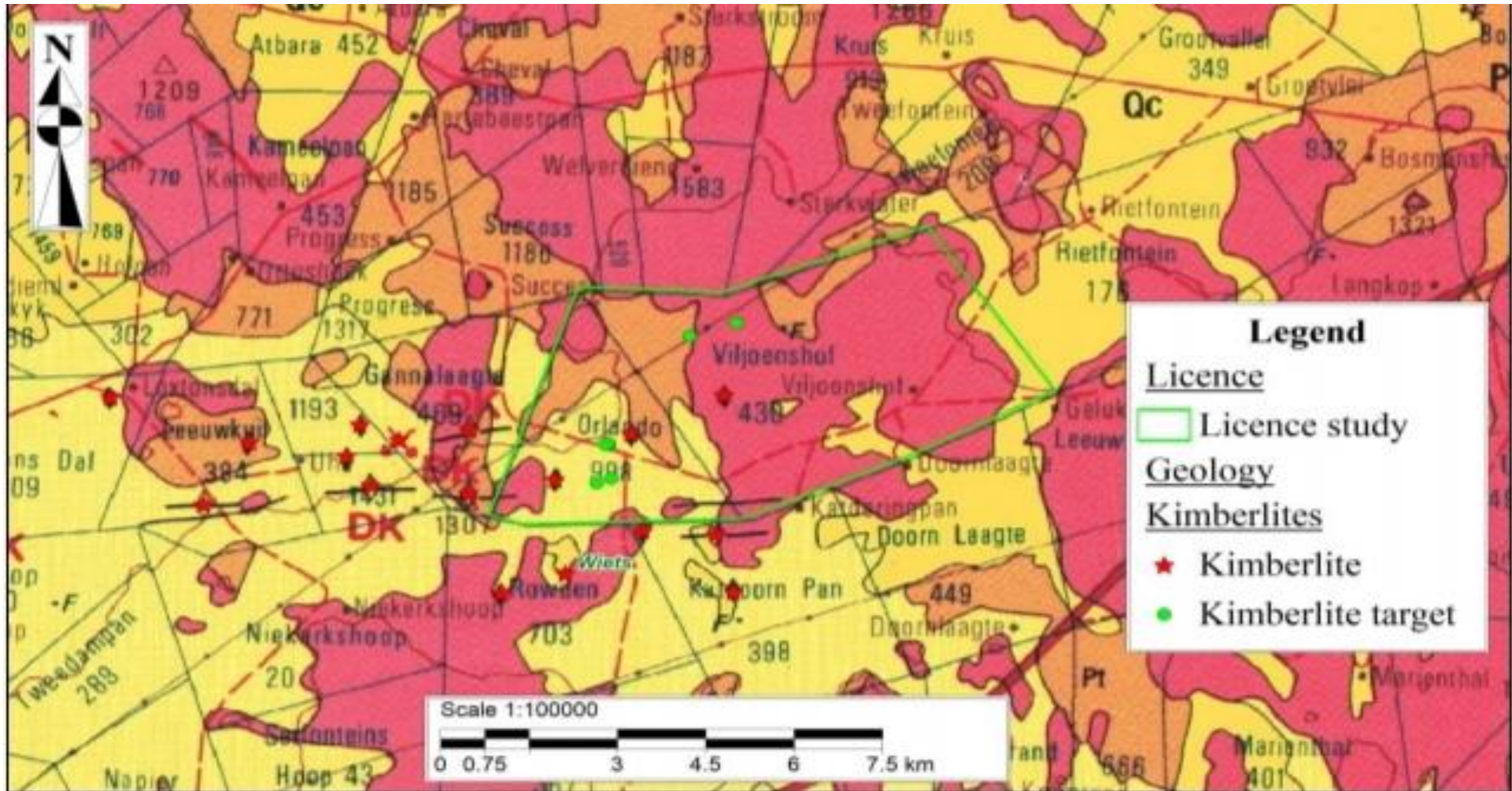
Montoedi Shomoleile	30/04/2021	When is the mine going to start operating?	At this stage we are still in an application process for mining right. The mine can only start operating as soon as DMRE grants mining right permit.
		I support this meeting I support this initiative	Noted
		I am very satisfied with the contribution the mine will make in the community in terms of job creations.	Much appreciated
Issues raised by Interested and Affected parties and EAP responses have been appended on Appendix 6			

9. Baseline Environment

9.1. Geology

This section is extracted from Mining work programme (MWP).

The project area is located within the Loxtonsdal kimberlite cluster which hosts two historical diamond mines. All known kimberlites in this cluster are of the Group II variety. The geology of the area belongs to Kalahari group, with red and grey Aeolian sand. The area is well known to be underlined by dolerite dyke, shale, siltstone and sandstone in isolated areas. Thirty percent of the area has calcrete as part of the underlying geology. The area is mostly covered by Karoo and dolerite intrusions as well as younger Tertiary and Quaternary surficial deposits. Historical unnamed small scale kimberlite diamond mine, 3 formally mapped kimberlite pipes and 3 more confirmed kimberlite bodies. Kimberlites protruded Ecca shales of Karoo sequence (Permian) and Jurassic dolerites. **See plan 3 below**



Plan 3: Extract from geological map (1:250,000, zoomed to 1: 100,000). Kimberlite target – confirmed by pits and trench

9.2. Topography

The surrounding land is mostly natural veld. The slope of the area is relatively flat 0.2% with the occurrence of plateau. The site is situated on the highveld of the inland plateau at an altitude of 1200m-1400m above sea level.

9.3. Climate

This climatic zone is characterised by hot summers and cold dry winters. Rainfall in the area is unpredictable. The majority of rain (88.2%) falls between October and April in the form of thunderstorms. During this period rain can be expected every 5 days.

The winters are very dry and rainfall is rare. Any precipitation that does take place tends to be brought about by cyclones penetrating the interior of the country. The prevailing winds in this area are from a north-westerly direction. The strongest winds tend to blow from a west-south-westerly direction to a north-north westerly direction and occur from August to December. October and November are the windiest months.

The various climatic parameters such as rainfall data, temperature data, evaporation rates, wind speed and direction have been obtained from the weather station at Kimberley.

Rainfall intensity:

Most of the rainfalls occur during thunderstorms in the summer months as well as during cloud bursts where maximum rainfalls were measured of up to 88mm at a downpour of approximately 24 hours.

Average minimum and maximum temperature:

The average maximum temperature measured during the Summer is 26.57s°C and the minimum during the Winter Months is -9.675°C

Average monthly wing direction and speed: -

The prevailing wind direction in the area is mainly from the north to north-westerly with the strongest winds from the west-southwest to north-northwest that occurs between August and December. October and November months are common for high wind speeds of up to 4.85 meter per second.

Average monthly evaporation: -

It is estimated that the average annual evaporation rate is approximately 2365mm which indicates the dry climate conditions in this area. Thus, with an annual rainfall of 380,8mm the net evaporation may be calculated to be 1984mm.

Presence of extreme climate conditions

Hail: This is a very rare occurrence in the region. Hail does however occur at an average of 1,2 days per year in the area.

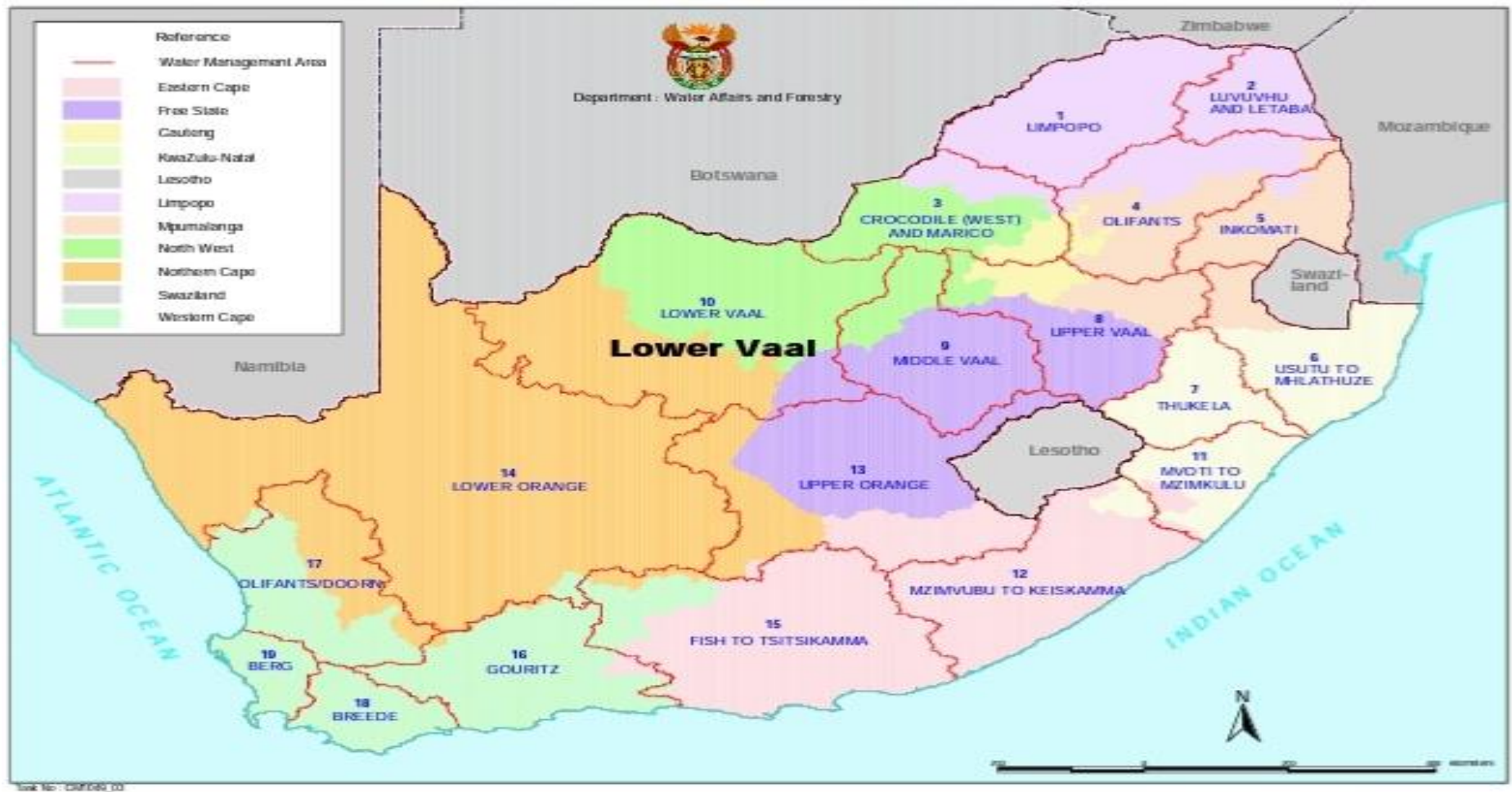
Frost: This can occur from April to October and temperatures during this period can be extremely low. The lowest recorded temperature in this area is -7. °C.

Strong winds: Occasional strong winds occur but not often.

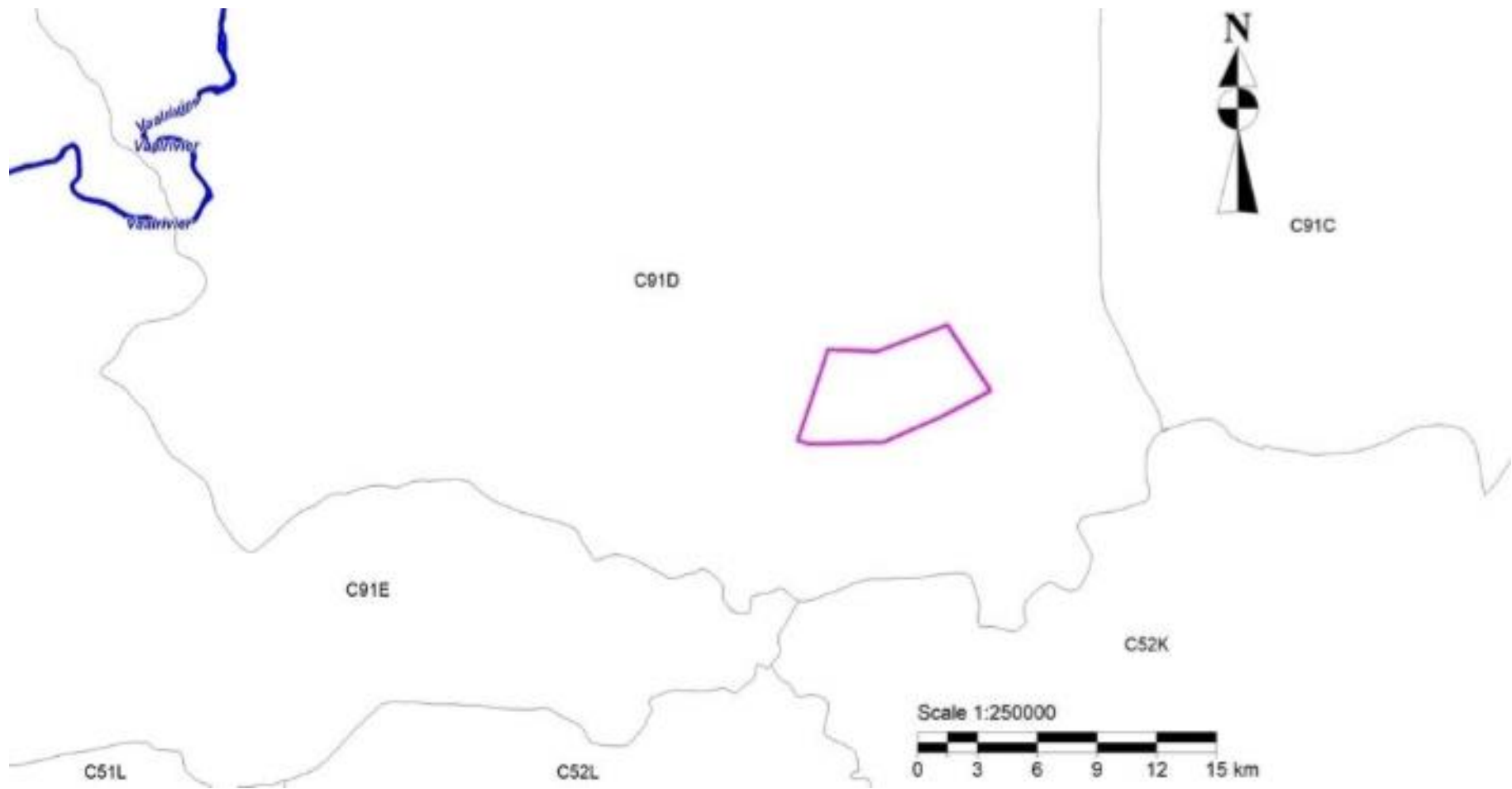
Droughts: Temperatures during the summer months frequently exceed 30°C and can reach up to 40°C at times. These high temperatures coupled with low rainfall make the region susceptible to very dry conditions.

9.4. Water resource

Boshof falls within the Lower Vaal Management Area which includes the following rivers; Harts River, Molopo River and Vaal River and covers the following dams; Spitskop Dam Harts River and Vaal harts Storage Weir Vaal River. The natural occurring water quality in the WMA is generally good in the dolomitic/karstic and fractured/crystalline aquifer. In the western portion of the WMA in the Kalahari group primary (sand and aquifers and clay formations, the quality is often naturally poor with TDS values ranging from 1500 mg/l and higher. The application area falls within Quaternary catchment area C91D. See **below Map 1 & 2**



Map 1: Lower Vaal Management Area map of the application area



Map 2: Quaternary catchment map of the application area

9.4.1. Surface water of the application area

The study area is comprised of seasonal and non-perennial water bodies with no wetland sensitivity areas.

9.4.2. Groundwater

Boreholes are used by the farmer for animal grazing and agricultural related practice. Artificial reservoir is used as storage for pumped underground with a windmill. The water table is measured to be at the depth of 40 -50 m deep (note that this are historic records taken in 2007). The water quality is generally clean an of good palatable standard for animal consumption.

9.5. Soils, Land Use and Capability

The soil type is Prismaeutanic (->25% clay), Red-and Yellow appedal (->20% clay). The Prismaeutanic and or pedocutanic diagnostic, mostly high clay content has a moderate structure and has a week drainage potential. Red and Yellow appedal, freely drained soils, red high base status, medium with good drainage potential depth normally ->300mm. The land use of the study area is grazing and small-scale agricultural farming.

9.6. Biodiversity

The study area is part of the Savannah Biome. The vegetation according to Acocks,1988, is *Kimberly Thorn Bushveld*. The dominant grass species identified onsite are:

Themeda Triandra;

Schmidtia Pappophoroides;

Eragrostis bicolor;

Stipagrostis obtuse;

Cynodont dactylon arist congesta;

Aristida diffusa;

Stipagrostis uniplumis;

Pentzia incana;

Chryscoma cilita& Eragrotis lehmanniana.

The dominant trees species that identified:

Acacia karoo;

Acacia eriolobs;

Rhus lancea;

Acacia tortilis;

Asparagus Africana;

Ziziphus mucronate & Tarchonanthus camphoratus.

It is assumed that the species diversity is much bigger than the species identified and listed above.



Photo 1: Dominant Thorn Bushveld and Shrub bushveld of Farm Viljoenshof



Photo 2: Dominant grass species *Chrysoma cilita* & *Eragrotis lehmanniana* of Farm Viljoenshof 1655

Fauna

Jakals

Steenbok

Duiker;

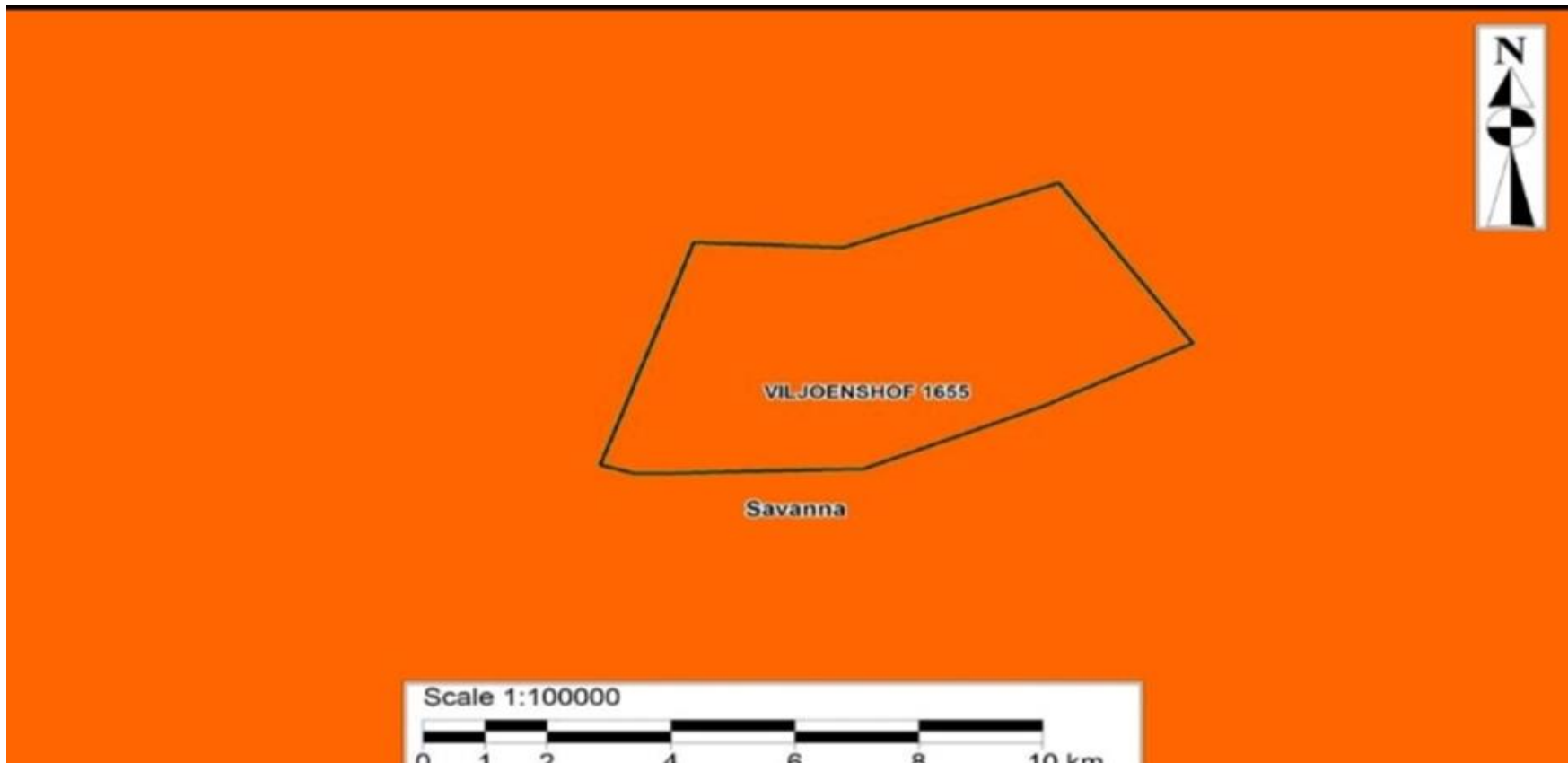
Mangoes;

Rabbit;

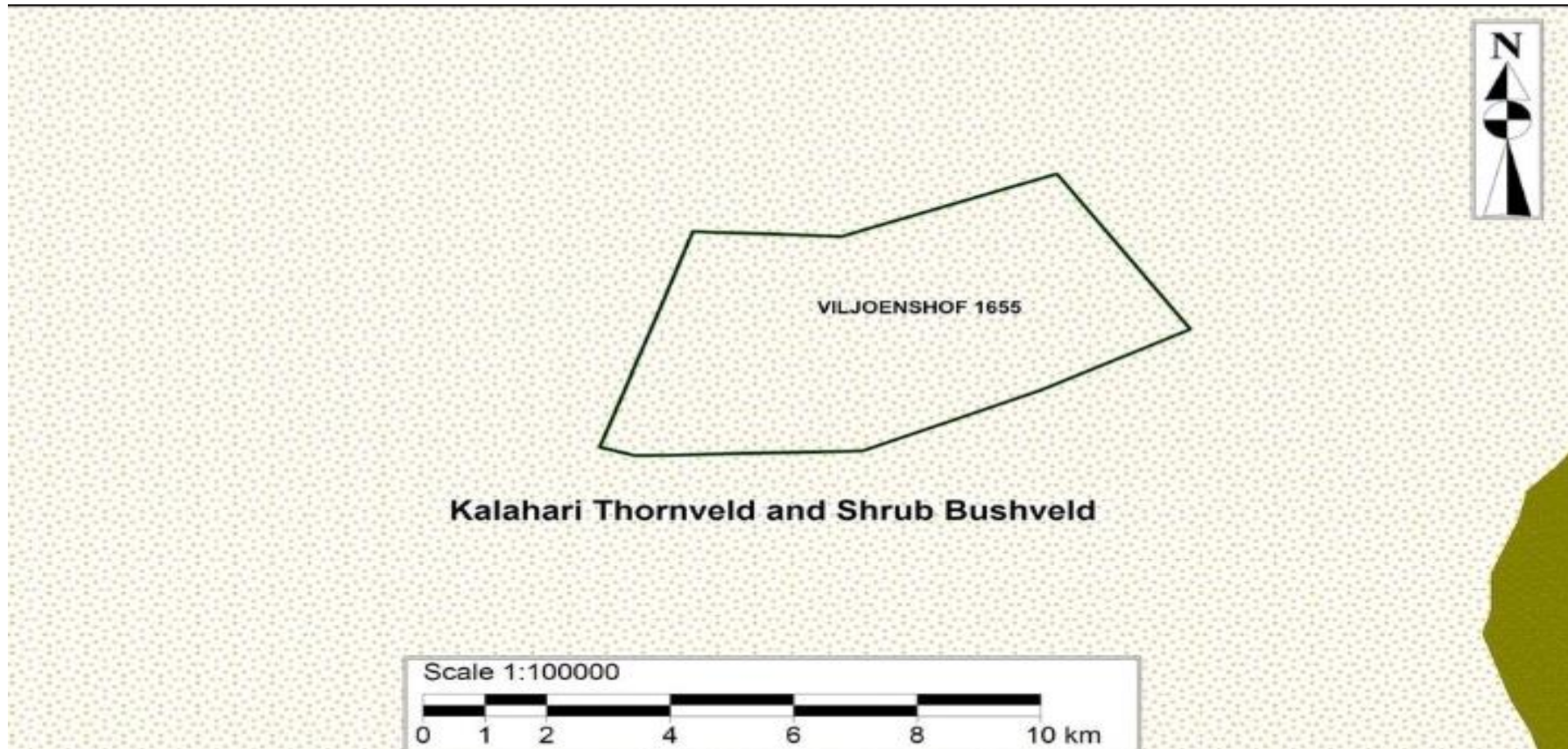
Springboks;

Zebras

It is assumed that the species diversity is much bigger than the species identified and listed above.



Plan 5: Savannah Biome



Plan 6: Local setting of Kalahari Thornveld and Shrub Bushveld

9.7. Cultural and Heritage

There is no historical evidence to confirm any archaeological & palaeontological sites, artefacts or any items or tools of heritage importance. Boshof is historically known for cultural and heritage sites. The target marked area of study prospected have not uncovered any items or tools of heritage significance. However, the property consists of two grave sites located away from application area. It is important to note that there is no record of historic heritage assessment that was undertaken at farm Viljoenshof 1655 and therefore, it cannot be ascertained that the property is not comprised of any archaeological & palaeontological sites, artifacts or any items or tools of heritage and cultural importance. An assessment on the application area must be conducted and will form part of specialist studies to be undertaken as part of S&EIA report for mining right application.

9.8. Air Quality

The Farm Viljoenshof 1655 is characterised by dense vegetation cover with grass on the landscape. Vegetation cover on the topography is essential in mitigating water run-off, erosion and dust dissipation. However, the proposed development will require surface clearing for mining activities such as establishment of hauling roads, access roads, offices and related infrastructure. This may potentially impact on air pollution as a result of surface exposure. The impact is envisaged to be minimal given the management strategies to be put in place to mitigate. In general, the main source of dust pollution is anticipated to be related to transportation and movement of construction vehicles but these will be limited within the mining parameter. The application area lies 3 km adjacent to the R64. This entails that dust emission resulting from mine operation will have no visual impact or disturbance on R64 road.

The management programme to mitigate dust emission will be of great significance. The trucks involved in the transportation would potentially be an insignificant source of re-suspension of soil on the gravel roads and the vehicle entrained dust will be bounded near the road where it is generated from. Regardless, fall-out dust buckets will be placed at strategic points along the gravel road. These buckets would be used to assess the dust fall-out from the trucks travelling along the gravel roads (source) and mitigation strategies would be implemented if guideline values for the dust fall-out monitoring programme require so.

No impact of tailings dust is anticipated beyond the two (2) meter guideline and therefore most fall-out dust buckets for managing and mitigating fallout dust would be placed two (20) meters from the tailing facility in the predominant wind directions. Extensive dust monitoring would be done at selected sites with potential significant environmental and health impacts and mitigation of mining methods and activities pertaining to tailings source would be managed accordingly.

9.9. Noise and Vibrations

Currently no noise pollution is noticeable on site, and the potential impact of noise is not expected to be significant, even with the undertaking of activities such as soft blasting and crushing. Noise will be generated during the mechanically tailings reclamation operation (excavating, stockpiling and loading and transportation). Noise is normally encountered during the normal operation hours at the processing plant. Processing plant noise and mine vehicles will be limited between 7am and 5pm on daily bases during the week. Noise levels

are monitored on the mining area and where necessary, protective equipment is used in certain areas where machinery is used.

9.10. Visual Impacts

The mine is located well away from tourist routes, scenic areas and residential areas. The secluded nature of the site as well as the limited infrastructure means that the visual impact will be small despite the flat topography. The mine will also be visible from the R64 although to significantly apparent as it is situated approximately 3km from the road. No dust or any other atmospheric pollution is evidence as the mine is not yet operational.

9.11. Socio-economic structure of the region

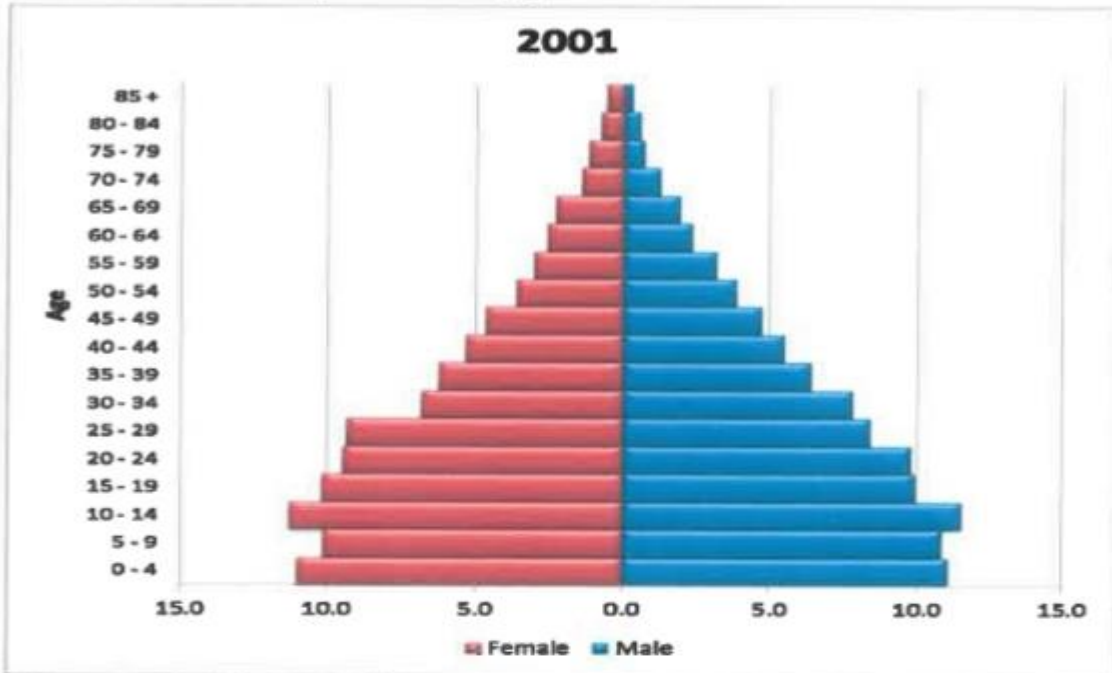
Tokologo Local Municipality is located within the Lejweleputswa District Municipality's area of jurisdiction. Tokologo Local Municipality area covers 9326 square km and consists of three former Transitional Local Councils namely, Boshof, Dealesville and Hertzogville, as well as a portion of a former Transitional Rural Council (Modderval) which contained approximately 1480 farms.

Boshof (the capital town) is situated in the centre, Dealesville is further east, and Hertzogville is situated in the north of the municipal area. Dealesville is the smallest town within Tokologo Local Municipality.

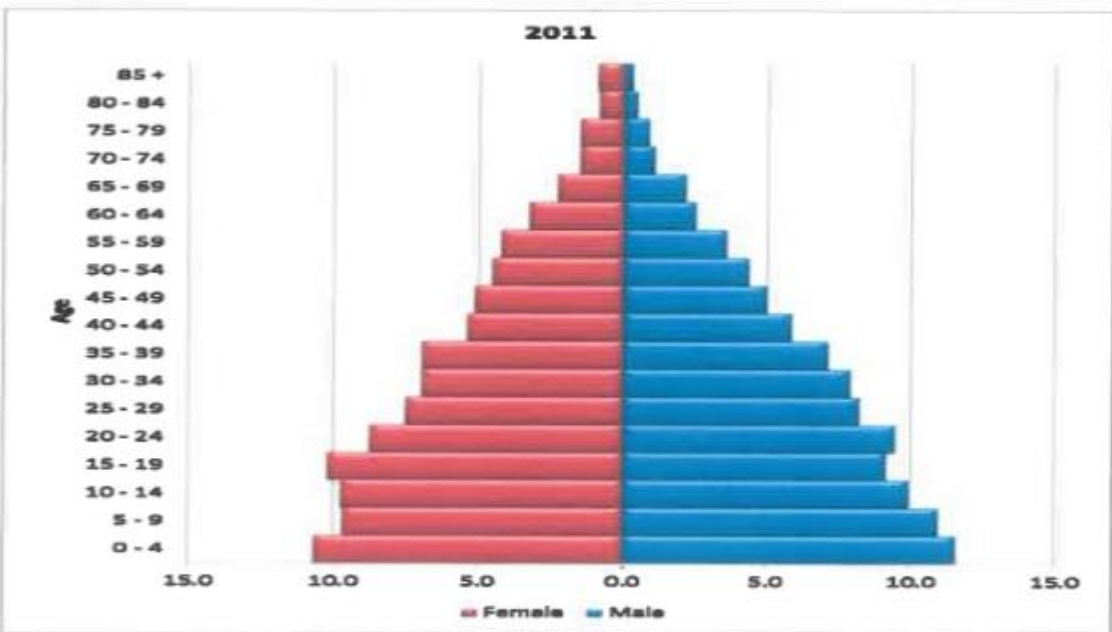
The following matrix that is provided in the ensuing pages was followed to compile the Applicable demographic and socio-economic data as presented and the population in terms of numbers, growth, gender, age, etc.

The total population in 2007 was 32457. which represented. Total population by race. The data used was obtained from the new IDP for Tokologo.

Population density, growth and location



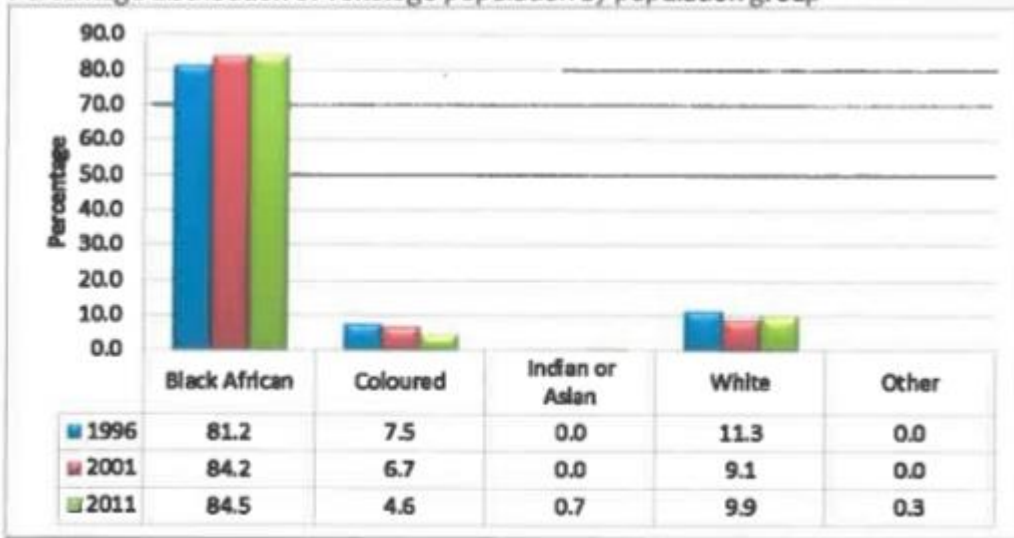
Data source: Statistics South Africa



Data source: Statistics South Africa Census 2011

The figure above shows that the largest proportion for both males and females was for people aged between 0-4 years. From age 15 years and above for females and 20 years and above for males, as the age increases, the population decreases.

Percentage distribution of Tokologo population by population group



Data source: Statistics South Africa Census 1996, Census 2001 and Census 2011

The above figure shows population distribution of Tokologo local municipality by racial groups. Since 1996 to 2001, the black and Indian population increased gradually from 81.2% to 84.5% and 0.0% to 0.7% respectively whereas the coloured population decreased from 7.5%-6.8%.

Major economic activities and sources of employment

The municipality is composed of the following towns, Hertzogville, Dealesville and Boshof. The municipality's spatial character of note is that it has vast tracts of land which are mostly agricultural. A range of agricultural activities takes place with the following being dominant, maize and wheat farming. There are also mining deposits in the area which have not been exploited to the full. Game farming takes a larger portion of available land space in the area. There is also a conservation area in Boshof that must be considered during planning.

There is currently the R64 road which links the towns with Bloemfontein as well as R708 road which links the local municipality and the district with North West province and Christiana town.

The relative contribution of Tokologo municipality per sector in the Lejweleputswa District, 2004:

- Agriculture 6.4%
- Mining 0.2%
- Manufacturing 1.4%
- Electricity 1.5 %
- Construction 1.9%
- Trade 0.9%
- Transport 1.0%
- Finance 1.1%
- Community 2.1%

Unemployment estimate for the area:

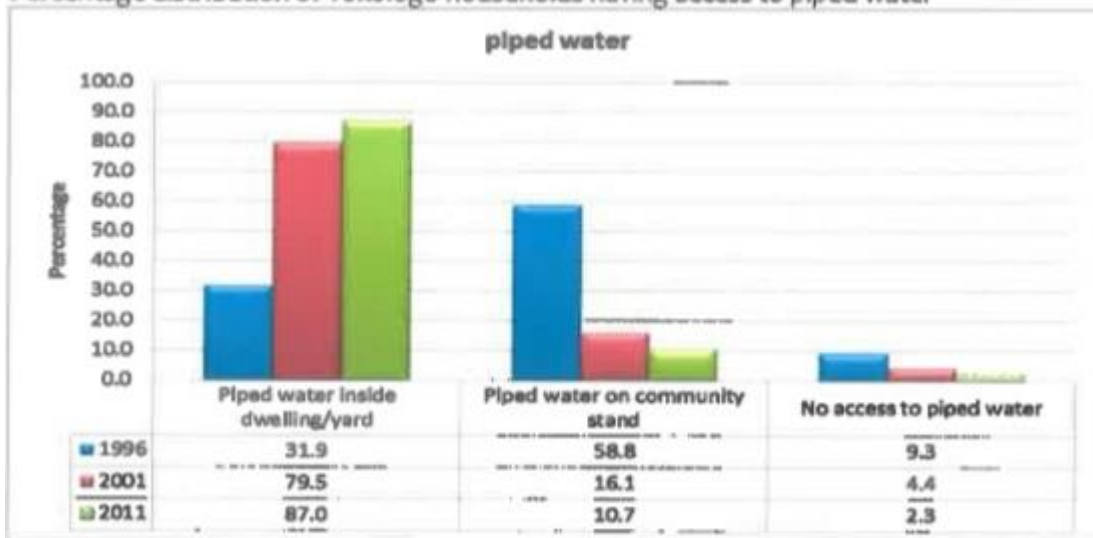
Tokologo unemployment rate by gender (15-64 years)



Data source: Statistics South Africa Census 1996, Census 2001 and Census 2011

From the above, indicators are that the overall unemployment rate for Tokologo increased steadily from 22.8% in 1996 to 27.4% in 2011 whereas in 2001 it was 16.9%. Female unemployment rate over the years 1996, 2001 and 2011, is greater than that of males.

Percentage distribution of Tokologo households having access to piped water



Data source: Statistics South Africa Census 1996, Census 2001 and Census 2011

The figure above shows types of dwellings that households in Tokologo local municipality occupied since 1996 to 2011. The number of households in formal dwelling increased from 66.7% in 1996 to 83.5% in 2011, whereas those in informal and traditional dwellings decreased from 25.3% and 7.7% to 14.8% and 0.5% respectively.

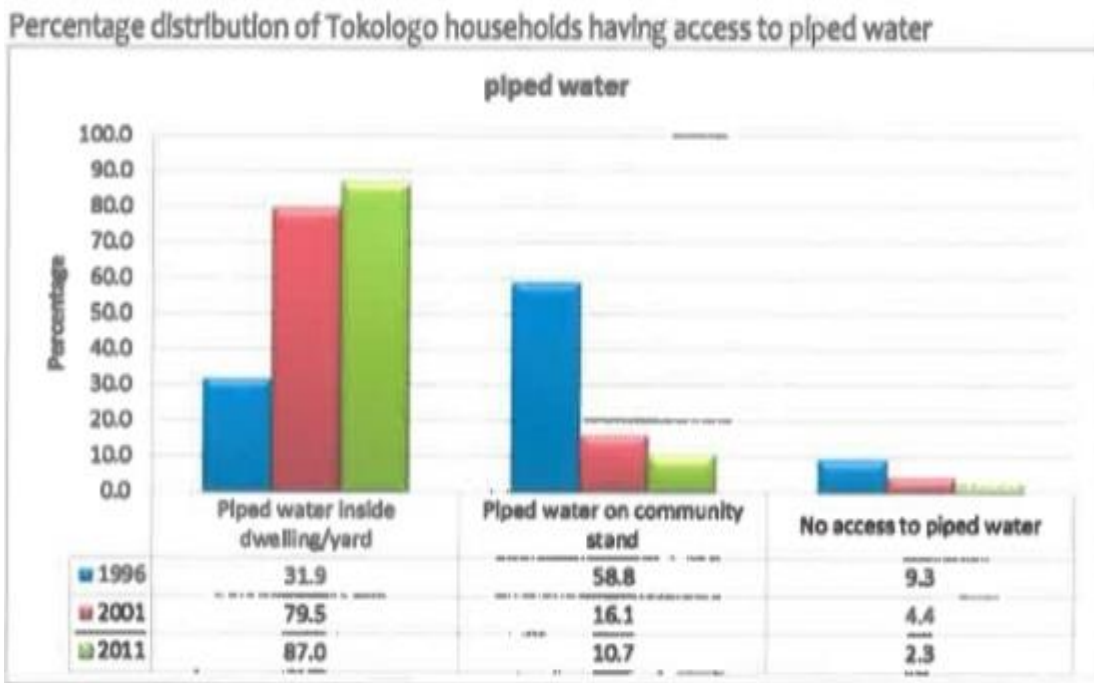
Social Infrastructure:

The social infrastructure in the Tokologo Local Municipality area is typical of a rural area, with most of the infrastructure located in and around the bigger towns. The industries available to

this local municipality consist of agricultural, mining & quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas & water supply, construction, wholesale and retail trade, transport; storage & communication, financial, insurance; real estate & business service, community; social & personal services and private households.

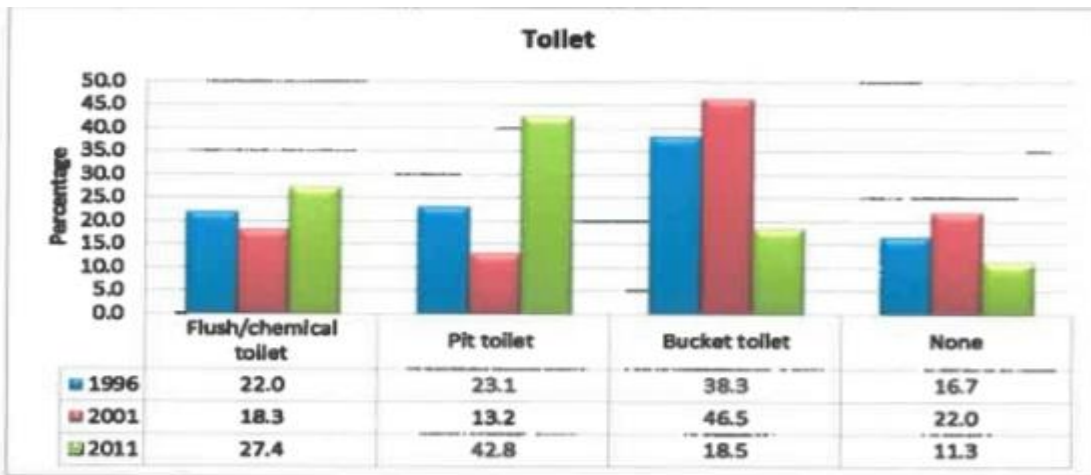
Water supply

All towns are dependent on ground water extraction. Farmers are also dependent on ground water, but the quality varies substantially becoming more brackish further west. The town of Brandfort extracts water from the Vet river south-west of Theunlssen, which is then pumped along the road to Brandfort. The north-western and northern areas of the region have access to the Vaal River system. There are also the Erfenis and Allemanskraal dams in Masilonyana that can supply water to the surrounding areas of the municipality. The following table below provides statistical analysis of the current reticulation levels of potable water to households throughout the district.



Data source: Statistics South Africa Census 1996, Census 2001 and Census 2011

The above figure shows distribution of households in Tokologo local municipality with access to piped water. Accesses to piped water in dwelling/yard increased from 31.9% in 1996 to 87.0%, whereas access to piped water on community stands decreased from 58.8% in 1996 to 10.7% in 2011. As for households without water access decreased from 9.3% in 1996 to 2.3%



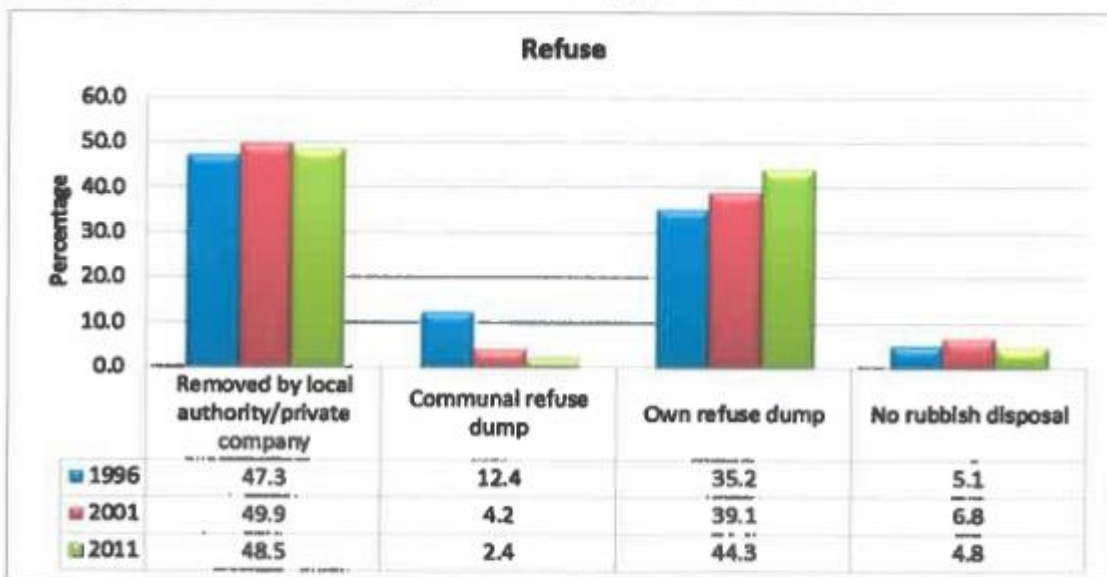
Data source: Statistics South Africa Census 1996, Census 2001 and Census 2011

The above figure shows the distribution of households with type of toilet facilities in Tokologo local municipality. In 1996 and 2001 most of households in Tokologo were found to be using bucket toilets with 38.3% and 46.5% and the number decreased to 18.5 in 2011.

Power supply:

Percentage distribution of households in Tokologo using electricity for lighting

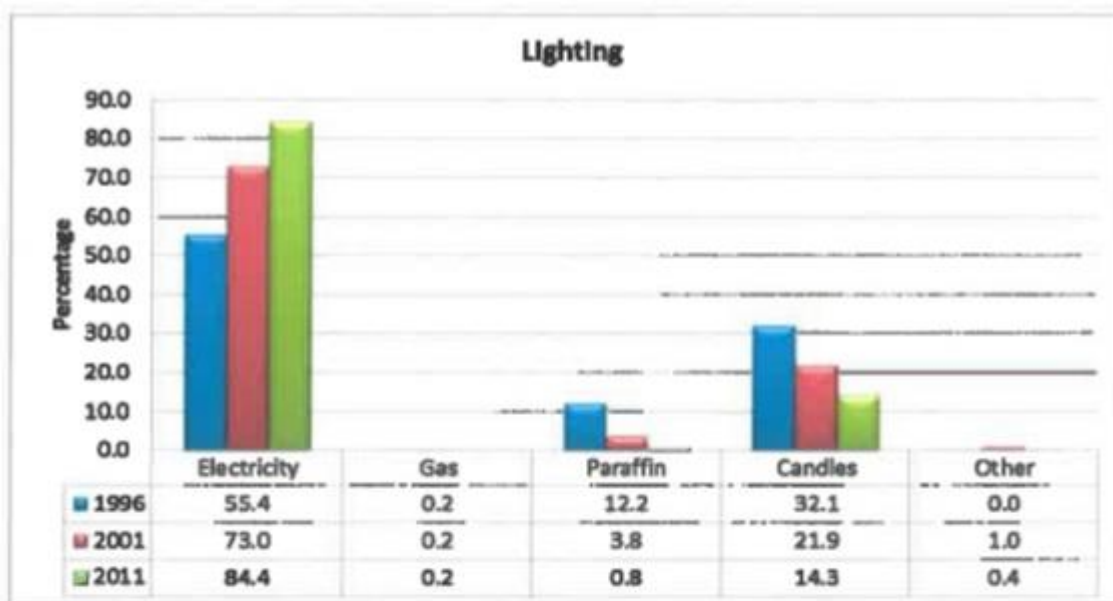
Percentage distribution of Tokologo Households by type of refuse removal



Data source: Statistics South Africa Census 1996, Census 2001 and Census 2011

The figure above shows distribution of households with type of refuse removal. Households with own refuse dump increased from 35.2% in 1996 to 44.3% in 2011 whereas households whose refuse are removed by local authority/private company increased from 47.3% in 1996 to 49.9% in 2001 then decreased in 2011 to 48.5%.

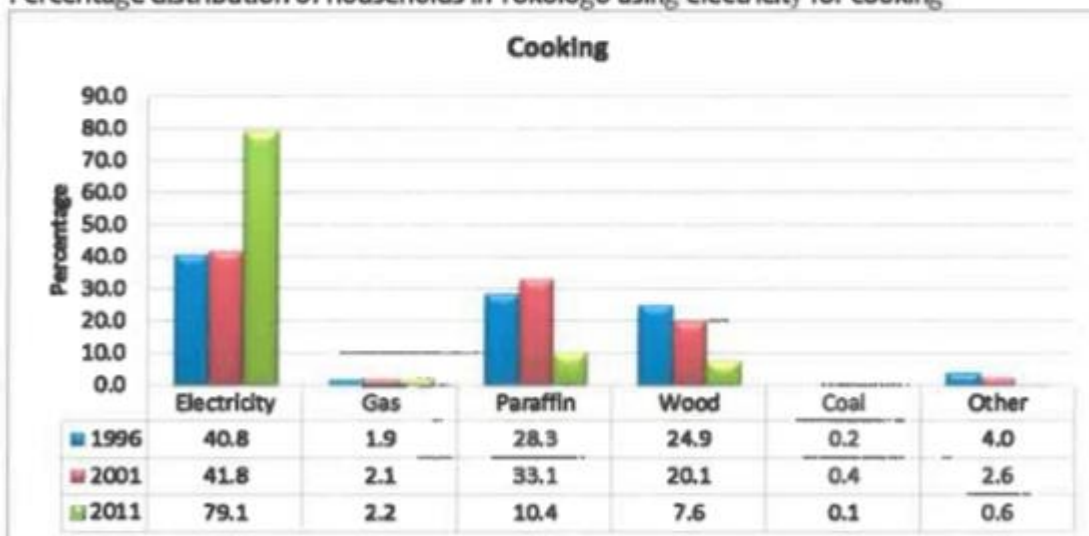
Power supply: Percentage distribution of households in Tokologo using electricity for lighting



Data source: Statistics South Africa Census 1996, Census 2001 and Census 2011

The above figure shows the distribution of households in Tokologo local municipality with access to electricity for lighting. In 1996, 55.4% of households were using electricity for lighting and the number increased in 2001 and 2011 to 73.0% and 84.4% respectively. The number of households with usage of candles for lighting decreased from 32.1% in 1996 to 14.3% in 2011.

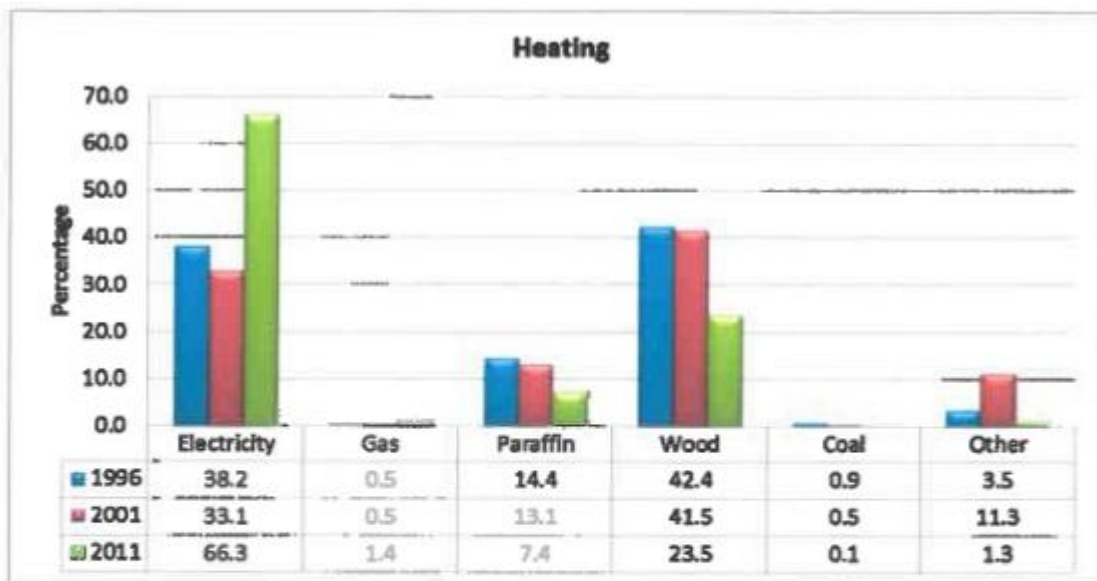
Percentage distribution of households in Tokologo using electricity for cooking



Data source: Statistics South Africa Census 1996, Census 2001 and Census 2011

The above figure shows the distribution of households in Tokologo local municipality with access to electricity for cooking. In 1996, 40.8% of households were using electricity for cooking and the number increased in 2001 and 2011 to 41.8% and 79.1% respectively. The number of households with usage of paraffin for cooking decreased from 28.3% in 1996 to 10.4% in 2011.

Percentage distribution of households in Tokologo using electricity for heating



Data source: Statistics South Africa Census 1996, Census 2001 and Census 2011

The above figure shows the distribution of households in Tokologo local municipality with access to electricity for heating. In 1996, 38.2% of households were using electricity for heating and the number decreased in 2001 to 33.1% and then increased in 2011 to 66.3%. The number of households with usage of wood for heating decreased from 42.4% in 1996 to 23.5% in 2011

9.12. Description of Current Land Use

The description of the land use is characterised by farmstead, Safari lodge, animal stalls, plantation site and historic mining area. Existing infrastructures are; parameter fence, access gate, gravel road, Eskom distribution power line and underground water boreholes(windmill). Game hunting activity is being practiced at the farm as well as small scale farming.

9.13. Description of specific environmental features and infrastructure on site

The description of infrastructure is discussed above in section (9.12) and the description of specific environmental features is discussed in section (9) Baseline environment.

10. IMPACTS IDENTIFIED

The proposed project is anticipated to impact on a range of biophysical and socio-economic aspects of the environment. Potential impacts identified for the project are summarised in the table below.

These impacts will be investigated further during the EIA phase of the project, and will be updated in the EIA EMPr based on the findings of the various specialist studies and input from I&APs.

Table 9: High level impact assessment

ACTIVITY	ASPECT	IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE	CERTAINTY	DURATION	MAGNITUDE
Mining (Geology)	Structural changes	Subsidence	Moderate	Possible	Long Term	Site
Mining (Topography)	Permanent structures: Slimes Dams, Tailings dumps, open pits	Visual	Moderate	Definite	Long term	Local
	Temporary structures: storage dam, stockpiles	Altering of drainage	Moderate	Probable	Long term	Site
Mining(soils)	Infrastructure	Pollution	Moderate	Probable	Medium term	site
	Vehicles	Compaction	Moderate	Definite		site
	Spoils dumps	Sterilization	Low Moderate	Probable		site
	Surface clearing	erosion	Low moderate	Probable		site
Mining surface (water)	No impacts on surface water on site	None	None	None	None	None
Mining (underground water)	Plant and open cast; Infrastructure; Slimes dams; Tailings dumps.	Water quality	Moderate	High Probable	Medium-long	Local
		Water quality	Moderate	High Probable	Medium-long	Local
		Water quality	Moderate	High Probable	Medium-long	Local
		Water quality	Moderate	High Probable	Medium-long	local

Mining (land capability and land use)	Plant and open cast; Infrastructure; Slimes dams; Farm property.	Habitat loss Land capability	Moderate Moderate Moderate	Probable Probable Probable	Medium term Mid-term Mid-term Mid-term	Site Site Site site
Mining (Flora)	Infrastructure Plant and open cast Roads Slimes dams	Habitat loss	Moderate Moderate Low moderate	Probable Probable Probable probable	Low Medium Low Low	Site Site Site Site
Mining (Fauna species)	Plant and open cast Infrastructure; Slimes dams; Farm property.	Habitat loss Land capability Poaching and injuries related to mine activities	Low Moderate	Definite Probable Probable	Medium-long term. Medium Medium-long term	Site Site Site
Mining (air quality)	Plant Roads Slimes dams Tailings dumps	Dust	Low	Definite	Medium long terms	Local
Mining (Heritage and cultural)	Soft blasting Open cast	Lost and disturbance of artifacts	Medium	Possible	Long term	site
Mining(noise)	Plant	Noise	Low	Definite	Medium long term	Site

10.1. List of impacts identified

The proposed project is anticipated to impact on a range of biophysical and socio-economic aspects of the environment. Potential impacts identified for the project are summarised in the table 9 above (section 10).

These impacts will be investigated further during the EIA phase of the project, and will be updated in the EIA EMPr based on the findings of the various specialist studies and input from I&APs.

10.2. Methodology used in determining the significance of environmental impacts

Impact assessment methods were developed to: (1) identify the potential impacts of a proposed development on the social and natural environment; (2) predict the probability of these impacts and (3) evaluate the significance of the potential impacts.

The methodology used by Tiyiselani Enviro-Solutions Pty-Ltd to assess the impacts identified in Table 9 above, are as follows:

The limits were defined in relation to the Mining Characteristics. Those for probability, significance and duration are subjective, based on rule of thumb and experience. The significance of the impacts is defined as follows:

The assessment of the impacts has been conducted according to a synthesis of criteria required by the Integrated environmental management procedure.

Nature of Impact

This is an appraisal of the type of effect the activity would have on the affected environmental component its description should include what is being affected, and how.

Extent

The physical and spatial size of the impact. This is classified as follows:

- **Local**
The impacted area extends only as far as the activity, e.g. a footprint.
- **Site**
The impact could affect the whole, or a measurable portion of the property.
- **Regional**
The impact could affect the area including the neighbouring farms, transport routes and the adjoining towns.

Duration

The lifetime of the impact which is measured in the context of the lifetime of the proposed phase (i.e. construction or operation).

- **Short term**

The impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural process in a short time period.

- **Medium term**

The impact will last up to the end of the mining period, where after it will be entirely negated.

- **Long-term (Residual)**

The impact will continue or last for the entire operational life of the mine, but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter.

- **Permanent**

The only class of impact, which will be non-transitory. Mitigation either by man or natural process will not occur in such a way or in such a time span that the impact can be considered transient.

Intensity

This describes how destructive, or benign, the impact is. Does it destroy the impacted environment, alter its functioning, or slightly altering. These are rated as:

- **Low**

This alters the affected environment in such a way that the natural processes or functions are not affected.

- **Medium**

The affected environment is altered, but function and process continue, albeit in a modified way.

- **High**

Function or process of the affected environment is disturbed to the extent where it is temporarily or permanently ceases.

This will be a relative evaluation within the context of all the activities and the other impacts within the framework of the projects.

Probability

This describes the likelihood of the impacts actually occurring. The impact may occur for any length of time during the life cycle of the activity, and not at any given time. The classes are rated as follows:

- **Improbable**

The possibility of the impact occurring is very low, due either to the circumstances, design or experience.

- **Probable**

There is a possibility that the impact will occur to the extent that provisions must be made therefore.

- **Highly probable**

It is most likely that the impacts will occur at some or other stage of the development.

- **Definite**

The impact will take place regardless of any preventative plans, and mitigation measures or contingency plan will have to be implemented to contain the impact.

Determination of significance

Significance is determined through a synthesis of impact characteristics. significance is an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required. The classes are rated as follows:

- **No significance**

The impact is not likely to be substantial and does not require any mitigatory action.

- **Low**

The impact is of little importance, but may require limited mitigation.

- **Medium**

The impact is of importance and therefore considered to have a negative impact. mitigation is required to reduce the negative impacts to acceptable levels.

- **High**

The impact is of great Importance. Failure to mitigate, with the objective to reduce the impact to acceptable levels, could render the entire development option or entire project proposal unacceptable. Mitigation is therefore essential.

10.3. The positive and negative impacts that the proposed

During the construction and operation of the mine, there is a possibility that equipment might leak oil, thus causing surface spillages. The hydrocarbon soil contamination will render the soil unusual unless they are decontaminated. The storage of fuels on site might have an impact on soil if the tanks that are available on site are not properly monitored and maintained to avoid leakages. There is potential that contaminated soil may be carried through runoff to contaminate water resources (underground) and soil stockpiled for rehabilitation. Soil pollution is therefore possible, but through mitigation it can be minimised. If oil and fuel spillages occur, then it will seep into the underlying aquifers and contaminate ground water. Improper handling of hazardous material will cause contamination of nearby surface water resources during runoff events. This may have direct impact on farm property borehole that are primary used for the provision of water for animals, livestock and agricultural farming. Lack of storm control structures may lead to erosion of stockpiles during heavy rains and runoff by washing away suspended solids into the downstream environment. This will potentially trigger undulation of surfaces and erosion leading to land infertility and proliferation of Alien invasive plants on the farm.

During construction and operation of the mine, there is a possibility of sterilisation of the mineral reserves and resources due to improper placement of infrastructure. The infrastructure and slimes dam will alter the topography by adding features to the landscape. Topsoil removal and tailings reclamation will unearth the natural topography. The

construction of infrastructure and various facilities in the mining area can also result in loss of soil due to erosion. Vegetation where present will be stripped in preparation for placement of infrastructure and loading, and thereby areas will be left exposed and susceptible to erosion. The topsoil that is stripped and piled on surrounding areas can be eroded by wind and rain. The soil will be carried away during runoff. The declared areas will be rehabilitated, but full restoration of soil might only occur over a number of years, subsequent to the re-establishment of vegetation. Furthermore, improper stockpiling and soil compaction can result in soil sterilisation. Leaching can also occur, resulting in the loss of nutrients.

The alteration of natural habitats to mining and associated infrastructure will result in the loss of habitat affected individual species, and ecological processes. In turn this will result in the displacement of faunal species dependent upon such habitat. Increased noise and vibration due to mining activities will disturb and possibly displace birds and other wildlife. Fast moving vehicles take a heavy toll in the form of fatality and injury to small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates. The construction of the mine and associated infrastructure will result in the loss of connectivity and fragmentation of natural habitat. Fragmentation of habitat will lead to the loss of migration corridors, in turn resulting in degeneration of the affected population's genetic make-up. This results in a subsequent loss of genetic variability between meta-populations occurring within the site. Pockets of fragmental natural habitats hinder the growth and development of populations. Construction and mining activities on site will reduce the natural habitat for ecological systems to continue their operation. It is not expected that the areas of high ecological function will rehabilitate following disturbance events. Vehicle traffic generates lots of dust which can reduce the growth success and seed dispersal of many small plant species. It is anticipated that the extent of dust emissions would vary considerably from day-to-day contingent on the level of activity and the precise operations. The mine will enhance a certain amount of noise to the existing noise in the area. However, levels of noise generated by mining activities are low. The impact of site generated trips on the traffic of the existing roads is projected to be low. Nevertheless, if road safety is not managed it can have a high impact on the safety of road users.

The loss of land capability and land use can occur in two ways. Firstly, through topsoil removal, disturbances and loss of soil fertility; and secondly through the improper placement of infrastructure. The site has a land capability for limited grazing, agricultural farming.

while general clearing of the area and mining activities destroy natural vegetation, invasive plants can increase due to their opportunistic nature in disturbed areas. If invasive plant invades in disturbed areas, it may cause impacts beyond the boundaries of the mining site. These alien invasive species are thus a threat to surrounding natural vegetation and can result in the decrease of biodiversity and ecological value of the area. Therefore, if alien invasive species are not controlled and managed, their propagation into new areas could have a high impact on the surrounding natural vegetation in the long term. However, with proper mitigation, the impacts can be substantially reduced.

The mining operation, particularly during construction, will create a number of new employment prospects. The degree of this impacts will be contingent on the number of people that will be employed and the number of contractors sourced. An incursion of people into the area will conceivably impact on safety and security of local residents. During the decommissioning and at closure of the mine, staff will most likely be retrenched. This can potentially flood the job market, resulting in people being unable to find new employment

for a long period of time. It is normally more difficult for people with highly specialised skills to find employment proximately. Those with fewer skills have more suppleness in the job market.

Economic slump of the local towns after mine closure is an associated potential impact, while small due to the small scale of the operation. Income streams from wage bills as well as goods and services contracts (at all geographical levels) will come to an end, reducing the monetary income of individuals and mine-related businesses. People who have derived income directly or indirectly from the project may be persuaded to leave the region in search of employment or business opportunities. This could result in further waning of the economy of the region as well as the desertion of infrastructure and loss of revenue on property developers. The loss of the mine workforce income will also impact upon non-mine related industries within the local and regional areas, particularly the rental property market and retail and service industries who would have received income during the life of mine from the salaried workforce.

It is probable, however that there will be residual positive economic impacts that are not fully reversed with the closure of the mine, and that the economy will not decline to its original level prior to the development of this project. This is because the mine will generate substantial income for the regional and local economy, both directly and indirectly, during its life. It is difficult to predict the actual impact of the mine closure in advance, but it is however acceptable to assume that the mine closure will have a negative impact on the local and regional economy with a high probability of occurrence, a high severity and a high significance. Positive impacts include employment and training opportunities for people in the local community and local contractors, social upliftment and community development programmes, economic benefits. The mine will contribute to economic growth through job creation and South Africa GDP. The mine will also fulfil its social responsibility as outlined in the S&LP by uplifting the community through initiative working together with Tokologo Local Municipality.

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

10.4 below indicates the preliminary mitigation measures. These will be further detailed in the EIA / EMP report.

Topography

Level of risk: Medium

Mitigation measures

- Do controlled dumping at the new tailings dump facility.
- Stabilise the mine residue deposits.
- Employ effective rehabilitation strategies to restore surface topography of tailings dumps and plant site.
- Pick up all tailing material up to natural ground level.
- Stabilise underground workings.
- All temporary infrastructures will be demolished during closure.

Flora species

Level of risk: Low

Mitigation measures

- Footprint areas of the mining activities must be scanned for Red Listed and protected plant species prior to mining.
- It is recommended that these plants species be identified and marked prior to mining.
- These plants should, where possible, be incorporated into the design layout and left in situ.
- However, if threatened of destruction by mining, these plants should be removed (with the relevant permits from the relevant Competent Authority) and relocated If possible.
- A management plan should be implemented to ensure proper establishment of ex situ Individuals, and should include a monitoring programme for at least two years after re-establishment in order to ensure successful translocation.
- Encourage the growth of natural plant species.
- Ensure measures for the adherence to the speed limit.
- Minimise the footprint of transformation.
- Encourage proper rehabilitation of mined areas.
- All employees on site must be educated about the conservation importance of the fauna and flora occurring on site.

Alien Invasive Species

Level of risk: Low

Mitigation measures

- Mechanical methods(hand-pulling} of control to be implemented extensively.
- Encourage the growth of natural plant species.
- Encourage proper rehabilitation of mined areas.
- Minimise the footprint of transformation.
- Annual follow-up operations to be Implemented.

Fauna Species

Level of risk: Medium-Low

Mitigation Measures

- Careful consideration is required when planning the placement for stockpiling topsoil and the creation of access routes in order to avoid the destruction of habitats and minimise the overall mining footprint.
- The appointment of a full-time ECO must render guidance to the staff and contractors with respect to suitable areas for all related disturbance.

- The ECO must ensure that all contractors and workers undergo Environmental induction prior to commencing with work on site.
- No poaching of animals will be allowed onsite.
- Speed limit of 40 km/hr will be enforced and be implemented.
- This is to prevent fatality or injuring of animals by construction vehicles and earthmoving plants
- Reptiles and amphibians that are exposed during the clearing operations should be captured for later release or translocation by a qualified expert.
- The environmental induction must be conducted in languages understandable to the workers who may require translation from English.
- The extent of the mine should be demarcated on site layout plans, and no construction personnel or vehicles may leave the demarcated area except those authorised to do so.
- Those areas surrounding the mine site that are not part of the demarcated development area should be considered as a no-go zone for employees, machinery or even visitors.
- All personnel on site must be educated about the conservation importance of the fauna and flora occurring on site.

Habitat

Level of risk: Medium-Low

Mitigation measures

- Mining activities must be planned, where possible in order to encourage faunal dispersal and should minimise dissection or fragmentation of any important faunal habitat type.
- The extent of the mining area should be demarcated on site layout plans (preferably on disturbed areas or those identified with low conservation importance).
- No construction personnel or vehicles may leave the demarcated area except those authorised to do so.

Underground water

Level of risk: Low-Medium

Mitigation measures

- Spill kits to clean up accidental spills from earthmoving machinery must be well-marked and available on site.
- Refuelling must take place in well demarcated areas and over suitable drip trays to prevent soil pollution.
- Ground water monitoring system must be put in place.
- Monitoring of ground water level on monthly bases.
- Monthly ground water test must be done.
- Water recycling facility must be established
- Water use records must be reconciled on daily and monthly bases.

- Slime dams must be desired in a manner that it prevent seepage and run off into underground water.
- Tailing storage facility must be desired in manner that there are no seepage and run off into underground water and other water bodies.

Surface water

Level of risk: Low-Medium

Mitigation measures

- Infrastructure must be located away from water bodies.
- Fuel/diesel containers must be placed within a bund wall and far from any water course or body to prevent accident contamination.
- Oil residue must be treated with oil absorbent and be disposed to an approved waste site.
- Spill kits must be easily accessible and workers must undergo induction regarding the use thereof.
- If servicing and washing of the vehicles occur on site, there must be specific areas constructed for these activities, which must have concrete foundations, bunding as well as oil traps to contain any spillages. Wash bay area must be designated and used for that purpose under norms and standards.
- At all times care should be taken not to contaminate surface water resources.
- Store all litter carefully to prevent it from washing away or blown into any of the drainage channels the area.

Soil Erosion

Level of risk: Medium-High

Mitigation measures

- Re-establishment of plant cover on disturbed areas must take place as soon as possible, once activities in the area have ceased.
- The soil that is excavated during construction should be stock-piled in layers and protected by berms to prevent erosion.
- The mining operation must co-ordinate different activities in order to optimise the utilisation of the tailings reclamation operations and thereby prevent repeated and unnecessary dumping.
- All stockpiles must be kept as small as possible, with gentle slopes (18 degrees) in order to avoid excessive erosional induced losses.
- The run-off from the exposed ground should be controlled with the careful placement of flow retarding barriers.
- Ground exposure should be minimised in terms of the surface area and duration, wherever possible.
- Stockpiles susceptible to wind erosion are to be covered during windy periods.
- Excavated and stockpiled soil material are to be stored and berms on the higher laying areas of the footprint area and not in any storm water run-off channels or any

other areas where it is likely to cause erosion, or where water would naturally accumulate.

- At no point may plant cover be removed within the no-development zones.
- All attempts must be made to avoid exposure of dispersive soils.
- Audits must be carried out at regular intervals to identify areas where erosion is occurring.
- Appropriate remedial action, including the rehabilitation of the eroded areas, must occur.
- Rehabilitation of the erosion channels and gullies.
- The mining operation should avoid steep slopes.

Surface contamination

Level of risk: Medium

Mitigation measures

- All facilities where dangerous materials are stored must be contained in a bund wall.
- Spill kits to clean up accidental spills from earthmoving machinery must be well-marked and available on site.
- Refuelling must take place in well demarcated areas and over suitable drip trays to prevent soil pollution.
- Drip trays must be inserted underneath leaking construction vehicles, earthmoving plants, machineries.
- Workers must undergo induction to ensure that they are prepared for rapid clean-up procedures.
- Hydrocarbon spillages must be cleaned immediately upon occurrence.
- All spills must be stored separately in a designated waste receptacle or spill bin.
- All hydrocarbons must be disposed at a registered landfill site.
- Proof of waste disposal or disposal slips must be generated and kept onsite.
- All environmental incidents that include surface contamination will be recorded in an incident register.
- Vehicles and machinery must be regularly serviced and maintained.

Land Capability and Land Use

Level of risk: Medium-Low

Mitigation measures

- Surface agreement must be signed with land owners.
- Ensure that optimal use is made of the available land through consultation with land owner and proper planning of mining activities.
- Employ effective rehabilitation strategies to restore land capability and land use potential of the farm.
- Ensure that land which is not used during construction is made available for grazing.
- All activities to be restricted within the demarcated areas.

Alien Invasive Plants

Level of risk: Low

Mitigation measures

- Maintaining vegetation cover to prevent proliferation of alien species
- Avoid clearing of vegetation as much as possible
- Where possible site infrastructure must be located on already disturbed area to prevent clearing.
- Minimise the footprint of transformation.
- Encourage proper rehabilitation of mined areas.
- Encourage the growth of natural plant species.
- Mechanical methods(hand-pulling) of control must be implemented extensively.
- Annual follow-up operations must be implemented.

Air quality

Level of risk: Low

Mitigation measures

- Vegetation must be removed when soil stripping is required only. These areas should be limited to include those areas required for mining only, hereby reducing the surface area exposed to wind erosion. Adequate demarcation of these areas should be undertaken.
- Control options pertaining to topsoil removal, loading and dumping are generally limited to wet suppression.
- Where it is logistically possible, control methods for gravel roads should be utilised to reduce the re-suspension of particulates.
- Feasible methods include wet suppression, avoidance of unnecessary traffic, speed control and avoidance of track-on of material onto paved and treated roads.
- The length of time where tailing reclamation areas are exposed should be restricted.
- Mining should not be delayed after vegetation has been cleared and topsoil removed where possible.
- Dust suppression methods should, where logistically possible, be implemented at all areas that may/are exposed for long periods of time.
- For all mining activities, management must undertake to implement health measures in terms of personal dust exposure, for all its employees.

Noise and Vibration

Level of risk: Low

Mitigation measures

- Standardised noise measurements should be carried out on individual equipment at the delivery to site to establish a reference data-base and regular checks carried out

to ensure that equipment is not deteriorating and to detect increases which could lead to increase in noise impact overtime and increased complaints.

- Environmental noise monitoring should be carried out at regularly to detect deviations from predicted noise levels and enable corrective measures to be taken where warranted.
- Restrict mining activities to day time unless agreements obtained to do 24hr operations.
- Where possible material stockpiles should be placed so as to protect the boundaries from noise to individual operations.
- Systematic maintenance of all forms of equipment, training of personnel to adhere to operational procedures that reduce the occurrence and magnitude of individual noisy events.

Visual Impacts

Level of risk: Low

Mitigation measures

- Dust suppression procedures should be implemented especially on windy condition during earth works.
- Where practical, protect existing vegetation clumps in order to facilitate screening during the mining operation.
- Rehabilitation should aim to establish a diverse and self-sustaining surface cover that is visually and ecologically representative of naturally occurring vegetation species.
- Remove rubble and other building rubbish off site as soon as possible or place it in a container to keep the mining site free from additional unsightly elements.
- Infrastructure should be placed to optimise the natural screening capacity of the vegetation.
- Implement a management plan for the post-mining site to control the invasion of alien vegetation and to manage erosion, until the site is fully rehabilitated.

Traffic and Roads Safety

Level of risk:

Mitigation measures

- Roads signs must be erected on or along the access road and internal roads.
- Site sign rules must be placed at the entrance and must include speed limits
- Warning signs must be placed on the road to alert traffic users to be on a look out for animal stray and crossing on the road.
- Implement measures that ensure the adherence to traffic rules.
- Maintenance of the roads must be done at all times to ensure safety for traffic users.
- Traffic assessment and Traffic management plan must be done in consultation with The Department of Police, Roads and Transportation.

Heritage Resource

Level of risk: Medium

Mitigation measures

- All stone tool artefacts should be recorded, mapped and collected before destruction.
- Should development necessitate impact on any building structures, the developer should apply for a SAHRA Site Destruction Permit prior to commencement of construction.
- The heritage and cultural resources if any is encountered (e.g. graveyards, ruins, historic structures, etc.) must be protected and preserved by the delineation of no-go zones.
Stone tools should be avoided where possible and fresh exposure should be recorded before destruction.

Socio-Economic

Level of risk Low

Mitigation measures

- Local community must be prioritised in terms of job opportunities and business opportunities.
- Jobs must be allocated as advertised and in so far as is possible to local deserving residents.
- The mine must ensure that unrealistic expectations are not created regarding jobs and business opportunities.
- The mine must ensure as practically as possible to procure local goods and services from within the mine community (Boshof).
- The expectations of what benefits can accrue to the community must be managed from the initiation of the project
- A community Liaison Officer should be appointed and be responsible in dealing with the community and labour issues. Preferable the CLO should reside from the mine community.
- Commitments as set out in the SLP must be implemented.

Interested and Affected Parties

Level of risk: Low

Mitigation measures

- Maintain active communications with I&APs.
- Ensure transparent communication with I&APs at all times.
- I&APs must be kept up to date on any changes in the mining operation.
- A complaints management system should be maintained by the mine to ensure that all Issues raised by community members are followed up and addressed appropriately.

10.5. The outcome of the site selection Matrix. Final Site Layout Plan

Alternatives for the mining layout are limited by the extent of the diamond kimberlite anomalies. The type of mining to be conducted (open cast/pit mining) is further limited by the shallowness depth of the resource.

The surface infrastructure in relation to the mine area is indicated in Plan 3. The infrastructure has been placed based on a high-level analysis of the area, to avoid existing farmsteads, plantation site and sensitive areas as far as possible so as to minimise the environmental impacts associated with the project.

Table 9 assesses the positive and negative impacts of the proposed activity in line with the methodology detailed in Section 10.2. It must be stressed that the final location of the infrastructure may shift slightly dependant on the findings of the various specialist studies and input from I&APs (**layout plan below**)



Plan 7: Matrix Layout Plan(selection matrix)

10.6. Motivation where no alternative sites were considered.

No property / site alternatives were considered for this project. Properties are delimited by the properties available for prospecting and/or mining (i.e. not held by another company); and the geology of the area. prospecting work program focused on existing pit marked target using Geophysical survey, soil sampling and google earth satellite image. Invasive work program such as drilling, pitting and soil sampling were not undertaken as part of study, this is due to farm owner prohibition to access mine and the restriction on use of earthmoving plants and machinery at the property. This have limited the scope of prospecting work program to consider the preferred site selection through non-invasive work program such as use of geophysical survey (magnetic and electromagnetic) and google earth satellite image to select the preferred site. Alternative access road will be considered in consultation with all affected parties and landowner as raised during the public participation process

10.7. Statement motivating the preferred site.

The preferred site layout is depicted in Plan 3. The overall mine and infrastructure layout has taken into account the environmental sensitivity of the site, and infrastructure has been placed to avoid or minimise environmental impacts as far as possible. The final mine plan and infrastructure layout plan will be adjusted according to the outcome of the various specialist studies.

The prospective work program was confined to non-invasive prospecting works through the use of geophysical survey (electromagnetic and magnetic), soil sampling and google earth satellite image. This have limited Further prospecting combine of trenching/pitting with bulk sampling, drilling (as per approved Prospecting Work Program and EMP) and additional geophysical survey. However, the data collected through non-invasive Geophysical surveys (magnetic and electromagnetic) and kimberlite targets outlines derived from satellite image confirmed presence of a number of additional anomalies. Mineral chemistry of kimberlitic indicator minerals (pyropic garnets, Cr-spinels and clinopyroxenes) confirms high diamond potential of several targets. Geochemistry of kimberlites is also indicative of high interest mantle source. Taking into account that magnetic anomalies often do not coincide with the real body contour at surface and sometimes are completely shifted from the real body contour at surface, distinctive vegetation anomalies observed on the Google Earth satellite image have more weight in terms of target modelling. The preferred site was considered given the evidence of prospect of diamond on targets areas. **(See plan 3)**

11. PLAN OF STUDY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

11.1. Description of alternatives to be considered including the option of not going ahead with the activity.

The site layout, as indicated in Plan 3, is currently the preferred alternative. However, the location of the infrastructure may shift slightly dependant on the findings of the specialist studies and input from I&APs. This will be dependent on the presence and extent of sensitive features on site and legal options regarding the preservation or destruction of such sites or features. This will be finalised in the EIA and EMPr phase and reported within the EIA and

EMPr. Alternative access road will be identified in consultation with affected parties and land owner as raised during the PPP.

The Final EIA and EMPr will include the following assessment:

- A final layout discussing any changes in proposed layout or processes as reported in the Scoping Report due to the findings of the specialist studies.
- The “no-go” alternative has been briefly stipulated within the Scoping Report and will be elaborated where relevant regarding any changes in layout or activities.

Alternatives are different means of meeting the general purpose and need of a proposed activity. Alternatives help identify the most appropriate method of developing the project, taking into account location or site alternatives, activity alternatives, process or technology alternatives, temporal alternatives and the no-go alternative. Alternatives also help identify the activity with the least environmental impact.

Alternative to be considered

The site layout may vary, depending on the operational requirements. The infrastructure is strategically located or designed in congruent to mine needs and diamonds targets location. Alternative will be considered in an event where historical artifacts and archaeological remains are discovered.

No-go option

The implementation of no-go option will hold back any potential employment for the region and the families who are likely to benefit from the positive employment opportunities and consequently, it may have a negative effect on the economy of South Africa and the diamond industry as a whole. Substantial tax benefits to the State and Local Government will also be inhibited. The following positive impacts will be lost if the proposed mining project is not developed:

- Revenue;
- Employment opportunities;
- Payroll income;
- Operating expenditure and maintenance (OPEX);
- TAX and VAT obligations to SARS as well as Royalties;
- CAPEX spent locally and regionally;
- Local economy development;
- Procuring of local goods and service which has a potential to stimulate local economy and businesses.

11.2. Description of aspects to be assessed as part of the environmental impact assessment process

1) Supporting Infrastructure:

- Site camp offices;
- Office Parking Bay;
- Open cast;
- Temporary Workshop and Wash bay;
- Salvage yard (Storage and laydown area);
- Ablution facilities/ Sewage faculties

- Generators;
 - Security Gate and guard house at access control point,
 - Pipelines transporting water.
- 2) The development of temporary stockpiles:
 - Topsoil storage area;
 - Tailings Dump;
 - Mine Residue Stockpile for tailing slime;
 - Slimes dams.
 - 3) Water holding facilities, pipeline and storm water control:
 - Clean & Dirty water system: Water storage facility,
 - A Run-off water canal;
 - Water distribution Pipeline,
 - Water tank.
 - Water recycling facility
 - 4) The stripping and stockpiling of topsoil.
 - 5) Load and Haul Operation for the reclamation of Kimberlite Tailings and underground mining.
 - 6) The rehabilitation of footprint areas where the tailings have been loaded.
 - 7) The construction of Processing plant.

The final impact table will incorporate additional impacts identified by I&APs and by specialists and include proposed mitigation measures, a post mitigation significance assessment, and monitoring and inspection details that need to be implemented to reduce probability or severity of the impact and to ensure mitigation measures are appropriate.

11.3. Description of aspects to be assessed by specialists

Soil, Land Capability and Land Use Assessment

The proposed study area is currently used for grazing, agricultural purposes and game hunting. As mentioned before, the open cast mine will allow for agricultural land uses and game hunting to continue. However, the impacts of the three activities taking place concurrently must be assessed. Therefore, a Soil, Land use and capability assessment will be undertaken and will evaluate potential impacts of construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed development on the study area from an agricultural/game hunting point of view, and recommend mitigation measures to mitigate any negative impacts on areas of agricultural potential and the impact on game hunting.

Ecological Assessment (Floral & Fauna Species)

- Confirmation of the presence of any vegetation communities or flora/faunal species of conservation significance within the surface infrastructure study area;
- Documentation and mapping of introduced species and weeds within the surface infrastructure study area, if present;

- Catalogue biodiversity values and data in a GIS referenced database and cross-reference with shape files of the proposed development, for use in impact analyses and application of the mitigation hierarchy.

The impact analysis will enable effects on flora and fauna to be assessed through mapping the associations of particular species or species groups with vegetation communities, in the context of predicted project-related interactions, and will focus on quantifying potential project-related effects relative to baseline conditions. The impact assessment also will identify mitigation options to avoid and minimise impacts of the projection biodiversity and rehabilitate/restore degraded ecosystems following exposure to impacts that cannot be satisfactorily avoided or minimised. The impact assessment will be conducted in an integrated manner through an assessment of the interrelationships between the biophysical environment and other specialist disciplines.

Surface water

The surface water components to be assessed will include an update of the baseline information, storm water management plan, water balance and impact assessment. The following aspects will be studied:

- Baseline Hydrology
- Water Balance
- Storm-water management

The impacts that the proposed mining will have on the surface water resources include the reduction in surface area due to isolation of areas by pollution control facilities. This is likely to be small given that the only area to be isolated is the open cast areas. The impact needs to be quantified however, a first order assessment of the flow reductions will be made using the mine plans and the available topographical mapping. The surface areas impacted on by the mining activities will be determined. The proportion of these areas that will intercept runoff will be determined and the catchment flow proportioned accordingly to determine the reduction. The estimated reduction will be contextualised by comparing it to the base case flows.

Underground water

It is proposed that the scope of work for this specialist study include the following tasks:

- Desk study - collation of all field data, geochemical data into a hydrogeological conceptual model for the proposed mine development.
- Hydro-census – an update of the water level and groundwater quality will be carried out using boreholes identified in the study area.
- Evaluation on how the mining water needs will impact on ground water level.
- Basic numerical modelling to generate outputs in support of the impact assessment.

Air Quality

The scope of work is set out as follows:

- Provide a professional opinion of the potential air quality impacts from the mining operations; and

- The interpretation and reporting of climate data from a representative weather station and historical records.

Noise and Vibration

The following are the minimum activities required to perform the high-level noise assessment, assuming that the impact on residential areas outside the proposed boundaries of the site and specifically identified sensitive receptors are required.

- Initial visit to check for any other possible noise sources, acquire spot measurements, and acquire any existing data of previous measurements in order to determine existing noise levels, especially in the zone of influence of the surface infrastructure, transport routes, and any specified sensitive receptors or affected parties.
- Access to noise data for the proposed infrastructure to establish the noise levels to be expected.
- The prediction of the operational noise levels and public response at the boundaries and also at individual potentially exposed properties outside the proposed boundaries of the site.
- Recommendation of mitigation methods should these be necessary or appropriate.

Heritage resource assessment

Graves have been identified in the farm property, albeit the grave site is not within the location of proposed mine area. However, the presence of graves within the proposed study area has triggered the need for a heritage study. The heritage study will be approached as follows: Assessment of the preferred site for mining diamonds will be done. All areas where activities will be undertaken should be assessed for any archaeological and palaeontological site, artifacts, graves, burial sites and any items of heritage significance.

With reference to the final site layout, the following activity sites must be assessed:

- Open cast mining sites;
- Plant site;
- Parameter fence;
- Roads
- Waste management site;
- Site camp site.
- Slims dam site

Socio-Economic

This section describes the socio-economic impact assessment methodology that will be followed during the environmental assessment process. Where feasible, the social and public participation processes will be integrated in the interest of cost efficiency and management of stakeholder fatigue. The assessment will include a scoping phase and an impact assessment phase.

Scoping Phase

The scoping phase includes the following:

- A baseline assessment that will have a regional, district and local municipal focus as it relates to the proposed project. The regional focus will include the district and local municipalities, and the local focus will include the directly affected landowners, municipal wards, and communities. Information sources will include regional, district and local baseline information from the latest South African Population and Housing Census, regional plans, integrated development plans, local economic development plans and so forth. Project related documents available in the public domain, such as the proposed mine infrastructure layout and any existing EIAs, EMPs, SIAs and social and labour plans will be considered.
- Consideration of issues and comments collected through the public participation process. The deliverable produced during the scoping phase will comprise an updated socio-economic baseline of the project area as described and as well as those socio-economic issues that will need to be considered during the impact assessment phase.

Visual assessment

The following activities will be followed in determining the impact assessment of the proposed mine:

- Desktop assessment and reviewing of baseline information;
- Identification of sensitive receptors from a visual perspective, line of sight from neighbouring communities, or farmsteads and identify mitigation opportunities should areas of potential high visual impact be identified;
- short visual assessment report which draws largely on existing information and identifies areas of visual exposure relative to key infrastructure.

Transport/ Traffic Opinion

The traffic impact assessment for the proposed mining development will primarily focus on the impacts of transportation trucks. The trucks to be used are approximately 30-ton road transporters. However, the truck numbers for each route will be dependent on the production rates. Attention will be paid to traffic mitigation and management.

11.4. Proposed methodology of assessing the environmental aspects including the proposed method of assessing alternatives

The receiving environment will be determined using a combination of on-site observations, spatial information, project description, site layout and previous studies currently available to the EAP. Based on the EAPs knowledge and experience, the receiving environment will include geological features, topography, land use, archaeological and historical sites, surface water, groundwater, terrestrial ecology, air quality, noise, etc.

The identification of potential impacts of the mining activity will be based on the legal requirements, the nature of the proposed activity, the nature of the receiving environment; and issues raised during the public participation process. Considering the factors listed above and based on the EAPs knowledge and experience, environmental impacts that could potentially result from the mining activities include impacts on air quality, noise, fauna, flora, ground water, terrestrial ecology, heritage resources, socio- economy, aquatic environments, visuals, storm water and erosion.

The consideration of alternatives is a critical component of the EIA process, where an appropriate range of alternatives require consideration whilst achieving the desired objective of the proposed project. In order to ensure that the proposed project enables sustainable mining, a number of feasible options will be explored. The various alternatives in terms of land use, project infrastructure, mining method and proceeding without the mining operation will be assessed in terms of logistical practicality, environmental acceptability and economic feasibility. Alternatives for the locality of the mining operation will however not form part of this consideration, as the location of the mining site is determined by the geological location of the mineral resource.

11.5. The proposed method of assessing duration significance

Table 9: method of assessing duration significance (EIA)

Weight	Duration of Impact	Interpretation of impact
1	Very short	Less than 1 year
2	Short	1-5 years
3	Medium	6-15 years
4	Long term (life time of a project)	16-50 years
5	Very long	Longer than 50 years
6	Permanent	Permanent

11.6. The stages at which the competent authority will be consulted

The DMRE will receive all the relevant documentation that will be presented to registered I&APs during the scoping phase, including copies of the BID, invites to the scoping phase public meeting, review of minutes of the public meeting and the review of information presented in this Scoping Report.

The Competent Authority (DMRE) will be notified through the submission of documents in terms of the mining right application and the application for environmental authorisation.

This Final Scoping Report will be submitted to the DMRE for comment and feedback. In addition, the final Scoping Report, incorporating all comments raised during the PPP review period, will be submitted to the DMRE for approval.

The identified competent authority will be registered as stakeholders and will be notified of the project prior to receiving the Final scoping report. The comments received from the public after the completion of the public review period will be incorporated into the final EIA and EMPr which will be submitted to the DMRE for approval.

11.7. Particulars of the public participation process with regards to the impact assessment process that will be conducted

11.7.1. Steps to be taken to notify interested and affected parties.

The following process will be followed during the public participation process;

- Announcement of the availability of the Draft EIR for public review and invitation to attend a public meeting by means of a notification letter to registered stakeholders.

The Draft EIR will be distributed in the following manner:

- Placed at a public area in the project area e.g. community library
- Sending to I&APs that request a copy;
- Convening one-on-one meetings with directly affected landowners in the project area (where required);
- Compilation of a Comment and Response Register (CRR);
- Convening a public meeting at a central venue in the project area. Minutes to this meeting will be recorded.

The stages at which these will occur are detailed further below.

11.7.2. Details of the engagement process to be followed

All persons registered as I&APs and organs of state identified through the scoping phase PPP will be sent invites to attend the EIA and EMPPr Phase PPP meeting. The meeting will address specialist findings, focussing on sensitive issues, and provide information on the impact probability and significance. Proposed mitigation measures will also be discussed.

The meeting will be audio recorded and minuted, and the minutes distributed to all attendees and I&APs for comment.

A Final Draft EIA and EMPPr will be compiled.

I&APs will be notified of the availability of the EIA and EMPPr and associated Appendices for public review and comment, the location where the hard copy and electronic copies can be viewed and the timeframe (30 calendar days, which will be extended if significant public holidays occur within this period as per NEMA EIA regulations) for comment.

All comments received from the review phase will be incorporated into the issues and response table and incorporated into the Final PPP Report and Final EIA and EMPPr for submission to authorities.

During the EIA and EMPPr phase, if the need is identified to have one-on-one micro-consultations, then these will be organised with the relevant I&AP.

Upon receipt of a Rod, all registered I&APs will be notified of the Rod, the final decision in the Rod and the appeal process they can follow under NEMA.

11.7.3. Description of the information to be provided to the I&APs

PPP during the EIA phase of the project will entail the review of the EIA EMPPr and all the completed specialist studies. These reports will be provided to the public for a period of 30 days. I&APs will be notified of the availability of the EIA and EMPPr (and associated specialist studies) for public review. Hard copies will be placed at the Boshof Public Library and Municipality office. Electronic copies will be available for download from **Tiyiselani Environmental Solutions** website (www.tiyiselanienvironmentalsolutions.co.za). Electronic copies will also be provided to I&APs upon request. In addition to this, registered I&APs will be invited to attend an EIA phase PPP meeting where the contents of the EIA EMPPr will be presented and the I&APs will have the opportunity to comment. As per NEMA, the I&APs will be notified of the Rod within the prescribed timeframes. This will include the outcome of the Rod and detail

the appeal process that I&APs can follow. A copy of the Rod will be made available to any I&AP requesting such.

11.7.4. Description of the tasks that will be undertaken during the Environmental Impact Assessment Process

The impact identification process will commence by identifying all environmental aspects on site, whether sensitive or not. General environmental aspects that will be considered include:

- Topography
- Geology
- Soil and Associated Land Use and Capability
- Surface Water
- Groundwater
- Floral and Faunal Ecosystems
- Air Quality
- Noise
- Archaeological and Cultural Sites
- Visual Aesthetics
- Social and economic
- Closure and Rehabilitation

All potential impacts that may occur will be listed under each of the aspects.

As the specialist studies are completed, any additional impacts identified through the specialist investigations will be added. All specialists utilise same form of impact rating similar to the process detailed in Section (10) and (10.2). The impact rating completed by the specialists will as far as possible be translated into the impact assessment process detailed above to ensure that similar methodology is applied and comparable significances are obtained to allow for ranking of consolidated impacts.

As far as practically possible, considering variations in impact assessment methodology by different specialists, the specialist impact assessment will therefore be duplicated within a single unified impact assessment process. This will allow for all impacts to be assessed in the same way, reducing subjectivity and allowing for direct comparative ranking of all the impacts identified during the environmental process.

Through the PPP, any issues or potential impacts identified by the I&APs will be added to the list of potential impacts.

All these impacts will then be assessed as per the methodology described above and their significance determined.

Impact identification will therefore be a consolidated approach based on EAP professional experience, specialist expertise and I&AP (including organs of state involved in the PPP) input.

The impact table formulated by EAP, which will be fully completed and detailed in the EIA and EMPr allows for inclusion of mitigation measures and a post-mitigation assessment of impact significance. In this way, the mitigation measures proposed by specialists can also be directly transferred to the impact assessment process.

11.7.5. 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

Each impact identified within the impact assessment process will be evaluated in terms of whether mitigation measure can be applied or not, and what kinds of mitigation measures can be applied. This will be reported in the fully completed and detailed impact assessment table that will be completed for the EIA and EMPr. Therefore, each impact, whether the significance is low or high, will have a mitigation measure stipulated where applicable. Furthermore, a post-mitigation assessment of the significance of the impact will also be completed, which will provide an indication of the effectiveness of said mitigation measure.

The preliminary summary is provided in the table below.

Table 10: Preliminary mitigation measures			
ACTIVITY Whether listed or not listed. (E.g. Excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, Loading, hauling and transport, Water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc...etc...etc.).	POTENTIAL IMPACT (E.g. dust, noise, drainage surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, groundwater contamination, and air pollution etc.)	MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control, or stop) through (e.g. noise control measures, storm-water control, dust control, rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. etc.) E.g. Modify through alternative method. Control through noise control Control through management and monitoring through rehabilitation.	POTENTIAL FOR RESIDUAL RISK
Reclamation of Kimberlite tailings and opencast Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust • Possible Groundwater contamination • Noise • Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna • Soil contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access control • Dust control and monitoring • Ground water quality monitoring • Noise control and monitoring • Continuous rehabilitation 	Medium

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface disturbance • Surface water contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storm water run-off control • Immediately clean hydrocarbon spill • Drip trays • Erosion control • 	
Generators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater contamination • Noise • Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna • Soil contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of generator and bund walls • Noise control and monitoring • Oil traps • Ground water quality monitoring • Immediate clean-up of hydrocarbon spills • Access control; 	Medium
Ablution facilities (Chemical Toilets)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil contamination • Groundwater contamination • Bad odours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of chemical toilets on regular basis. • Removal of containers upon closure 	Very Low
Fuel Tanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater contamination • Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna • Soil contamination • Surface disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of diesel tanks and bund walls. • Oil traps. • Groundwater quality monitoring. • Drip tray at re-fuelling point 	Medium

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate clean hydrocarbon 	
Processing Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust • Noise • Groundwater contamination Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna • Soil contamination • Surface disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access control • Maintenance of processing plant • Dust control and monitoring Groundwater quality and level monitoring • Noise control and monitoring • Drip trays • Storm water run-off control. • Immediate clean hydrocarbon spills • Rip disturbed areas to allow re-growth 	Medium
Water distribution Pipeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface disturbance 	Regular check-ups& maintenance of pipes.	Low
Security Gate and guard house at access control point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust • Noise • Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna • Surface disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access control • Maintenance of boom gates and container. • Dust control and monitoring • Noise control and monitoring • Immediate clean of hydrocarbon spill 	Low

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rip disturbed areas to allow re-growth of vegetation 	
Tailings stockpile area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust • Noise • Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust control and monitoring • Noise control and monitoring • Drip trays • Storm water run-off control. • Immediately clean hydrocarbon spills • Rip disturbed areas to allow re-growth of vegetation cover 	Medium
Stockpile area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust • Possible Groundwater contamination • Removal and disturbance of vegetation and natural habitant of fauna 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust control and monitoring • Noise control and monitoring • Drip trays • Storm water run-off control. • Immediately clean hydrocarbon spills 	Low
Topsoil storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust • Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna • Soil disturbance • Surface disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust control and monitoring • Storm water run-off control. • Continuous rehabilitation • Rip disturbed areas to allow re- 	Low

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • growth of vegetation cover • Backfilling of topsoil during rehabilitation 	
Mine residue deposit (Slimes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust • Possible Groundwater contamination • Noise • Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna • Surface disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust control and monitoring • Groundwater quality monitoring • Noise control and monitoring • Storm water run-off control. • Rip disturbed areas to allow re- • growth of vegetation cover 	Medium
Wash bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible Groundwater contamination • Removal and disturbance of vegetation cover and natural habitat of fauna • Soil contamination • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater quality and level mentoring • Concrete floor with oil/water separator • Storm water run-off control • immediate clean hydrocarbon 	Medium
Water tankers/temporal reservoir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal water and usage • Surface disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor water quality and quantity • Maintenance of tanks (check for leaks). 	Low

12. OTHER INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

12.1. Impact on the Socio-economic Conditions of any Directly Affected Person

A socio-economic study will be undertaken as part of the specialist studies to be conducted. However, any socio-economic conditions will be dealt with by the applicant, as the applicant for the mining right. The landowners will be compensated for the land loss and will be in long term negotiation with the applicant.

The socio-economic conditions of the local community could be affected in two ways

- Negative impacts to the welfare of the farm owners and workers through general nuisance, dust generation, damages to properties and any associated potential safety risks.
- Positive impacts through job creation and local business opportunities.

12.2. Impact on any National Estate referred to in Section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act

Heritage resources are unique and non-renewable and as such any impact on such resources must be seen as significant. This report focuses expressly on the area affected by current mining activities, other management measures as listed, therefore an assessment still need to be undertaken for incorporation as part S&EIA. At this stage the EAP relied on information provided by the landowner about the presence of graves within the property. Heritage studies to be undertaken will identified the grave sites and be surveyed and mapped. The proposed mine development footprint will be assessed for any potential heritage resource.

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

Section 24(4) (b) (i) of the Act specifies “investigation of the potential consequences or impacts of the alternatives to the activity on the environment and assessment of the significance of those potential consequences or impacts, including the option of not implementing the activity”

This has been addressed in the relevant sections above. As stipulated, the site is delimited by the prospecting rights area and the extent of the resource. The type of mining to be conducted is limited by the depth of the resource. Processing requirements are limited to the in-situ quality and market needs and demands.

Site layout alternatives are limited. Any further changes will be described and motivated in the EMPr once the specialist studies are completed.

13. UNDERTAKING REGARDING CORRECTNESS OF INFORMATION

I Tiyiselani Macebele herewith undertake that the information provided in the foregoing report is correct, and that the level of agreement with interested and Affected Parties and stakeholders has been correctly recorded and reported herein.

Signature of the EAP



Date: 18 /05/2021

14 UNDERTAKING REGARDING LEVEL OF AGREEMENT

I Tiyiselani Macebele herewith undertake that the information provided in the foregoing report is correct, and that the level of agreement with interested and Affected Parties and stakeholders has been correctly recorded and reported herein.

Signature of the EAP



Date: 18/05/2021

-END-

Appendix 1: Acceptance Letter



mineral resources
& energy

Department:
Minerals Resources and Energy
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X33, Welkom, 9460, Tel: (057) 391 1300, Fax: (057) 357 6003
314 Stateway, The Strip Building, Second Floor, Welkom, 9459
Enquiries: E M Semanya Ref: FS 30/5/1/2/2/10064 MR
email: Mamikie.semenya@dmre.gov.za

REGISTERED MAIL

The Director/s
Invest In Property 126 (Pty) Ltd
P O Box 408
Standerton
2430

Fax: 053 831 2430

Attention: A S Rodionov

NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OF AN APPLICATION FOR A MINING RIGHT IN TERMS OF SECTION 22 OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (ACT 28 OF 2002) (AS AMENDED) [HEREIN AFTER REFERRED TO AS THE MPRDA].

1. Please be informed that your application for a mining right to mine **Diamond (Kimberlite), Diamond (General) and Shale/Brickclay** on the **Viljoen'shof 1655** situated in the magisterial district of **Boshof** is hereby accepted in terms of section 22 (2) of the MPRDA.
2. In light of the minimum requirements as stipulated on section 22 (1) and 16 (2) of the EIA Regulations, your application for an Environmental Authorization was incomplete as it was not accompanied by this acceptance letter as per sub-section 22 (1) (ix) and considering that it is now completed by this acceptance letter, you are hereby required to

submit the documents as stipulated on section 19 (1) to (8) of the EIA Regulations.

3. Further note that in terms of section 23 910 (h) of the MPRDA, you are required to give effect to the objects referred to in section 2 (d) of the MPRDA by submitting proof of compliance with BEE on or before 28 February 2021 to this office, which could be any documentation including but not limited to:-

3.1 Certified copies of share certificates and shareholders register

3.2 Certified copies of Shareholders agreements

3.3 Certified copies of Articles and Memorandum of Association of the Company

3.4 Trust deed documents and letters of authority for any trust holding shares

3.5 Details relating to funding (all relevant agreements)

3.6 Any other information that may be necessary to explain and serve as evidence that your Company meets the appropriate HDSA ownership and/or compliance requirements of the MPRDA and Mining Charter.

4. Your attention is drawn to the provision of section 23 (1) (g) of the MPRDA, which provides that the Minister may grant an application for a mining right if the applicant is not in contravention of any relevant provision of this Act.
5. You are therefore reminded to ensure that payment of all prospecting fees for all the prospecting rights you may hold, are up to date, failing which, this may have a negative impact on the outcome of your current application.
6. Take further note that the acceptance of this application does not imply that you may mine on the land accepted for, however merely implies that your application is being processed further.

7. Further note that should this office discover at a later stage the existence of a right or permit issued in respect of the property forming the subject of this application, further processing of this application shall discontinue.

Yours faithfully



N C FHEDZISANI

ACTING REGIONAL MANAGER: MINERAL REGULATION

FREE STATE REGION

DATE:19/02/2021.....

Curriculum Vitae Of Tiyiselani Macebele

Physical address: 71 Rossouw, De Aar town, Northern Cape 7000; Contact details 060 570 2461 or alternatively 076 298 0894; Email: macebele.tiyiselani@yahoo.co.nz

Personal Information

Surname : Macebele
Name : Tiyiselani
ID Number : 8607105425080
Gender : Male
Nationality : South Africa
Home language : Xitsonga
Marital status : Single
Driver License : Code C1

Profile

I have a bachelor degree in Environmental Science honored by the University of Venda on the 19th September 2008. My core modules are: pollution and environmental quality; environmental impact assessment & modelling; rural geography & development; geography of south Africa and biogeography.

I am an experienced and skilled incumbent endeavoring on furthering my career in an institution/organization that is will potentially presents opportunities for career growth. I have accumulated 8 years working experience from various organizations/institutions within the environmental sector.

I am currently employed by De Aar Quarry (Pty)Ltd as an Environmental Manager as of 1st March 2020 till date. My other previous employers are; Pioneers Skills Development Institute as Environmental Practice Facilitator for a duration 1 year, Eco-compliance (Pty)Ltd as an Environmental compliance officer for a duration of five years, Mavoko Group Pty(Ltd) as an Environmental officer for a duration of six months, Greater Giyani Municipality (Indalo yethu greening project) where I was employed as an Environmental education & awareness officer for a duration of 2 years and six month. I have worked at Kruger National Park as an Intern under People & Conservation division for a duration of 4 months.

Core competence and experience

- Sound knowledge and competence in implementing integrated waste management plan(IWMP);

P. 1 Curriculum Vitae of Tiyiselani Macebele

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Malamulele
092

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- Knowledge and ability to conduct EIA, Scoping and Screening
- Knowledge about MPRD Act;
- Mining permit application;
- Mining right application
- Knowledge and experience in ISO 14001 :20015;
- Knowledge of National Environmental Management ACTS and relevant environmental legislations;
- Knowledge of Environmental Management System (EMS);
- Ability to set out organization environmental targets and goals;
- Ability and experience in incident investigation and risk impacts and assessment;
- Extensive knowledge of Environmental impact assessment and risk assessment;
- Ability to compile and review specialist reports and draft Environmental impact assessment reports;
- Experience in drafting environmental policy and standards;
- Ability to review and compile Environmental Management Programs (EMPr);
- Knowledge about Air quality act and Ambient Air quality standards;
- Extensive knowledge of environmental legislations and acts: NEMA, Biodiversity act, Water act, Waste act, Air quality act and other environmental related acts;
- Sound knowledge and experience in waste management system: waste control, waste minimization strategies and waste collection;
- Sound knowledge and experience in implementation of Environmental Management Programs(EMP): Rehabilitation management plan, Storm water management plan, Alien invasive management plan, Avifauna management plan, Heritage management plan and IWMP;
- Good knowledge and experience in conducting environmental investigations and incidences;
- Knowledge and experience on environmental auditing, inspection methodology;
- Ability to work under pressure and meet deadlines;
- Experience and ability to conduct presentation; training and facilitate;
- Experience and ability to conduct Environmental Education and awareness
- Experience in conflict management and stakeholder engagement;
- Ability to write environmental audit reports and projects close out reports;
- Ability to present findings and conclusions effectively in an appropriate tabular, graphic and written format;
- Ability to conduct research, gather and analyze information and draft documents
- Ability to work as a team and to lead a team;
- Good interpersonal relations and well-developed communication;

Educational qualifications

Name of school	Highest grade passed	Year of achievement
<i>EPP Mhinga high school</i>	<i>Matric</i>	<i>2004</i>
Name of Institution	Qualification	Year achieved
<i>University of Venda</i>	<i>Bachelor of environmental science</i>	<i>2008</i>

Workshops and Trainings

P. 2 Curriculum Vitae of Tiyiselani Macebele

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092

Contacts: 060 570 2461 or alternatively 076 298 0894
Email : tiyiselani.macebele@yahoo.co.nz

Name of Course/training attended	Year attended and duration
Basic computer literacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MS Word • MS Excel • MS PowerPoint • Publisher • Internet • Outlook 	2008 for a duration of one (1) month (University of Venda)
Environmental Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Environmental impact assessment • PED • SEA • Sustainable development • SIA • EMS • ISO14001; SHEQ 	2011 for one-week duration
Environmental education & awareness	2011 for one-week duration
Employee Wellness Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety, Health & Environment • First Aid • HIV/AIDS at work place • Employee Assistance Program 	14 May 2012 -22 June 2012

Work Experience

Current Employer : De Aar Quarry (Pty)Ltd
Position : Manager
Centre : De Aar

Key functions and duties

- Apply for mining right in line with MPRD (Act 208 OF 2002) and NEMA (Act 107 of 1998);
- Undertake and oversee the Environmental Impact Assessment for development
- Review and make recommendation on EIR
- Conduct ECO duties
- Compile monthly environmental reports
- Compile and submit biannual and annual audit report to Department of Mineral Resources
- Liaise with all relevant stakeholders including government department, private sector and the public on environmental matters
- Permit and license application at relevant department
- Report incidences at DMR
- Implement environmental management plan objectives and determine if objectives are being achieved

P. 3 Curriculum Vitae of Tiyiselani Macebele

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 Malamulele
 092

Contacts:060 570 2461 or alternatively 076 298 0894
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- *Review and make recommendation about environmental management plan*

Previous Employer : Pioneers skills development Institutions

Position : Facilitator

Centre : Midrand

Key functions and duties

- *Plan and prepare for learning events*
- *Conduct research to improve subjects matters expertise and presentations*
- *Evaluate leaning programs and provide result to learning program designers*
- *Assist in development of learning programs*
- *Support learners before, after and during presentations of learning programs*
- *Evaluate the quality of the training programs*
- *Evaluate the quality of policy and procedure*
- *Complete course related administrations*
- *Make learners evidence*
- *Prepare leaners training rooms, training area and equipment*
- *Prepare the learners for assessment*
- *Provide feedback to the leaner's performance*
- *Keeping of prescribed records*
- *Maintain, update learners file*
- *Brief and advice learners*

Previous Employer : Mavoko Group pty (Ltd)

Position : Environmental Officer

Centre : Malamulele,

Duration : 4 months

Key functions and duties

- *Monitor and conduct environmental assessment and risk analysis during construction*
- *Liaise with safety officer and ensures health & safety standards are adhered to*
- *Implement Environmental Management System(EMS) onsite*
- *Develop and implement company environmental goals and targets*
- *Conduct and identify safety& environmental risk*
- *Incident investigation*
- *Conduct environmental education and training in conjunction with safety officers*
- *Compile monthly report for submission to the contractor*

P. 4 Curriculum Vitae of Tiyiselani Macebele

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- *Conduct site inspection onsite*

Previous Employer : *Eco-compliance pty(Ltd)*
Position : *Environmental compliance officer*
Centre : *Ilanga Lethemba PV solar project (Northern cape, De Aar)*
Duration : *4 years*

Key functions and duties

- *Ensures compliance always with environmental authorization issued by the department of Environmental Affairs;*
- *Oversee and facilitate the plant rehabilitation program is undertaken successfully;*
- *Keep all copies of all reports and documents submitted to the department of environmental affairs;*
- *Keep schedules of all activities and how they were managed;*
- *Liaise with the independent environmental auditor to compile and submit environmental audits reports upon the completion of construction phase;*
- *Ensures compliance of all environmental permits; water use license, heritage permit, botanical permit;*
- *Investigate and write incident report;*
- *Conduct daily site inspections;*
- *Ensures that all environmental management programs are implemented and adhered to;*
- *Update the National department of environmental affairs on matters related to the project and compliance;*
- *Identify training need where necessary and capacitate personnel with environmental education;*
- *Conduct environmental audits and compile audit reports;*
- *Compile project closure reports;*
- *Keep a daily site dairy;*
- *Keep records of all environmental grievances and incidences detailing how steps were undertaken to address them;*

Achievements

- *I successfully ensured that the project reached it construction completion with less environmental impacts for both project phase in 2014 & 2016*
- *Both projects were visited by department of environmental affairs for inspection and no non-compliances and red flags were highlighted or raised as concern*
- *I achieved clean audits conducted by coastal& environmental services undertaken annually from 2014 to 2017.*
- *I achieved a clean audit conducted by Magalela&Association for water use license which is undertaken annually from 2014 to 2017*
- *I have successfully oversee the implementation of EMP after project completion. This includes Inta Alia; Rehabilitation management plan, storm water management plan, Avifauna management plan, Alien invasive management plan*

Reason for leaving

P. 5 Curriculum Vitae of Tiyiselani Macebele

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The company embarked on retrenchment which consequently affected my position at the company.

Previous Employer : Greater Giyani municipality (Indalo yethu greening project)
Position : Environmental Education & awareness officer
Centre : Giyani Limpopo province
Division : Environment & waste
Duration : June 2010 to December 2012

Key functions

Environment, waste management and compliance

- Write notices for illegal dumping;
- Identify illegal dumping spots and initiate remedial action;
- Ensures that policies, by-laws related to solid waste are adhered to ;
- Provide leadership and management for street cleaning, sweeping and collection of waste in the CBD and town;
- Ensure that all transfer stations are affective and meet environmental standards;
- Issue notices to transgression related to waste illegal dumping;

Environmental education & awareness

- conduct environmental awareness and campaigns in the CBD areas and community areas where there are environmental challenges;
- conduct presentation in town, communities and establish eco-school;

Horticulture (Parks & cemeteries)

- promote tree planting at schools and community;
- ensure that grass cutting and control is done on regular bases;
- ensures the maintenance of parks and cemeteries yard;
- identify open spaces and implement greening programs;
- ensures that beatifications programs are implemented;
- ensures that all tools are available and are in good condition;

Achievement

- because of my hard work and working ethnic I was promoted to supervising level where I managed a team designated to me
- I initiated open spaces management whereby areas that were used for illegal dumping were converted into parks.
- During my tenure, the municipality was accorded position number 3 as part of cleanest municipality competition under the Mopani district municipality. This was first time for the municipality to achieve such position since inception of the competition.
- I supervised a team that installed 12000 waste bins in Giyani town.
- Street benches have been installed in different locations and points
- More than 50 transfer stations were established in Giyani during my tenure

P. 6 Curriculum Vitae of Tiyiselani Macebele

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Reason for leaving

This was a 2-year contract for a greening project. The project elapsed in December 2012 after achieving its objectives and deliverables

Previous Employer

Previous Employer : Kruger National Park
Division : People and conservation (Environmental education)
Centre : Berg-en dal
Duration : 4 months (2010)

Key functions

- Assist in environmental awareness and education programs
- Assist in planning and conducting eco-school
- Familiarize guest with the Rhino hall and rhino trail
- Ensures that weather station activities are conducted and all measurement are done and all records are taken at regular prescribed time interval
- Office administration

Achievement

- through this internship program have been able to improve my communication skills;
- improved my presentation skills
- learned how to conduct environmental education and engagement with various stake holders

Reason for leaving

- career growth

Reference

Name	institution	contacts
Mr. Percy Ngidi	Eco-compliance(Manager)	082 802 3728
Mr. Rhulani Mabasa	Kruger national park	071 062 4404
Mr. Patrick Lebiya	Greater Giyani municipality (Project coordinator)	073 720 2001
Mr. Justice Baloyi	Site Manager	076 659 8227
Mr Chalse Mabunda	Co-Ordinator(PSDI)	073 102 7297
Mr Thabiso Mosia	Project Manager (De Aar Quarry)	082 623 0221

P. 7 Curriculum Vitae of Tiyiselani Macebele

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Contacts:060 570 2461 or alternatively 076 298 0894
Email :tiyiselani.macebele@yahoo.co.nz

University of Venda



This is to Certify that the Degree of
**Bachelor of
Environmental Sciences**

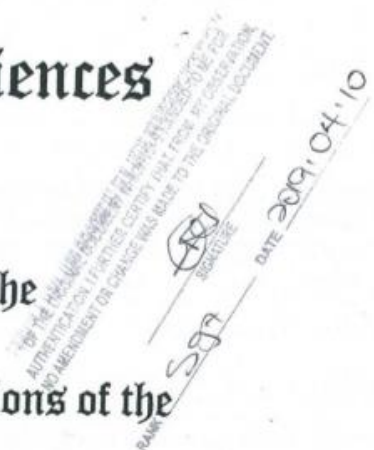
was Awarded to

MACEBELE TIYISELANI

at a Ceremony held on the

19-SEP-2008

in Accordance with the Provisions of the
Act and Statute




Vice Chancellor




University Registrar


Dean



UNIVERSITY OF VENDA

School of Mathematics & Natural Sciences
Community Computer Training Outreach Project

Basic Computer Literacy

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

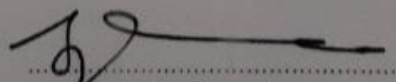
Macebele T

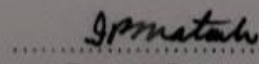
8607105425080

**Successfully completed the above training
with the following approved courses:**

Basic Concept of Information Technology
Operating System: Windows XP
MS-Word 2003
MS-Excel 2003
MS-Access 2003
MS-PowerPoint 2003
Internet

Dated at Thohoyandou on 23 June 2008


.....
Project Coordinator


.....
Deputy Dean





Shilego Skills Institute

"Empowerment for All"



SOUTH AFRICA'S ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY

www.indaloyethu.org

Certificate of Attendance

This certificate is issued to

Machebele Tiyiselani

Id: 8607105425080

Has attended the

Employee Wellness Programme

Modules covered:

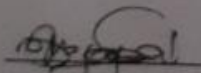
Employee Assistance Program

Safety, Health & Environment

HIV/AIDS at workplace

First Aid

Duration: 14 May to 22 June 2012.


Director



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME
CONTRIBUTING TO A NATION AT WORK


CEO

Certificate no. 2012/0077

Certificate of Attendance

This is to certify that

Macebele Tiyiselani

ID No: 860710 5425 08 0

has fulfilled the requirements for the course

Environmental Education and Awareness



environmental affairs
Department
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME
Creating opportunities towards human fulfillment

ISP Director
Tembe CP



TEMBE SERVICE PROVIDERS
Education, Training and Development Services

21/37/2011
Date

Tembe Service Providers is an Education, Training and Development Institution accredited by SAQA (South Africa Qualification Authority) and ETDP (Educational Training & Development Practices) Sets.



environment
& tourism
Department:
Environmental Affairs and Tourism
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



This is to certify that

Macabete Tiyiselani

26017-05425030

has attended the short course titled:

**'LEADERSHIP IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: PROBLEMS,
SOLUTIONS, OPPORTUNITIES'**

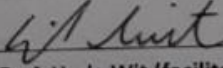
presented by

Indalo Yethu

&

LEAD Southern Africa

28 March - 01 April 2011 (Port Elizabeth)


Dr A.H. de Wit (facilitator)
(NMMU)

1

I.D.No. 860710 5425 08 0


S.A. BURGER/S.A. CITIZEN

VAN/SURNAME
MACEBELE

VOORNAME/FORNAME
TIYISELANI

GEBORTE/ESTRUK OF LAND
DISTRICT OR COUNTRY OF BIRTH
SOUTH AFRICA

GEBORTE/LEWY
DATE OF BIRTH
1986-07-10

DATUM UITGEFREN
DATE ISSUED
2003-02-14

UITGEFREN OP BEHOEF VAN DIE
DIRECTOR-GENERAAL
SIGNAARDSE SAKE

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE
DIRECTOR-GENERAL
HOME AFFAIRS



GEREGISTREERDE WOON- EN POSADRES

1. Behou die bewys van u GEREGISTREERDE WOON- EN POSADRES in hierdie sakke.

2. Indien u hierdie adres verander of, indien besonderhede van u huidige adres, byvoorbeeld erfdiagnose, verander, moet die vorm KENNISGEWING VAN ADRESVERANDERING, wat in die sakke agter in die identiteitsdokumente is, gebruik word om die verandering aan te meld en moet dit inge "en word by of gelyk word aan die meesde streek- of distrikkantoor van die DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE.

REGISTERED RESIDENTIAL AND POSTAL ADDRESS

1. Keep the proof of your REGISTERED RESIDENTIAL AND POSTAL ADDRESS in this packet.

2. If you have changed your address, or if particulars of your present address, e.g. name of street and of parcel, etc., have been changed, the NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS form in the packet at the back of your identity document must be used to report the change and it must be handed in at or posted to the nearest regional/district office of the DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

SOUTH AFRICA

DRIVING LICENCE

CARTA DE CONDUCAO

T MACEBELE

ID No: 02/8607105425080

DATE: 10/07/1986

EXPIRES: 29/05/2015 - 29/05/2020

ISSUE: 28


CLASS: C1

VALIDATION: 21/07/01




ZA

South African Police Service
Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie Diens
13 May 2019

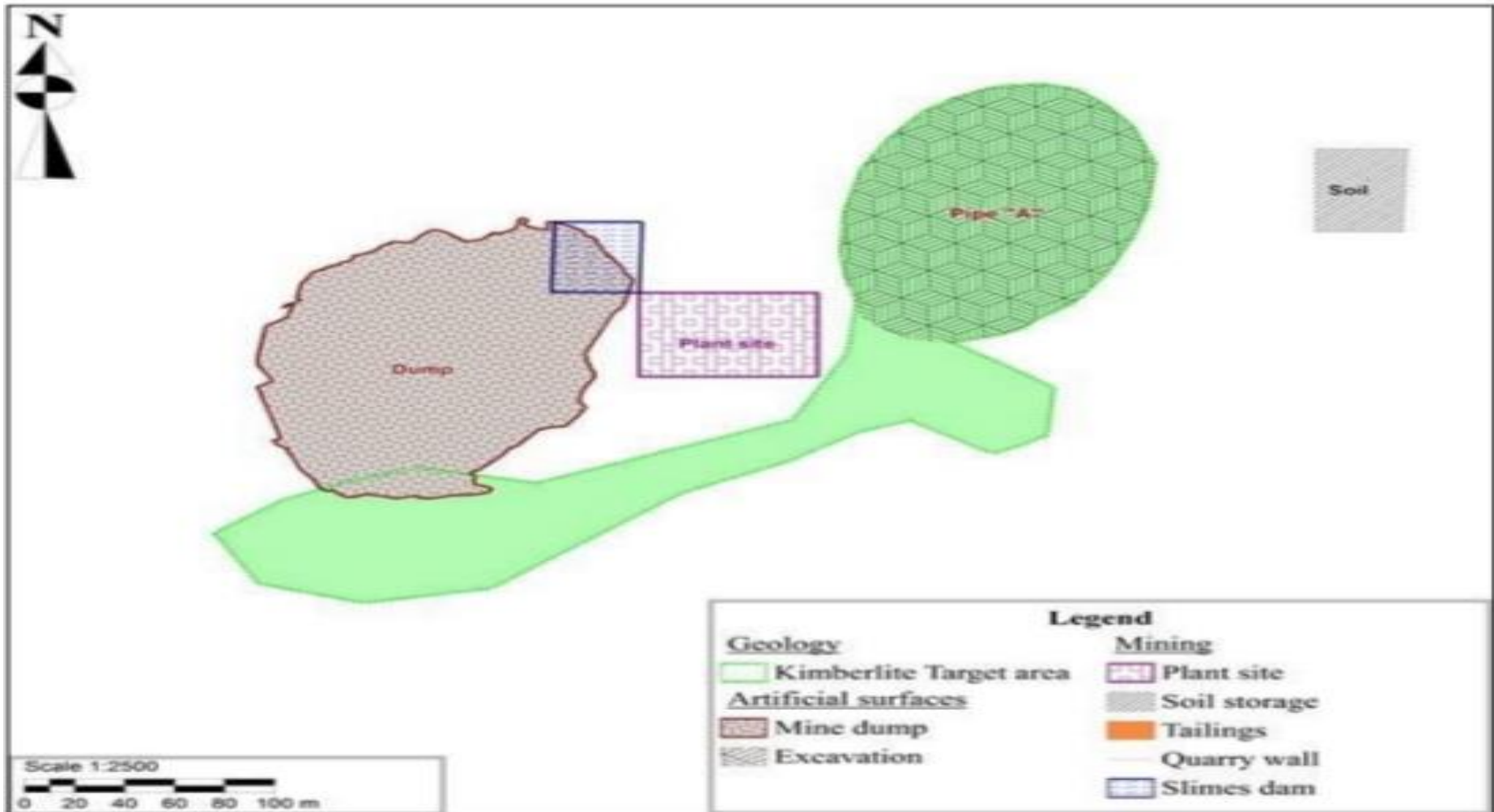


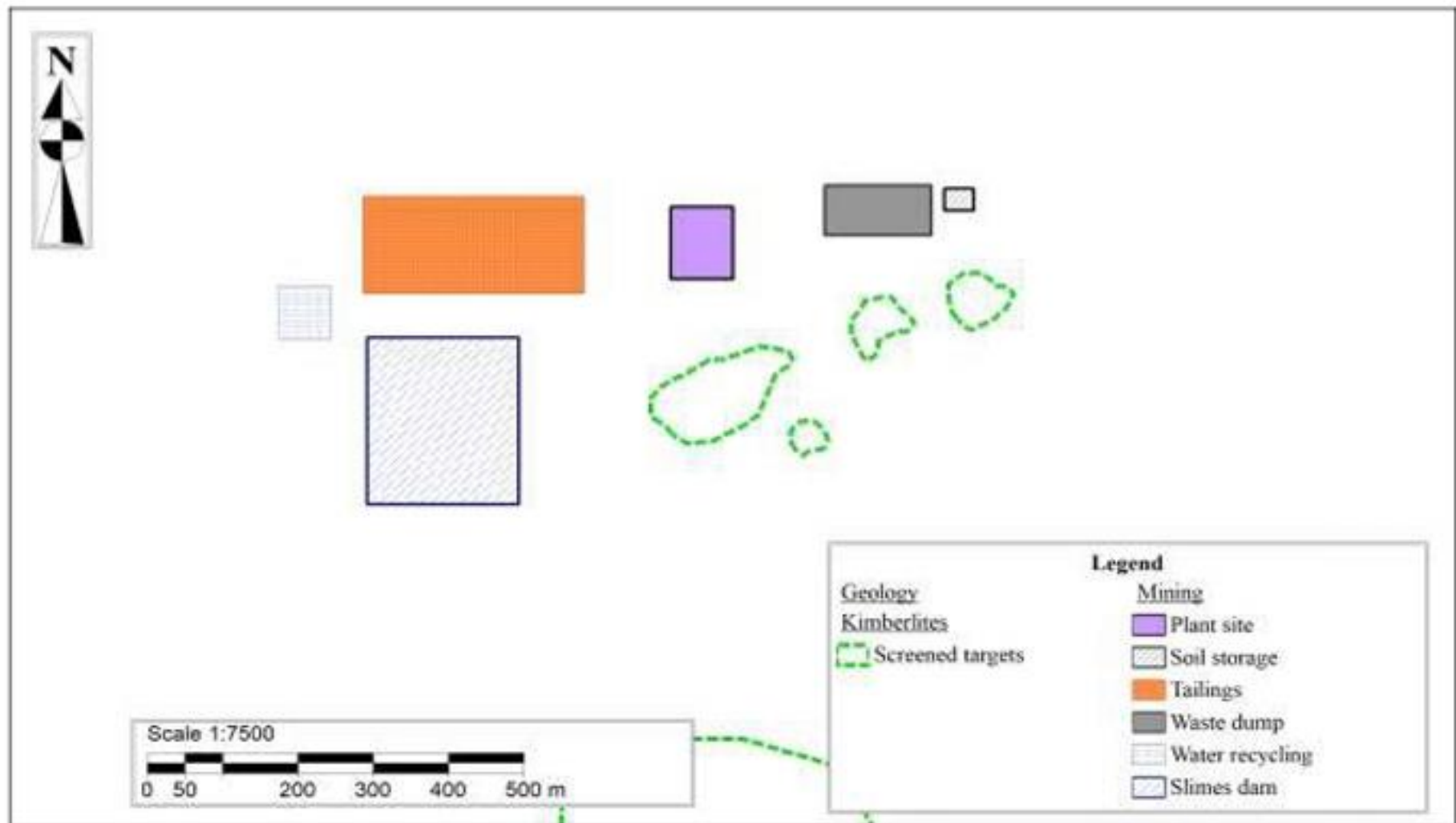
A	ATM	100
B		
C		
C		
EB	EC1	
EC	EC	



Handwritten notes:
11C
B-05-19

Appendix 4: Plans





Appendix 5: Proof of notices (Public Participation)

5.A Beeld Newspaper Advert (Afrikaans en English)

Sake 17

Stapel & Berman Inc

DESTROYED TITLE DEED
 hereby given in terms of regu-
 the Deeds of Registries Act
 intention to apply for the
 certified copy of Deed of
 1243/2005
**TRADE MASTERS PRO-
 VELOPERS (PROPRI-
 ETED NO 1984/006325/07
 OF: ROBERT LESLIE**

UMBER 460808 5193 08 0
 UT OF COMMUNITY OF

OF CERTAIN: **PORTION 13
 47 SITUATE IN THE
 P OF THREE RIVERS,
 TION DIVISION I.Q.,
 PROVINCE**
 1030 (ONE THOUSAND
 7) SQUARE METRES
 en lost or destroyed.
 persons having objection
 of such copy are hereby
 oge the same in writing
 istrar of Deeds at PRETO-
 two weeks from the date of
 on of this notice.

IRMAN INC
 URWAY CENTRE, CNR.
 IG & BLACKWOOD STREET
 RS, P.O. BOX 263245,
 RS
 eleen2@stapelberman.co.za
 UMBER: (016) 423-4590
 IPR 23(S)4040

DESTROYED DEED
 hereby given in terms of regu-
 the Deeds Registries Act,
 intention to apply for the
 certified copy of Deed of
 1243/2005/1995 passed
 IET LIMITED
 Registration
 0/0090/06 in favour of
ENDRIK FRANKEN (iden-
 500513 5046 08 1 and
MARIA MAGDALENA
 Identity Number 560807
 respect of:
**G EXTENT OF ERF 621
 T EXTENSION 2 TOWN-
 STRATION DIVISION J.T.
 OF MPUMALANGA**

MacRobert Attorneys
 Your strategic partner at law

FORM JJ
 (One Half) share in Portion 2 of the farm VARKENSVEL 403.

LOST or DESTROYED DEED
 NOTICE is hereby given in terms of Section 38 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of:-
 - a certified copy
 DEED OF PARTITION TRANSFER T16540/1957
 - passed by BONTLE MOKGATLE PILANE Born on 13 February 1926
 Unmarried And BONTLANE MMAMOGALE PILANE Born on 13 February 1926
 Unmarried
 - in favour of: BONTLANE MMAMOGALE PILANE
 Born on 13 February 1926 Unmarried in respect of: (One Half) share in Portion 2 of the farm VARKENSVEL 403, NORTH-WEST PROVINCE, MEASURING: 667,5696 (Six Hundred and Sixty Seven comma Five Six Nine Six) hectares, which has been lost or destroyed. All interested persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds at: THE REGISTRAR OF DEEDS - PRETORIA within 2 (two) weeks from the date of the publication of this notice.
 Dated at Pretoria on 13 April 2021
 APPLICANT: JUNIUS MOLOTO
 In his capacity as Executor in the Estate of the Late MMAMOGALE LINCHWE (formerly known as BONTLANE MMAMOGALE PILANE) Letters of Executorship Number 6883/2011
VARKENSVEL APR 23 (MR)4040

OIS OMGEWINGSIMPAKSTUDIE
 4045

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS NOTICE FOR A PROPOSED SHOPPING CENTRE DEVELOPMENT
 Notice is hereby given of applications for an Environmental Authorization and Water Use Licence (WULA) made by **Summit Property Company (Pty) Ltd** (the Applicant) in terms of the following acts:
 - Sections 24(2) and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998)(NEMA), as read with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of GNR 902 to R905, as amended 07 April 2017 (GNR 926) and
 - National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) for a WULA to the Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation.
PROJECT NAME: SHOPPING CENTRE DEVELOPMENT ON PORTIONS OF ERVEN 440 AND 448, BRENTWOOD EXT. 1, CITY OF EKURHULENI
NATURE OF APPLICATION: The subject

VILJONSHOF
 NOTICE OF A SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORTING PROCESS AND MINING RIGHT APPLICATION IN TERMS OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (ACT NO. 28 OF 2002) AND THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998) FOR THE PROPOSED DIAMOND KIMBELITES AND DIAMOND GENERAL MINE IN BOSHOFF, FREE STATE PROVINCE
 Invitation to register as an Interested and Affected Party and comment on the Draft Scoping Report.
 INVERST IN PROPERTY PTY-LTD has an existing prospecting right for Diamond kimberlite and Diamond General, and is on an application process for mining right at farm Vilj-onshof 1655 in Boshoff, Free State Province. The mining right application extends over an area of approximately 3,389 ha and is located within Tokologo Local Municipality under the district jurisdiction of Lefevueputswa District Municipality.
 The proposed mining right application is being done in terms of the requirements of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) (Act 28 of 2002), the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act 107 of 1998), as amended, and the 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations as amended. The competent authority responsible for the decision on whether or not to grant the mining right is the Free State Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE).
 Tiyiseleni Enviro-Solutions Pty-Ltd has been appointed to undertake an environmental impact assessment and environmental management programs process. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to register as stakeholders. The Draft Scoping Report is available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days and can be accessed by downloading at Tiyiseleni Enviro-Solutions website: www.tiyiseleni-environmentalsolutions.co.za or alternatively, request for draft scoping report can be made by emailing: macebele.tiyiseleni@yahoo.co.za
 I&APs are invited to attend a public meeting as follows:
 Date: Friday 30 April 2021
 Time: 14:00 pm
 Venue: Town Hall, Boshoff
 For more information and inquiries regarding the Public Participation and Public Meeting, please contact Tiyiseleni Macebele at (068 521 4288/060 570 2461).
VILJONSHOF APR 23 (P) 4085

PENSIOEN-/ VOORSORGFONDSE
 4055

ALEXANDER FORBES
 Financial Services

LODGE THE SAME IN TORIA WITHIN TWO THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE
 CHEFSTROOM ON 5/20
 CHEEPERS & AUCAMP
 AFF/LS/MAT2976
 R 23(S)4040

IE NEL & KIE
 DESTROYED DEED
 given in terms of Regula-
 tories Act, 1937, of
 apply for the issue of a cer-
 of Transfer Nr 167852/
 samyor Limited, Registrasie
 13/06 in favour of Silicon
 5/07 in respect of certain
**ark Township, Erf 69
 winship, Erf 71 Penina-
 erf 75 Peninapark, Erf 69
 504 Pietersburg Exten-
 sion, Erf 3432 Pleis-
 ion 11 Township, Erf
 1605 Pietersburg Exten-
 sion, Remaining Extent of
 17 Pietersburg Exten-
 sion, Erf 63 Peninapark
 erf 71 Peninapark, Erf 95
 erf 3432 Pleis-
 ion 11 Township, Erf 3764
 erf 11 Township, Erf 97
 Extension 11 Town-
 ship, Erf 4120 Pietersburg
 township, which has been
 1. All interested persons ha-
 the issue of such copy are
 to lodge the same in writ-
 registrar of Deeds Limpopo at
 Dorp St. Polokwane Central,
) within two weeks from the
 of this notice.
) Nel & Kie
 enstein Street
 ilaw.co.za
 201 4544
EN APR 23(CNK)4040**

FORM JJ
DESTROYED DEED
 given in terms of regulation
 registries Act, 1937, of the
 by for the issue of a certified
 Transfer Number 581107
 issued by ANDRE ARNOLD
 IDENTITY NUMBER 581107
 our of CATHERINE TSHABA-
 17 OCTOBER 1954 (MARRI-
**HOLDING 196 WES-
 TERNAL HOLDINGS**
 DIVISION 16, EXTENSIE OF
 DURING 2,0284 (TWO
 0) TWO EIGHT FOUR) Hectares
 lost or destroyed.
 persons having objection to
 a copy are hereby required to
 in writing with the Registrar
 nnesburg within two weeks
 the publication of this
)nstein this 19th day of April
 1940 DM
HUIZEN ATTORNEYS
 BUILDING
 CONVENT STREETS
 ANDFONTEIN
 42
 wvaattorneys.co.za
 3(VWO)4040

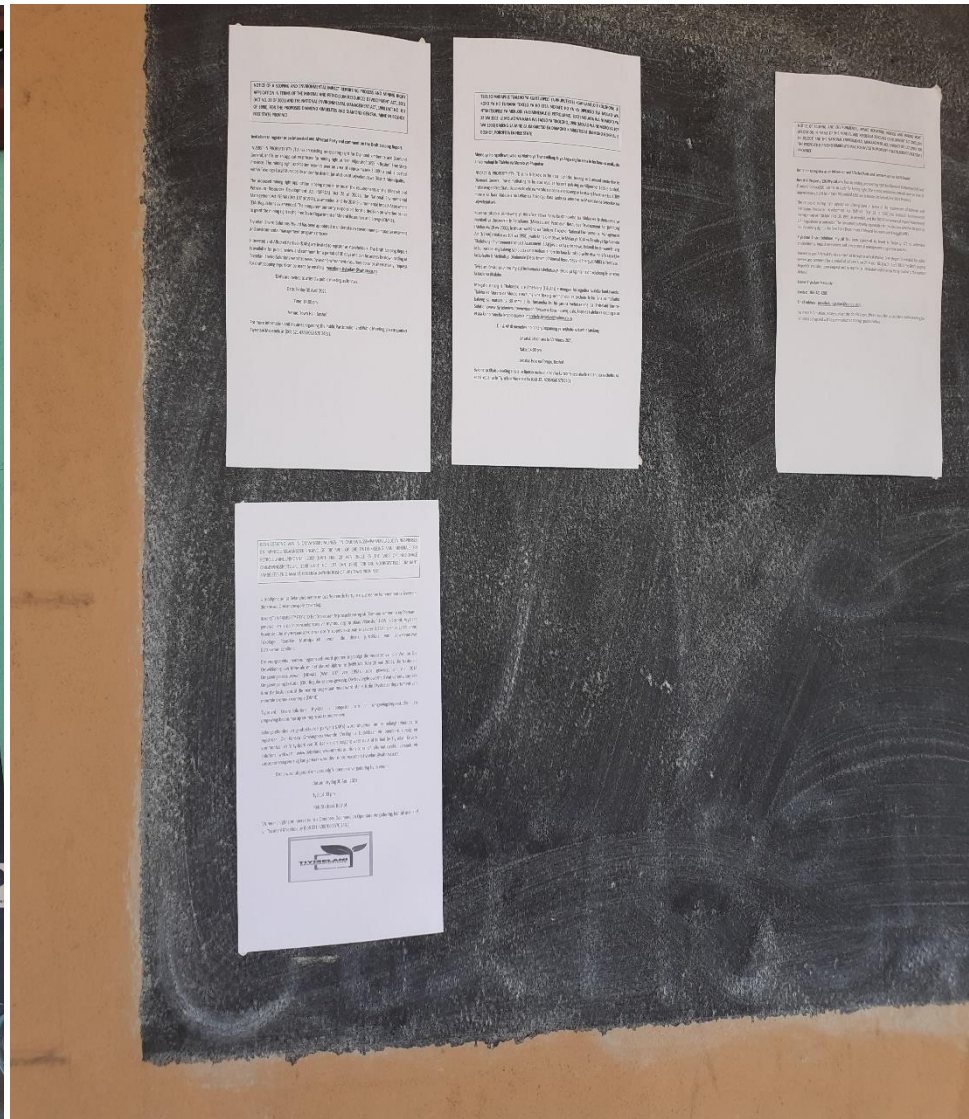
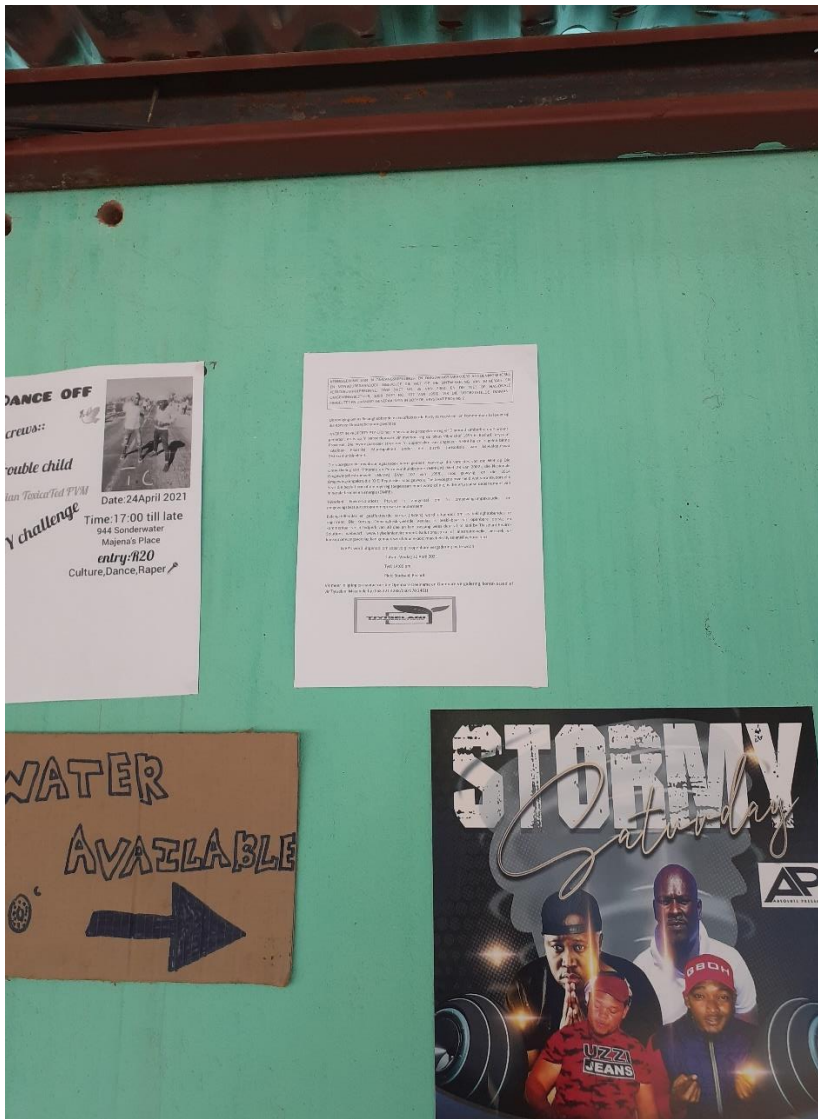
INTRODUCTION: Senzomanzi (Pty) Ltd has been appointed by Tshime Holdings (Pty) Ltd to be their independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)/Consultant to lodge the application on their behalf, conduct Consultation and compile a Basis Assessment Report (BAR). As part of consultation with various stakeholders and Interested & Affected Parties (I&APs), all I&APs are invited to participate in this proposed project as well as to send written inputs in the compilation of the BAR by commenting on the BAR.
PROJECT DETAILS: Tshime Holdings (Pty) Ltd has applied for a Prospecting Right for Chrome and Platinum Group Metals (PGM) of which the application has been accepted by the DMRE. The proposed Prospecting Right application Area is within the Brits/Madibong Local Municipality which is 30km west of Brits C66. The areas applied are portion of portions 160 and 161 of Elandsdraal 469 JQ.
 To register as an I&AP, to request additional information and a copy of the O&AR, kindly send all relevant details to the EAP/Consultant to: tshimeholdings@gmail.com / Fax: 086 451 1330 / Postal address: 872 Zone 7, Ga-Rankuwa, Gauteng, Pretoria, 0209.
 A meeting will be held on the 1st of MAY 2021 at LAGAI ROI LODGE (MOOINOUI) at 10H00.
 NB: All I&APs will be given a 30days period to comment on the proposed project from 26 April 2021 to 27 May 2021.
NW30/51/1/3/2/1/12960PR
APR 23(TH)4045

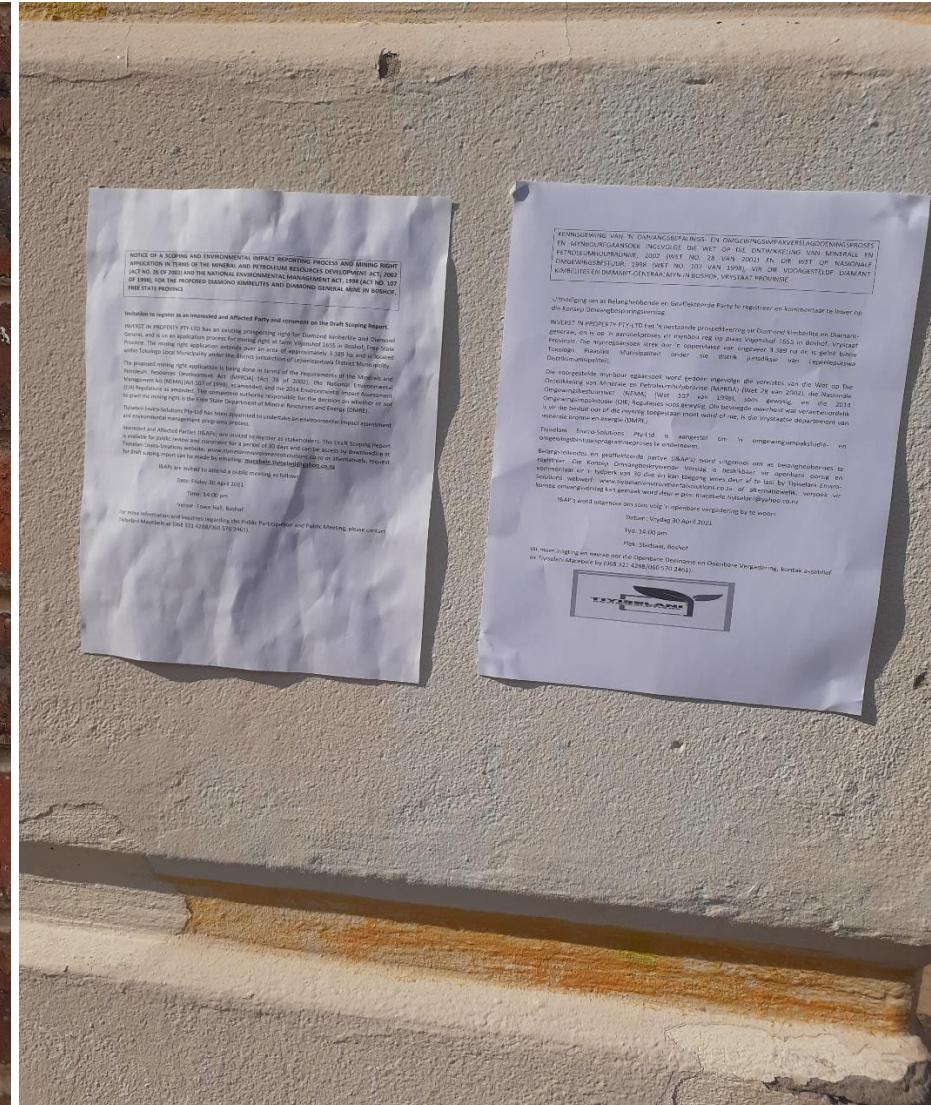
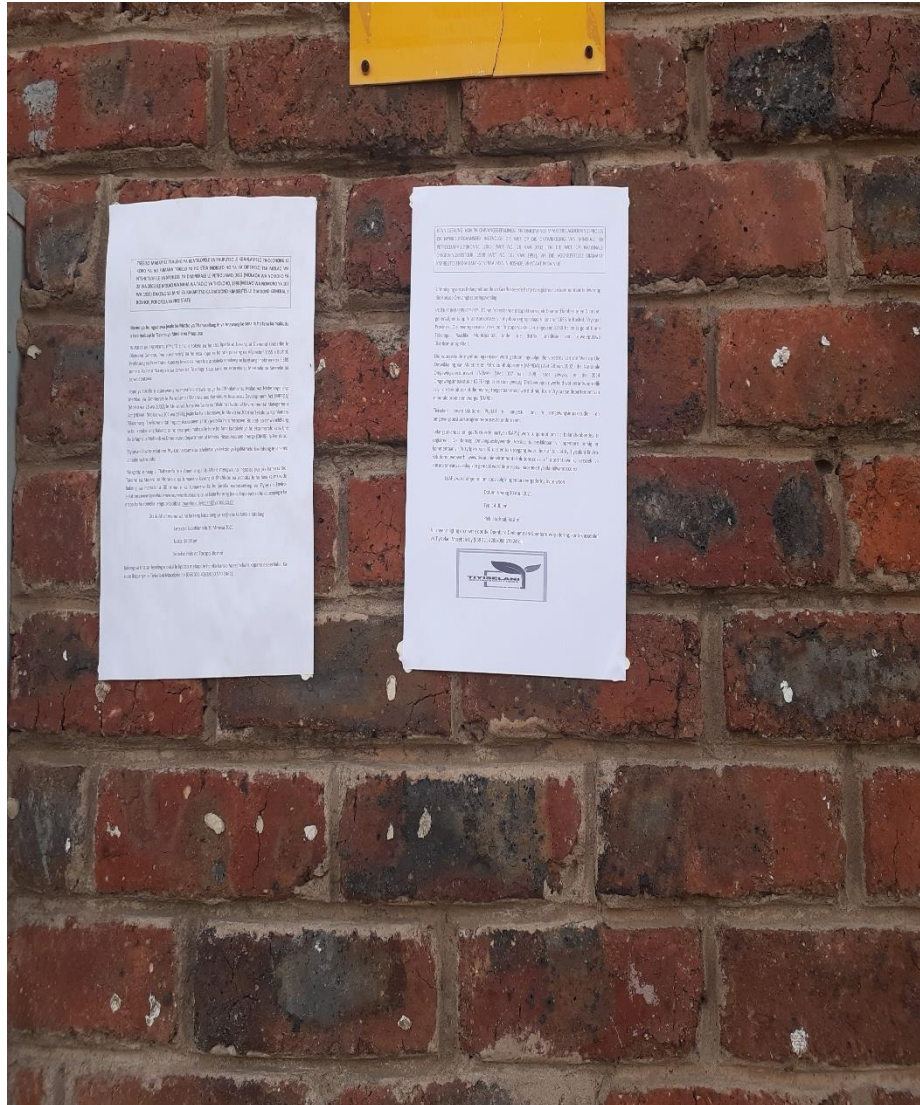
VILJONSHOF
 KENNISGEWING VAN 'N OMGEWINGSBEPAALING EN OMGEWINGSIMPAKSTUDIE-DOENINGS-PROSES EN MYNBOUREGAAN-INGEVOEGE DIE WET OP DIE ONT- WIKKELING VAN MINERALE EN PETROLE- UMHULPBRONNE, 2002 (WET NO. 28 VAN 2002) EN DIE WET OP NATIONALE OMGEWINGSBESTUUR, 1998 (WET NO. 107 VAN 1998), VIR DIE VOORGESTELDE DIAMANT KIMBELITES EN DIAMANT-GEREAALMYN IN BOSHOFF, VRYSTAT PROVINSE.
 Uitnodiging om as Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Party te registreer en kommentaar te lewer op die Konsep Omgewingsbestuursplan, INVERST IN PROPERTY PTY-LTD het 'n bestaande prospektoreer reg vir Diamond kimberlite en Diamant-generaal, en is op 'n aansoekproses vir mynboer reg op plaas Vilj-onshof 1655 in Boshoff, Vrystaatprovinsie. Die mynreansoek is tek en is oppeervlakte van ongeveer 3,389 ha en is geleë binne Tokologo Plaaslike Munisipaliteit onder die distrik jurisdiksie van Lefevueputswa Distriksmunisipaliteit.
 Die voorgestelde mynboer egaansoek word gedoen ingevolge die verordens van die Wet op Die Ontwikkeling van Minerale en Petroleum hulpbronne (MPRDA) (Wet 28 van 2002), die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuurs-wet (NEMA) (Wet 107 van 1998), soos gewysig, en die 2014 Omgewingsimpakstudies (OIS) Regulasies en Geaffekteerde partye (I&APs) word uitgenooi om as belanghebbendes te registreer. Die Konsep Omgewingsbeskrywende Verslag is beskikbaar vir openbare gorsig en kommentaar vir 'n tydperk van 30 dae en kan teësaam wees webworf: www.tiyiseleni-environmentalsolutions.co.za of alternatiewelik, versoek vir konsep omgawingsverslag kan gemaak word deur e-pos: macebele.tiyiseleni@yahoo.co.za I&AP's word uitgenooi om soos volg 'n openbare vergadering te besoek.
 Datum: Vrydag 30 April 2021
 Tied: 14:00 DM
 Plek: Stadsaal, Boshoff
 Vir meer inligging en navrae oor die Openbare Deelname en Openbare Vergadering, kontak Tiyiseleni Macebele by (068 521 4288/060 570 2461).
VILJONSHOF APR 23 (P) 4085

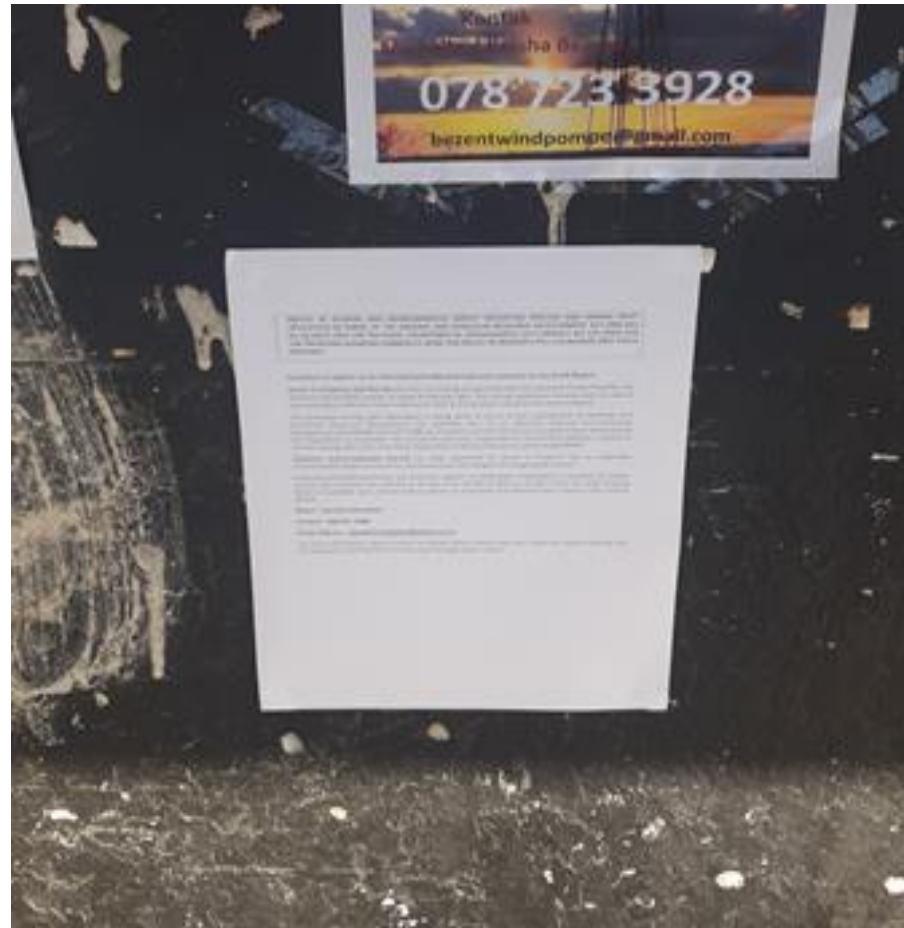
Verkoop van staats opskortings- en oop- waardes. Die verkoop van besigheid tree op 31 Mei 2021 in werking, op welke datum die saak van First Africa Pumps aan Keto Pumps oorgee sal word. Neem kennis dat 'n vorige kennisgewing op 8 en 9 April 2021 verskyn het en verklaar het dat die verkoop van besigheid op 10 Mei 2021 in werking sal tree, maar dit word hiermee bevestig dat die verkoop van besigheid op 31 Mei 2021 nie, soos voorheen verskyn het.
 Alle navrae, hofprosedure, kennisgewings of ander dokumente of mededeelings van welke aard ook al moet geadresseer word aan en afgelewer word by: Edward Nathan Sonnenbergs Ingeylf, Prokureurs vir First Africa Pumps, Toring 1, The MARC, Rivoniaweg 129, Sandown, Sandton, Gauteng, 2196. Tel. 011 269 7600. Verwysing: Me. Vanessa van Coppenhagen saakverw: 0484584
0484584 APR 22, 23(E)4005

WEBBER WENTZEL
 Kennis word hiermee gegee aan belanghebbende partye en krediteure van Ledestee Brands Eendoms Beperk (registrasienuommer 2009/005703/07) (die "Verkooper") ingevolge artikel 34(1) van die Insolvensiewet, 24 van 1936 (die "Wet"), dat die Verkooper beoog om sy vervaardigings en verspreidings afdeling, **Mister Sweet**, wat deur die Verkooper as 'n losende saak bedryf word vanaf Dekoma Straat, Wadvelof, Germiston, te verkoop aan Premier FMCC Eendoms Beperk (registrasienuommer 1968/002373/07) en dat die sodanige verkoop en oordrag sal plaasvind in terme van die tydsekerde uitgeset in die verkope van sake ooreenkomme aangegaan deur die partye en die Wet.
 Alle navrae, hofprosedure, kennisgewings en ander dokumente of kommunikasie van enige aard moet aangespreek word aan en afgelewer word by: WEBBER WENTZEL 90 Rivonia Road Sandton Ref: V Xegwana/3038974
MISTER SWEET APR 23(WW)4065

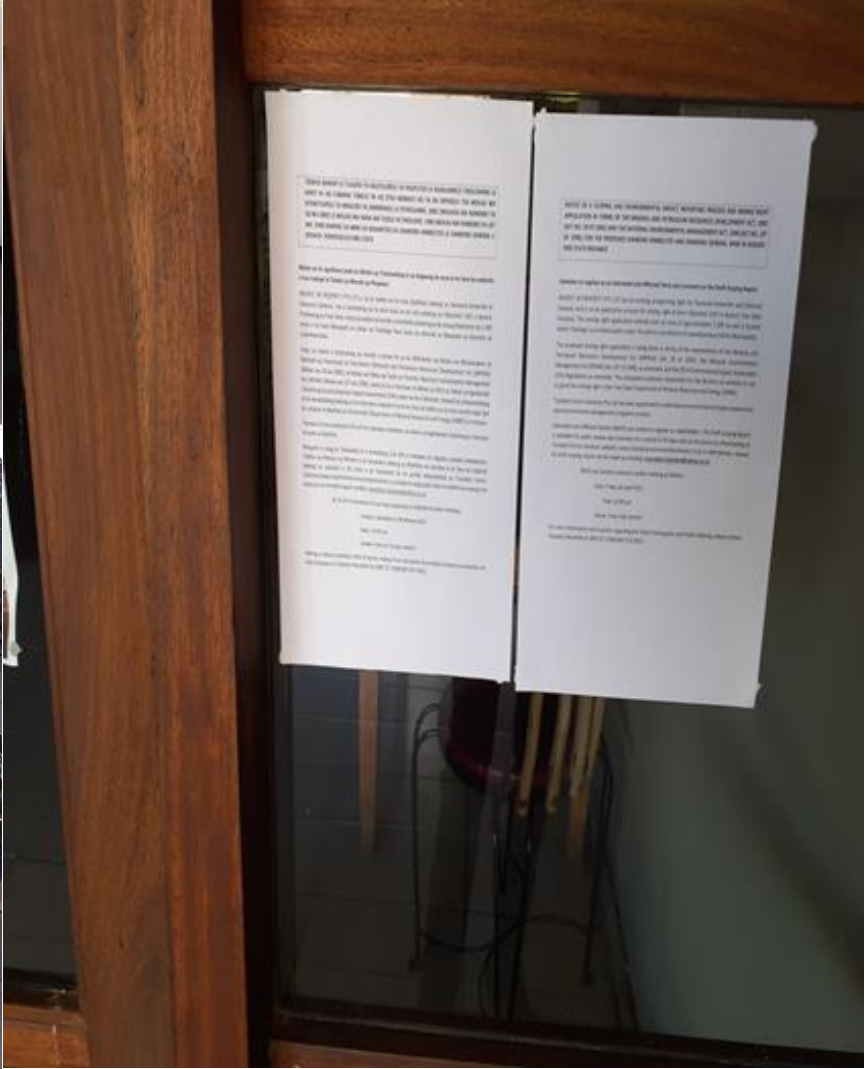
KENNISGEWING VAN VERKOOP VAN BESIGHEID
 Kennis geskied hiermee ingevolge artikel 34 (1) van die Insolvensiewet, No 24 van 1936, soos gewysig, van die dreinende verkoop van die besigheid bekend as **SUPERSPAR & TOPS RANDFONTEIN**, MAIN ROAD, RANDFONTEIN, 1760 deur RIVS INVESTMENT'S (EDMS) BPK (Registrasie No. 2017/22609/07) (**SUPERSPAR**) en THE SPAR GROUP LTD, Registrasie No. 1967/001577/06 (**TOPS**) om die SOUSA LEGACY TRADING (EDMS) BPK, Registrasie No. 2021/514506/07, (wat sal voortgaan om sake te doen onder die naam **SUPERSPAR & TOPS RANDFONTEIN** by dieselfde adres), nadat die statutêre tydperk van 30 dae vanaf die laaste publikasie van betrokke advertensies (of deur enige sodanige verlenende datum as die partye kan ooreenkom op skrif), en van aksies, omstandighede of voorwaardes wat op die besigheid of partye soos daarin genoem.
 Aldus gedoen en geteken te Boksburg op hierdie 8 April 2021.
 Advertiser en / of agent: Die SPAR Suid-Rand, 'n div van Spar GROUP LTD, Hoek van Rudo Nel en Struwig strate, Jetpark, Boksburg.
SUPERSPAR & TOPS RANDFONTEIN
APR 22,23(TS)4065













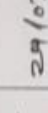
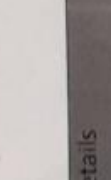

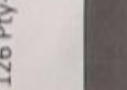
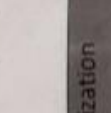
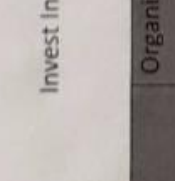






5.C Proof of receipts

Invest In Property 126 Pty-Ltd Scoping Report receipt Register

Name(s)	Organization	Contacts Details Email Address	Date	Signature
MOLEA MOLOE	Tokelau Municipality	060 729 6752 molea@moloe.gov.fj	29/03/21	
Tessa Wiese	Anita's Best Traditions	082 522 0445 info@anitabesttraditions.org	29/3/21	
W.A. Nabel	Langeplaten	0837139714	29/3/21	
J. MAROETA	DESTER	081 400 4817 maroeta@dester.gov.fj	30/03/2021	
DF WILLIAMS	Eskon - SHEA	083 634 6100 Es@williamseskon.co.za	30/5/21	
V. DAVIS	JWS	blair@dws.gov.fj	14/04/2021	

Electronic copy deliver

SENDER'S COPY



DOMESTIC CASH WAYBILL

0860 023 133

Speed Services Courier Office Reg. No. 100100000000
 P.O. Box 100000, 100000, 100000, 100000, 100000
 Tel: 0860 023 133

The Shortest Distance Between Two Points

FROM (SENDER)

COMPANY NAME: Tiyiseloni Eniro - Solutions
 ADDRESS: 71 Rossouw Str
 PORTCODE: 7000
 CONTACT: 068 221 4288
 E-MAIL ADDRESS: macebele.tiyiseloni@yahoo.co.nz

SENDER'S SIGNATURE

DATE: 11/01/11
 TIME: 11:00 AM

ADVISE RECEIVER TO COLLECT FROM COUNTER

WEIGHT: 405 GRAM
 DIMENSIONS (IN CM): 10x10x10
 POST OFFICE NAME: 91011

TO (RECEIVER)

COMPANY NAME: Depart. of Agri. & Rural Development
 ADDRESS: Private Bag X 01
 & Glen
 Bloemfontein PORTCODE: 9360
 PHONE/CELL NO.: dranco@dard.gov.za
 E-MAIL ADDRESS: 060 923 9820

PACKAGE DETAILS

TYPE OF GOODS: DOCUMENTS
 CONTENTS: DOCUMENTS

CHARGES FOR THIS SHIPMENT (DUPLICATE)

RECEIVED BY SPEED SERVICES COURIER: 11/01/11 15:41
 NAME, PRINTED: MACEBELE TIYISELONI
 SIGNATURE: [Signature]
 DATE: 11/01/11 15:41
 POSTAL CODE: 9360



MR. IMPORTANT INFO
 This shipment is accepted subject to Speed Services Couriers Trading Conditions, and by tendering this shipment, the Sender acknowledges to have read from the back of this page, understood and accepted them. In the event of loss or damage, due to negligence on the part of Speed Services Couriers, liability is limited to a maximum of R20.00 or such amount as may be applicable in terms of the Trading Conditions clause 8. If additional insurance is required, the value must be declared, in the space provided, and the relevant premium paid.

The Shortest Distance Between Two Points.

TAX RECEIPT

South African Post Office Limited
Johannesburg

13-04-2021 10:30:53
 Section ID: 710-91000-4-1700001-2
 Tax No: 11873
 Teller ID: TERABO MLOSTSI
 TAX RECEIPT UNIT #4050101142
 ALL PRICES VAT INCLUSIVE
 VAT DOES NOT APPLY TO ITEMS MARKED *

Receipt For SA Post Office
Products Or Services

PRODUCT	QTY	UNIT	VAT	R AMOUNT
Track and Trace	1 x		00.00	00.00
(SET #: RCE14702206) (Rcr Unit: B 0 0) (Rcr Name) (Rcr surname: DEPART OF AGRI AND RURAL DEVELOPM (Rcr addr line 1: P.O. BOX 123456 4311) (Rcr addr line 2: BLEN) (Rcr addr line 3: BLENWATEREN) (Rcr City/Town/Suburb: BLENWATEREN) (Rcr Postcode: 5060) (Rcr Cellphone #) (Rcr Telephone #) (Rcr email addr.) (Rcr Details: T E) (Rcr surname: MLOSTSI) (Rcr addr line 1: 71 8055000) (Rcr addr line 2: DE WAG) (Rcr City/Town/Suburb: BLENWATEREN) (Rcr Postcode: 5060) (Rcr Cell phone #) (Rcr Telephone #: 0863214298) (Rcr email addr.) (Rcr #00 010000)				
	1 x		843.17 15%	843.17
(Weight: 0.000 kg) (Destination: South Africa)				
Fuel Levy	1 x		811.44 15%	811.44
NET TOTAL R154				87.12
Sub Total				854.61
NET TOTAL R154				87.12
Total				854.61
Debit Card				854.61
*****EFP00 *****6783 DEBIT 2705 500 09/04/21 10:35:53 TERM 2431195 TRANS NO 115737 AUTH CODE 841906 PURCHASE 854.61 ACCEPTED				

TAX RECEIPT

South African Post Office Limited
Johannesburg

13-04-2021 10:40:57
 Section ID: 710-91000-4-1700001-2
 Tax No: 11880
 Teller ID: TERABO MLOSTSI
 TAX RECEIPT UNIT #4050101142
 ALL PRICES VAT INCLUSIVE
 VAT DOES NOT APPLY TO ITEMS MARKED *

Receipt For SA Post Office
Products Or Services

PRODUCT	QTY	UNIT	VAT	R AMOUNT
Local Letter Lorry	5 x		812.85 15%	860.25
(Weight: 0.000 kg) (Destination: South Africa)				
NET TOTAL R154				87.88
Sub Total				860.25
NET TOTAL R154				87.88
Total				860.25
Debit Card				860.25
*****EFP00 *****6783 DEBIT 2705 500 13/04/21 10:40:57 TERM 2431195 TRANS NO 120731 AUTH CODE 42000 PURCHASE 860.25 ACCEPTED				

TAX RECEIPT

South African Post Office Limited
Johannesburg

13-04-2021 14:35:15
 Section ID: 710-91000-4-1700001-2
 Tax No: 11880
 Teller ID: TERABO MLOSTSI
 TAX RECEIPT UNIT #4050101142
 ALL PRICES VAT INCLUSIVE
 VAT DOES NOT APPLY TO ITEMS MARKED *

Receipt For SA Post Office
Products Or Services

PRODUCT	QTY	UNIT	VAT	R AMOUNT
Local Letter Lorry	6 x		812.85 15%	872.30
(Weight: 0.000 kg) (Destination: South Africa)				
NET TOTAL R154				89.43
Sub Total				872.30
NET TOTAL R154				89.43
Total				872.30
Debit Card				872.30
*****EFP00 *****6783 DEBIT 2705 500 13/04/21 14:36:47 TERM 2431195 TRANS NO 120800 AUTH CODE 380197 PURCHASE 872.30 ACCEPTED				

THE Courier GUY Worldwide Express
We would love to handle your package

HEAD OFFICE: P O Box 532, Laneeria, 1748
Sharecall No.: 0861 203 203
FAX: 086 643 3365
After Hours WhatsApp: 082 823 3254

TCG29530581

CLIENT REFERENCE: [] DATE: [] PARCELS: [] MASS: [] VOLUME: [] ORIGIN: [] DEST: [] OFFICE REFERENCE: []

Contact Name: **Tiyisobani Mabele** Contact Phone Number (Very Important): []
To (Contact Name): **Mr NC Fhedzani** Contact Phone Number (Very Important): **032 735 9346**

Company Name: **Tiyisobani Enviro-solutions Pty Ltd**
Company Name: **Department of Mineral Resource & Energy**

Street Address: **71 Rossouw**
Exact Street Address (We cannot deliver to Box Numbers): **The Strip Building**
Second floor

City: **De Aar** Country: **SA** Postal Code: []
City: **Welkom** Country: **S.A** Postal Code: **9**

Special Instructions: []

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS	ACTUAL WEIGHT	DIMENSIONS (cm)
1	Flyer	2.05	30 x 3

By virtue of the clients signature hereto, the client acknowledges having read, understood, and agreed to be bound by the standard conditions of carriage of The Courier Guy (Pty) Ltd, which standard conditions are annexed hereto.

INSURANCE: Y N
(ONLY DECLARE VALUE IF YES)
DECLARED VALUE: R []

SERVICES REQUIRED: Please tick appropriate boxes		CHARGES	
<input type="checkbox"/>	1 SAME DAY EXPRESS	<input type="checkbox"/>	4 INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 LOCAL OVERNIGHT COURIER BAG	<input type="checkbox"/>	5 INTERNATIONAL PARCELS
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 LOCAL SAME DAY COURIER BAG	<input type="checkbox"/>	6 INTERNATIONAL AIR FREIGHT
<input type="checkbox"/>	4 SAME DAY ECONOMY	<input type="checkbox"/>	7 AFTER HOURS SERVICE
<input type="checkbox"/>	5 OVERNIGHT COURIER	<input type="checkbox"/>	8 SATURDAY SERVICE
<input type="checkbox"/>	6 DOMESTIC AIR FREIGHT	<input type="checkbox"/>	9 EARLY BIRD
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7 DOMESTIC ROAD FREIGHT	<input type="checkbox"/>	10 NATIONAL FLYER ECONOMY SERVICE
		<input type="checkbox"/>	11 TOTAL

CLIENT SIGNATURE: [Signature] RECEIVED BY THE COURIER GUY (Pty) Ltd: [Signature]
DATE: **17/10/21** TIME: []

RECEIVER'S SIGNATURE: [] DATE: / /
PRINT SURNAME AND INITIALS: [] TIME: []

Confirmation that goods were received in good condition: []

PLEASE PRINT - USE A BALL POINT PEN AND PRESS HARD (5 COPIES)

1st Copy: THE COURIER GUY (Pty) Ltd COPY 2nd Copy: COPY VAT INVOICE 3rd Copy: PROOF OF DELIVERY 4th Copy: RECEIVERS COPY 5th Copy: SENDERS COPY

Appendix 6:(Pubic participation)

Appendix 6 A: Pre-Consultative meeting with Tokologo Municipality

PRE-CONSULTATIVE MEETING WITH TOKOLOGO MUNICIPALITY
Minutes
Date: 29/03/2021
Venue: Municipality office
Purpose of the meeting: Pre-consultative meeting for the proposed mine development
1 Introduction
The EAP Mr Tiyiselani Macebele had a pre-consultative meeting with municipality primarily to inform the municipality about the proposed diamond kimberlite mine in Farm Viljoenshof 1655 in Boshof, Free State Province. The pre-consultation meeting was convened between The EAP and Mr Molefi MB as the representative of Tokologo Municipality.
2 Description of the proposed Development
A brief description and background of the proposed diamond kimberlite was outlined by the EAP. Invest in Property 126 Pty Ltd have lodged an application to the Department of Mineral Resource and Energy for mining diamond Kimberlite and Diamond General in Farm Viljoenshof 1655 in Boshof, Free state province. The applicant Mr Verdi Shoeltermeyer is a holder of prospecting permit which was granted by DMRE to do prospecting within the application farm area.
The EAP explained to Mr Molefi that Tokologo Municipality as the custodian of Boshof where the application for mining right has been lodged, is the main stakeholder and we are looking forward to working hand in hand together with the community. Furthermore, it was also highlighted that invitation notices to interested and affected parties will be posted in public places and farmers access gate.
3 Comments and questions
Mr Molefi asked if the Social&Labour Plan have been developed. The EAP emphasised that the SLP has indeed been development and placed on cardholder on the DMRE system as it is still incomplete pending the social responsibility aspect which must be subjected to community and Municipality inputs. It is the respnsibility of the Municipality together with the community to identify community needs that will form part of the SLP.
4 Closing Remarks
The EAP informed Mr Molefi MB that a draft scoping report has been compiled for public comments and review. An electronic copy was sent and received by Mr Molefi and also signed. Mr Molefi MB ascertained that he will brief ward councillors about this proposed development however a hard copy of the draft scoping report must be delivered to him as well.
5 Vote of Thanks
The EAP thanks Mr Molefi for this meeting and also assured that a hard copy draft scoping report will be hand delivered. On the 6 April 2021, EAP delivered the hard copy to the municipality.

Appendix 6.B CONSULTATIVE MEETING WITH AFRIFORUM

CONSULTATIVE MEETING WITH AFRIFORUM
DATE: 24/04/2021
TIME;15H00
VANUE: ZOLIES PRINT
PURPOSE: FOLLOW UP QUESTIONS AND CLARITY
1 INTRODUCTION
On the 16 April 2021 Mr Johanne Steenkamp registered as an interested party and made comments and questions for EAP attention. There questions were:
1. Who will apply water?
2. Who will apply electricity?
3. What job creation is there and what is the percentage?
4. What contribution is there for the community and for how long?
5. What impacts will the project have on the roads and will fix or maintenance of the roads?
All questions were responded by EAP however, further deliberation and clarity was requested by Mr Johanne Steenkamp who is the Chairperson of Afriforum in Boshof. A meeting was convened on the 24/04/2021 at Zoolies print in Boshof at 15h00.
2 Deliberations and Comments
Mr Johanne Steenkamp further requested to be clarified on some of the issues sent to EAP on the 16/04/2021. The 1st question was where will the mine source water given that the whole Boshof community uses borehole water for various domestic and agricultural purpose. The EAP explained that the plan is to source water from the farm borehole however, a geohydrological assessment will be undertaken to determine the viability for mine to abstract water directly from underground.
Mr Johanne further highlighted that he noted in the draft scoping report that recycling water facility may be considered at the mine and he seek to know why it should be considered as opposed being intended. The EAP clarified what the draft scoping entails by "consider" which implies that given that an assessment study is yet to be undertaken and the finding in terms of the status quo of underground water is unknown at this stage, however if the assessment to be undertaken does confirms that abstracting water from underground will be viable, then water recycling facility will be constructed.
Mr Johanne asked where will the mine get electricity supply from? The EAP response was that the mine will source electricity directly from ESKOM. Among other comments and questions made by Mr Johanne Steenkamp are as follows:
The mine must at least employ 50-60% from the community of Boshof. This will help avoid industrial strikes. Majority of community members are living in abject poverty and unemployed. The S&LP covers this aspect as relates to job opportunities. Locals must always be given preference in terms of jobs and business opportunities that will be offered by the proposed mine. In an instance where the skills and services required by the mine is not readily available within Boshof, the mine may only consider employing outside local radius (EAP reply).
How will the mine contribute to community development and upliftment? The SLP have as of now omitted this aspect deliberately. This is primary to allow community to participate in this consultation process (EAP reply)

A community committee forum must be appointed to oversee the budget to be allocated for the community. Such idea is commendable and it will help in ensure that the community is able to make meaningful contribution and be take decisions. This will also enforce transparency and accountable (EAP reply).

Our road infrastructure is not good condition and will be worse when the mine commence with operations. Is the mine aware of poor road infrastructure and how will the mine help improve our roads? It is up to the community to decide if they want the mine to help in terms of roads infrastructure improvement as part of social responsibility (EAP reply).

How will the mine ensure safety for the farm community and neighbouring farms in particular? Obviously, the issue of safety and security is the role of the law enforcement or police working together with the community to address social ills and crimes. The mine is not exempted on this regard and will work hand in hand with police and the community to fight crime (EAP reply)

3 Closing Remarks

Mr Johanne ascertained that Afriforum is in favour of this proposed development as it will contributes significantly and uplift the community. Majority of the youth in the community are unemployed and are involved in drugs and alcohol abuse and if jobs can be made available to the community these will help reduces crime, drugs and alcohol abuse. While we agree that the mine may have negative impacts on game farming and underground water however, we must look at the bigger picture of the benefits this mine will bring to the community.

4 Vote of Thanks

EAP thanks Afriforum for their interest in this project as well as their interest in the development of the community. The EAP ask Afriforum do send a motivational letter why they think this project should go ahead. Mr Johanne promised to do so after the public meeting on the 30/05/2021.

Appendix 6.C : Public Meeting Minutes

PUBLIC MEETING
DATE :30/04/2021
VANUE: BOSHOF TOWN HALL
TIME :14H30
AGENDA
1 WELCOME AND PURPOSE OF THE MEETING
2 EAP DISCRPTION OF THE PROPOSED MINE DEVELOPMENT
2.1 Purpose of public consultation process
2.2 Background of the proposed development
2.3 Legislative framework
2.4 Operation aspect of the project
2.5 Need and desirability of the project
2.6 Impacts identified
2.7 Mitigations strategies
3 Questions and Comments
4 Vote of Thanks
5 Appendix
5.1 Comments and issues raised
5.2 Registers and comment sheets

Comments and Questions

Name(s)	Organisation	Contacts details	Comments and Questions	EAP Response
Andrew John Roberts Trust and Phil Pope	Legal Representative for Mr Cedrick Roberts (Land owner)	082 775 2414	Note that there is a court order and agreement concluded between relevant parties and stakeholders and the whole process is therefore in contravention of the court order and ultra vires	It will be unfortunate for the EAP to give respond on an issue that is/will be before the court
Izak Roux	Department of Police,Roads and Transport	082 059 9747/25 Izakroux85@gmail.com	Roads and transport must give on Traffic impact assessment	The department will be consultant and be given opportunity to make comment on the Traffic impact assessment
			The EIA, Mining report and application for road access must be submitted to the	All compiled report for all phases during S&EIA will be distributed to the department for

			Department of Police, Roads and Transport	comments and approval
WV Niekerk	Farmer	083 713 9714	Will there be enough water for mine operations?	The current plan is to source water from underground, however a geohydrological assessment of a study area will be carried out and determine the feasibility of abstracting water from the underground
			Amount of water being tested?	The assessment to be undertaken will also include water teste in the study area

			<p>What will be the effect on other neighbouring farms?</p>	<p>If the assessment study to be undertaken confirms that it is feasible to abstract water from boreholes, the operation plan will include recycling of water and regular monitoring of underground water level, underground water testing.</p>
			<p>Access road to the mine</p>	<p>All affected parties will have to be consulted together with the land owner on this issue</p>
S.S parks	Rochelle Farm	<p>082 821 0239 Saraspaks7@gmail.com</p>	<p>Please refers to our comments and questions on the emails that we sent to you with our electronic I&AP registrations</p> <p>Water Resource-have to apply for water use</p>	<p>All remaining comments and questions sent by I&APs will be responded on the 4th May 2021</p> <p>Water use license will be lodged with the</p>

			license and do an impact assessment.	Department of Water and Sanitations
			Will final draft and final scoping report be provided to I&APs?	All registered I&APs will be electronically sent the final draft and final scoping report.
			When will Specialist studies commence: Heritage & archaeological assessment; Groundwater impact assessment; ecological assessment?	All listed specialist studies may only commence after we have been notified by the department to do so. This will happen after completion of the scoping phase process
J.C Lategan	Afriforum representantive	082 739 67 27 JOHANNESLATEGAN@HOTMAIL.COM	Why is the municipality involved instead the community	Tokoloko Municipality is the custodian of the mining town of Boshof. All stakeholders identified must make comments

Montoedi Shomoleile	Community member	073 599 0819 shomoleilemontoedi@gmail.com	When is the mine going to start operating?	At this stage we are still in an application process for mining right. The mine can only start operating as soon as DMRE grants mining right permit.
			I support this meeting I support this initiative	Noted
Sello Lebitsa	Community member	078 142 2480	Please next public meeting should be convened earlier perhaps around 10am	Noted
			I am very satisfied with the contribution the mine will make in the community in terms of job creations.	Much appreciated
			This application for Mining right permit must be granted to the applicant	Noted
Michael dinks	Community member	Not stated	I support this meeting	noted

Gladwyn Maarman	Community member	078 340 9405	I support this meeting	noted
Sello Lebitse	Community Member	078 1422 480	Was there agreement between the land owner	Yes, there is an agreement between the Land owner and the applicant. However there has been a conflict that arose between the land owner and the applicant and the matter is before the court.
			Will the water be manageable?	That will be informed by the assessment study that will be carried out the farm.
			I am very happy about the number of jobs that will be created	appreciated
			Can you please send the draft scoping report	The draft scoping report will be sent.
Hendrina Maarman	Community member	082 403 4913	I support this meeting	noted
Jan Mokgothu	Community member	076 136 5588	I support this meeting	noted
Benjamin Moeng	Community member	063 810 4715	I support this meeting	noted
Jonas Maarman	Community member	078 340 9405	I support this meeting	noted

	Ward councillor (Tokologo Municipality)	060 974 0033	<p>If the water is going to be a problem, there is currently a bulk water supply project and this water issue can be resolved. The EAP must liaise with the municipality about the project underway.</p> <p>I support the presentations; it is up to the applicant to do necessary procedure for the whole process.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>Noted</p>
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APPENDIX 6.D:DATA BASE FOR INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES REGISTER

NAME(S)	Organisation or Farm Name	POSTAL ADDRESS	EMAIL ADDRESS	TELOPHONIC DETAILS
Mr.Willem Van Niekerk	Buffelcor Langkop Boedary	PO BOX 215 Boshof 8340	calla@buffelcorlb.co.za	083 713 9714
Mrs Carol Van Heerden		Stand 503 De Zalze Estate Stellenbosch	carol@grootvallei.co.za	082 442 3331
Mr Dawid van Schalkwyk		Box 115 Boshof 8340	hanja@africanfarmproducts.co.za	082 772 7719
Mr Jacobus Barnard	Wolverdiend Farm	PO Box 62 Hoopstad 9479	abraham@eleo.co.za	082 828 4119
Dr Malan Van Zyl	Farm Goede Uitsig Ged 1	CAMC Medicine Clinic 78 Rosmead Ave Kenilworth Cape Town 7708	mvanzyl@iafrica.com	082 416 8105
Mr Tobie Wiese	Leeuwfontain	Box 228 Boshof 8340	_____	072 450 93 27
Ms Sara sparks	Rochelle Eco Farm and Consulting	Box 342 Boshof 8340	Sarasparks7@gmail.com	082 821 0239

Mr Andrie De Kock	Farmer	Box 82 Boshof 8340	dekockandrie@gmail.com	082 345 8990
Mr Philip Pope	Success Trust	PO Box 6752 Highveld Ext 2 0169	Philip.pope@pcc.co.za	082 886 8863
	Groenpunt Trust	PO Box 1 Kimberly 8300	andre@atmg.co.za	082 554 4433
Mr Johann Steenkamp	Afri Forum	P.O Box 141 Boshof 8340	Steenkampjihann69@gmail.com	072 024 3029
Mrs Carol Gemay van Heerden Mr Neel van Heerden	Grootvallei Hunting & Guest Farm Van Heerden Boerdery	Physical Address Farm Grootvallei, Boshof, 8340	neel@grootvallei.co.za	082 442 3331 072 201 0967
	Groenpunt Trust	Posbus 1 Kimberley 8300	andre@atmg.co.za	0825544433
	Southern Fissures (Pty) Ltd	Posbus 1 Kimberley 8300	andre@atmg.co.za	082 554 4433
	Ukuchuma Trust	Posbus 1 Kimberly 8300	andre@atmg.co.za	082 554 4433
Mr Jaco Grobbeleer	AfriForum	C/o DF Malan Ave and Union weg	Jaco.grobbelaar@afirforum.co.za	066 565 8106

APPENDIX 6E: DATA BASE FOR COMPETENT AUTHORITIES CONSULTED

NAME OF STAKEHOLDER	POSTAL ADDRESS	CONTACT PERSON	CONTACT PERSON DETAILS
Tokologo Local Municipality	Private Bag X46 Boshof 8340 Physical: Market square Voortrekker Street Boshof.	Mr Molefi MB	molefimb@gmail.com 060 729 6752
Department of Environment, small business, tourism and environmental affairs	Private Bag X20801 Bloemfontein 9300 Physical address : 113 st Andrews street Bloemfontein 9301	Mrs D Masoetsa	mosoetsad@destea.gov.za 051 400 4817
ESKOM	120 Henry St City centre Bloemfontein 9301	Mr BF Williams	Williabf@eskom.co.za 083 634 6100
Department of water and sanitation	Sanlam Plaza East Burger street Bloemfontein 9301	Mr Blair V	blairv@dws.gov.za
Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	Private Bag X01 Glen Bloemfontein	Ms Dranoto	dranoto@dard.gov.za

	9360		
South Africa Heritage Resource Agency	111 harrington Zonnebloem Cape town 8001	Mr C jackson	Cjackson@sahra.org.za
Department of Police,Roads and Transport	45 Charlotte Maxeke st Bloemfontein Central Bloemfontein 9301	Mr Izak Roux	fsroadplanning@gmail.com izalroux85@gmail.com mareeh@freetrans.gov.za 082 059 9747

Appendix 6 F : Public Participation Attendance Register and Comment Sheets

COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS

Name(s)	Contact Details E-mail address	Comments and Questions
Wu Nickerk	calla@buktelecar/b.co.za	Will there be enough water. Amount of water being tested? Effect on other farms? Access roads to mine??
Thabo Lepu	hle687455@gmail.com	We can take water from the old mines in Boshofen

PUBLIC MEETING ATTENDANCE REGISTER

DATE: 30/04/2021
 PLACE: BOSHOFF TOWN
 VENUE: TOWN HALL
 TIME: 14:00-16:30 PM

Initials	Surname	Organisation	Contact Details	Phone no.	Signature
Willems	Van Niekerk	Farmer	Calla @ boshoff.co.za	0837139714	<i>[Signature]</i>
J.J.	Barnard	Farmer	ja@barnard.co.za	0828294119	<i>[Signature]</i>
Lorac	Leardis	Freeport owner	lorac@freeport.co.za	0825777267	<i>[Signature]</i>

①		Please refer to our comments or questions on the e-mails that we sent to you with our electronic I&AP registrations. (SS parks)
②	Water Resources	Have to apply for water use licence & do an impact assessment in terms of the water resource
③	Final draft & final	Scoping report will be provided to I&APs
④	When will Specialist studies commence?	Heritage & Archaeological Groundwater impact assessment Ecological Assessment


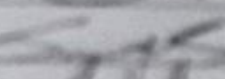



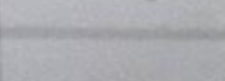
PUBLIC MEETING ATTENDANCE REGISTER

DATE: 02/26/2013

PLACE: BOARD ROOM

AGENDA: TOWN HALL

TIME: 06:00 - 02:00 PM

NAME	SURNAME	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT DETAILS	TEL NO.	SIGNATURE
Rod	De Pina	PT. SANTIAGO		0917 450 0077	
Steve	Spears	Executive Council		0917 811 4237	
Joe	Wright	Lawrenceville		0770 410 7127	
Case	Lee Dixon	League		972 211 1571	
A. Simmons	Simmons	Alpha Phi Omega		962 917 4747	
Keith	Kellogg	BB. Turner		0917 871 0009	

PUBLIC MEETING ATTENDANCE REGISTER

DATE: 30/04/2021

PLACE: BOSHOF TOWN

VENUE: TOWN HALL

TIME: 14:00-16:30 PM

Name(s)	Surname	Organisation	Contact Details	Tell no.	Signature
DELLIE	Mokheane	N/A	0735233685		
Porter	Stromobile	"	0735490319	Stromobile Investments	
JAN	MOKGOTHI	"	0761365588		
Benjamin	MUNG	"	0638104715		
Ray	Hendricks	--			
Michael	Linka	-			
Amor	APAR	N/A	073 5557656	-	
MATTHEUS	LINDERS	N/A	-	-	
HUDDON	MAARMAN	N/A	0672188218	-	

In your possession

The Department Police Roads & Transport
Must be informed and must give comment on
your Signing Report, EIA, Traffic Impact Assessment

Isak Roux
082 05 99767/25
izakroux85@gmail.com
fsroadplanning@gmail.com

PUBLIC MEETING ATTENDANCE REGISTER

DATE: 30/04/2021

PLACE : BOSHOF TOWN

VANUE : TOWN HALL

TIME: 14:00-16:30 PM

Name(s)	Surname	Organisation	Contacts Details	Tell no.	Signature
<i>Wiets</i>	<i>Botes</i>	<i>Wietkerkehoop</i>	<i>083 2657066</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>Wiet Transport</i>		<i>Hawden</i>	<i>---</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>WIETSBOTES @ WIETS. COM</i>					



COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS

Name(s)	Contact Details E-mail address	Comments and Questions
Berkamp Group	grocpnaphite7@gmail.com	I support the presentation, it up for the company to do necessary procedure's to win the battle.

Gladwyn MACHMAN	078340 9405	I support this meeting
Hendrina Machman	0824034913	I support this meeting we want the project to be developed and our meeting community to merge
Johannes	0748625354	I support this meeting
Jay Mkgotwe	0761365588	
Benjamin Mung	0678104715	I support this meeting
Sonias MACHMAN	078340 9405	

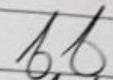
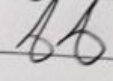
3/15

COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS

Name(s)	Contact Details E-mail address	Comments and Questions
Andrew John Roberts Trust and Philip Pope	0827 082 775 2614 ksenkala@fjlaw.co.za	Noted that there is a court order and agreement concluded between relevant parties and stakeholders and the whole process in therefore in continuation of the court order and ultra vires (detailed objections delivered by hand letter dated 30 April 2021 and annexures prior to commencement of meeting on 30 April 2021)
Monteeedi Shamoleike	0735990819 Shamoleikmonteeedi@gmail.com	I support this mining I support this initiation
Matthew links		I also Support this
Michael links		I support this initiation.

PUBLIC MEETING ATTENDANCE REGISTER

DATE: 30/04/2021
 PLACE: BOSHOF TOWN
 VANUE: TOWN HALL
 TIME: 14:00-16:30 PM

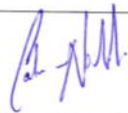
Name(s)	Surname	Organisation	Contacts Details	Tell no.	Signature
Philip I	Poye	represented by FJ Senekal Inc	079 381 6751	051 880 0077	 (Charles Coetzee)
Andrew John Roberts Trust		represented by FJ Senekal Inc and Mr Cedric Roberts in person	079 381 6751	051 880 0077	 (Charles Coetzee)

Appendix 6.G: Registration form of I&APs and comments sheets

1 Mr Willem Van Niekerk

<p>SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT PROCESS (S&EIR):APPLICATION FOR MINING RIGHT FOR THE PROPOSED DIAMOND KIMBERLITES MINE FOR INVEST IN PROPERTY 126(PTY)LTD IN BOSHOF,FREE STATE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Registration and Comment Sheet</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Comment period : 30 days</p>
--

Your comments are an important contribution into the permitting process. We want to interact directly with you and encourage you to register as a Stake holder so that we can keep you updated as this project moves forwards and respond to any question or concerns that you wish to raise.

Personal Details			
Name	Surname	Title	Organization/Department
Willem	Van Niekerk	Mr	Buffelcor Langkop Boerdery
Contact Information			
Cell Number	0837139714		
Postal Address	Box 215 Boshof		
Email	calla@buffelcorlb.co.za		
Would you like to register as Interested and affected Party for this project			
Please register me as interested and affected party for this project so that I may receive further information and notifications as the project develops	Yes	No	
	Yes please		
I would like to attend the meeting on the	Yes		
Preferred method of Communication	Email		
In terms of the EIA Regulation,2014, as amended, I disclose below any direct business, financial ,personal or other interest that I may have in the approval or refusal of the application(For internal use to confirm capture of stakeholder details information into the stakeholder's database)	Date	21/4/2021	
	Signature		

Comment(s)

I have the following comments to make regarding the proposed project and /or the public participation.

1. The access road: to the mine possibly runs between game farm camps and the fence lines are within 5 m of the road in places. The access road is not identified in the draft scoping report
2. Our livelihood and that of our employees depends on hunting which takes place in the camps on both sides of the road. Hunting for Overseas tourists takes place all year round and traffic to the mine and back will be at great risk. Bullets from a hunting rifle can travel several kilometers. Alternative safe access to the mine should be considered, especially if the mining contractor intends to reconstruct and increase the widths of the small access roads.
3. Game Hunting as a source of employment: Hunting and the associated activities such as game camp maintenance, farm feeding, Guest accommodation upkeep, catering for tourists, slaughtering, butchery activities, firefighting, game counts, anti-poaching, vehicle maintenance, taxidermy to mention a few are all activities which employ local people. If hunting is compromised by the mining activities farmers will move and many Boshof families will lose their source of income
4. Ground Water: abstraction for mining is of great concern to all. The draft scoping report (P12) mentions that the Life of Mine is 32 years and that the mine will possibly be developed to 600m. Kimberlite ore processing is very water intensive. The ore is crushed and screened using water. The mining waste is deposited as a slurry (watery liquid containing the fine kimberlite material)
 - a. The draft report does not detail how water will be returned or recycled from the slurry dams.
 - b. Has a ground water impact assessment been considered for this project? Boshof annual rainfall is calculated to being an average of 400 mm with intermittent years of good rains. One bore hole is unlikely to provide sufficient water for the project.
 - c. 1 -2 % of rainfall goes into recharging groundwater, so one year of good rains does not necessarily replenish groundwater.
 - d. Crops are not cultivated in the area because of the lack of water. There are no perennial rivers in the area.
 - e. The abstraction of water would affect the borehole levels of farms in the surrounding area
 - f. Kimberlite is known for its salinity and heavy metal content and kimberlite slurry dams have the potential to pollute groundwater.
5. Noise: Blasting in any form in the middle of game farming areas is going to have a major disturbing impact on animals and animal behaviour.

- a. Trimming, load and haul using Trucks and Excavators, vibrating screen of the Treatment Plant all create noise and disturbance. All mining vehicles have to be equipped with warning reverse hooters and these are designed to make a loud noise and can be heard for many kilometers especially at night. The bushveld is normally quiet and even daytime mining activities are going to be disruptive with noise.
- 6. Heritage: Boshof area is known for its heritage structures on the farms and prehistoric artifacts and the scoping report does state that a heritage assessment will be done.
- 7. Flora and Fauna: The farms that will be impacted by the mining activities are home to protected species and the flora and fauna assessment should include input from all affected parties.
- 8. Social Impact Assessment: Should include the lives of farmers and all employees working on the farms. Hunting and tourism adds substantially to the GDP of South Africa
- 9. Dust: a concern: Not only will dust be generated from blasting but the load and haul at the mine and along the access roads. Dust plumes can move many kilometers and haul roads are known for producing fine dust which is respirable. Kimberlite dust is particularly unsafe due to heavy metal content.
- 10.
Our neighbor Mr Wiese is deaf and we are very concerned about his safety. One of the proposed access roads runs less than 100m from his house..
- 11.11.
Rhino poaching is very real in our country and elevated levels of people not known to our community- might have a negative impact on the safety and possible poaching of Rhino in our area.
- 12. Landinvacions at any stage during the mining process is of grave concern to us!.....
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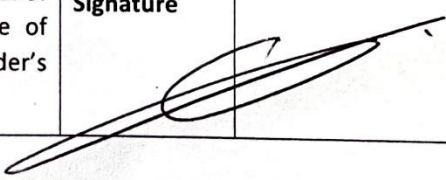
Please add the name(s) and contact details of friends /colleagues/neighbors that may be interested in the proposed mining right application process.

.....

2 Carol Van Heerden

SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT PROCESS (S&EIR):APPLICATION FOR MINING RIGHT FOR THE PROPOSED DIAMOND KIMBERLITES MINE FOR INVEST IN PROPERTY 126(PTY)LTD IN BOSHOF,FREE STATE. Registration and Comment Sheet Comment period : 30 days
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Your comments are an important contribution into the permitting process. We want to interact directly with you and encourage you to register as a Stake holder so that we can keep you updated as this project moves forwards and respond to any question or concerns that you wish to raise.

Personal Details			
Name	Surname	Title	Organization/Department
Carol	van Heerden		
Contact Information			
Cell Number	082 442 3331		
Postal Address	Stand 503 De Zalze Estate Stellenbosch		
Email	carol@grootvallei.co.za.		
Would you like to register as Interested and affected Party for this project			
Please register me as interested and affected party for this project so that I may receive further information and notifications as the project develops	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
I would like to attend the meeting on the	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Preferred method of Communication	Post <input type="checkbox"/>	Email <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fax <input type="checkbox"/>
In terms of the EIA Regulation,2014, as amended, I disclose below any direct business, financial ,personal or other interest that I may have in the approval or refusal of the application(For internal use to confirm capture of stakeholder details information into the stakeholder's database)	Date		
	Signature		

3 Dawid Van Schalkwayk

<p>SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT PROCESS (S&EIR):APPLICATION FOR MINING RIGHT FOR THE PROPOSED DIAMOND KIMBERLITES MINE FOR INVEST IN PROPERTY 126(PTY)LTD IN BOSHOF,FREE STATE.</p> <p>Registration and Comment Sheet</p> <p>Comment period : 30 days</p>
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Personal Details			
Name	Surname	Title	Organization/Department
Dawid F C	van Schalkwayk	Mr	
Contact Information			
Cell Number	0827727719		
Postal Address	Bus 115 Boshof		
Email	hanja@afrikanfarmproducts.co.za		
Would you like to register as Interested and affected Party for this project			
Please register me as interested and affected party for this project so that I may receive further information and notifications as the project develops		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
I would like to attend the meeting on the		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Preferred method of Communication		Post <input type="checkbox"/>	Email <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fax <input type="checkbox"/>
In terms of the EIA Regulation,2014, as amended, I disclose below any direct business, financial ,personal or other interest that I may have in the approval or refusal of the application(For internal use to confirm capture of stakeholder details information into the stakeholder's database)	Date	24/4/2021	
	Signature		

Comment(s)

I have the following comments to make regarding the proposed project and /or the public participation.

Grootste kweners is ondergrondse water
veiligheid
geroos
stad

Please add the name(s) and contact details of friends /colleagues/neighbors that may be interested in the proposed mining right application process.

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PLEASE RETURN THE REGISTRATION AND COMMENTS SHEET BY LATER THAN 29 APRIL 2021

NS

Comment(s)

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3. Game Hunting as a source of employment: Hunting and the associated activities such as game camp maintenance, farm feeding, Guest accommodation upkeep, catering for tourists, slaughtering, butchery activities, firefighting, game counts, anti-poaching, vehicle maintenance, taxidermy to mention a few are all activities which employ local people. If hunting is compromised by the mining activities farmers will move and many Boshof families will lose their source of income
4. Ground Water: abstraction for mining is of great concern to all. The draft scoping report (P12) mentions that the Life of Mine is 32 years and that the mine will possibly be developed to 600m. Kimberlite ore processing is very water intensive. The ore is crushed and screened using water. The mining waste is deposited as a slurry (watery liquid containing the fine kimberlite material)
 - a. The draft report does not detail how water will be returned or recycled from the slurry dams.
 - b. Has a ground water impact assessment been considered for this project? Boshof annual rainfall is calculated to being an average of 400 mm with intermittent years of good rains. One bore hole is unlikely to provide sufficient water for the project.
 - c. 1 -2 % of rainfall goes into recharging groundwater, so one year of good rains does not necessarily replenish groundwater.
 - d. Crops are not cultivated in the area because of the lack of water. There are no perennial rivers in the area.
 - e. The abstraction of water would affect the borehole levels of farms in the surrounding area
 - f. Kimberlite is known for its salinity and heavy metal content and kimberlite slurry dams have the potential to pollute groundwater.
5. Noise: Blasting in any form in the middle of game farming areas is going to have a major disturbing impact on animals and animal behaviour.

- a. Trimming, load and haul using Trucks and Excavators, vibrating screen of the Treatment Plant all create noise and disturbance. All mining vehicles have to be equipped with warning reverse hooters and these are designed to make a loud noise and can be heard for many kilometers especially at night. The bushveld is normally quiet and even daytime mining activities are going to be disruptive with noise.
- 6. Heritage: Boshof area is known for its heritage structures on the farms and prehistoric artifacts and the scoping report does state that a heritage assessment will be done.
- 7. Flora and Fauna: The farms that will be impacted by the mining activities are home to protected species and the flora and fauna assessment should include input from all affected parties.
- 8. Social Impact Assessment: Should include the lives of farmers and all employees working on the farms. Hunting and tourism adds substantially to the GDP of South Africa
- 9. Dust: a concern: Not only will dust be generated from blasting but the load and haul at the mine and along the access roads. Dust plumes can move many kilometers and haul roads are known for producing fine dust which is respirable. Kimberlite dust is particularly unsafe due to heavy metal content.
- 10.
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Rhino poaching is very real in our country and elevated levels of people not known to our community- might have a negative impact on the safety and possible poaching of Rhino in our area.
- 12. Landinvacions at any stage during the mining process is of grave concern to us!.....
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Please add the name(s) and contact details of friends /colleagues/neighbors that may be interested in the proposed mining right application process.

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4 Dirkie Bearnard

SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT PROCESS (S&EIR):APPLICATION FOR MINING RIGHT FOR THE PROPOSED DIAMOND KIMBERLITES MINE FOR INVEST IN PROPERTY 126(PTY)LTD IN BOSHOFF,FREE STATE.

Registration and Comment Sheet

Comment period : 30 days


Your comments are an important contribution into the permitting process. We want to interact directly with you and encourage you to register as a Stake holder so that we can keep you updated as this project moves forwards and respond to any question or concerns that you wish to raise.

Personal Details			
Name	Surname	Title	Organization/Department
JACOBUS	BARNARD	MNR	WELVERDIEND FARM
Contact Information			
Cell Number	082 8284119		
Postal Address	P.O. BOX 62 HOOPSTAD 9479		
Email	abraham@elecoz		
Would you like to register as Interested and affected Party for this project			
Please register me as interested and affected party for this project so that I may receive further information and notifications as the project develops		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
I would like to attend the meeting on the		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Preferred method of Communication		Post <input type="checkbox"/>	Email <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fax <input type="checkbox"/>
In terms of the EIA Regulation,2014, as amended, I disclose below any direct business, financial ,personal or other interest that I may have in the approval or refusal of the application(For internal use to confirm capture of stakeholder details information into the stakeholder's database)		Date	27/4/2021
		Signature	

5 Dr Malam Van Zyl

<p>SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT PROCESS (S&EIR):APPLICATION FOR MINING RIGHT FOR THE PROPOSED DIAMOND KIMBERLITES MINE FOR INVEST IN PROPERTY 126(PTY)LTD IN BOSHOF,FREE STATE.</p> <p>Registration and Comment Sheet</p> <p>Comment period : 30 days</p>

Your comments are an important contribution into the permitting process. We want to interact directly with you and encourage you to register as a Stake holder so that we can keep you updated as this project moves forwards and respond to any question or concerns that you wish to raise.

Personal Details			
Name	Surname	Title	Organization/Department
Malan	Van Zyl	Dr	Farm Goede Uitsig Ged 1 C/O CAMC Medicine Clinic CC
Contact Information			
Cell Number	082 416 8105		
Postal Address	CAMC Medicine Clinic		
	78 Rosmead Ave Kenilworth Cape Town 7708		
Email	mvanzyl@iafrica.com		
Would you like to register as Interested and affected Party for this project			
Please register me as interested and affected party for this project so that I may receive further information and notifications as the project develops	Yes Yes please		
I would like to attend the meeting on the			No
Preferred method of Communication		Email X	
In terms of the EIA Regulation,2014, as amended, I disclose below any direct business, financial ,personal or other interest that I may have in the approval or refusal of the application(For internal use to confirm capture of stakeholder details information into the stakeholder's	Date	25/04/2021	
	Signature		

database)		
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Comment(s)

I have the following comments to make regarding the proposed project and /or the public participation.

1. My farm Goede Uitsig Portion 1 is dedicated to game farming and hosting of hunters and tourists. It is absolutely dependent on a quiet atmosphere, good ambiance, bushveld atmosphere and appearance. This will be impossible to maintain with a mine and all its associated noise, dust, people and activity nearby.
2. The game is absolutely dependent on nutritious and dust free pasture, which will be at risk with a mine and its activities nearby
3. My farm is absolutely dependent on underground water for both human and animal consumption. The water is currently clean (tested) and of adequate supply. Mining activities nearby may have a profound effect on lowering the water table and causing water pollution, making the water unusable, or too little or too deep or too expensive to reach.
4. All the capital which has been spent in the development of this farm may be lost if the mine goes ahead.
5. Boshof is currently considered a safe area with minimal violent crime. A mine with all the

- c. Game hunting as a source of employment: hunting and associated activities such as game camp maintenance, farm feeding, guest accommodation upkeep, catering for tourists, slaughtering, butchery activities, firefighting, game counts, antipoaching, vehicle maintenance, taxidermy to mention a few are all activities which employ local people. If hunting is compromised by the mining activities farmers will move and many Boshof families will lose their source of income.
- d. Ground water: Abstraction of groundwater for mining is of great concern to all. The draft scoping report (P12) mentions that the life of the mine is 32 years and that the mine may be developed to a depth of 600 m. Kimberlite processing is very water intensive. The ore is crushed and screened using water. The mining waste is deposited as a slurry (watery liquid containing the fine kimberlite material).
 - i. The draft report does not detail how water will be returned or recycled from the slurry dams
 - ii. Has a groundwater impact assessment been considered for this project? Boshof annual rainfall is calculated to being an average of 400 mm with intermittent years of good rains. One borehole is unlikely to provide sufficient water for the project.
 - iii. 1 to 2% of rainfall goes into recharging groundwater so one year of good rains does not necessarily replenish groundwater. Crops are not cultivated in the area because of lack of water. There are no perennial rivers in the area.
 - iv. The abstraction of water could affect the borehole levels of farms in the surrounding area.
 - v. Kimberlite is known for its salinity and heavy metal content and kimberlite slurry dams have the potential to pollute groundwater.
- e. Noise: Blasting in any form in the middle of game farming areas is going to have a major disturbing impact on animals and animal behaviour.
 - i. Trimming, load and haul using trucks and excavators and vibrating screens of the treatment plant all create noise and disturbance. All mining vehicles have to be equipped with warning reverse hooters and these are designed to make a loud noise and can be heard for many kilometres, especially at night. The bushveld is normally quiet and even daytime mining activities are going to be disruptive with noise.
- f. Heritage: Boshof area is known for its heritage structures on the farms and prehistoric artefacts and the scoping report does state that a heritage assessment must be done
- g. Flora and Fauna: the farms that will be impacted by the mining activities are home to protected species and the flora and fauna assessment should include input from all affected parties.

- h. Social Impact Assessment: should include the lives of farmers and all employees working on the farms. Hunting and tourism add substantially to the GDP of South Africa.
- i. Dust: a concern: not only will dust be generated from blasting but the load and haul at the mine and along the access roads. Dust plumes can move many kilometres and haul roads are known for producing fine dust which is respirable. Kimberlite dust is particularly unsafe due to heavy metal content.
- j. Rhino poaching is very real in our country and increased levels of people not known to our community may have a negative impact on the safety and possible poaching of rhinos in our area.
- k. Land invasions is a real concern and mining activities will bring outsiders into the area, which will increase the risk of land invasion.

Please add the name(s) and contact details of friends /colleagues/neighbors that may be interested in the proposed mining right application process.

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 people and activity it brings, will doubtless change that. We will no longer be safe.

- 6. The livelihood of my employees depends on hunting and activity on the farm. Their livelihood will be at risk if the ability of the farm for its game associated activities are curtailed by the mining activities.
- 7. The total number of employment jobs created (page 13 of the scoping report) is misleading as multiple years are added, while the jobs at any given time remains largely unchanged. The number of jobs created (144) will likely be less than the jobs lost if hunting, farming and its associated activities are negatively affected.
- 8. I share all the concerns voiced by my neighbour, Willem van Niekerk of Buffelcor Langkop Boerdery:
 - a. The access road is not identified in the draft scoping report. It probably runs between game farm camps.
 - b. Our livelihood and that of our employees depends on hunting which takes place in the camps on both sides of the road (I have a hunting/tourist cooperation agreement with Buffelcor Langkop Boerdery). Hunting for overseas tourists takes place all year round and traffic to the mine and back will be at great risk. Bullets from a hunting rifle can travel several kilometres. Alternative safe access to the mine should be considered.

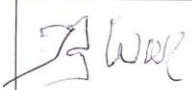
6 Tobie Wiese

SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT PROCESS (S&EIR):APPLICATION FOR MINING RIGHT FOR THE PROPOSED DIAMOND KIMBERLITES MINE FOR INVEST IN PROPERTY 126(PTY)LTD IN BOSHOF,FREE STATE.

Registration and Comment Sheet

Comment period : 30 days

Your comments are an important contribution into the permitting process. We want to interact directly with you and encourage you to register as a Stake holder so that we can keep you updated as this project moves forwards and respond to any question or concerns that you wish to raise.

Personal Details			
Name	Surname	Title	Organization/Department
Tobie	WIESE	MR	LEEUW FONTEIN
Contact Information			
Cell Number	072 450 9327		
Postal Address	Box 228 BOSHOF 8340		
Email			
Would you like to register as Interested and affected Party for this project			
Please register me as interested and affected party for this project so that I may receive further information and notifications as the project develops		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
I would like to attend the meeting on the		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Preferred method of Communication		Post <input type="checkbox"/>	Email <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
In terms of the EIA Regulation,2014, as amended, I disclose below any direct business, financial ,personal or other interest that I may have in the approval or refusal of the application(For internal use to confirm capture of stakeholder details information into the stakeholder's database)	Date	22/4/2021	
	Signature		

- a. Trimming, load and haul using Trucks and Excavators, vibrating screen of the Treatment Plant all create noise and disturbance. All mining vehicles have to be equipped with warning reverse hooters and these are designed to make a loud noise and can be heard for many kilometers especially at night. The bushveld is normally quiet and even daytime mining activities are going to be disruptive with noise.
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- 11.11.
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- 12. Landinvcions at any stage during the mining process is of grave concern to us!.....
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Please add the name(s)and contact details of friends /colleagues/neighbors that may be interested in the proposed mining right application process.

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Comment(s)

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7 Sara Sparks

SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT PROCESS (S&EIR):APPLICATION FOR MINING RIGHT FOR THE PROPOSED DIAMOND KIMBERLITES MINE FOR INVEST IN PROPERTY 126(PTY)LTD IN BOSHOF, FREE STATE.

Registration and Comment Sheet

Comment period : 30 days


Your comments are an important contribution into the permitting process. We want to interact directly with you and encourage you to register as a Stake holder so that we can keep you updated as this project moves forwards and respond to any question or concerns that you wish to raise.

Personal Details			
Name	Surname	Title	Organization/Department
Sara	Sparks	Ms	Rochelle Eco Farm & Consulting
Contact Information			
Cell Number	0828210239		
Postal Address	P.O.Box 342, Boshof 8340		
Email	Sarasparks7@gmail.com		
Would you like to register as Interested and affected Party for this project			
Please register me as interested and affected party for this project so that I may receive further information and notifications as the project develops	Yes X	No	
I would like to attend the meeting on the	Yes X	No	
Preferred method of Communication	Post	Email X	Fax
In terms of the EIA Regulation, 2014, as amended, I disclose below any direct business, financial, personal or	Date		

6. **Waste: Where will domestic waste be disposed of? Will the local landfill be used, or will the mining company get a licence to open a new landfill? Pollution of the pristine environment from waste is a concern.**
7. **Vehicles and Equipment & hazardous substances:**
 - a. **Where will equipment be maintained? Will there be workshops on site?**
 - b. **Oils, grease, paints, solvents, radiator coolant, engine cleaners are hazardous substances. It is stated on P 18 that hazardous substances will be limited to hydrocarbons and tailings**
8. **Where will employees be housed? (110 employees)**
9. **What is soft blasting as opposed to normal mining blasting?**
10. **Will explosives be stored on site?**
11. **Surface water: P 35, S 9.4.1 Pans are endorheic wetlands and therefore can be classified as sensitive**
12. **Dust: Dust monitoring is a standard requirement, and this is addressed in the report**
 - a. **What dust suppression measures will be implemented at the mine?**
 - b. **Respirable dust is a concern (i.e. PM 2 and 10 micron)**
13. **Impacts identified Mining and Treatment plant and Tailings deposits: P 51**
 - a. **Underground water quality – Impact Low?**
 - i. **The Impact on groundwater quality by Mining and Plant activities is described as low.**
 - ii. **Mining creates voids into which groundwater flows and becomes exposed to mining ores and other rock formations which are normally below ground and not exposed to weather. Acid mine drainage or saline mine drainage can originate from this.**
 - iii. **The washing of kimberlite ore during the screening extraction of diamonds using the underground water resource will change the quality of the water.**
 - iv. **Clay Sediments, dissolved solids such as sodium and sulphates and Heavy metals associated with kimberlites will be leached into groundwater to some degree. This will take place from the ore treatment process and from the leaching of Tailings and Slimes dams over the years.**
14. **Neighbouring Farms: Ecology**
 - a. **There are known species of protected mammals and birds on the mining farm and on neighbouring farms. These species can be specified during the following stage of the EIA and therefore the ecological experts will have to come to site. No desk top study.**

- b. There is a tortoise sanctuary on the farm through which an access road traverses**
- c. There is a sensitive biome of succulent species of heritage interest on a neighbouring farm. This aspect will have to be investigated on the farm for which the mining right has been applied for.**
- d. At the rate at which environmental species are becoming extinct because of the loss of habitat due to human activities it would be prudent if the ecological aspects be investigated carefully.**
- e. Thank you kindly.**

Please add the name(s) and contact details of friends /colleagues/neighbors that may be interested in the proposed mining right application process PLEASE RETURN THE REGISTRATION AND COMMENTS SHEET BY LATER THAN 29 APRIL 2021

other interest that I may have in the approval or refusal of the application(For internal use to confirm capture of stakeholder details information into the stakeholder's database)	28/04/2021	
	Signature	

Comment(s)

I have the following comments to make regarding the proposed project and /or the public participation.

1. The Information document is dated 12/04/2012 and states that Invest In property (Pty) Ltd. has a prospecting licence for coal. This information appears to be approximately 9 years old.
2. Does Invest In Property (Pty) Ltd have a prospecting licence for diamond mining?
3. Approach to mining activities (S 3.3.2.2 P 9)
 - a. How was the Life of mine determined to be 32 years if the first year will entail a pilot project to determine the way forward?
 - b. Will the open pit method give way to underground mining? The infrastructure for underground mining is possibly far more complex than open cast mining especially if the workings extend to 600m.
4. Water Quality: Tailing Dumps and Dams: There are a few abandoned / old mines in the Boshof area where tailings dumps and dams are not rehabilitated.
 - a. Salination of soils and groundwater takes place from discarded kimberlite dumps over the years due to the geochemistry of kimberlite. Sodium and sulphate are prevalent in kimberlites. Those mines also had/have approved EMPs, but groundwater pollution has not been prevented.
 - b. If water quality studies are conducted done on the farms where kimberlite mines are currently situated, the water samples will be found to contain higher sodium and sulfate levels than samples taken from boreholes unaffected by mining.
 - c. How will pollution of soils and groundwater from the tailings heaps and slurry dams be prevented?
 - d. Will linings be used for slurry dams?
5. Water Quantity: Boshof town and all farming operations abstract groundwater from various boreholes as this is their only water resource. How will a kimberlite diamond mine with a proposed life of 32 years impact on water availability for Boshof town and surrounding residents?

8 Andrie De Kock

4/28/2021

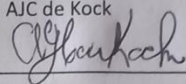
comment sheet(public participations).docx - Google Docs

SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT PROCESS (S&EIR):APPLICATION FOR MINING RIGHT FOR THE PROPOSED DIAMOND KIMBERLITES MINE FOR INVEST IN PROPERTY 126(PTY)LTD IN BOSHOF,FREE STATE.

Registration and Comment Sheet
Comment period : 30 days

Your comments are an important contribution into the permitting process. We want to interact directly with you and encourage you to register as a Stake holder so that we can keep you updated as this project moves forwards and respond to any question or concerns that you wish to raise.

Personal Details			
Name	Surname	Title	Organization/Department
Andrie	De Kock	Mr	Farmer\Neighbour
Contact Information			
Cell Number	0823458990		
Postal Address	PO Box 82 Boshof 8340		
Email	dekockandrie@gmail.com		
Would you like to register as interested and affected Party for this project			
Please register me as interested and affected party for this project so that I may receive further information and notifications as the project develops		Yes X	No
I would like to attend the meeting on the		Yes X	No
Preferred method of Communication		Post	Email X Fax

In terms of the EIA Regulation,2014, as amended, I disclose below any direct business, financial ,personal or other interest that I may have in the approval or refusal of the application(For internal use to confirm capture of stakeholder details information into the stakeholder's database)	Date	28 April 2021
	Signature	AJC de Kock 

Comment(s)

I have the following comments to make regarding the proposed project and /or the public participation.

1. As a neighbour I can state that in this area there is not sufficient groundwater for mining activities, and that mining will effect all the neighbouring farms groundwater.
2. This is a popular hunting area with lots of hunting and conservation farms, and mining activities will have a negative effect on the eco system.
3. All the noise, dust and activities of people will destroy the eco system.
4. The past 50 years there were several attempts of prospecting and mining of diamonds that was unsuccessful due to not profitable, all these attempts only damage the surroundings and eco system and waste lots of money.
5. The company that does the application for mining is well aware of all the facts that was mentioned above, and this is only a moneymaking scam trying to make a lot of money by selling shares to people that is not aware of the unprofitability and unsustainability of this mining project.....

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Please add the name(s)and contact details of friends /colleagues/neighbors that may be interested in the proposed mining right application process.

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PLEASE RETURN THE REGISTRATION ABD COMMENTS SHEET BY LATER THAT 29 APRIL 2021

9 Goenput Trust

SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT PROCESS (S&EIR):APPLICATION FOR MINING RIGHT FOR THE PROPOSED DIAMOND KIMBERLITES MINE FOR INVEST IN PROPERTY 126(PTY)LTD IN BOSHOF,FREE STATE.

Registration and Comment Sheet

Comment period : 30 days

Your comments are an important contribution into the permitting process. We want to interact directly with you and encourage you to register as a Stake holder so that we can keep you updated as this project moves forwards and respond to any question or concerns that you wish to raise.

Personal Details			
Name	Surname	Title	Organization/Department
			Groenpunt Trust
Contact Information			
Cell Number	0825544433		

Comment(s)

I have the following comments to make regarding the proposed project and /or the public participation.

We hereby advise that we object against the application. Complete reasons for objections will be communicated via a separate objection letter once the documentation as received from Tiyisalani Environmental Solutions on 20 April 2021 has been reviewed carefully.

Please add the name(s)and contact details of friends /colleagues/neighbors that may be interested in the proposed mining right application process.

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PLEASE RETURN THE REGISTRATION ABD COMMENTS SHEET BY LATER THAT 29 APRIL 2021

Postal Address	Posbus 1 Kimberley 8300		
Email	andre@atmg.co.za		
Would you like to register as Interested and affected Party for this project			
Please register me as interested and affected party for this project so that I may receive further information and notifications as the project develops		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
I would like to attend the meeting on the		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Preferred method of Communication	Post	Email <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fax <input type="checkbox"/>
In terms of the EIA Regulation,2014, as amended, I disclose below any direct business, financial ,personal or other interest that I may have in the approval or refusal of the application(For internal use to confirm capture of stakeholder details information into the stakeholder's database)	Date	29 April 2021	
	Signature		

10 Southern Fissures Pty-Ltd

<p>SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT PROCESS (S&EIR):APPLICATION FOR MINING RIGHT FOR THE PROPOSED DIAMOND KIMBERLITES MINE FOR INVEST IN PROPERTY 126(PTY)LTD IN BOSHOF, FREE STATE.</p> <p>Registration and Comment Sheet</p> <p>Comment period : 30 days</p>
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Your comments are an important contribution into the permitting process. We want to interact directly with you and encourage you to register as a Stake holder so that we can keep you updated as this project moves forwards and respond to any question or concerns that you wish to raise.

Personal Details			
Name	Surname	Title	Organization/Department
			Southern Fissures (Pty) Ltd
Contact Information			
Cell Number	0825544433		

Comment(s)


I have the following comments to make regarding the proposed project and /or the public participation.

We hereby advise that we object against the application. Complete reasons for objections will be communicated via a separate objection letter once the documentation as received from Tiyisalani Environmental Solutions on 20 April 2021 has been reviewed carefully.

Please add the name(s) and contact details of friends /colleagues/neighbors that may be interested in the proposed mining right application process.

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PLEASE RETURN THE REGISTRATION AND COMMENTS SHEET BY LATER THAN 29 APRIL 2021

Postal Address	Posbus 1 Kimberley 8300		
Email	andre@atmg.co.za		
Would you like to register as Interested and affected Party for this project			
Please register me as interested and affected party for this project so that I may receive further information and notifications as the project develops	Yes	X	No
I would like to attend the meeting on the	Yes	X	No
Preferred method of Communication	Post	Email X	Fax
In terms of the EIA Regulation, 2014, as amended, I disclose below any direct business, financial, personal or other interest that I may have in the approval or refusal of the application (For internal use to confirm capture of stakeholder details information into the stakeholder's database)	Date	29 April 2021	
	Signature		


11 Ukuchuma Trust

SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT PROCESS (S&EIR):APPLICATION FOR MINING RIGHT FOR THE PROPOSED DIAMOND KIMBERLITES MINE FOR INVEST IN PROPERTY 126(PTY)LTD IN BOSHOF,FREE STATE.

Registration and Comment Sheet

Comment period : 30 days

Your comments are an important contribution into the permitting process. We want to interact directly with you and encourage you to register as a Stake holder so that we can keep you updated as this project moves forwards and respond to any question or concerns that you wish to raise.

Personal Details			
Name	Surname	Title	Organization/Department
			Ukuchuma Trust
Contact Information			
Cell Number	0825544433		
Postal Address	Posbus 1 Kimberley 8300		
Postal Address	Posbus 1 Kimberley 8300		
Email	andre@atmg.co.za		
Would you like to register as Interested and affected Party for this project			
Please register me as interested and affected party for this project so that I may receive further information and notifications as the project develops		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
I would like to attend the meeting on the		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Preferred method of Communication		Post <input type="checkbox"/>	Email <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fax <input type="checkbox"/>
In terms of the EIA Regulation,2014, as amended, I disclose below any direct business, financial ,personal or other interest that I may have in the approval or refusal of the application(For internal use to confirm capture of stakeholder details information into the stakeholder's database)	Date	29 April 2021	
	Signature		

Comment(s)

I have the following comments to make regarding the proposed project and /or the public participation.

We hereby advise that we object against the application. Complete reasons for objections will be communicated via a separate objection letter once the documentation as received from Tiyisalani Environmental Solutions on 20 April 2021 has been reviewed carefully.

Please add the name(s) and contact details of friends /colleagues/neighbors that may be interested in the proposed mining right application process.

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PLEASE RETURN THE REGISTRATION AND COMMENTS SHEET BY LATER THAN 29 APRIL 2021

12 Johanne Steenkamp

SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT PROCESS (S&EIR):APPLICATION FOR MINING RIGHT FOR THE PROPOSED DIAMOND KIMBERLITES MINE FOR INVEST IN PROPERTY 126(PTY)LTD IN BOSHOF, FREE STATE.

Registration and Comment Sheet

Comment period: 30 days

Your comments are an important contribution into the permitting process. We want to interact directly with you and encourage you to register as a Stake holder so that we can keep you updated as this project moves forwards and respond to any question or concerns that you wish to raise.

Personal Details			
Name	Surname	Title	Organization/Department
Carol Gemay	Van Heerden	Mrs	Grootvallei Hunting & Guest Farm
Neel	Van Heerden	Mr	Van Heerden Boerdery
Contact Information			
Cell Number	082 442 3331 072 201 0967		

Postal Address		Physical Address Farm Grootvallei, Boshof, 8340
Email	neel@grootvallei.co.za	
Would you like to register as Interested and affected Party for this project		
Please register me as interested and affected party for this project so that I may receive further information and notifications as the project develops	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
I would like to attend the meeting on the 30th April 2021	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Preferred method of Communication	Post	Email <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fax <input type="checkbox"/>
In terms of the EIA Regulation, 2014, as amended, I disclose below any direct business, financial, personal, or other interest that I may have in the approval or refusal of the application (For internal use to confirm capture of stakeholder details information into the stakeholder's database)	Date	29-04-2021
	Signature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Comment(s)

I have the following comments to make regarding the proposed project and /or the public participation.

Grootvallei Hunting & Guest Farm relies on outside hunters for game hunting and relaxation, thus any injury or loss of game that we have due to operations at the proposed mine would mean **loss of income, loss of game** as well as possible **retrenchments** to 8 families that we employ.

We have been breeding game for over 20 years and are concerned that continual travel on our roads and the **dust explosions** would cause said **game to jump** the fence and **injure** themselves as well as possibly **stunt their breeding** process due to the **noise levels** of the trucks and operations on the mine.

It is also a concern that there could be **injuries** sustained **through bullets** from hunters, that may go astray and hit a vehicle that is travelling on the ground roads between the farms. Although we take all precautions to ensure safety, we will not take responsibility for the outcome should this issue arise.

Van Heerden Boerdery relies on a constant water supply to enable us to farm productively. The proposed mine could hamper this process and we would have a **loss of income** if we cannot feed our **animals** and they should **die** or the lack of water for our fields which would result in **loss of crops**, which in turn would also result in **retrenchments** of our staff.

The province of the Free State is already a **drought-stricken area** and small towns like Boshof does not have the infrastructure to accommodate huge projects that use water from the same source.

Constant travel on our roads by trucks would mean further damage to our already seriously **damaged roads**.

We already have existing **electricity problems** and our electricity supply is not always stable, our concern is that the proposed mine will add pressure to an already overwhelmed grid.

Besides all the points we mentioned above there is also the issue of **noise pollution and air pollution** caused by explosions, travelling on the roads, and mine operations in general. How would **air pollution** and **noise pollution** from explosions from the said mine effect the farm life in general for the people that stay there, the guests of the Guest Farm and animals that roam there?

Finally, we feel that the proposed mine may cause an increase of **stock thief** and possible **break-ins** since we will be exposed to more feet in the area.

PS.

We insist that an independent geohydrologist report is done to ascertain the **water crisis** we are already facing and the possible effects the proposed mine would have on our water source.

13 Joco Grobbelaar

SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT PROCESS (S&EIR):APPLICATION FOR MINING RIGHT FOR THE PROPOSED DIAMOND KIMBERLITES MINE FOR INVEST IN PROPERTY 126(PTY)LTD IN BOSHOF, FREE STATE.

Registration and Comment Sheet

Comment period : 30 days

Your comments are an important contribution into the permitting process. We want to interact directly with you and encourage you to register as a Stake holder so that we can keep you updated as this project moves forwards and respond to any question or concerns that you wish to raise.

Personal Details			
Name	Surname	Title	Organization/Department
Jaco	Grobbelaar	Mr	AfriForum
Contact Information			
Cell Number	066 565 8106		

Postal Address	C/o DF Malan Ave and Union weg		
Email	Jaco.grobbelaar@afriforum.co.za		
Would you like to register as Interested and affected Party for this project			
Please register me as interested and affected party for this project so that I may receive further information and notifications as the project develops	Yes X	No	
I would like to attend the meeting on the	Yes X	No	
Preferred method of Communication	Post	Email X	Fax
In terms of the EIA Regulation,2014, as amended, I disclose below any direct business, financial ,personal or other interest that I may have in the approval or refusal of the application(For internal use to confirm capture of stakeholder details information into the stakeholder's database)	Date	2021-05-18	
	Signature	Jaco Grobbelaar	

Appendix 6.H: Background Information Document

Background Information Document

ATTENTION: LANDOWNER / LAWFUL OCCUPIER/Interested and affected parties

TOKOLOGO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

FREE STATE PROVINCE

SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORTING PROCESS (S&EIR): APPLICATION FOR A MINING RIGHT FOR THE PROPOSED DIAMOND KIMBERLITES AND DIAMOND GENERAL BY INVEST IN PROPERTY PTY-LTD, BOSHOF IN FREE STATE PROVINCE

- **Draft Scoping Report available for public review**
- **Invitation to a public meeting on FRIDAY 30 APRIL 2021**

Invest in property (Pty) Ltd, who has an existing prospecting right for Diamond Kimberlite is in a process of applying for a mining right. The mining right application extends over an area of approximately 3.389 ha and is located in Boshof in the Free State Province (see enclosed map). The farms that fall within the mining right application area are indicated on the enclosed map. The proposed project is situated within the area of jurisdiction of the Tokologo Local Municipality under the District Jurisdiction of Lejweleputswa District Municipality in the Free State Province.

The proposed mining right application is being done in terms of the requirements of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) (Act 28 of 2002), the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act 107 of 1998), as amended, and the 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, as amended. The competent authority

responsible for the decision on whether or not to grant the mining right will be the Free State Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE).

Tiyiselani Enviro-Solutions (Pty) Ltd (Golder), an independent environmental consultant, to undertake the mining right application, EIA/EMPr and public participation process.

This letter serves to notify interested and affected parties (I&APs) of proposed mining right application, a summary of the proposed project description, the environmental authorisation process and opportunities for public comment.

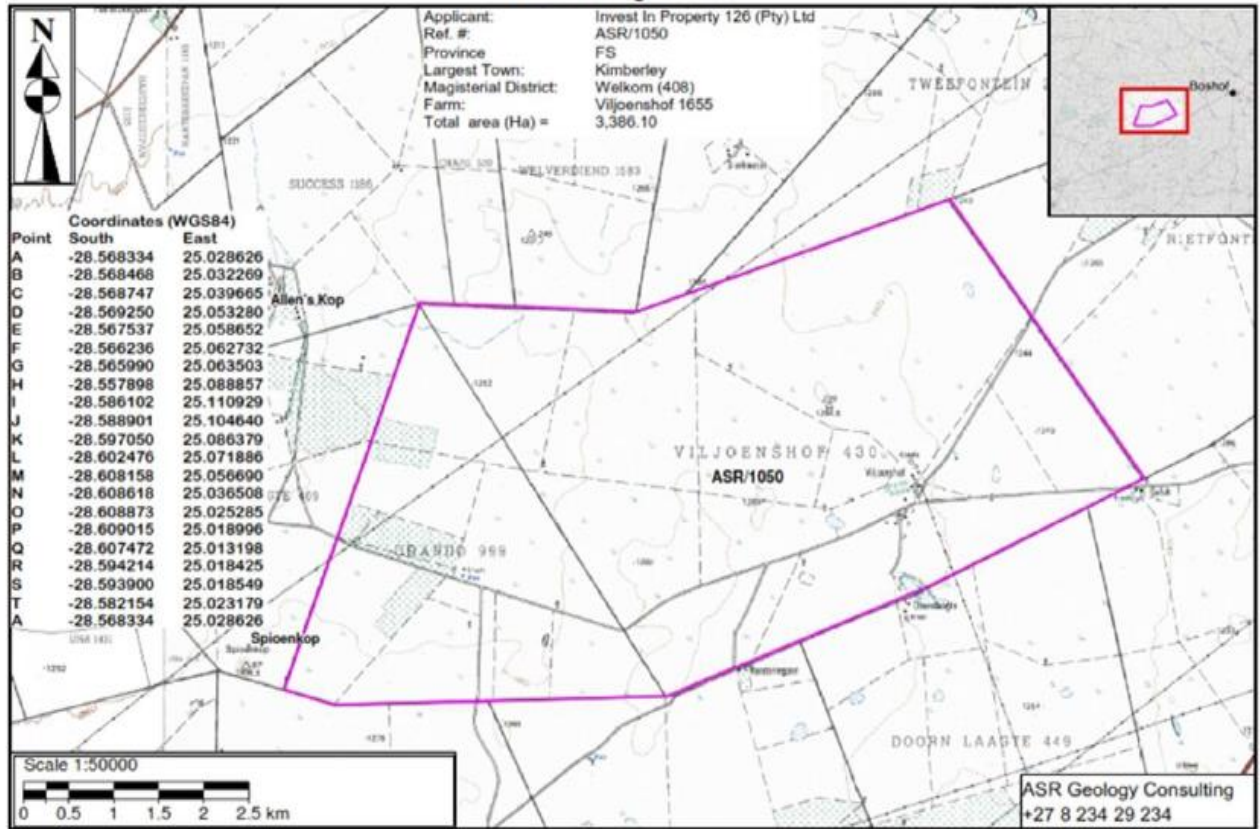
Project location

The proposed mining right application area is (Farm Viljonshof 1655) situated 13 km east of Boshof town and 27.9 north east of Kimberly of the proposed project site. (see enclosed map). The proposed project area is situated within the Tokologo Local Municipality of the Lejweleputswa District Municipality in the Free State Province of South Africa.

Boshof falls within the Lower Vaal Management Area which includes the following rivers; Harts River, Molopo River and Vaal River and covers the following dams; Spitskop Dam Harts River and Vaal harts Storage Weir Vaal River. The natural occurring water quality in the WMA is generally good in the dolomitic/karstic and fractured/crystalline aquifer. In the western portion of the WMA in the Kalahari group primary (sand and aquifers and clay formations, the quality is often naturally poor with TDS values ranging from 1500 mg/l and higher. The application area falls within Quaternary catchment area C91D

Locality Map

Locality Plan



Project description

The project area is located within the Loxtonsdal kimberlite cluster which hosts two historical diamond mines. All known kimberlites in this cluster are of the Group II variety. Prospective work programs were undertaken at the proposed development mainly to investigate, determine and confirm the presence of diamond Kimberly on Farm Viljonshof 1655. Non-invasive methods were explored to locate minerals using geophysical survey (magnetic and electromagnetic) soil sampling, google earth satellite images and exiting geological studies previously carried out in farm Viljonshof 1655. The geological studies undertaken at the propose development area confirms presence of a number of additional anomalies. Mineral chemistry of kimberlitic indicator minerals (pyropic garnets, Cr-spinels and clinopyroxenes) verified high diamond potential of several targets. Moreover, geochemistry of kimberlites is also indicative of high interest mantle source.

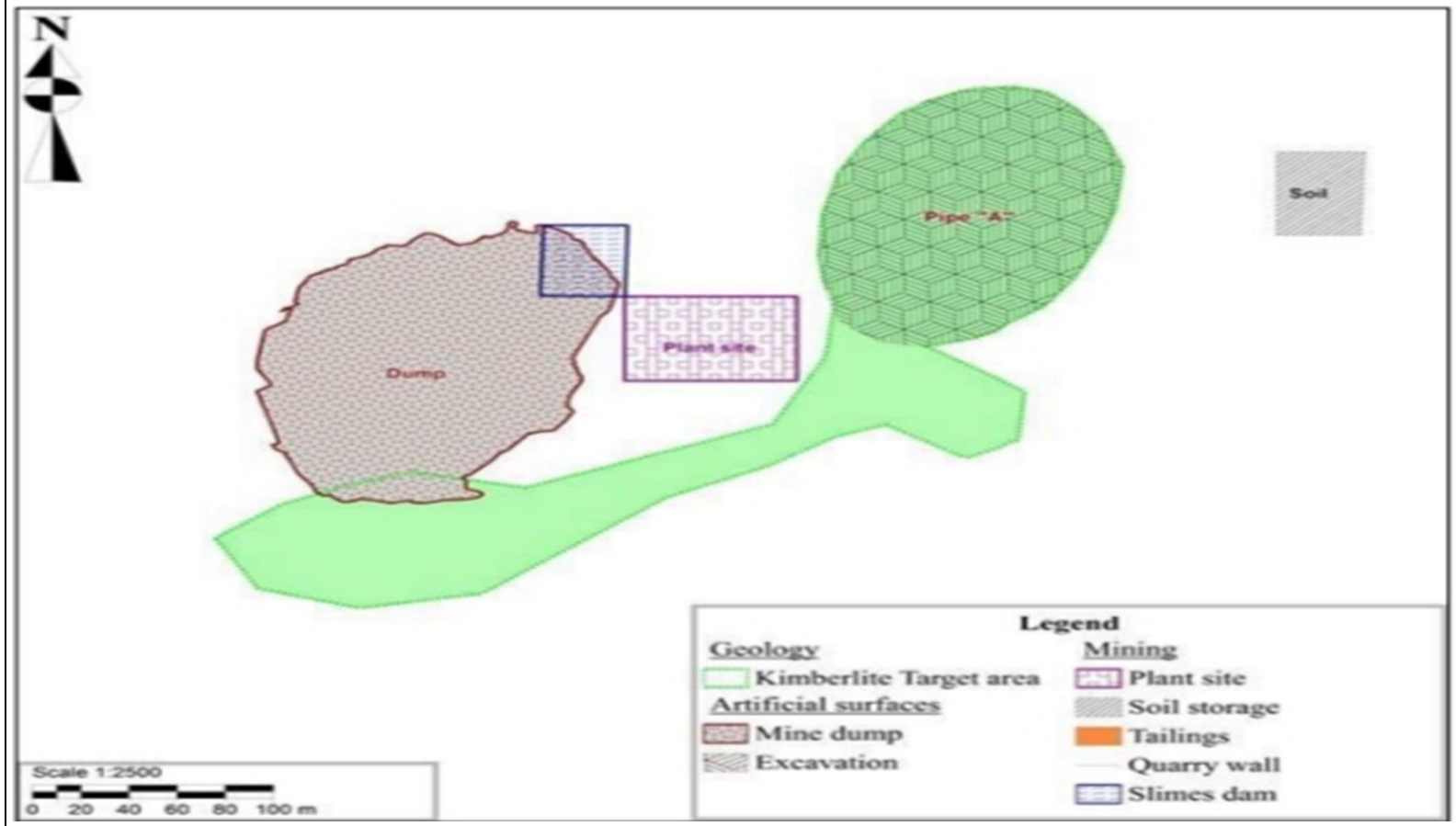
The open cast method for mining have been considered as a preferred method for minerals extraction. The open cast method will entail the trenching to the depth of two (2) benches (i.e. 12 to 20 m) however, this is dependent on the hosting rock competence and stability. The pilot phase is envisaged to be disassociated with excessive blasting given that the hosting rock is black and grey Ecca shale, which is quite brittle. However, soft blasting will be applied where necessary in particular for cutting into kimberlites. The proposed mine property is characterised by game farming, livestock farming and related agricultural crop farming at a small scale. This necessitates the use of soft blasting to avoid and reduce impact on game farm with noise and flying rocks fragments.

Project motivation

For years, mining has been the driving force behind South Africa's economy and continues to make a valuable contribution to the country's GDP. The economy of South Africa is built mostly on gold and diamond-mining, with gold-mining contributing over a third of the country's exports. Whereas, South African diamond-mining industry was listed as one of the largest mining countries in the world in the year 2009. It is predicted that mining will still play an important role to the economy, most notably through foreign exchange earnings and employment provision. It is also one of the primary sectors that provide employment opportunities for unskilled and semi-skilled people. The South African mining industry has its origin in small-scale to medium-scale mining activities, with these operations offering much needed employment opportunities and entrepreneurship, as well as contributing to the mineral sector and local economy. Small-scale mining and medium-scale mining's impact on employment is especially observed in the rural areas and province such as the Northern Cape where there are limited opportunities; providing significant livelihood for rural communities and a means of alleviating poverty.

The proposed mining development is aimed at supporting the economy of South Africa by producing a commodity that has a potential to leverage the economy of the country. The primary beneficiaries of this project include, among others, the employees, members of surrounding communities and the country. Secondary beneficiaries include the suppliers of goods and services, and the local businesses through the buying power of employees. This is

in line with the National Development Plan (NDP). The Social Labour Plan of the Proposed development is aimed at ensuring local economic development through implementation of the various projects. The applicant estimates that these small pieces of land could, if mining rights are granted, prove to be bearing commodities of high economic value.



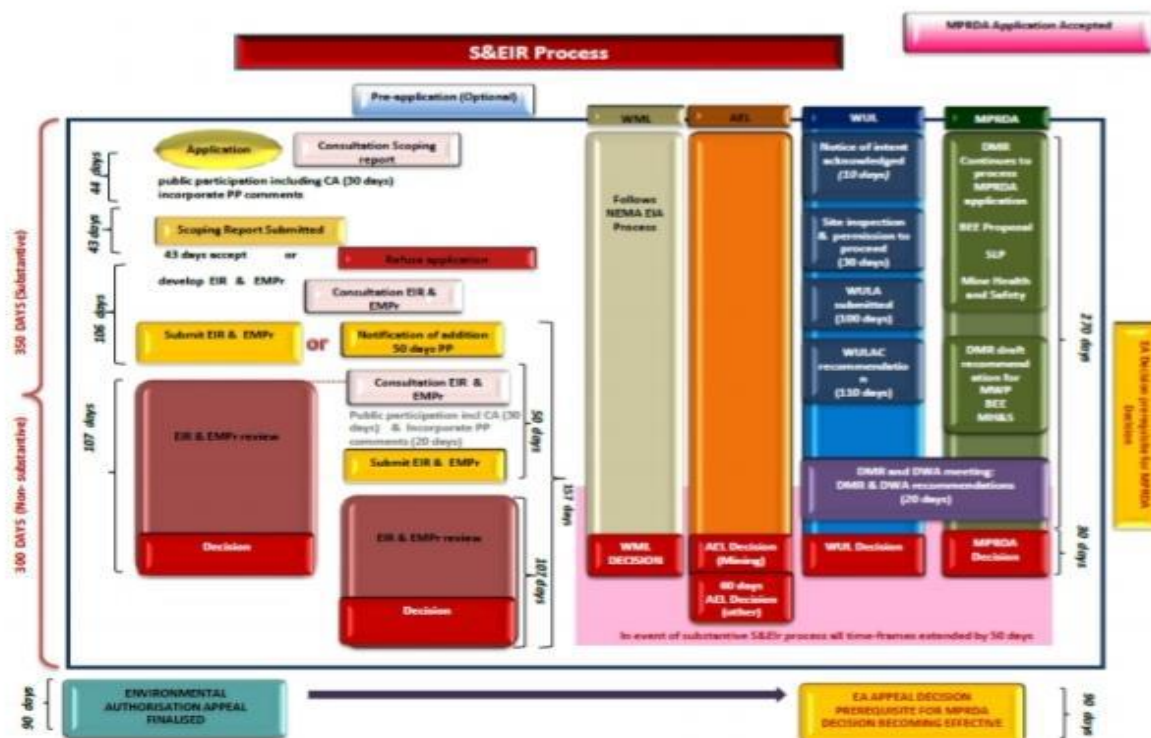
Legal framework

In terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (No 28 of 2002) (as amended) and the NEMA: EIA Regulations of 2014, as amended, invest in property is required to undertake an S&EIR process and submit a Scoping Report, and an EIR/EMPr, which describe the potential environmental impacts of the proposed underground mine, how these impacts will be managed and how the disturbed area will be rehabilitated.

S&EIR process

An EMPr and Environmental Authorisation become a legally binding document when a mining right is granted. The EMPr needs to indicate the potential positive and/or negative impacts of the proposed mining activities on the receiving environment and how these potential impacts can be mitigated to an acceptable level.

The S&EIR process will comprise four phases, as illustrated in Figure 1. The S&EIR process will be completed within nine months as stipulated in the EIA Regulations (Figure3). Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) will be advised in advance when and how they can participate. We would like to inform you that the Draft Scoping Report is available for a public review period of 30 days.



In line with the EIA Regulations (as amended) under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA)(Act 107 of 1998), as amended, the purpose of the public review period is for stakeholders to raise issues of concern, comment on the proposed specialist studies to be

undertaken during impact assessment, contribute comments and suggestions for enhanced benefits.

Following the comment period, the report will be submitted to the Free State Department of Mineral Resources for review and approval of whether the impact assessment phase may proceed. The Draft Scoping Report will be available for comment at various public places in the project area (see Table 1), and on the following website: www.tiyiselanienvironmentalsolutions.co.za

Your comments are important

Stakeholders are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and to participate in the

environmental authorisation process by commenting on the proposed mining right application as follows:

- Completing the enclosed Registration and Comment Sheet either in writing, via email or post;
- Providing comments on the proposed project, Draft Scoping Report by contacting the Public Participation Office telephonically, by email or post; or

Attending a public meeting as follows:

Date: Friday 30 April 2021

Time: 14:00pm

Venue: Boshof Town Hall

Objectives of the public meeting:

- Share information about the proposed mining right application and environmental authorisation process; and
- For I&APs to ask questions, raise issues of concern, contribute comments and/or suggestions for enhanced benefits.

We would like to encourage you to actively participate in the S&EIR process. We would be happy to respond to any questions you may have or to provide you with more information. Should you wish to obtain more information or wish to comment, please contact me at 068 321 4288 or email: macebele.tiyiselani@yahoo.co.za

Sincerely



Tiyiselani Enviro-solution Pty Ltd

Appendix 7 : Interim Settlement court order(Land owner and Applicant)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH-AFRICA
FREE STATE DIVISION, BLOEMFONTEIN

CASE NUMBER: 3357/2019

In the matter between:-

INVEST IN PROPERTY 126 (PTY) LTD	APPLICANT
and	
CEDRIC JOHN ROBERTS N.O.	FIRST RESPONDENT
ANDREOTTA CHRISTOFFELINA ROBERTS N.O.	SECOND RESPONDENT
JOHN ROBERTS N.O.	THIRD RESPONDENT
SCHALK WILLEM GOUWS N.O.	FOURTH RESPONDENT
-----	-----
RUDOLF JOHANNES BRITZ	FIFTH RESPONDENT
MINISTER OF MINERAL RESOURCES	SIXTH RESPONDENT
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF MINERAL RESOURCES	SEVENTH RESPONDENT
RM: FREE STATE REGION	EIGHTH RESPONDENT

INTERIM SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

PREAMBLE

- **WHEREAS** applicant has lodged an application for mandatory relief in the normal course against respondent in the High Court, Free State Division, Bloemfontein, under case number 3357/2019, so as to obtain access to the farm registered to respondent as Viljoenshof 1655, in the district of Boshof, Free State ("the property"), in order to prospect for diamonds as per the renewed prospecting right with DMRE reference number FS30/5/1/1/2/10490PR which applicant holds.

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prospecting right is invalid and unenforceable for a number of reasons, and applicant's contention that the refusal of access is unlawful, since the renewed prospecting right is lawful;

- **AND WHEREAS** *litis contestatio* has been reached;
- **AND WHEREAS** the parties have agreed to settle the matter in the interim and postpone the hearing of the matter *sine die* subject to the applicant's representatives entering the property for limited prospecting (with limited invasive prospecting), without any prejudice to any party's rights and without admission of any facts underlying the merits of either party's case - as evinced by their respective sets of affidavits.
- **AND WHEREAS** the parties agree that this interim settlement agreement ("the agreement") must be made an order of this Court.

NOW THEREFORE THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

1. COMMENCEMENT AND DURATION

- 1.1 This agreement shall come into effect on the date of signature hereof by the last party signing, and its implementation is as contained in the detailed timetable attached hereto, marked "A", despite the date of the court order being different.
- 1.2 As per "A" hereto, same shall continue for a period of 10 (ten) months from the date hereof.

2. SINE QUA NON

- 2.1 All prospecting undertaken in terms of this agreement will be managed and supervised by Advocate Elandré Bester ("the representative"), appointed by the applicant to collaborate, cooperate and liaise with the Trustee, and the applicant expressly acknowledges that Verdi Scholtemeyer shall not enter the property at all or under any circumstances, on the one hand, and on the other, not communicate with the Trustee or any of the other Trustees or any of the respondent's representatives, associates, employees, consultants and

hereof.

2. SINE QUA NON

2.1 All prospecting undertaken in terms of this agreement will be managed and supervised by Advocate Elandré Bester ("the representative"), appointed by the applicant to collaborate, cooperate and liaise with the Trustee, and the applicant expressly acknowledges that Verdi Scholtemeyer shall not enter the property at all or under any circumstances, on the one hand, and on the other, not communicate with the Trustee or any of the other Trustees or any of the respondent's representatives, associates, employees, consultants and the like, ever or at all, unless such consent is obtained in writing from the respondent's attorney, Mr Kobus Senekal, and then for a specific purpose only, if at all.



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2.2 Should Advocate Elandré Bester become incapacitated for any good medical reason, the parties will agree to appoint a jointly acceptable person.

3. ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING THIS AGREEMENT

3.1 The parties expressly agree that applicant will only be able to monetise the value of the resources and the economic viability thereof upon and after invasive prospecting.

3.2 To that end, the first two phases of prospecting, which includes limited drilling and bulk sampling drilling (first round), recorded herein below will only provide a possible indication of feasibility, yet is far from conclusive proof of viability.

3.3 And that further exploratory and confirmatory prospecting will be required so as to identify and confirm the viability of the resources, should the first 2 (two) phases be prospective.

3.4 Applicant expressly acknowledges that the respondent as registered owner

3.4 Applicant expressly acknowledges that the respondent, as registered owner of the property, has a right to compensation for the "invasion" (generally) of the property, and particularly, for the right to prospect (invasive) of the respondent's land, and ultimately, should the resource prove to be economically mineable, for compensation.

3.5 Accordingly, applicant and respondent expressly agree upon satisfactory and positive results achieved immediately after phase 3 (three), to meet within a set time (14 (fourteen) days) to debate and attempt to resolve the further invasive prospecting required to escalate the prospecting to a viable level, including the conclusion of a mutually acceptable commercial transaction to proceed with the prospecting and the ultimate exploitation of the resource.

3.6 Upon conclusion of the above and *sans* a further interim or final settlement, applicant and/or respondent will have the option to proceed with litigation and the setting down of the matter, as per the practice directives of the High Court, Free State Division, Bloemfontein, and the rules of this Court, or to withdraw the matter under case number 3357/2019, each party to pay their own costs.

Court, Free State Division, Bloemfontein, and the rules of this Court, or to withdraw the matter under case number 3357/2019, each party to pay their own costs.

3.7 The parties agree that drilling (normal and bulk sampling) of identified resource must take place under careful supervision.

 
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3.8 Applicant will at times – in addition to the representative – be represented by international geologists and experts, and/or South African geologists and experts.

3.9 The prospecting work programme is attached hereto marked "A".

4. PHASES

PHASE 1

The prospecting activities will be conducted by the applicant in the following phases:

4.1 Visual and geo-physical assessment, and taking of samples

4.1.1 Visual and geo-physical assessment



4.1.1.1 The geo-physical assessment will be limited to driving a suitable vehicle around the property, walking the property and making use of gravity-and/or electro and magnetic devices (geo-physical equipment) and measurement equipment (same may include assessments by ~~helicopter, fixed wing aircraft,~~ and/or drone/s).

4.1.1.2 No disturbances of whatsoever nature to the surface of the property will be done, but for usage of pick and shovel, and traversing the property by vehicle on roads already there, or by foot, and air.

4.1.1.3 A daily entry fee of R 250.00 (two hundred and fifty Rand) including VAT, will be payable at the end of the 90 (ninety) days or less by applicant to the respondent for the visual and geo-physical assessments, and for the taking of samples.

4.1.2 **Further sample taking**

4.1.2.1 A maximum of two geologists and the representative appointed by applicant, will as agreed in "A" attached hereto, attend on the property for the purposes of conducting a visual assessment, following the above.

~~4.1.2.1~~ A maximum of two geologists and the representative appointed by applicant, will as agreed in "A" attached hereto, attend on the property for the purposes of conducting a visual assessment, following the above.

4.1.2.2 A maximum of two geologists, three assistants and the representative will meet the Trustee or his designated representative at the entrance to the property at the agreed date and time, as per "A" hereto.

4.1.2.3 The Trustee will appoint a designated representative to accompany and escort the geologists, the three assistants and the representative on the property, if not by him personally.

4.1.2.4 The visual assessment will include the driving in a vehicle and walking on the property for the purpose of taking ground samples by using a pick and shovel, as well as ground magnetic and gravity surveys to determine drill hole positions accurately, if possible at that stage.

4.1.2.5 No other disturbances of whatsoever nature to the surface of the property will be done other than those caused by the use of a pick and shovel.

4.1.2.6 The visual assessment and taking of samples will endure for 90 (ninety) days or less.

4.1.2.7 During the visual assessment period the following conditions will apply:

- 4.1.2.7.1 A maximum of two geologists, three assistants and the representative will daily, before entering the property, first report to the Trustee or his appointed representative to declare their presence on the property and advise the area or areas that will be visited.
- 4.1.2.7.2 The representative will keep a log of entry and exit activity and distribute same to the Trustee daily, together with a daily report of activity, problems (if any) and the like.

PHASE 2

4.2 Limited Drilling

4.2.1 The representative and the drilling teams will on the agreed date enter the property for purposes of conducting the drilling assessment, as per "A" attached hereto.

4.2.2 A maximum of two geologists, three assistants and the representative will meet the Trustee or his designate on the property on the agreed date and

4.2 Limited Drilling

4.2.1 The representative and the drilling teams will on the agreed date enter the property for purposes of conducting the drilling assessment, as per "A" attached hereto.

4.2.2 A maximum of two geologists, three assistants and the representative will meet the Trustee or his designate on the property on the agreed date and time.

4.2.3 The Trustee will appoint a representative to accompany and escort the geologists and the assistants on the property to where the drilling activities will be done.

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- 4.2.4 Applicant will be allowed to bring 3 (three) drilling machines onto the property for the purposes of conducting the drilling assessment.
- 4.2.5 Applicant undertakes to ensure that the least possible damage is caused to the surface of the property during the drilling phase.
- 4.2.6 At the meeting referred to in paragraph 4.2.2 the geologists will present a comprehensive map of the property which will indicate:
- a) the geographic location of the holes to be drilled,
 - b) the GPS co-ordinates of such holes;
 - c) the width and depth of the holes that will be drilled.
- A designated geologist will also provide a time-schedule to the Trustee indicating the duration of the drilling activities envisaged.
- 4.2.7 Applicant shall be responsible for any damage caused to the property or
- 4.2.7 Applicant shall be responsible for any damage caused to the property or infrastructure thereon that may arise as a result of the drilling activities, and if not rehabilitated. Respondent must be compensated within 90 (ninety) days, for such proven damages caused and if not compensated, respondent will have the right to cancel this agreement.
- 4.2.8 Applicant, after consultation with the Trustee will be permitted to leave the drilling machine and related equipment on the property, at a place designated, for the duration of the drilling activities.
- 4.2.9 Applicant shall be allowed to do its prospecting activities from 08:00 until 16:30, unless otherwise agreed to in writing.
- 4.2.10 No persons, other than the security guard who will remain in close proximity to the drilling equipment, will be allowed to remain or overnight on the property. In this regard, applicant will be responsible to provide the necessary accommodation facilities, heating equipment and sanitation. No fires will be allowed.
- 4.2.11 No more than 7 (seven) people per drilling rig will be allowed to enter the
- 4.2.12 A daily entry fee of R350.00 (three hundred fifty Rand) including VAT, will be payable at the end of each month by applicant to the respondent during the drilling phase, apart from compensation for incidental damage caused to the property.

 
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PHASE THREE

4.3 Bulk Sample Drilling

4.3.1 A daily entry fee of R450.00 (four hundred and fifty Rand) including VAT, will be payable at the end of each month by applicant to respondent during the bulk sampling phase, apart from compensation for incidental damage caused to the property.

4.4 Bulk sampling means wide diameter drilling (60 centimetres) and will occur as follows:

4.4.1 A maximum of two geologists, three assistants and the representative will meet the Trustee or his designate on the property on the agreed date and time.

4.4.2 The Trustee will appoint a representative to accompany and escort the geologists and the assistants on the property to where the drilling activities will be done.

4.4.3 Applicant will be allowed to bring 3 (three) drilling machines onto the property for the purposes of conducting the drilling assessment.

4.4.4 Applicant undertakes to ensure that the least possible damage is caused to the surface of the property during the drilling phase.

4.4.5 At the meeting referred to in paragraph 4.4.1 the geologists will present a comprehensive map of the property which will indicate:

- a) the geographic location of the holes to be drilled.
- b) the GPS co-ordinates of such holes;
- c) the width and depth of the holes that will be drilled.

A designated geologist will also provide a time-schedule to the Trustee indicating the duration of the drilling activities envisaged.

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further conduct in the matter and a commercial agreement regarding the property and the business thereon, including arrangements regarding the game on the farm, and any other issue which would form part of such deliberations.

4.6 **General**

4.6.1 Prior to any representatives of applicant entering the property, the following information will be furnished to the Trustee or his duly appointed representative:

- Certified true copies of each representative's identity document
- Physical address
- Telephone and cellular number (as the case may be)

- Certified true copies of the letters of appointment whereby the representatives have been appointed by applicant including a written declaration by such representative declaring that the content of this agreement has been brought to the attention of such representative and that the representative will at all times fully adhere to the terms of this agreement. All such persons must similarly report to the Trustee, or his designated representative on each occasion, prior to entering the property.

4.6.2 Respondent has no duty to take care of the machines and/or equipment of applicant, but undertakes not to cause or allow any damage to be caused to the machines and/or equipment.

4.6.3 Respondent is hereby indemnified and held harmless by applicant from any claims or injuries sustained as a result of their presence on the property.

4.6.4 It is the duty of applicant to ensure that all appointed representatives are South African citizens (and not foreign nationals or illegal immigrants in the Republic of South Africa) and have no criminal record, except in the case of international specialists to enter the property.

international specialists to enter the property.

Respondent reserves the right to deny access to any person who does not adhere to the requirements stipulated in this clause 4.6.4.



- 4.5 After Phase 3 (three), should the results of the prospecting be indicative of a viable diamondiferous resource, which would sustain an economically viable diamond mining operation, the parties will meet within 14 (fourteen) days following the end of phase 3 (three) to negotiate and/or agree upon the



- 4.6.5 Applicant will have the duty to supply a list of all the machinery and equipment that will be brought onto the property at each meeting before entering the property.
- 4.6.6 Under no circumstances may a firearm be brought onto the property.
- 4.6.7 Under no circumstances may alcohol or illegal substances be brought onto or consumed on the property.
- 4.6.8 All persons, equipment and machinery which applicant brings onto the property will be subject to a thorough search at any time to ensure that no firearm, alcohol or illegal substances are brought onto the property and that nothing is removed from the property.
- 4.6.9 If any damage to the property of the respondent caused by applicant cannot be restored; applicant shall be liable to compensate the respondent for such

- 4.6.10 Respondent or its representative has the right to be present at any and all times during the prospecting activities.
- 4.6.11 Respondent's water reticulation infrastructure and boreholes are fully utilised for agricultural activities and therefore cannot be the subject of prospecting or any other activities.
- 4.6.12 Applicant is liable for the rehabilitation of all surface disturbances on the property to the satisfaction of the Department of Mineral Resources and the Respondent.
- 4.6.13 Neither applicant, nor its representatives shall be allowed to gather any fire wood on the property. No open fires will be allowed on the property.
- 4.6.14 Applicant will have the duty to ensure that no oil or diesel spillage occurs on the property. In the event of spillage, applicant shall remove same.
- 4.6.15 Applicant and its employees will access and exit the property by existing roads as far as possible. Should new roads be required, respondent shall be consulted, and permission not unduly denied.
- 4.6.16 In the game-camped areas, all the boreholes and equipment must be suitably game-fenced, to the satisfaction of the respondent, to ensure the safety of people and game.



- 4.6.17 The prospecting activities on the farm will take place with due regard to the respondent's business of permitting hunting parties to reside on and hunt wild animals on the property.
- 4.6.18 In the event of any breach of contract, the innocent party has to give the guilty party 7 days' written notice to remedy the breach, and if such breach is not remedied, will be entitled to cancel this agreement upon written notice.
- 4.6.19 This is the entire agreement between the parties, which can only be varied in writing signed by both parties.
- 4.7 ***Domicilium Citandi et Executandi***
- 4.7.1 The parties select as their respective *domicilia citandi et executandi* for the purpose of legal proceedings and for the purposes of giving or sending any

purpose or legal proceedings and for the purposes of giving or sending any notice provided for or necessary in terms of this agreement, the following addresses:

INVEST IN PROPERTY 126 (Pty)Ltd: 28A Schwickardt Street
Standerton
2430
Mpumalanga
 cell: 082 563 1009
 fax: 086 6178228
 electronic mail: verdisc@gmail.com

THE TRUSTEES OF THE ANDREW JOHN ROBERTS TRUST: FJ Senekal Incorporated
 42 President Steyn Avenue
 Westdene, Bloemfontein

cell: 082-775 2414
 fax: (051) 880 0078
 electronic mail: ksenekal@fjslaw.co.za

or such other address, telefax number or electronic mail address as may be substituted by notice given as required. Each of the parties will be entitled from time to time to vary its *domicilium* by written notice to the other to any other address within the Republic of South Africa which is not a post office box or *poste restante*.



- 4.7.2 Any notice addressed to a party at its physical or postal address will be delivered by hand or sent by confirmed telefax or electronic mail.
- 4.7.3 A notice will be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, to have been given:
 - a) if hand delivered during business hours on a business day, on the day of delivery;
 - b) if sent by telefax or electronic mail, on the first business day following the date of sending of such telefax or electronic mail.

5. SURETY

- 5.1 By his signature hereto, Mr Verdi Scholtemeyer personally binds himself as surety and co-principal debtor to and in favour of the Respondent as security for the due and punctual compliance by applicant with all its obligations in terms of this agreement.

THUS DONE AND SIGNED AT Studefont ON THIS THE 19 DAY OF
MARCH 2020.



For: INVEST IN PROPERTY 126 (PTY) LTD
Verdi Scholtemeyer

AS SURETY AND CO-PRINCIPAL DEBTOR
FOR INVEST IN PROPERTY 126 (PTY) LTD
Verdi Scholtemeyer

THUS DONE AND SIGNED AT Bos Hof ON THIS THE 23 DAY OF
MARCH 2020.



For: THE TRUSTEES OF THE ANDREW
JOHN ROBERTS TRUST
Cedric Roberts



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