mineral resources
Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

APPLICATION FORM FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS 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).

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Kindly note that:

1. As from 8 December 2014, this document serves as the application form, and incorporates the requisite documents that are to be submitted together with the application for the necessary environmental authorisations in terms of the said Acts.
2. This application form is applicable while the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Amendment Act of 2008 is in effect, as the form may require amendment should the Act be further amended.
3. Applicants are required to apply for the necessary water use licence and any other authorisations or licences to the relevant competent authorities as required by the relevant legislation. Upon acceptance of an application for a right or permit in terms of the MPRDA, applicants will be required to provide evidence to the Regional Manager that a water use licence has been applied for.
4. The Regional Manager will respond to the application and provide the reference and correspondence details of the Competent Authority, and in the event that the application for a right or permit is accepted, together with the date by which the relevant environmental reports must be submitted. Notwithstanding anything that may appear to be stated to the contrary in the acceptance letter, the timeframes are in fact aligned and the prescribed timeframes for the submission of documents as regulated by the NEMA regulations must be strictly adhered to.
5. The application must be typed within the spaces provided in the form. The sizes of the spaces provided are not necessarily indicative of the amount of information to be provided. Spaces are provided in tabular format and will extend automatically when each space is filled with typing.
6. The failure to submit complete information as required in this application form may result in the refusal of the application for an environmental authorisation and consequently of the right or permit applied for.
7. This application must be submitted through the SAMRAD online application system of the Department of Mineral Resources under “Other documents to upload”.
8. Unless protected by law, all information filled in on this application form will become public information on receipt by the competent authority. Any interested and affected party should and shall be provided with the information contained in this application on request, during any stage of the application process.
9. Please note that an application fee is payable in terms of the National Environmental Management Act and the National Waste Management Act, which fees must be paid upon lodgement of the application. Should the said application fees not be paid as prescribed the application for a right or permit in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act cannot be considered to have been made in the prescribed manner and the said

application for a right or permit will have to be rejected. In this regard the type of applications must be identified in the table below.

PLEASE STATE TYPE OF AUTHORISATIONS BEING APPLIED FOR.

APPLICATION TYPE	APPLICABLE FEE	Mark with an X where applicable
NEMA S&EIR application on its own	R10 000.00	☐
NEMA BAR application on its own	R 2 000.00	☐
NEMWA S&EIR application on its own	R10 000.00	☐
NEMWA BAR application on its own	R 2 000.00	☐
NEMA S&EIR application combined with NEMWA S&EIR application	R 15 000.00	☒
NEMA BAR application combined with NEMWA BAR application	R 3 000.00	☐
NEMA S&EIR application combined with NEMWA BAR application	R 11 000.00	☐

1. CONSULTATION BASIC ASSESSMENT AND/ OR SCOPING REPORT

This is an application for a new Tailings Storage Facility requiring a NEMA S&EIR as part of an Intergarted Environmental Authorisation and Waste Management License Application.

2. DETAILS OF THE APPLICANT

Project applicant:	Randfontein Estates Limited
Registration no (if any):	1889/0007251/06
Trading name (if any):	
Responsible Person, (e.g. Director, CEO, etc.):	Dr Uirshanie Govender
Contact person:	Hlaysieko Mashaba
Physical address:	Randfontein Office Park Corner Main Reef Rd and Ward Ave Randfontein Gauteng 1759
Postal address:	P O Box 2 Randfontein Randfontein Gauteng

Postal code:	1760	Cell:	+27 (0)78 329 3564
Telephone:	+27 (0)11 411 2252	Fax:	
E-mail:	Hlayiseko.Mashaba@Harmony.co.za		

3. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER (EAP) INFORMATION

EAP:	John von Mayer		
Professional affiliation/registration:	Registered Professional Natural Scientist with SACNASP (400336/11) Registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner with EAPASA (2019/1247)		
Contact person (if different from EAP):	*Same as EAP*		
Company:	Environmental Impact Management Services (Pty) Ltd		
Physical address:	8 Dalmeny Road, Pine Park, Randburg		
Postal address:	P.O Box 2083, Pinegowrie		
Postal code:	2123	Cell:	+27 (0)84 404 3673
Telephone:	+27 (0)11 789 7170	Fax:	+27 (0)86 571 9047
E-mail:	john@eims.co.za		

If an EAP has not been appointed, please ensure that an independent EAP is appointed as stipulated by the NEMA Regulations, prior to the commencement of the process.

The declaration of independence and the Curriculum Vitae (indicating the experience with environmental impact assessment and relevant application processes) of the EAP must also be attached as **Appendix 1.**

4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Farm Name	The proposed project is located on various properties, namely: Farm Driefontein 113 IQ, Portion 1; Farm Blyvooruitzicht 116 IQ, portions 3, 4, 5, 6, 62, 93, 100 and 107; Farm Doornfontein 118 IQ, portions 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 25, 27, and 28; Farm Kleinfontein 141 IQ, portions 2, 4, 5, and 6; Farm Deelkraal 142 IQ, portions 3, 22, 23, 59 and 60; and Farm Buffelsdoorn 143 IQ, portions 1, 7, 9, 13, 31, 34 and 35.
Application Area (Ha)	• Approximately 430 ha for the TSF footprint. • Approximately 13 ha for new main Return Water Dam. • Approximately 3 hectares combined area for two smaller Return Water Dams. • Approximately 30 km of new slurry pipelines (with a 4m wide servitude) • Approximately 25 km of new process and potable water pipelines (with a

<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="3">4m wide servitude)
• Approximately 15 km of new 7,5m wide access roads
• Approximately 4 ha combined area for new reclamation pump stations: 0.03 km2.
• Approximately 65 ha for new topsoil / overburden stockpiles.
• Approximately 35 ha total for the various associated construction laydown areasPlanned upgrades to the Kusasalethu plant will all be within the existing plant footprint</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magisterial District</td><td colspan="3">The project area falls within the West Rand District Municipality in Gauteng Province. The study area includes or borders Wards 5, 11, 12, 14, 20, 22, 23, and 27 of Merafong City Local Municipality administrative area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Distance and direction from nearest towns</td><td colspan="3">The site is approximately 13km southwest of Carltonville. The centre point of the TSF site is approximately 26°27'58.21"S, 27°17'32.72"E.</td></tr>
<tr><td>21-digit Surveyor General Code for each Portion</td><td>Farm Name:</td><td>Portion:</td><td>21 Digit Surveyor General Code</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="3">Deelkraal II TSF and associated reclamation pump station, RWDs and associated laydown areas and roads around TSF</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Kleinfontein 141 IQ</td><td>2</td><td>T0IQ00000000014100002</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Kleinfontein 141 IQ</td><td>4</td><td>T0IQ00000000014100004</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Kleinfontein 141 IQ</td><td>5</td><td>T0IQ00000000014100005</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Kleinfontein 141 IQ</td><td>6</td><td>T0IQ00000000014100006</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Deelkraal 142 IQ</td><td>3</td><td>T0IQ00000000014200003</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Deelkraal 142 IQ</td><td>23</td><td>T0IQ00000000014200023</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Deelkraal 142 IQ</td><td>59</td><td>T0IQ00000000014200059</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Deelkraal 142 IQ</td><td>60</td><td>T0IQ00000000014200060</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Kleinfontein 141 IQ</td><td>2</td><td>T0IQ00000000014100002</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Kleinfontein 141 IQ</td><td>4</td><td>T0IQ00000000014100004</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="3">Additional Associated Infrastructure: pipelines & powerlines, access roads, topsoil stockpiles, additional laydown areas, pump stations and access roads, plant upgrades</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Deelkraal 142 IQ</td><td>22</td><td>T0IQ00000000014200022</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Doornfontein 118 IQ</td><td>1</td><td>T0IQ00000000011800001</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Doornfontein 118 IQ</td><td>2</td><td>T0IQ00000000011800002</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Doornfontein 118 IQ</td><td>11</td><td>T0IQ00000000011800011</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Doornfontein 118 IQ</td><td>12</td><td>T0IQ00000000011800012</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Doornfontein 118 IQ</td><td>13</td><td>T0IQ00000000011800013</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Doornfontein 118 IQ</td><td>14</td><td>T0IQ00000000011800014</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Doornfontein 118 IQ</td><td>25</td><td>T0IQ00000000011800025</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Doornfontein 118 IQ</td><td>27</td><td>T0IQ00000000011800027</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Doornfontein 118 IQ</td><td>28</td><td>T0IQ00000000011800028</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Buffelsdoorn 143 IQ</td><td>1</td><td>T0IQ00000000014300001</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Buffelsdoorn 143 IQ</td><td>7</td><td>T0IQ00000000014300007</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Buffelsdoorn 143 IQ</td><td>9</td><td>T0IQ00000000014300009</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Buffelsdoorn 143 IQ</td><td>13</td><td>T0IQ00000000014300013</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Buffelsdoorn 143 IQ</td><td>31</td><td>T0IQ00000000014300031</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Buffelsdoorn 143 IQ</td><td>34</td><td>T0IQ00000000014300034</td></tr>
</table>

	Buffelsdoorn 143 IQ	35	T0IQ00000000014300035
	Blyvooruitzicht 116 IQ	3	T0IQ00000000011600003
	Blyvooruitzicht 116 IQ	4	T0IQ00000000011600004
	Blyvooruitzicht 116 IQ	5	T0IQ00000000011600005
	Blyvooruitzicht 116 IQ	6	T0IQ00000000011600006
	Blyvooruitzicht 116 IQ	62	T0IQ00000000011600062
	Blyvooruitzicht 116 IQ	93	T0IQ00000000011600093
	Blyvooruitzicht 116 IQ	100	T0IQ00000000011600100
	Blyvooruitzicht 116 IQ	107	T0IQ00000000011600107
	Driefontein 113	1	T0IQ00000000011300001
Locality map	Please find Locality attached as **Appendix 2**.		
Description of the overall activity. **(Indicate Mining Right, Mining Permit, Prospecting right, Bulk Sampling, Production Right, Exploration Right, Reconnaisance permit, Technical co-operation permit, Additional listed activity)**	The Applicant requires additional deposition capacity for West Wits region's operations. The applicant plans on constructing the Deelkraal 2 Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) to cater for the additional future capacity. This TSF will receive residue from Kusasalethu, and Mponeng plants and will also assist in reclaiming the existing Deelkraal 1 TSF and Kusasalethu TSF for processing at Kusasalethu plant. Additional planned infrastructure includes slurry and return water pipelines, access roads, pump stations, return water dams and powerlines. Proposed upgrades to the existing Kusasalethu plant are also proposed as part of the project. The applicant holds an approved mining right which covers the application aera: (GP) 30/5/1/2/2 (07) MR.		

5. ACTIVITIES TO BE AUTHORIZED

(Please provide copies of Environmental Authorisations obtained for the same property as **Appendix 3).**

(For an application for authorisation indicated. Please note that for a project that involves more than one listed activity that, together, make up one development proposal, all the listed activities pertaining to this application must be included. Please note that any authorisation that may result from this application will only cover activities specifically applied for). (Attach a proposed site plan, drawn to a scale acceptable to the competent Authority, showing the location of all the activities to be applied for, as **Appendix 2**)

Name of activity	**Aerial extent of the activity**	**Listed Activity**	**Applicable listing notice**	**Waste management authorisation**
(E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route **etc…etc…etc** **E.g. for mining**,- 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.)	**Ha or m²**	(Mark with an **X** where applicable or affected).		(Indicate whether an authorisation is required in terms of the Waste Management Act).

Name of activity	Aerial extent of the activity	Listed Activity	Applicable listing notice	Waste management authorisation
				(Mark with an X)
Tailings Storage Facility The decommissioning of a facility for a waste management activity listed in Category A or B of this Schedule. *The current licensed Landfill Site located on the proposedDeelkraal II TSF site needs to be decommissioned*	200m^2	A (14)	GN 921	X
Tailings Storage Facility The disposal of any quantity of hazardous waste to land. *Proposed projectentails the development of a Tailings which is the mineral waste remaining after ore processing to extract mineral concentrates and typically stored within an engineered containment structure known as a tailing storage facility or TSF.*	430ha	B (7)	GN 921	X
Tailings Storage Facility The construction of a facility for a waste management activity listed in Category B of this Schedule (not in isolation to associated waste management activity). *The proposed TSF is a waste management facility listed in Category B of NEMWA.*	430ha	B (10)	GN 921	X
Tailings Storage Facility The establishment or reclamation of a residue stockpile or residue deposit resulting from activities which require a mining right, exploration right or production right in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002). *The proposed TSF is considered a residue stockpile and results from mining activities. Reclamation of Deelkraal I and Kusasalethu TSFs also form part of the application.*	430ha	B (11)	GN 921	X
Pipelines: *The development and related operation of infrastructure exceeding 1 000 metres in length for the bulk transportation of sewage, effluent, process water, wastewater, return water, industrial discharge or slimes-*	~25km total length for all associated new pipeline routes	Activity 10	GN983	

Name of activity	Aerial extent of the activity	Listed Activity	Applicable listing notice	Waste management authorisation
(i) with an internal diameter of 0,36 metres or more; or *(ii) with a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more.* *In order to deposit on the TSF, slurry and return water pipelines will need to be constructed. The residue deposition pipelines will have a NB diameter of more than 0.36m with a peak throughput of more than 120 ℓ/s.* The new slurry and process water pipelines for the TSF will trigger this activity due to the length, diameter and flow rates.				
Pipelines for TSF and Maintenance Road *The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 10 cubic metres into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 10 cubic metres from a watercourse.* The proposed pipelines and maintenance road will likely intersect wetlands and may require infilling of more than $10m^3$ to ensure structural integrity.	~25km total length for all associated new pipeline routes	Activity 19	GN983	
Tailings Storage Facility – Mining Right variation *Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires an amendment or variation to a right or permit in terms of section 102 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, as well as any other applicable activity contained in this Listing Notice or in Listing Notice 3 of 2014, required for such amendment.* The project is proposed on an area with an existing mining right ((GP) 30/5/1/2/2 (07) MR). Amendments to the approved EMPr for the MR through a MPRDA Section 102 application may be requried.	430ha	Activity 21D	GN983	
Tailings Storage Facility *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.* Proposed TSF will require a Water Use License in terms of Section 21(g) and 21(c) and (i) water uses.	430ha	Activity 6	GN984	

Name of activity	Aerial extent of the activity	Listed Activity	Applicable listing notice	Waste management authorisation
Tailings Storage Facility and associated infrastructure *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.* The TSF and proposed infrastructure will result in clearance of over 20ha of indigenous vegetation.	430ha	Activity 15	GN984	
Access Roads *The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 metres.* *(ii) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus Areas;* *(iv) Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) or Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans;* The access roads required will be 2 x 3,5, wide roads and some roads will be situated within CBA areas and NPAES focus areas	~10 ha	Activity 4	GN985	
Tailings Storage Facility and associated infrastructure *The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.* *c. Gauteng* *i. Within any critically endangered or endangered ecosystem listed in terms of section 52 of the NEMBA or prior to the publication of such a list, within an area that has been identified as critically endangered in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment 2004;* *ii. Within Critical Biodiversity Areas or Ecological Support Areas identified in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or bioregional plans;.* Clearance of vegetation in the preparation of the construction footprint will result in a potential impact on listed endangered ecosystem and critical biodiversity areas. The project site covers various ESA and CBA areas.	430ha	Activity 12	GN985	
Tailings Storage Facility and associated infrastructure	Exact areas TBC	Activity 14	GN985	

Name of activity	Aerial extent of the activity	Listed Activity	Applicable listing notice	Waste management authorisation
"*The development of-* *(ii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 10 square metres or more; where such development occurs-* *(a) within a watercourse;* *(c) if no development setback has been adopted, within 32 metres of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse.* *c. Gauteng* *i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;* *ii. National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus Areas;* *iii. Gauteng Protected Area Expansion Priority Areas;* *iv. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) or Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans;* *v. Sites identified within threatened ecosystems listed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004);* *vi. Sensitive areas identified in an environmental management framework adopted by the relevant environmental authority.* The proposed footprint for the TSF, pipelines and access roads are located within 32m of wetlands, will exceed 10 square metres and will result in a potential impact on listed endangered ecosystem and critical biodiversity areas.				

6. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

(Provide details of the public participation process proposed for the application as required by Regulation.

Details of the Public Participation process to be followed.

6.1.1. IDENTIFICATION OF INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES TO BE CONSULTED

IDENTIFICATION CRITERIA	Mark with an X where applicable	
	YES	**NO**
Will the landowner be specifically consulted?	X	
Will the lawful occupier on the property other than the Landowner be consulted?	X	
Will a tribal authority or host community that may be affected be consulted?	X	
Will recipients of land claims in respect of the area be consulted?	X	
Will the landowners or lawful occupiers of neighbouring properties be identified?	X	

Will the local municipality be consulted?	X	
Will the Authority responsible for power lines within 100 metres of the area be consulted?	X	
Will Authorities responsible for public roads or railway lines within 100 metres of the area applied for be consulted?	X	
Will authorities responsible for any other infrastructure within 100 metres of the area applied for be consulted?	X	
Will the Provincial Department responsible for the environment be consulted?	X	
Will all of the parties identified above be provided with a description of the proposed mining /prospecting operation as referred above?	X	
Will all the parties identified above be requested in writing to provide information as to how their interests (whether it be socio-economic, cultural, heritage or environmental) will be affected by the proposed mining project?	X	
Other, Specify		

6.1.2. DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT PROCESS TO BE FOLLOWED

Steps to be taken to notify interested and affected parties (Describe the process to be undertaken to consult interested and affected parties including public meetings and one on one consultations. NB the affected parties must be specifically consulted regardless of whether or not they attended public meetings. Photographs of notice boards, and copies of advertisements and notices notifying potentially interested and affected parties of the proposed application must be attached as **Appendix 4).**	**PROVIDE DESCRIPTION HERE** Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP's) have been notified of the project via registered letters, emails and facsimiles including distribution of a Background Information Document (BID). Site notices and posters have been placed in and around the application area. Site notices have been placed in and around the proposed expansion application area; in addition, newspaper advertisements were placed in the newspapers which are widely distributed in the area. The public participation process has been, and will continue to be, undertaken in accordance with the NEMA process and the 2014 Regulations. The scoping report will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days, within the prescribed timeframes following submission of this Application Form. A further period of 30 days will be provided to I&AP's to comment on the Draft EIA/EMPr during that phase of the application process. The information submitted by I&AP's via any form will be utilised during the Impact Assessment and compilation of the Scoping and EIAR/EMPr.
	Compulsory • The site plans.

Information to be provided to Interested and Affected Parties.	• List of activities to be authorised. • Scale and extent of activities to be authorised. • Typical impacts of activities to be authorised. • The duration of the activity. • Sufficient detail of the intended operation to enable them to assess what impact the activities will have on them or on the use of their land.
	Other, specify: • The purpose of the proposed project. • Details of the affected properties (including parent farm and portion). • Details of the MPRDA, NEMA and NEMWA Regulations that must be adhered to. • The activities being applied for. • Date by which comment, concerns and objections must be submitted. • Contact details of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP).
Information to be required from Interested and Affected Parties.	**Compulsory** • To provide information on how they consider that the proposed activities will impact on them or their socio-economic conditions. • To provide written responses stating their suggestions to mitigate the anticipated impacts of each activity. • To provide information on current land uses and their location within the area under consideration. • To provide information on the location of environmental features on site to make proposals as to how, and to what standard, the impacts on site can be remedied. • To mitigate the potential impacts on their socio-economic conditions to make proposals as to how the potential impacts can be managed, avoided or remedied.
	Other, Specify: • Details of the landowner and information on lawful occupiers. • Details of any communities existing within the area. • Details of any Tribal Authorities within the area. • Details of any other I&AP's that need to be notified. • Details on any land developments proposed. • Details of any perceived impacts to the environment that should be considered in the Scoping and EIAR. • Any specific comments, concerns or objections to the proposed mining expansion project.

7. DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSESSMENT PROCESS TO BE UNDERTAKEN

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Environmental attributes. Describe how the Environmental attributes associated with the development footprint will be determined.	For Scoping Phase, the description of the existing status of the current receiving environment will be compiled through site verification by the EAP, desktop data, available GIS information as well as from recent monitoring reports and available information from the existing mine. This will be updated in the EIA phase once detailed specialist investiagations have been completed.
Identification of impacts and risks. (Describe the process that will be used to identify impacts and risks.	The identification of potential impacts and risks for assessment will be undertaken through I&AP consultation and the development of an in depth understanding of the activities, actions and processes to be undertaken on site based on the EAP's experience with similar projects as well as input from specialists. As such, the potential impacts and risks on broad environmental aspects, in respect of each of the main project actions, activities and processes will be assessed during the Scoping and EIA process. The impact assessment methodology to be used is guided by the requirements of the NEMA EIA Regulations. The broad approach to the significance rating methodology is to determine the environmental risk (ER) by considering the consequence (C) of each impact (comprising Nature, Extent, Duration, Magnitude, and Reversibility) and relate this to the probability/likelihood (P) of the impact occurring. This determines the environmental risk. In addition, other factors, including cumulative impacts, public concern, and potential for irreplaceable loss of resources, are used to determine a prioritisation factor (PF) which is applied to the ER to determine the overall significance (S).
Consideration of alternatives. Describe how alternatives, and in particular the alternatives to the proposed site layout and possible alternative	The identification and assessment of alternatives is a key component to the success of any EIA process. Essentially, alternatives represent different means of meeting the general purpose and need of the proposed project through the identification of the most appropriate method of development. Two levels of alternative screening will be investigated and considered which culminate into the identification of the feasible development alternative. The first level alternatives include land use, location, mining method, etc. These alternatives will determine the optimal placement and process for the proposed mining operation. After these viable alternatives have been assessed (if any), the level two alternatives; including technology, phasing and site layout alternatives will be considered in order to ensure the best practicable option is proposed for the activity.

<table>
<tr><td>methods or technology to be applied will be determined.</td><td>Several alternative options for deposition were identified and assessed as part of the feasibility study. The applicant conducted screening of all the available TSFs in the West Wits Region for the possibility of extending the areas or increasing the heights thereof, as well as depositioning on old TSF areas. One option for disposal is the Deelkraak II TSF. Trade-off assessments between various additional sites is ongoing.

The resultant increase in negative impacts on the biophysical and socio-economic environment are considered to be negligible and outweighed by the positive attributes of the site. Input from various stakeholders will be obtained during the Public Participation Process and the alternative options considered will further be discussed in the Scoping and EIA Report.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Process to assess and rank impacts.
Describe the process to be undertaken to identify, assess and rank the impacts and risks each individual activity.</td><td>Method of Assessing Impacts:

The impact assessment methodology is guided by the requirements of the NEMA EIA Regulations. The broad approach to the significance rating methodology is to determine the environmental risk (ER) by considering the consequence (C) of each impact (comprising Nature, Extent, Duration, Magnitude, and Reversibility) and relate this to the probability/likelihood (P) of the impact occurring. This determines the environmental risk. In addition, other factors, including cumulative impacts, public concern, and potential for irreplaceable loss of resources, are used to determine a prioritisation factor (PF) which is applied to the ER to determine the overall significance (S).

The final significance (FS) of an impact or risk is determined by applying a prioritisation factor (PF) to the post-mitigation environmental significance. The significance is dependent on the consequence (C) of the particular impact and the probability (P) of the impact occurring. Consequence is determined through the consideration of the Nature (N), Extent (E), Duration (D), Magnitude (M), and Reversibility (R) applicable to the specific impact.
For the purpose of this methodology the consequence of the impact is represented by:
$$\boldsymbol{C = \frac{(E + D + M + R) * N}{4}}$$
Each individual aspect in the determination of the consequence is represented by a rating scale as defined in Table 1 below.
Table 1: Criteria for Determining Impact Consequence
<table>
<tr><th>Aspect</th><th>Score</th><th>Definition</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Nature</td><td>- 1</td><td>Likely to result in a negative/ detrimental impact</td></tr>
<tr><td>+1</td><td>Likely to result in a positive/ beneficial impact</td></tr>
<tr><td>Extent</td><td>1</td><td>Activity (i.e. Highly localised, limited to the area applicable to the specific activity)</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

		2	Site (i.e. within the development property or site boundary, or the area within a few hundred meters of the site)
		3	Local (i.e. beyond the site boundary within the Local administrative boundary (e.g. Local Municipality) or within consistent local geographical features, or the area within 5 km of the site)
		4	Regional (i.e. Far beyond the site boundary, beyond the Local administrative boundaries within the Regional administrative boundaries (e.g. District Municipality), or extends into different distinct geographical features, or extends between 5 and 50 km from the site).
		5	Provincial / National / International (i.e. extends into numerous distinct geographical features, or extends beyond 50 km from the site).
	Duration	1	Immediate (<1 year, quickly reversible)
		2	Short term (1-5 years, less than project lifespan)
		3	Medium term (6-15 years)
		4	Long term (15-65 years, the impact will cease after the operational life span of the project)
		5	Permanent (>65 years, no mitigation measure of natural process will reduce the impact after construction/ operation/ decommissioning).
	Magnitude/ Intensity	1	Minor (where the impact affects the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and social functions and processes are not affected)
		2	Low (where the impact affects the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and social functions and processes are slightly affected, or affected environmental components are already degraded)
		3	Moderate (where the affected environment is altered but natural, cultural and social functions and processes continue albeit in a modified way; moderate improvement for +ve impacts; or where change affects area of potential conservation or other value, or use of resources).
		4	High (where natural, cultural or social functions or processes are altered to the extent that it will temporarily cease; high improvement for +ve impacts; or where change affects high conservation value areas or species of conservation concern)
		5	Very high / don't know (where natural, cultural or social functions or processes are altered to the extent that it will permanently cease, substantial improvement for +ve impacts; or disturbance to pristine areas of critical conservation value or critically endangered species)
	Reversibility	1	Impact is reversible without any time and cost.

	2	Impact is reversible without incurring significant time and cost.
	3	Impact is reversible only by incurring significant time and cost.
	4	Impact is reversible only by incurring very high time and cost.
	5	Irreversible Impact.

Once the C has been determined, the significance is determined in accordance with the standard risk assessment relationship by multiplying the C and the P. Probability is rated/ scored as per Table 2.

It is noted that both environmental risks as well as environmental impacts should be identified and assessed. Environmental Risk can be regarded as the potential for something harmful to happen to the environment, and in many instances is not regarded as something that is expected to occur during normal operations or events (e.g. unplanned fuel or oil spills at a construction site). Probability and likelihood are key determinants or variables of environmental risk. Environmental Impact can be regarded as the actual effect or change that happens to the environment because of an activity and is typically an effect that is expected from normal operations or events (e.g. vegetation clearance from site development results in loss of species of concern). Typically, the probability of an unmitigated environmental impact is regarded as highly likely or certain (management and mitigation measures would ideally aim to reduce this likelihood where possible). In summary, environmental risk is about what could happen, while environmental impact is about what does happen.

Table 2: Probability/ Likelihood Scoring

Probability	**1**	**Improbable (Rare, the event may occur only in exceptional circumstances, the possibility of the impact materialising is very low as a result of design, historic experience, or implementation of adequate corrective actions; <5% chance).**
	2	Low probability (Unlikely, impact could occur but not realistically expected; >5% and <20% chance).
	3	Medium probability (Possible, the impact may occur; >20% and <50% chance).
	4	High probability (Likely, it is most probable that the impact will occur- > 50 and <90% chance).
	5	Definite (Almost certain, the impact is expected to, or will, occur, >90% chance).

The result is a qualitative representation of relative significance associated with the impact. Significance is therefore calculated as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{S = C\,x\,P}$$

Table 3: Determination of Significance

Conseq	5- Very High[1]	5	10	15	20	25

[1] In the event that an impact or risk has very high or catastrophic consequences, but the likelihood/ probability is low, then the resultant significance would be Low-medium. This does in certain instances detract from the relative important

4- High	4	8	12	16	20
3- Medium	3	6	9	12	15
2- Low	2	4	6	8	10
1- Very low	1	2	3	4	5
	1- Improbable	2- Low	3- Medium/ Possible	4- High/ Probable	5- Highly likely/ Definite
Probability					

The outcome of the significance assessment will result in a range of scores, ranging from 1 through to 25. These significance scores are then grouped into respective classes as described in Table 4.

Table 4: Significance Scores

S Score	Description
≤4.25	Low (i.e. where this impact is unlikely to be a significant environmental risk/ reward).
>4,25, ≤8.5	Low-Medium (i.e. where the impact could have a significant environmental risk/ reward).
>8.5, ≤13.75	High-Medium (i.e. where the impact could have a significant environmental risk/ reward).
>13.75	High (i.e. where the impact will have a significant environmental risk/ reward).

The impact significance will be determined for each impact without relevant management and mitigation measures (pre-mitigation significance), as well as post implementation of relevant management and mitigation measures (post-mitigation significance). This allows for a prediction in the degree to which the impact can be managed/mitigated.

a. Impact Prioritization

Further to the assessment criteria presented in the section above, it is necessary to consider each potentially significant impact in terms of:

1. Cumulative impacts; and
2. The degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources.

To ensure that these factors are considered, an impact prioritisation factor (PF) will be applied to each impacts' post-mitigation significance (post-mitigation). This prioritisation factor does not aim to detract from the significance ratings but rather to focus the attention of the decision-making authority on the higher priority/significance issues and impacts. The PF will be applied to

of this impact or risk and must consequently be flagged for further specific consideration, management, mitigation, or contingency planning.

the post-mitigation significance based on the assumption that relevant suggested management/mitigation impacts are implemented.

Table 5: Criteria for Determining Prioritisation

Cumulative Impact (CI)	**Low (1)**	**Considering the potential incremental, interactive, sequential, and synergistic cumulative impacts, it is unlikely that the impact will result in spatial and temporal cumulative change.**
	Medium (2)	Considering the potential incremental, interactive, sequential, and synergistic cumulative impacts, it is probable that the impact will result in spatial and temporal cumulative change.
	High (3)	Considering the potential incremental, interactive, sequential, and synergistic cumulative impacts, it is highly probable/ definite that the impact will result in spatial and temporal cumulative change.
Irreplaceable Loss of Resources (LR)	Low (1)	Where the impact is unlikely to result in irreplaceable loss of resources.
	Medium (2)	Where the impact may result in the irreplaceable loss (cannot be replaced or substituted) of resources but the value (services and/or functions) of these resources is limited.
	High (3)	Where the impact may result in the irreplaceable loss of resources of high value (services and/or functions).

The value for the final impact priority is represented as a single consolidated priority, determined as the sum of each individual criteria represented in Table 5. The impact priority is therefore determined as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{Priority = CI + LR}$$

The result is a priority score which ranges from 2 to 6 and a consequent PF ranging from 1 to 1.5 (Refer to Table 6).

Table 6: Determination of Prioritisation Factor

Priority	Prioritisation Factor
2	1
3	1.125
4	1.25
5	1.375
6	1.5

In order to determine the final impact significance (FS), the PF is multiplied by the post-mitigation significance scoring. The ultimate aim of the PF is an attempt to increase the post mitigation environmental risk rating by a factor of 0.5, if all the priority attributes are high (i.e. if an impact

comes out with a high medium environmental risk after the conventional impact rating, but there is significant cumulative impact potential and significant potential for irreplaceable loss of resources, then the net result would be to upscale the impact to a higher significance).

Table 7: Final Environmental Significance Rating

Significance Rating	Description
<-25	**Very High (Impacts in this class are extremely significant and pose a very high environmental risk. In certain instances these may represent a fatal flaw. They are likely to have a major influence on the decision and may be difficult or impossible to mitigate. Offset's may be necessary.**
<-13.75 to -25	High negative (These impacts are significant and must be carefully considered in the decision-making process. They have a high environmental risk or impact and require extensive mitigation measures).
-8.5 to -13.75	Medium-High negative (i.e. Impacts in this class are more substantial and could have a significant environmental risk. They may influence the decision to develop in the area and require more robust mitigation measures).
<-4.25 to <-8.5	Medium- Low negative (i.e. These impacts are slightly more significant than low impacts but still do not pose a major environmental risk. They might require some mitigation measures but are generally manageable).
-1 to -4.25	Low negative (i.e. Impacts in this class are minor and unlikely to have a significant environmental risk. They do not influence the decision to develop in the area and are typically easily mitigated.
0	No impact
1 to 4.25	Low positive
>4.25 to <8.5	Medium-Low positive
8.5 to 13.75	Medium-High positive
>13.75	High positive

The significance ratings and additional considerations applied to each impact will be used to provide a quantitative comparative assessment of the alternatives being considered. In addition, professional expertise and opinion of the specialists and the environmental consultants will be applied to provide a qualitative comparison of the alternatives under consideration. This process will identify the best alternative for the proposed project

Contribution of specialist reports Describe how	Several EIA-phase specialist studies will be undertaken to address the key issues. The specialist studies involve the gathering of data relevant to identifying and assessing environmental impacts that may occur as a result of the proposed project. These impacts were then assessed according to pre-defined rating scales. Specialists also recommend appropriate mitigation / control or

specialist reports, if required, will be taken into consideration and inform the impact identification, assessment and remediation process.	optimisation measures to minimise potential negative impacts or enhance potential benefits, respectively. The following specialist studies are being conducted: • Soils and Agricultural Impact Assessment; • Air Quality Impact Assessment; • Surface Water (Hydrological) Assessment; • Groundwater Impact Assessment; • Aquatic Ecology Impact Assessment; • Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment; • Wetland Delineation and Assessment; • Cultural and Heritage Resources Assessment; • Visual Impact Assessment; • Health Risk & Radiological Impact Assessment; • Palaeontology Assessment; and • Closure and Rehabilitation Plan. All specialists are required to adhere to the the EAPs method of assessing impacts, as detailed above. The specialist studies will inform the EIA phase assessment (EIAR/EMPr) with input into the sensitivity mapping. The specialists will also be required to comply with the National and/or Provincial protocols. It is crucial to note that the Sensitivity Mapping is to be used as a first level mechanism to provide guidance (where viable) regarding design and layout and identify operational alternatives for further assessment. In addition, the mapping exercise allows the identification of certain spatial characteristics which may not be compatible or desirable for the purpose of infrastructure placement as well as (where possible) circumnavigating potential fatal flaws.
Determination of impact management objectives and outcomes. Describe how impact management objectives will be determined for each activity to address the potential impact	The objectives of the impact management measures shall be to firstly anticipate and avoid risks and impacts. This shall be accomplished through the adoption of a risk and impact assessment process which aims to identify all relevant environmental and social risks and receptors that are likely to be affected by such risks and impacts, including the issues identified by I&AP's during the consultation process. The impact and risk identification process shall take into consideration each activity and its associated potential impacts. The impact management objectives will be incorporated into and EMPr. The EMPr developed for the project shall include mechanisms whereby social and environmental risk and impacts shall be avoided and mitigated. The objectives of this environmental management framework shall be: • To anticipate potential risks and impacts associated with each activity pre-emptively through the implementation of risk assessment techniques and early warning systems such as environmental monitoring and inspections;

at source, and how the impact management outcomes will be aligned with standards.	• To develop and implement preventative measures to ensure known risks and impacts are addressed at source wherever possible (e.g. spill prevention procedures); • To implement detailed management measures to ensure that where avoidance of impacts is not possible, mitigation measures are in place to minimize impacts to workers, affected landowners/occupiers/communities, and the environment; and • To provide a framework for adaptive environmental management within the EMPr whereby impacts from unplanned events or incidents caused by the project may be effectively controlled to minimise impacts to workers, affected landowners/occupiers/communities, and the environment. The management and mitigation measures shall be developed in accordance with applicable standards and guidelines, which may include, but is not limited to: • Legislated Standards (e.g.: air quality guidelines and standards); • South African National Standards (SANS) (e.g.: SANS water quality standards); • Where Applicable, International Standards and Guidelines; • Applicable National and Regional Frameworks (e.g.: Bioregional Plans; Spatial Development Frameworks, National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus Areas, Environmental Management Frameworks, etc.); • Applicable Guidelines developed by authorities (e.g.: DMPR guidelines, NEMA EIA guidelines); and • Other Applicable guidelines (e.g.: Mining and Biodiversity Guidelines). To ensure that the impact management outcomes can be monitored, and performance evaluated, performance targets and indicators shall be developed where appropriate. Compliance and alignment with the prescribed standards shall be measures against the defined Performance Targets and Indicators through the implementation of a system of inspections and compliance monitoring as defined in the EMPr.

8. OTHER AUTHORIZATION REQUIRED

LEGISLATION	**Mark with an X where applicable**			
	AUTHORISATION REQUIRED		**APPLICATION SUBMITTED**	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
SEMAs				
National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act	X			X
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act		X		X
National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act		X		X

National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act		X		X
National Environmental Management: Waste Act	X		X	
National legislation				
Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act	X			X
National Water Act	X			X
National Heritage Resources Act		X		X
Others: Please specify		X		X

Please provide proof of submission of applications in Appendix 5[2].

In the event that an authorization in terms of the National Environmental Waste Management Act is required for any of the activities applied for please state so clearly in order for such an authorisation to be considered as part of this application.

Please take note that the applicability of the following Acts listed below will be confirmed during the EIA Phase of the project:

- *National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (particularly relating to permit applications for the removal/relocation of potential protected species identified on site); and*
- *National Heritage Resources Act (particularly relating to potential heritage features and archaeological finds).*

Should it be found that any listed activities within these Acts will be triggered; the necessary permit and license application process will be followed at a reasonable time in accordance with the regulations. As far as possible, the intended outcome of the EIA and EMPr is to prevent the impacts relating to the above-mentioned legislation.

[2] All applications are captured by this application. Applications to DWS to be completed once final EIA report is ready for submission.

9. DRAFT EMPR

For consultation purposes, provide a high-level approach to the management of the potential environmental impacts of each of the activities applied for.

ACTIVITIEs **(E.g. For prospecting -** drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route **etc…etc…etc** **E.g. for mining**,- 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.)	**PHASE** (of operation in which activity will take place). State; Planning and design, Pre-Construction' Construction, Operational, Rehabilitation, Closure, Post closure.	**SIZE AND SCALE[3] (of Disturbance)** (volumes, tonnages and hectares or m^2)	**TYPICAL MITIGATION MEASURES** (Eg, storm water control, dust control, noise control, access control, rehabilitation etc…., etc….,)	**COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS** (A description of how each of the recommendations herein will comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices that have been identified by Competent Authorities)
Excavations / Civil Works	Construction / operation	430ha	Rehabilitation, avoidance of high sensitivity areas, dust and noise control	The typical mitigation measures recommended will comply with all prescribed environmental management standards and practices.
Tailings facility	Operation	430ha	Dust control, avoidance of sensitive areas, height control, contamination control measures, erosion control.	

[3] The size and scale of disturbance is a rough estimated at this stage. More accurate estimates will be provided during the EIA phase.

Roads and Pipelines and other associated infrastructure	Construction and Operation	Approx 25km total length of all new pipelines	Avoidance of sensitive areas	

10. CLOSURE PLAN

In the space provided under each heading below, please provide a high-level description of the plan for closure and the information that will be provided in the draft EMPr accompanying the draft basic assessment report or environmental impact reports going forward.	
Baseline environment Describe how the baseline environment will be determined with the input of interested and affected parties and due cognizance of the current land uses and or existing biophysical environment	The baseline environment will be assessed in two phases namely: • Phase 1: Scoping & Sensitivity Mapping; and • Phase 2: Environmenta Impact Assesssment (EIA) and Integrated Environmental Management Programme (IEMPr) **Phase 1: Scoping:** This will require a detailed desktop investigation by the EAP to familiarise themselves with the proposed application area and broadly determine the existing status quo of the receiving environment. The Scoping Report will conform to the requirements of the previously mentioned Acts and include the following: • A description of the receiving environment; • Identification and description of anticipated impacts; • Identify and describe reasonable land use or development alternatives; • A description of the process used to engage I&AP's and other Stakeholders; • A high-level impact assessment with the inclusion of preliminary mitigation measures; and • A description of further investigations required in the EIA (Plan of Study). Review of the report by I&AP's and submission of the report to the authorities will conclude Phase 1. **Phase 2: Integrated Environmental Impact Assesssment (IEIA) and Environmental Management Programme (EMPr):** During the EIA phase of the project, a more detailed investigation will be undertaken for the likely disturbance footprint. On completion of the EIA level assessments, the EAP will begin compilation of the EMPr. The IEIA and EMPr will include the following information: • A detailed description of the receiving environment; • A description of the Public Participation Process methodology; • A record of the findings of the Public Participation Process; • An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) during all project phases;

	• An Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) during all project phases; • Closure and Rehabilitation Plans; • Calculation of the Financial Provisions; • A detailed description of the need and desirability of the proposed activity including advantages and disadvantages that the activity will have to the environment and community; • A description of the methodology used in determining significance of identified impacts; • A description and comparative assessment of all alternatives identified; • A summary of the findings and recommendations of any Specialist Studies; • A description of all identified impacts and an assessment of the significance of each impact before and after implementation of proposed mitigation measures; • A description of assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge; • A recommendation as to whether the activity should be authorised and under what conditions; • An Environmental Impact Statement including key findings; • A draft Environmental Management Plan; and • Copies of any and all specialist studies carried out. Each identified impact will be assessed for significance by investigating and ranking the nature, duration, extent, magnitude and probability of each impact. In addition to this the reversibility and the potential for irreplaceable loss of resources will also be assessed. In accordance with the requirements of the EIA regulations a Draft Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) will also be prepared. Following submission of the IEIA, Specialist Studies and Draft EMPr to the registered I&APs for review and comment, the final submission will be made to the DMPR. **Public Participation Process:** The Public Participation Process (PPP) will be robust and continue to engage interested and affected parties (IAPs) throughout all phases of the project. As a result of the public notifications, a register will be opened and maintained which will record all contact details of persons who have submitted written comments or responded to the notification and who have requested that they be registered as IAPs. All registered IAPs will be informed of the required process of involvement as defined by the EIA regulations. All objections and representations received from IAPs will be collected and considered in this application. Responses will be prepared and distributed to those IAPs who submitted comments and/or objections. These comments /objections and responses will be recorded in a Comments and Responses Report (CRR) for inclusion into the Scoping

	Report and EIA Report respectively. In addition, the registered IAPs will be given an opportunity to comment on all reports prepared to be submitted to the DMPR.
Closure objectives Describe the closure objectives and the extent to which they will be aligned to the baseline environment	The EMPr shall include a closure and rehabilitation plan. The plan shall outline the closure objectives which are aimed at reinstating the landform, land use and vegetation units to an agreed land use or similar. Rehabilitate the land which was impacted by the activity and the related infrastructure to meet the closure objectives; • Remove all infrastructure built in relation to the mining operations which will not be used by the landowners or a third party. Should it happen that the third party may want to use the infrastructure, appropriate arrangements should be made to ensure long term sustainable use of the infrastructure; • Follow a process of closure that is progressive and integrated into the short and longterm plans; • Assess the closure impacts proactively at regular intervals throughout project life; • Implement progressive rehabilitation measures, beginning during the construction phase wherever possible; • Monitor and manage water on site to minimise soil, surface/groundwater contamination; • Comply with national closure and rehabilitation regulatory requirements; • Form active partnerships with local communities to take management of the land after the project has ceased, where possible; and • Maintain and monitor all rehabilitated areas following re-vegetation. If monitoring shows that the objectives have been met, an application for closure can be made.
Rehabilitation Plan Describe the scale and aerial extent of the prospecting or mining listed activities to be authorised, including the anticipated prospecting or mining area at the time of closure, and confirm that a site rehabilitation plan drawn to a suitable scale will be provided in the	A rehabilitation plan will be drawn to a suitable scale and provided in the EIAR.

draft EMPr to be submitted together with the draft EIR or Basic Assessment Report as the case may be.	
Rehabilitation Cost Describe how the rehabilitation cost will be determined and provide a preliminary estimate thereof	The rehabilitation cost will be calculated in detail with input from the various specialists assigned to the project and will be subject to annual review. Furthermore, the rehabilitation cost will also be based on implementation of the management measures to be included in the EMPr and revised accordingly for inclusion into the EIA. Rehabilitation costs will be calculated according to the DMPR rates.
Decommissioning Considering that rehabilitation must take place upon cessation of an activity, describe when each of activities applied for will be rehabilitated in terms of either the cessation of the individual activity or the cessation of the overall prospecting/exploration or mining/production activity.	Decommissioning and closure will be described in detail in the EMPr.



Signature of the applicant / Signature on behalf of the applicant:

Randfontein Estates Limited

Name of company (if applicable):

27/10/2026

Date:

APPENDIX 1A

DECLARATION OF THE EAP

I, John von Mayer, declare that –

General declaration:

- I act as the independent environmental practitioner in this application
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in regulation 8 of the Regulations when preparing the application and any report relating to the application;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- I will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on documents that are produced to support the application;
- I will ensure that the comments of all interested and affected parties are considered and recorded in reports that are submitted to the competent authority in respect of the application, provided that comments that are made by interested and affected parties in respect of a final report that will be submitted to the competent authority may be attached to the report without further amendment to the report;
- I will keep a register of all interested and affected parties that participated in a public participation process; and
- I will provide the competent authority with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favourable to the applicant or not
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct;
- will perform all other obligations as expected from an environmental assessment practitioner in terms of the Regulations; and

- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 71 of the Regulations and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

Disclosure of Vested Interest (delete whichever is not applicable)

- I do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the proposed activity proceeding other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Regulations;

- ~~I have a vested interest in the proposed activity proceeding, such vested interest being:~~

  _____

  _____

  _____

  _____



Signature of the environmental assessment practitioner:

Environmental Impact Management Services (Pty) Ltd

Name of company:

27 October 2026

Date: