Ergo Mining: Valley Silts Expansion Project

FINAL SCOPING REPORT

DMRE REFERENCE NUMBER: GP 184 MR

04 December 2024

mineral resources

Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FINAL SCOPING REPORT

FOR LISTED ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION PROJECT, GAUTENG PROVINCE.

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION (EA):

SUBMITTED 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 MAY BE TRIGGERED.

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Final Scoping Report Information

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SECTION 1:

SCOPING REPORT OVERVIEW

Important Notice

In terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002), as amended (MPRDA), 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, 1998 (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 Regulation 16(3) (b) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2014, as amended 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 Regulation 17 (1) (c) the Competent Authority must check whether the application has considered any minimum requirements applicable or instructions or guidance provided by the Competent Authority to the submission of applications.

It is therefore an instruction that the prescribed reports required in respect of applications for an environmental authorisation for listed activities triggered by an application for a right or 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 Regulations and will lead to the Environmental Authorisation being refused.

It is furthermore an instruction that the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) 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.

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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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Executive Summary

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (Kongiwe) has been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner, tasked with conducting the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process which is aimed at critically evaluating the potential environmental and social impacts and benefits of the proposed **Valley Silts Expansion Project** (hereafter the Proposed Project).

The Application for Environmental Authorisation was submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), which is the Competent Authority (CA) for the Proposed Project, on **28 October 2024**. The Scoping Report was made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days from Tuesday, **29 October 2024** until Wednesday, **27 November 2024**.

Project Introduction and Background

Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd (Ergo) intends to expand its Valley Silts reclamation operation (the Valley Silts Expansion Project). The expansion involves mechanically excavating gold-bearing silts from the old dam wall to Nasrec Road (Blocks N1 to N20), situated immediately west of the authorised and existing Valley Silts reclamation project area and the remaining Blocks (N21 and N22) being located either side of Crownwood Road, near Booysens Reserve and Riverlea, Johannesburg.

Ergo obtained an Environmental Authorisation (EA) and an Integrated Water Use Licence (IWUL) for the mechanical reclamation of gold bearing silts from a section near the Russell Stream north of NASREC near Booysens Reserve, in Johannesburg. The reclamation authorisation for the removal of silts, falls within Mining Right GP 184 MR. Further to this, Ergo (a subsidiary of DRDGOLD Limited) holds various Mining Rights (MR) in respect of slimes dams and sand dumps extending 65 km from Western Johannesburg to Eastern Ekurhuleni with most activities occurring on the central and eastern sections of the Witwatersrand mining belt.

The removal of silts within the already authorised Valley Silts Project area has been ongoing since May 2023. The construction and site establishment began in October 2022 and as such, the requirement to prepare for the Valley Eastern Expansion, Southern Expansion, and Valley Expansion Northwest is now necessary for continuous reclamation operation, as well as a sustainable feed source to the process plant.

The Valley Silts resource has three primary sectors. The current approved reclamation area is Sector 1 and extends from the dam wall to the end of the stockpile area near Crownwood Road. The site is already established with fully fenced hard park facilities, solar powered security lights, well maintained haul roads, and site offices. Access is fully controlled by security for all vehicles.

The Expansion Phase of the project will consist of Sector 2 and Sector 3.

Sector 2 will extend from the old dam wall to Nasrec Road (Blocks N1 to N20), with the remaining Blocks (Sector 3: N21 and N22) being located either side of Crownwood Road. As reclamation exceeds the delivery

rate, stockpile areas are therefore required for temporary storage. Stockpiled silts are moved in a sequential manner due to the moisture content, the drying process, as well as oxidation.

The detailed plans are based on a 1:1000 scale survey plan and all blocks are based on a delivery rate required by Ergo. Individual blocks will be removed in sequence.

Prospecting trenching will determine the depositional flank extents, and all material will be removed from the natural flow path as well as the flanks. Paddocks and storm water controls are required to protect the stream from any extraneous ingress, and these will be installed. The current infrastructure at the Valley Silts Project area will be utilised for the Expansion project. Hard Park, cut off trenches and stormwater collection points (sump) are pre-installed and appropriate for further use. The proposed reclamation will employ a methodology consistent with previous practices specifically through mechanical excavation techniques.

Project Alternatives

The Proposed Project is both a reclamation and rehabilitation project. Its aim is to keep reclaiming gold-bearing silts near the Russell Stream, which will aid in its rehabilitation. In terms of location, this project has no alternative. In addition, there will be no alternatives for the described process and method of reclamation as this is an expansion of the ongoing operations at the project site.

Environmental Impact Assessment Process

The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE), in consultation with the DMRE identified the need for the alignment of Environmental Authorisations (EAs) and promulgated the One Environmental System under the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA). This has resulted in simultaneous decisions in terms of NEMA, the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (NEM:WA) and other specific environmental management Acts.

As from 2 September 2014 the statutory dispensation regarding environmental management on mines changed with the implementation of the One Environmental System and the commencement of the National Environmental Management Laws Amendment Act (Act No. 25 of 2014) (NEMLAA). In line with the One Environmental System the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (EIA 2014 Regulations) were promulgated and came into force on 8 December 2014. The EIA 2014 Regulations have subsequently been amended on the 7th of April 2017, and again on 11 June 2021. With reference to the aforementioned, this S&EIA, prepared in support of the EA application, will comply with the requirements of the EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended.[1]

[1] The most recent amendment is GN R517 of 11 June 2021. This S&EIA takes these amendments into account.

The Proposed Project therefore requires EA in terms of the NEMA and the NEM:WA and will follow a S&EIA process in terms of the EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended. The aforesaid regulations enforce a strict timeframe and require a decision by the competent authority, the DMRE, within **300 days** from submission of the EA application.

An Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) will be prepared and submitted in accordance with the Water Use Licence Application and Appeals Regulations 2017 published in GNR 267 on 24 March 2017 and will be supported by a Technical Report and Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP).

The nature and extent of the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project, as well as the potential environmental impacts associated with the construction, operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation of an activity of this nature are assessed and presented in this Scoping Report.

Legal Background and Requirements

It should be noted that Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd holds an existing Mining Right for the Valley Silts Mining Project in respect of the Valley Silts Expansion Project area for which the proposed project activities will take place. The Mining Right was registered on the 28 February 2022 under the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (MPRDA) (as amended) with Reference No: **GP 184 MR**.

The material will be excavated and, in due course, transported to the City Deep Plant. The City Deep Plant is an authorised site which falls under the City Deep Mining Right: **GP 185 MR**. At this site, material will be pre-processed for gold extraction and pumped through the existing pipeline to the Ergo Plant near Springs.

The Scoping Report has been compiled in terms of the provisions of Appendix 2 of the EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended, and the Directive set out in the template prescribed by the DMRE. Table A cross-references the various sections in this report with these requirements.

Table A: Structure of the Scoping Report in line with the Appendix 2 of the EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended.

No.	Regulation Requirement	Report Section
(a)	**Details of -**	1.2
(i)	The EAP who prepared the report and;	
(ii)	The expertise of the EAP including a CV	
(b)	**The location of the activity, including –**	2
(i)	The 21-digit Surveyor General code of each cadastral land parcel	
(ii)	Where available, the physical address and farm name	
(iii)	Where the required information in terms of (i) and (ii) is not available, the coordinates of the boundary of the property or properties	N/A
(c)	**A plan which locates the proposed activity or activities applied for at an appropriate scale, or, if it is –**	2
(i)	A linear activity, a description and coordinates of the corridor in which the proposed activity or activities is to be undertaken	

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No.	Regulation Requirement	Report Section
(ii)	On land where the property has not been defined, the coordinates within which the activity is to be undertaken	
(d)	**A description of the scope of the proposed activity, including –**	2.4
(i)	All listed and specified activities triggered	2.5
(ii)	A description of the activities to be undertaken, including associated structures and infrastructure	2.6
(e)	**A description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is proposed including an identification of all legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning frameworks and instruments that are applicable to this activity and are to be considered in the assessment process**	3
(f)	**A motivation for the need and desirability for the proposed development including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location**	4
(g)	**Period of environmental authorisation**	5
(h)	**A full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred activity, site and location within the site, including -**	6
(i)	Details of the alternatives considered	6.1
(ii)	Details of the public participation process undertaken in terms of regulation 41 of the Regulations, including copies of the supporting documents and inputs	7
(iii)	A summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and an indication of the manner in which the issues were incorporated, or the reasons for not including them.	Appendix C
(iv)	The environmental attributes associated with the alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects	8
(v)	Potential impacts identified during the scoping phase	9
(vi)	The impacts and risks identified for each alternative, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts, including the degree to which these impacts – (aa) can be reversed; (bb) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and (cc) can be avoided, managed or mitigated The methodology used in determining and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks associated with the alternatives	9.1
(vii)	Positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity and alternatives will have on the environment and on the community that may be affected focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects	9.2
(viii)	The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and level of residual risk	9.4
(ix)	The outcome of the selection matrix	9.5
(x)	If no alternatives, including alternative locations for the activity were investigated, the motivation for no considering such	9.6

No.	Regulation Requirement	Report Section
(xi)	A concluding statement indicating the preferred alternatives, including preferred locations of the activity	9.7
(i)	**A plan of study for undertaking the environmental impact assessment process to be undertaken, including -**	10
(i)	A description of the aspects to be assessed as part of the environmental impact assessment process as well as aspects to be assessed by specialists	10.1
(ii)	A description of the proposed method of assessing the environmental aspects, including aspects to be assessed by specialists	10.3
(iii)	A description of the proposed method assessing duration significance	10.3.1
(iv)	An indication of the stages at which the competent authority will be consulted	10.3.2
(v)	Particulars of the public participation process that will be conducted during the environmental impact assessment process	10.3.3
(vi)	A description of the tasks that will be undertaken as part of the environmental impact assessment process	10.3.4
(vii)	Identify suitable 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	10.3.5
(j)	**Assumption, Limitations and Uncertainties**	11
(k)	**Conclusion and Recommendations**	12
(l)	**An undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to –** (i) The correctness of the information provided in the report; (ii) The inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and interested and affected parties; (iii) Any information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested or affected parties	13.1
(m)	**An undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to the level of agreement between the EAP and interested and affected parties on the plan of study for undertaking the environmental impact assessment**	13.2
(n)	**Where applicable, any specific information required by the competent authority**	N/A
(o)	**Any other matter required in terms of section 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act**	N/A

Environmental Considerations

The Proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project will adopt the standards as set out in Ergo's Environmental Policy. The Policy states that Ergo is committed to the responsible management of the environment in which it operates, adopting and implementing environmental practice as outlined in the NEMA. Recognising that the environment is held in trust for the people, the policy commits to:

- Complying with relevant environmental legislation as a minimum and adopting and applying the best practicable environmental option with respect to current activities as well as prospective projects.
- Evaluating, through a process of monitoring, auditing and reviewing by management, the success of the management and mitigation measures applied; and
- Ensuring that environmental risks and potential emergencies are identified and managed through effective controls and procedures as identified in the applicable Environmental Management Programmes.

Key Findings of the Scoping Report

The report provides a scoping-level identification of potential environmental impacts (physical, biological and social) associated with the Proposed Expansion Project, as well as a strategy for how these impacts will be investigated and assessed further in the EIA Phase. The baseline environmental information provided in this SR is compiled as a high-level desktop investigation, and the project information is sourced from existing background information, relevant to the Proposed Project. The preliminary environmental impacts identified in Table B will be further refined, calculated and assessed for all the feasible alternatives identified. Mitigation and management measures will also be suggested by the specialists for all impacts identified. The potential positive and negative impacts which may arise because of the Proposed Project have also been summarised in the Table B overleaf.

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Table B: Potential identified impact associated with the Proposed Project

Environmental Component	Component Type	Potential Impact	Specialist study planned for EIA
Physical Environment (non-living)	Hydrology (including wetlands, surface water and ground water) Soils	❖ Improved water quality following rehabilitation. ❖ Potential release of water containing polluted silts into the immediate environment. ❖ The mobilisation of trace metals. ❖ Rehabilitation of the Valley Silts area by shaping the areas where silt is removed and make the area free draining, appropriate species to be planted to stabilise the soil. The proposed rehabilitation, extent and viability will need to be evaluated through specialist studies during the EIA phase. ❖ Disruption of stream banks and other drainage lines during excavation activities. ❖ Positive changes to water regime of drainage features and other affected streams in terms of increased flow due to the removal of silt. ❖ Soil contamination during excavation of silts. ❖ Removal of a source of increased heavy metal concentration and increased sulphate concentration from the watercourse.	Biodiversity Impact Assessment Surface Water Impact Assessment Groundwater Impact Assessment Wetland Impact Assessment
Biological Environment (living)	Ecology and Biodiversity (including fauna and flora)	❖ Disturbance due to excavation works in the watercourse identified as a CBA and ESA according to the Gauteng C-Plan. ❖ Temporary habitat disturbance. ❖ Rehabilitation of the Valley Silts area by shaping the areas where silt is removed and make the area free draining, appropriate species to be planted to stabilise the soil. The proposed rehabilitation, extent and viability will need to be evaluated through specialist studies during the EIA phase. ❖ Temporary displacement of fauna and avifauna. ❖ Migration of species into the project area following rehabilitation of the Russell Stream. ❖ Removal of a major polluting source from the stream environment. ❖ Long-term improvement of ecosystem health and functioning of the project area following rehabilitation.	Biodiversity Impact Assessment Surface Water Impact Assessment Groundwater Impact Assessment Wetland Impact Assessment

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Environmental Component	Component Type	Potential Impact	Specialist study planned for EIA
Social and Economic Environment	Employment	❖ Continued employment and job security for vendors and contractors currently employed by Ergo Mining. ❖ Continued investment in local economy through the reclamation of gold bearing silts. ❖ Potential for limited local employment and business opportunities	Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
	Land-use	❖ Rehabilitation of the Valley Silts area by shaping the areas where silt is removed and make the area free draining, appropriate species to be planted to stabilise the soil. The proposed rehabilitation, extent and viability will need to be evaluated through specialist studies during the EIA phase.	Biodiversity Impact Assessment
	Health	❖ Possible increase in dust levels where the silts will be dried and loaded onto the trucks for hauling. ❖ Health impacts due to particulate emissions and gaseous emissions during hauling. ❖ Possible dust impact from trucks on dirt roads traveling on the dirt roads. ❖ Improvement of the overall quality of the water of the Russell Stream (this includes the smell of the water, the colour of the water, the removal of silt, free flowing water). ❖ The potential for ameliorating the current flooding issues experienced in the area.	Air Quality Impact Assessment Socio-Economic Impact Assessment Surface Water Assessment Groundwater Assessment

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Overall Conclusions

At this stage, the findings of this SR indicate that no environmental fatal flaws have been identified for the Proposed Project and its associated infrastructure. While some limitations do exist, it is anticipated that the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures would assist in reducing the significance of such impacts to acceptable levels. Impacts associated with the Proposed Project need to be considered further during the EIA Phase according to the Way Forward and the Plan of Study contained in this report.

It is important to take note of that Proposed Project is both a reclamation and rehabilitation project. Presently, the removal of silts within the already authorised Valley Silts Project area has been ongoing since May 2023. The construction and site establishment began in October 2022 and as such, the requirement to prepare for the Valley Eastern Expansion, Southern Expansion, and Valley Expansion Northwest is now necessary to maintain an efficient reclamation operation, as well as a sustainable feed source to the process plant whilst potentially improving the water flow dynamics within the Russell stream, which could assist in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced in the area of Riverlea and the surroundings. After removal of the silts from the target areas, Ergo aims to rehabilitate the target areas within the Valley area by shaping the areas where silts was removed and make the area free draining. Thereafter, appropriate species will be planted to stabilise the soil.

Further to this, during heavy rainfall events, the siltation of the Russell Stream causes periodic flooding of the area, which in turn results in damages to infrastructure and houses of the community of Riverlea and Booysens Reserve. The continual removal of the silts will assist with the alleviation of these impacts and help restore the natural element and ecological functioning of the Russell Stream.

According to the Way Forward and the Plan of Study, contained in this report, impacts associated with the Proposed Project need to be considered further during the EIA Phase. It is important to take note of the current conditions of the Proposed Project area and the sensitive environment around it.

Way Forward

This SR has been undertaken with the aim of identifying potential positive and negative impacts on the environment and gathering comments on concerns and queries from stakeholders. It documents the process followed, the findings and recommendations of the Scoping Phase study, and the proposed Plan of Study for the EIA Phase to follow. The overarching objectives of the EIA process will be to:

- Prepare integrated sensitivity maps for the study area based on the findings of specialist assessments as input into the project design process;
- Identify and assess the significance of potential impacts associated with the project activities; and
- Recommend mitigation and enhancement measures to ensure that the development is undertaken in such a way as to promote the positive impacts and to minimise the negative impacts.

The procedure for this study going forward is as follows:

- Submit the finalised Scoping Report to the DMRE for permission to undertake the EIA Phase of the project;
- Upon the decision to grant or refuse the final Scoping Report, all stakeholders will be notified. If granted, stakeholders will also be notified of the conditions of the DMRE for proceeding with the EIA Phase of the project;
- In the case of approval of the final scoping, execute the Plan of Study for the Impact Assessment during the EIA Phase of the project;
- Incorporate and address comments and issues raised during the consultation period on the Scoping Report into the EIA, and make changes to the report where relevant;
- Make the EIA Report and Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr) available to the public, stakeholders and authorities;
- Finalise the EIA Report and submit the final EIA Report to the DMRE; and
- DMRE review period and decision-making for 107 calendar days.

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- **Appendix C8** – Stakeholder Correspondence
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Appendix D – Environmental Screening Tool

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation/ Symbol	Description
AMD	Acid Mine Drainage
BID	Background Information Document
BRP	Bio Regional Plan
CA	Competent Authority/Authorities
CARA	Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No 43 of 1983)
CBA	Critical Biodiversity Area
CRD	Central Rand Group
CRR	Comments and Response Report
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DEFF	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
DMRE	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
DoH	Department of Health
DPWI	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
DSR	Draft Scoping Report
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIP	Environmental Implementation Plan
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme Report
ESA	Ecologically Sensitive Areas
FSR	Final Scoping Report
GCP	Gauteng Conservation Plan
GDARD	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
GPEMF	Gauteng Province Environmental Management Framework
GDP	Growth Domestic Product
GSDF	Gauteng Spatial Development Framework 2030
Ha	Hectare
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IWULA	Integrated Water Use Licence Application
Km	Kilometre
m	Metre
MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002)
MR	Mining Right
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

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Abbreviation/ Symbol	Description
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
NEM:AQA	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004)
NEM:BA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No.10 of 2004)
NEM:PAA	National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No 57 of 2003)
NEM:WA	National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)
NEMLAA	National Environmental Laws Amendment Act, 2014 (Act No. 25 of 2014)
NEPAD	New Partnership of Africa's Development
NFEPA	National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999)
NNR	National Nuclear Regulator
NWA	National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998)
PA	Protected Area
PAIA	Promotion of Access to Information Act (Act No. 2 of 2000)
PPP	Public Participation Process
RCAM	Road Classification and Access Management
RoD	Record of Decision
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
S&EIA	Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No. 16 of 2013)
SRP	Surface Right Permit
STR	Screening Tool Report
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility
WRG	West Rand Group
WMA	Water Management Area
WML	Waste Management Licence

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SECTION 2:

SCOPING REPORT

1 Introduction and Background

1.1 Structure of this Scoping Report

This Scoping Report has been compiled in terms of the provisions of Appendix 3 and Appendix 4 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended, and the Directive set out in the template prescribed by the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE). Table 1-1 cross-references the various sections in this report with these requirements.

Table 1-1: Structure of the Scoping Report in line with the Appendix 2 of the EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended.

No.	Regulation Requirement	Report Section
(a)	**Details of -**	1.2
(i)	The EAP who prepared the report and;	
(ii)	The expertise of the EAP including a CV	
(b)	**The location of the activity, including –**	2
(i)	The 21-digit Surveyor General code of each cadastral land parcel	
(ii)	Where available, the physical address and farm name	
(iii)	Where the required information in terms of (i) and (ii) is not available, the coordinates of the boundary of the property or properties	N/A
(c)	**A plan which locates the proposed activity or activities applied for at an appropriate scale, or, if it is –**	2
(i)	A linear activity, a description and coordinates of the corridor in which the proposed activity or activities is to be undertaken	
(ii)	On land where the property has not been defined, the coordinates within which the activity is to be undertaken	
(d)	**A description of the scope of the proposed activity, including –**	2.4
(i)	All listed and specified activities triggered	2.5
(ii)	A description of the activities to be undertaken, including associated structures and infrastructure	2.6
(e)	**A description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is proposed including an identification of all legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning frameworks and instruments that are applicable to this activity and are to be considered in the assessment process**	3
(f)	**A motivation for the need and desirability for the proposed development including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the**	4

No.	Regulation Requirement	Report Section
	preferred location	
(g)	**Period of environmental authorisation**	5
(h)	**A full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred activity, site and location within the site, including -**	6
(i)	Details of the alternatives considered	6.1
(ii)	Details of the public participation process undertaken in terms of regulation 41 of the Regulations, including copies of the supporting documents and inputs	7
(iii)	A summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and an indication of the manner in which the issues were incorporated, or the reasons for not including them.	Appendix C
(iv)	The environmental attributes associated with the alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects	8
(v)	Potential impacts identified during the scoping phase	9
(vi)	The impacts and risks identified for each alternative, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts, including the degree to which these impacts – (aa) can be reversed; (bb) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and (cc) can be avoided, managed or mitigated The methodology used in determining and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks associated with the alternatives	9.1
(vii)	Positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity and alternatives will have on the environment and on the community that may be affected focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects	9.2
(viii)	The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and level of residual risk	9.4
(ix)	The outcome of the selection matrix	9.5
(x)	If no alternatives, including alternative locations for the activity were investigated, the motivation for no considering such	9.6
(xi)	A concluding statement indicating the preferred alternatives, including preferred locations of the activity	9.7
(i)	**A plan of study for undertaking the environmental impact assessment process to be undertaken, including -**	10

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No.	Regulation Requirement	Report Section
(i)	A description of the aspects to be assessed as part of the environmental impact assessment process as well as aspects to be assessed by specialists	10.1
(ii)	A description of the proposed method of assessing the environmental aspects, including aspects to be assessed by specialists	10.3
(iii)	A description of the proposed method assessing duration significance	10.3.1
(iv)	An indication of the stages at which the competent authority will be consulted	10.3.2
(v)	Particulars of the public participation process that will be conducted during the environmental impact assessment process	10.3.3
(vi)	A description of the tasks that will be undertaken as part of the environmental impact assessment process	10.3.4
(vii)	Identify suitable 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	10.3.5
(j)	**Assumption, Limitations and Uncertainties**	11
(k)	**Conclusion and Recommendations**	12
(l)	**An undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to –** (i) The correctness of the information provided in the report; (ii) The inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and interested and affected parties; (iii) Any information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested or affected parties	13.1
(m)	**An undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to the level of agreement between the EAP and interested and affected parties on the plan of study for undertaking the environmental impact assessment**	13.2
(n)	**Where applicable, any specific information required by the competent authority**	N/A
(o)	**Any other matter required in terms of section 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act**	N/A

1.2 Details of the Environmental Consultant

Founded in 2016, Kongiwe is a contemporary problem-solving consultancy specialising in solving real world environmental challenges. We pride ourselves on using the latest technology available to realise pragmatic solutions for our clients. The company's purpose is: '*To solve environmental and social challenges by providing expert bespoke solutions that promote current and future sustainability globally*'.

Based in Johannesburg with offices in the mining and finance hubs of the United Kingdom and Canada, our team of professional Environmental and Social Scientists are highly trained in various environmental disciplines and have significant, hands-on experience in an array of projects across various industries. The company has extensive environmental and project management experience in multiple sectors, with significant experience in South Africa, as well as internationally.

1.2.1 Contact Persons and Corresponding Address

The report was compiled by Ripfumelo Macevele. Author details are in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2: Details of EAP

Name of Practitioner	**Ripfumelo Macevele, Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd**
EAP No.	2019/1051
Tel No.	(010) 140 6508
Cell No.	079 178 9655
E-mail Address	rmacevele@kongiwe.com

Ripfumelo Macevele is an Environmental Assessment Practitioner at Kongiwe Environmental. He is EAPASA Registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner (2019/1051) as well as registered with SACNASP as Environmental Science Candidate Natural Scientist (128491) and has extensive experience in executing the process to obtain Environmental Approvals through Environmental Impact Assessment and conducting Environmental Monitoring, Auditing & Reporting and Developing Environmental Management Plans as well as Water Use Licence applications and Public Participation. Qualifications in **Appendix A**.

The Report was Peer Reviewed and approved by Gerlinde Wilreker.

Table 1-3: Details of Reviewer

Name of Practitioner	**Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd**
EAP registration No.	2019/1589
Tel No	+27 (10) 140 6508
Cell No	074 173 0023
e-mail address	gwilreker@kongiwe.com

Gerlinde Wilreker has a M.Sc. in Environmental Management degree from the previous Rand Afrikaans University (RAU), now the University of Johannesburg (UJ), and is a registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) (2019-1589) and Professional Natural Scientist (Environmental Management) (Registration No:400261/09). Qualifications in **Appendix A**.

Gerlinde Wilreker has over 18 years' work experience as an Environmental Consultant, predominantly in the mining industry. Her practical experience in the mining and construction industry has given her a depth of knowledge regarding project processes from pre-feasibility phase through to implementation. She is adept at working in different contexts, and problem-solving with her team to meet client needs. She has particular expertise in relation to Environmental Authorisation Processes in terms of the South African legal regime.

1.1.1 Additional Project Team Members

Team members that have been integral in the successful production of this SR are represented below.

Table 1-4: Details of the Kongiwe Project Team.

Team Member	Position in the Company	Role and Responsibilities
Bradly Thornton	Chief Executive	Client Liaison and Project Responsibility
Michael Hennessy	Legal Director	Legal review
Hilton Sparks	Engineering Manager	Quality Management and Engineering
Phumla Mngwengwe	Environmental Consultant	IWULA
Vanessa Viljoen	Stakeholder Consultant	Stakeholder engagement and all other public participation requirements.
Thuli Phakathi		
Anela Fixi		
Zubher Omar	Geospatial Consultant	GIS mapping.
Chelsea Strooh		

1.1.2 Independent Specialist Team Members

A number of independent specialist consultants have been appointed as part of the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) team to adequately identify and assess potential impacts associated with the Proposed Project. The specialist consultants who will provide input into the S&EIA are presented in Table 1-5.

Table 1-5: Details of the Specialist Team

Specialist Study	Specialist Company	Specialist Name
Air Quality	Gondwana Environmental Solutions	Dr Martin van Nierop (*Pr.Sci.Nat*)
Biodiversity (Terrestrial and Aquatic)	The Biodiversity Company	Andrew Husted (*Pr.Sci.Nat*)
Groundwater	Groundwater Abstract	Lucas Smith (*Pr.Sci.Nat*)
Heritage	PGS Heritage	Wouter Fourie (*Accredited Professional Heritage Practitioner*)
Noise	Enviro Acoustic Research	Morne de Jager
Socio-Economic	Southern Economic Development	An Kritzinger
Surface Water	HydroSpatial	Andy Pirie (*Pr.Sci.Nat*)

Specialist Study	Specialist Company	Specialist Name
Traffic	EDL Consulting Engineers	Eben D. Kotze (*Pr.Tech.Eng*)

1.3 The History of Gold Mining in South Africa

Gold mining in Riverlea, a suburb of Johannesburg, is a big part of the history of gold mining in the Witwatersrand region. It all started in 1886 when George Harrison discovered gold in the Witwatersrand, turning Johannesburg into a busy mining town. This discovery led to the establishment of many mining operations in the area, including in Riverlea (Phillips G.N et al, 1997).



Figure 1-1: History of Gold Mining in South Africa. Source : https://miningforschools.co.za/lets-explore/gold/brief-history-of-gold-mining-in-sa#:~:text=Gold

When mining was at its peak in the mid-late 1900's it was known practice to design tailings dumps within the immediate floodline, even within watercourses. At the same time dams were built on the Klipspruit, approximately 5.5 km east of New Canada and Fleurhof Dams, these were called the Russell Stream dam (also known as the No. 12 Shaft dam) and the Golf Meer Lake (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Both the Russell Stream Dam and the Golf Meer Lake were utilised as wastewater dams / mine dams to service the several mines in the area. Mining operations were not adequately regulated and once mining had ceased around the project area, these tailing were left unmanaged.

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Over time tailings materials have accumulated in the Russell Stream Dam and the Golf Meer Lake due to erosion from the Rand Leases, Crown Mines, Bantjies and other old tailings dumps in the area. This has formed a thick layer of sediment, averaging 2m thick, but up to 12m in some areas. As a result of the silts build-up in the valley, the Russell Stream has a reduced stream velocity and has become displaced northward toward the areas of Riverlea and Crown Industrial.

For the Valley Silts Expansion Project, Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd (Ergo) intends to reclaim the area delineated by the yellow polygon in Figure 1-2 below, where these silts have been deposited at the Russell Stream. With the upturn of the gold price, and the ease of which silts can be accessed, Ergo will aim to remove the silts from the valley in specific target areas, thereby potentially improving the water flow dynamics, which could assist in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced in the area of Riverlea. After removal of the silts from the target areas, Ergo aims to rehabilitate the target areas within the Valley area by shaping the areas where silts was removed and make the area free draining. Thereafter, appropriate species will be planted to stabilise the soil.

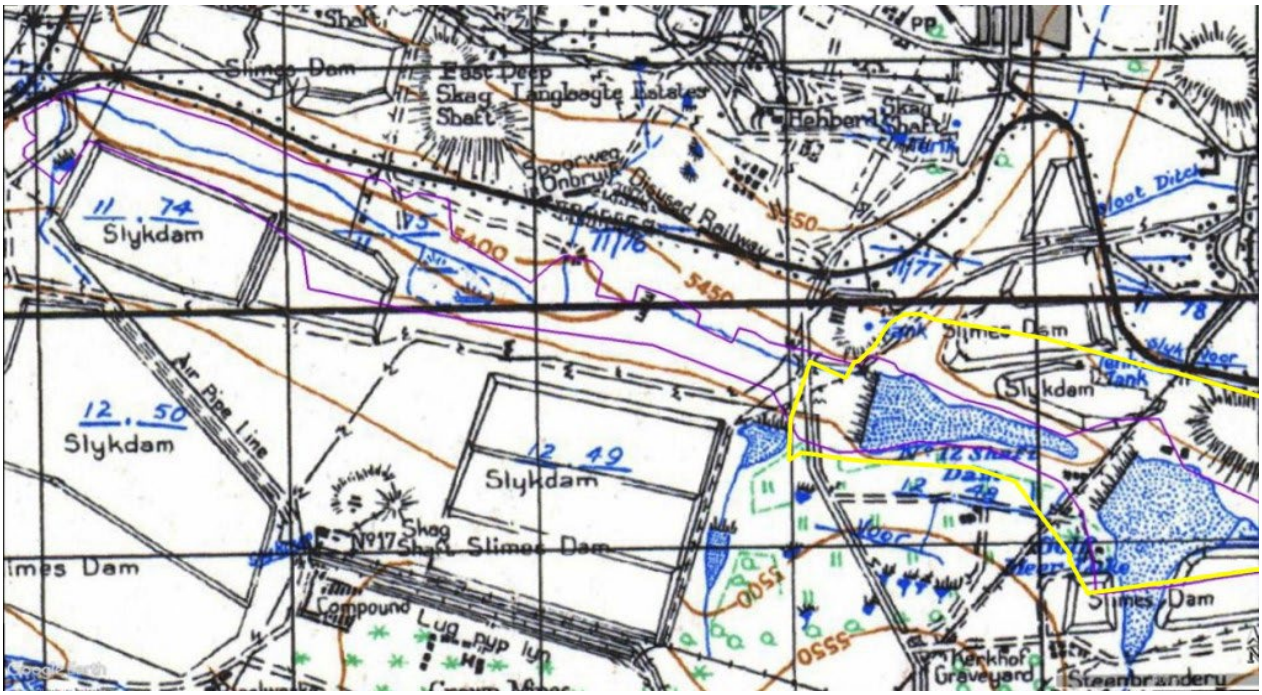


Figure 1-2: 1st Edition 1943 Topographic Map (2627BB) showing the western section of the proposed study area (yellow polygon) and the heritage sites in close proximity.

1.4 Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment

1.4.1 Applications Relevant to the S&EIA Process

Kongiwe has been appointed by **Ergo Mining (Pty) Limited** (Ergo), a subsidiary of DRDGOLD Limited, to undertake a S&EIA process which evaluates the environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project as part of an Environmental Authorisation (EA). The S&EIA and specialist studies to be undertaken will support the applications for the required approvals. The following applications will be made to the DMRE for the Proposed Project:

1. **Application for EA** for listed activities triggered in Listing Notices GN R983, GN R984 and GN R985[2] published pursuant to the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended), promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA); and
2. **Application for a Waste Management Licence (WML)** authorising waste management activities listed in GN R921[3] of 29 November 2013 published in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (as amended) (NEM:WA).

In addition, the following application will be made to the relevant Competent Authority:

- **An Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA)** in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) will be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) for any potential impact to water resources by the Proposed Project.

The EIA findings, including specialist findings are used by the applicant and authorities to obtain an objective view of the potential environmental, social and cultural impacts that could arise during the reclamation of the proposed area. Measures for the avoidance or mitigation of negative impacts will be proposed and positive impacts will be enhanced.

The period of EA being applied for is 5 years for the reclamation period. The silts removal is planned for three years and rehabilitation 2 years.

1.4.1.1 The National Web Based Environmental Screening Tool

According to Regulation 16(1)(b)(v) of the EIA 2014 Regulations (as amended), it is a requirement for an EA application to be submitted with a screening report generated by the National Web Based Environmental Screening Tool ("Screening Tool"). This requirement took effect from October 2019.

The Screening Tool allows the EAP to screen their proposed project site for any environmental sensitivities. It serves as a guide to identify related exclusions and/or specialist studies that may be a requirement for the proposed Valley Silts Expansion project.

The Screening Tool Report (STR) for the Proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project, acquired through the DEA Screening Tool is included in this report as **Appendix E.**

1.4.2 Methodology applied to conducting the Scoping Process

The outcome of the first phase of the S&EIA is the Scoping Report, which provides the terms of reference for undertaking the EIA Phase of the project. The figure below indicates the methodology that is applied in conducting the S&EIA process.

[2] These Listing Notices have been amended by GN R327, GN R325 and GN R324 of 7 April 2017 and GN R 517 of 11 June 2021.

[3] These Notice have been amended by GN 332 in Government Gazette 37604 dated 2 May 2014. Commencement date: 2 May 2014.

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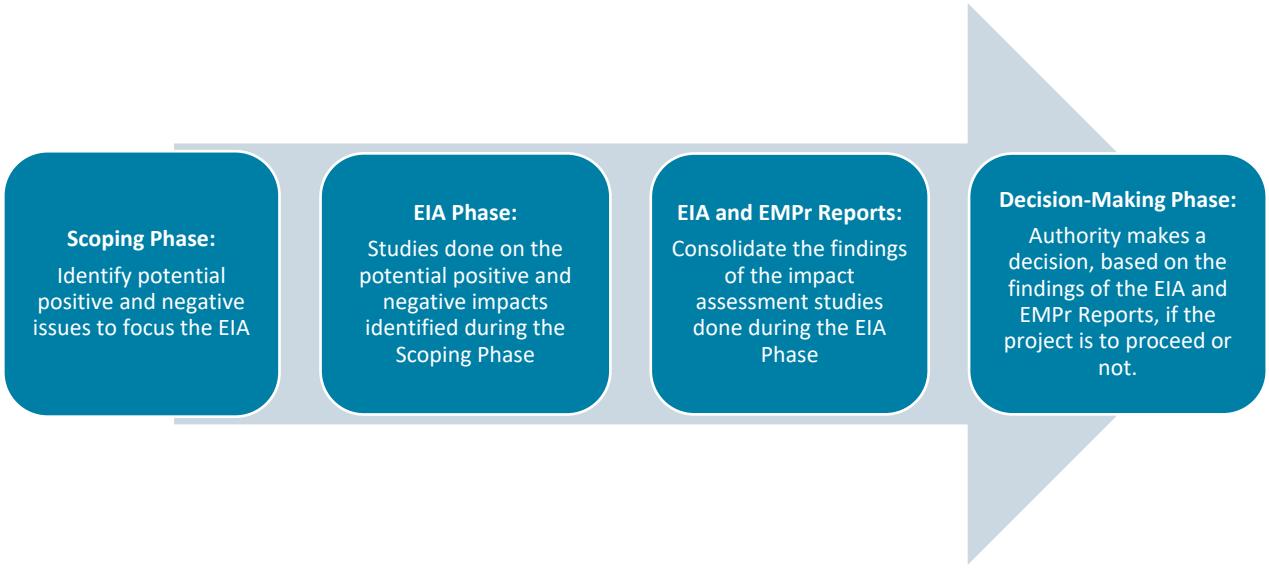


Figure 1-3: Different phases of S&EIA

1.4.3 S&EIA Timeframes

The Scoping Report (SR) was submitted and made available for a 30-day public review period. The comments received during this period were captured in a Comments and Responses Report (CRR) that was submitted with the Final Scoping Report (FSR).

Once the FSR has been submitted to the DMRE as Competent Authority (CA), the DMRE must either accept or reject the Scoping Report within **43 days**. Once confirmation of acceptance has been received from the DMRE, the EIA Phase commences and will run for a period of **106 days**, in which time stakeholders will be afforded a **30-day** period in which to review and comment on the S&EIR documentation.

Upon submission of the Environmental Impact Assessment / Environmental Management Programme Report (EIA/EMPr) document, the DMRE will have **107 days** to reach a decision on the project (Record of Decision (RoD)). The RoD is otherwise referred to as the EA which authorises the activities to proceed. The decision to grant the EA may be appealed (within **20 days**) by any party, including the Applicant, following the process outlined in the National Appeal Regulations (GNR 993 of 8 December 2014) published in terms of the NEMA.

If significant changes to the EIA/EMPr are required, which were not consulted on during the initial public participation process, a notice may be submitted to the DMRE stating that the EIA/EMPr will be submitted within **156 days** from date of acceptance of the Scoping Report. During the aforesaid 156-day period, stakeholders will be afforded a further **30-day** period in which to review the amended EIA/EMPr documentation.

1.4.4 Public Participation Process

The Public Participation Process (PPP) has been designed to comply with the regulatory requirements set out in the EIA Regulations of 2014 (as amended). The PPP provides the opportunity for communication

between agencies making decisions and the public. This communication can be an early warning system for public concerns, a means through which accurate and timely information can be disseminated and can contribute to sustainable decision-making ((IAP2), 2006).

Kongiwe encourages stakeholders and interested and affected parties to participate and provide input into the S&EIA. The sharing of information forms the basis of PPP, with an aim to encourage the public to have meaningful input into the decision-making process from the onset of the project. Stakeholders can become involved in the project in the following ways:

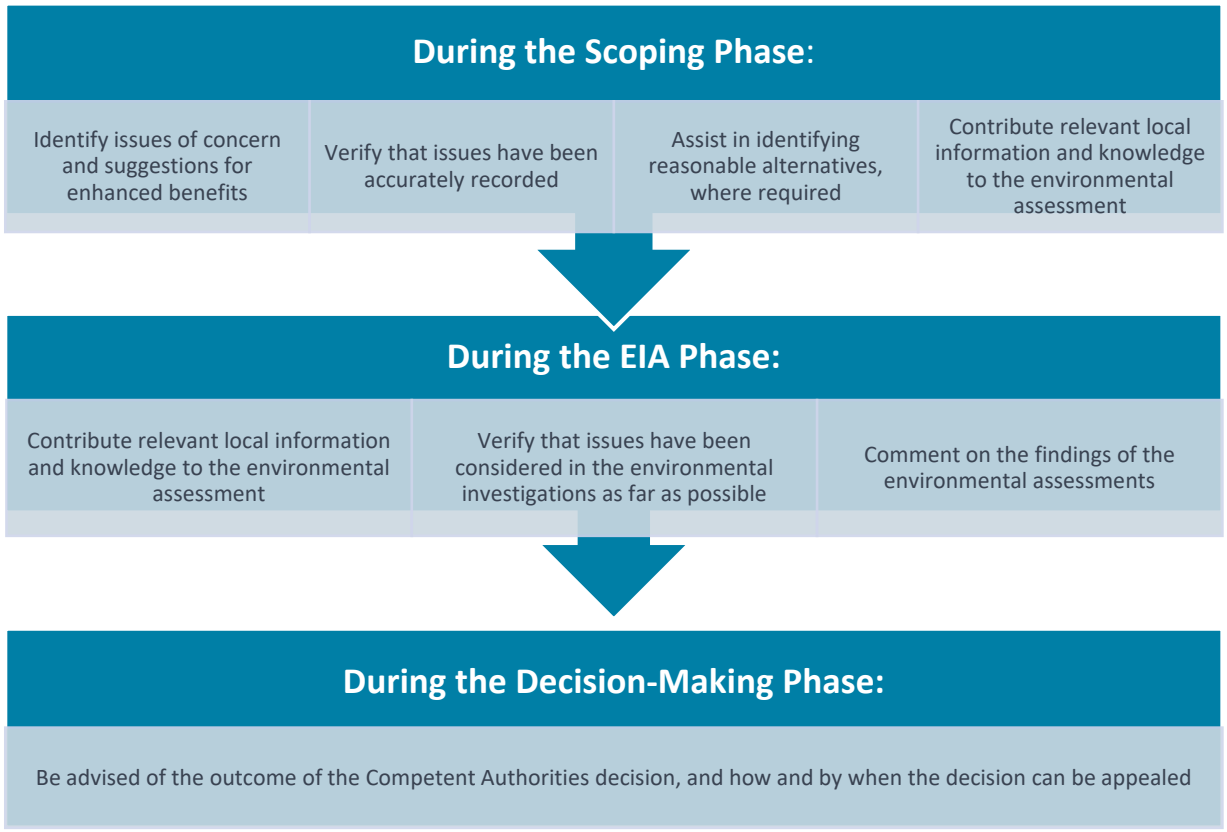


Figure 1-4: Stakeholders Involvement Process.

The Draft Scoping Report was made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days from Tuesday, **29 October 2024** until Wednesday, **27 November 2024**. The project team held a public meeting with stakeholders at Riverlea Recreation Centre c/o Avon Street and Colorado Drive, Riverlea on Saturday, **16 November 2024** from **09H00 – 12H00**. Additional meetings were held with various stakeholders. During these meetings, the DSR content was presented and discussed. Comments received during the SR commenting period were captured in the CRR and are made available in the FSR.

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2 Project Description

2.1 Description and Location of the Property

The Proposed Project is located within the Russell Stream valley, near Booysens Reserve. The project area stretches from New Canada Road, following the valley southeast, past the Nasrec Road bridge and past Crownwood Road until the stream meets the M1.

The Proposed Project is situated in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (CoJMM). The Russell Stream (also referred to as the Klipspruit) is surrounded by industrial, commercial, residential and undeveloped land. The closest residential area to the project is Riverlea, the outskirt of the suburb is situated approximately 120m from the Valley silts project area.

The following infrastructure is encountered in the area (Figure 2-1 and Figure 2-2):

- National and provincial roads (M70, M17, N17, N1);
- Residential and commercial properties:
- Industrial properties;
- FNB Soccer City Sports Centre;
- Power lines;
- Sewer lines;
- Railway line;
- Water reticulation systems; and
- Historic Mine Dumps.



Figure 2-1: Infrastructure found in the project area including pipelines and powerlines.



Figure 2-2: FNB Stadium (Soccer City)

2.1.1. Description of the Properties affected by the Project

The properties of interest for the Valley Silts Expansion Project are illustrated by Figure 2-3 and Table 2-1 & Table 2-2 overleaf.

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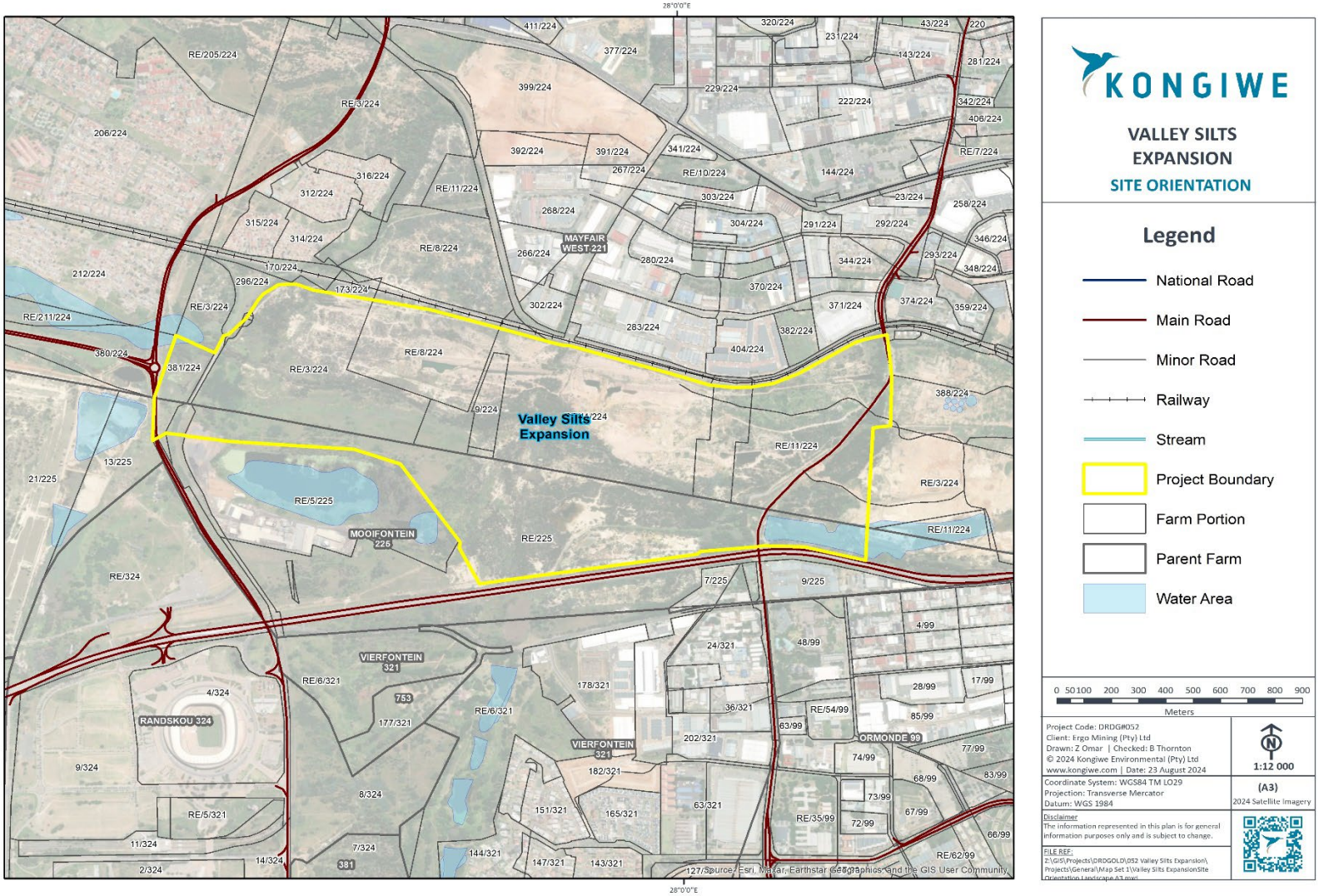


Figure 2-3: Local Orientation of the Valley Silts Expansion Project

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Table 2-1: Valley Silts Expansion Project Property Details

Application Area (ha)	The Proposed Project site covers an area of 54 ha
Magisterial District	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (CoJ).
Distance and Direction from Nearest Town	The site is within the City of Johannesburg. Riverlea, Nasrec, Theta and Amalgam are located in close proximity to the Russell stream and the Valley Silts area.

Refer to Table 2-2 for the Valley Silts Expansion project area land tenure.

Table 2-2: Project area land tenure

Property	Portion	Owner
Langlaagte 224 IQ	298/224	PRASA
Langlaagte 224 IQ	299/224	PRASA
Langlaagte 224 IQ	300/224	PRASA
Langlaagte 224 IQ	9/224	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)
Langlaagte 224 IQ	107/224	Trans-Atlas Ltd
Langlaagte 224 IQ	296/224	PRASA
Mooifontein 225 IQ	RE/225	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)
Langlaagte 224 IQ	RE/106/224	Trans-Atlas Ltd
Langlaagte 224 IQ	RE/8/224	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)
Mooifontein 225 IQ	10/225	PRASA
Langlaagte 224 IQ	381/224	South African National Roads Agency Soc Ltd (SANRAL)
Langlaagte 224 IQ	RE/3/224	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)
Langlaagte 224 IQ	RE/11/224	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)

2.2 Description of the Current Land Uses Applicable

Valley Silts Expansion Project is situated in the township of Riverlea and Booysens reserve and is surrounded by a mixture of land uses, within an urban and industrial area of Johannesburg. The project area is classified in the Gauteng Provincial Environmental Management Framework (GPEMF, 2022) as an Urban Development Zone, described as: Built-up land (residential, CBD, etc.) with a strong mining and/or industrial character.

The communities directly adjacent to the Valley Silts Expansion Project area are:

- Crown;
- Booysens Reserve;
- Riverlea; and
- Theta.

Presently, Ergo is working on mechanical reclamation of gold-bearing silts from a part of the Russell Stream north of NASREC at Booysens Reserve, and they intents to expand the operations to include the remainder of the farm properties listed in Table 2-2.

2.3 Known Mining Rights held in the Area

There are several unrelated mine dumps scattered around the Proposed Project site, bearing testament to the historical mining that took place in Johannesburg. The Valley Silts Expansion project area is northeast of the Crown Tailings Dams.

In terms of active mining in the area, both Ergo and Crown Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd have resources that are being processed and removed. In addition to this, other activities vary in ownership and are primarily associated with quarries for sand and silica mining, as well as surface and underground gold mining.

There is an abandoned open pit gold mine belonging to Central Rand Gold, east of the project area. This mine was opened in 2010 and went bankrupt in February 2019. The mine now lies unregulated and unrehabilitated within the community.

Other inactive mines and mining structures in the project area are indicted in Table 2-3:

Table 2-3: Inactive mines and structures in the project area. Source: Witwatersrand Mining Survey Contents

Company	Location	Historical Infrastructure	Current Services
3 Langlaagte Estate & G M Co Limited *Historic Mining Activity*	Corner Main Reef Road and Avon Street. Off Aalwyn Road to east of Riverlea Ext 2	Historical gold mining village and shafts	Residential hall, Workshops and remnant structures
	Corner of Main Reef Road	Church and Manse and	Services a church,

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Company	Location	Historical Infrastructure	Current Services
	and Nasrec Road	incline shaft headgear to South of George Harrison Park	residential use, some mining activity remaining
Crown Mines *Historic Mining Activity*	Nasrec Road south of George Harrison Park, Crown Mines.	Mining Houses south of George Harrison Park	Residential Housing
	Old Crown Mines Golf Course off Booysens Reserve Road.	Cemetery at Crown Mines Golf Course	Cemetery
	George Harrison Park, Main Reef Road, Crown Mines.	George Harrison Park where the Main reef was discovered.	Museum plaque, and Museum.
Central Rand Gold *Liquidated*	Behind the T.C. Esterhuysen Primary School	None	Not operational due to liquidation

2.4 Description of the Activities to be Undertaken and the Infrastructure Plan

Ergo obtained an EA and an IWUL for the mechanical reclamation of gold-bearing silts from a section near the Russell Stream north of NASREC near Booysens Reserve, in Johannesburg. The initial reclamation authorisation for the removal of silts, falls within Mining Right GP 184 MR.

Ergo intend to expand its Valley Silts reclamation operation. The expansion involves mechanically excavating gold-bearing silts from the dam wall to Nasrec Road (Blocks N1 to N20), situated immediately west of the authorised Valley Silts project area and the remaining Blocks (N21 and N22) being located either side of Crownwood Road.

The removal of silts within the already authorised Valley Silts Project area has been ongoing since May 2023. The construction and site establishment began in October 2022 and as such, the requirement to prepare for the Valley Eastern Expansion, Southern Expansion, and Valley Expansion Northwest is now necessary to maintain an ongoing operation, as well as a sustainable feed source to the process plant.

The Valley Silts resource has three primary sectors. The current approved reclamation area is Sector 1 and extends from the dam wall to the end of the stockpile area near Crownwood Road. The site is already established with fully fenced hard park facilities, solar powered security lights, well maintained haul roads, and site offices. Access is fully controlled by security for all vehicles.

Sector 2 will extend from the dam wall to Nasrec Road (Blocks N1 to N20), with the remaining Blocks (Sector 3: N21 and N22) being located either side of Crownwood Road. Section 2 and 3 falls within the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project.

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The Valley Silts reclamation exceeds the delivery rate; therefore, stockpile areas are required for temporary storage on site. Stockpiled silts are moved in a sequential manner due to the moisture content, the drying process, as well as oxidation.

As it stands, the Russell Stream is highly polluted and heavily silted and given the current status quo, Ergo will aim to rehabilitate the Valley Silts to an appropriate and functioning ecological state.

The proposed reclamation will employ a methodology consistent with previous practices, specifically through mechanical excavation techniques. In terms of project logistics, the gold bearing silts will be mechanically excavated from Valley Silts Expansion project area and then temporarily stockpiled and dried in the stockpile areas directly north and south of Blocks N1 to N18. The dried silts will then be loaded onto dump trucks and transported to the City Deep Plant for preprocessing. The trucks transporting the material follow Crownwood Road until they reach Main Reef Road and then join the M2 East. The trucks then follow the M2 until they reach Heidelberg Road which is followed to the City Deep Plant where it will be offloaded.

The City Deep Plant is an authorised site which falls under the City Deep Mining Right: GP 185 MR and it is ideally suited for the project.

The Valley Silts Project site is already established with fully fenced hard park facilities, solar powered security lights, well maintained haul roads, and site offices. Access is fully controlled by security for all vehicles.

Existing infrastructure to be utilised at stages during the project include:

- City Deep Plant;
- Stockpile area;
- Main haul roads;
- Existing site access roads;
- Existing pipelines;
- Electricity reticulation for domestic purposes;
- Hauling road: access roads and main roads,
- Administration buildings, including change houses and ablution facilities,
- Mechanical excavation equipment (Backhoes or Excavators);
- 30 ton Articulated Dump Trucks (ADT's);
- 30 ton Dump Trucks;

The following infrastructure is not existing and will be utilised on site:

- Drying stockpiles (8 locations);
- Stormwater control berms/paddocks;
- River crossings (8); and
- Additional site access roads;

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Table 2-4: Project perspective and technical details.

Group	Specific	Details
Silts removal	Target Mineral	Gold
	Reclamation Area	Mining Blocks (N 1 to N22) to be reclaimed.
	Drying Stockpile Area	8 locations
	Haul roads and access as well as river crossing	Existing roads and access to be utilised where possible. 8 River crossings
	Stormwater control berms	Paddocks
Resource use	Mechanical excavation equipment	Backhoes or Excavators
	30-ton Articulated Dump Trucks (ADT's)	Maximum of 6 trucks working in the stream per day
	Hauling trucks	Maximum of 25 trucks hauling silt per day.
	Trip calculations	A total of 22 trips will be generated in the Weekday AM Peak hour, and 22 trips during the Weekday PM Peak Hour
	Silts Transport	Crownwood Road running north to Main Reef Road and then joins the M2 East. The trucks then follow the M2 until they reach Heidelberg Road which is followed to the City Deep Plant.
Employment	Staff allocation: operation	Continual development of contractors, and staff currently employed by Ergo Mining.
	Operating times	7 days a week. Day time operation only for desilting activities. 24hrs a day for the City Deep Plant.

As far as possible, existing access roads will be utilised, and where this is not possible, these will be constructed as a two-by-two roadway, operating in both directions. Where access roads are to be constructed, these will be 4m wide gravel road with storm water earth channels and mitre drains to protect the road structure from flood damage. Intersections will be properly designed to provide safe entry and exit into the reclamation area. Further to this, approvals from the provincial road's authority will be obtained where necessary.

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In terms of process water, this Valley Silts Expansion project will not require any additional process water for the mechanical excavation of gold bearing silts from the Russell Stream.

Regarding the safety of both the public and the employees, Ergo has completed a workers safety assessment as well as a public safety assessment for the Valley Silts Mining Project. The public safety assessment in connection with the proposed expansion operations will be updated.

Above all, the aim of the expansion project is to remove the gold bearing silts from the Russell stream, this will aid in the rehabilitation of the Russell Stream as well as alleviate some environmental and social issues for the surrounding communities.

2.5 Listed and Specified Activities

Listed activities are activities identified in terms of Section 24 of NEMA which are likely to have a detrimental effect on the environment, and which may not commence without an EA from the CA. An EA is required for any listed activity and is subject to the completion of an environmental process, either a Basic Assessment (BA) or a S&EIA.

Table 2-5 below contains all the listed activities identified in terms of NEMA, NEM:WA and the EIA Regulations of 2014 (GN R982 of December 2014, as amended by GNR 326 of April 2017, and GNR 517 of 11 June 2021) and Listing Notices 1, 2 and 3 (GN R983, GN R984 and GN R985 of December 2014, as amended by GNR 327, GNR 325, and GNR 324 of April 2017, respectively, and GN R517 of 11 June 2021) which may be triggered by the Proposed Project, and for which an application for EA has been submitted. The table also includes a description of those project activities which relate to the applicable listed activities.

The **DMRE (Gauteng Region)** will act as the Competent Authority (CA) on the project.

The Commenting Authorities for the Proposed Project are:

- Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD);
- Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation (DHSWS);
- Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF);
- Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI);
- National Nuclear Regulator (NNR);
- Department of Health (DoH);
- South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA); and
- City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (CoJMM).

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Table 2-5: Listed Activities Triggered by the Proposed Project.

Name of Activity	Aerial Extent of the Activity (ha)[4] Ha or m²	Applicable Listing Notice GNR 983, 984 and 985 as amended by GNR 327, GNR 325 or GNR 324	Listed Activity	Waste Management Authorisation	Water Use License Authorisation[5]
Stormwater Collection Point (sump)					21 (c) and (i)
Mechanical excavation of gold bearing silts from the Russell Stream	54 Hectares	GNR 327 - Activity 19	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.	Category B, Activity 11 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).	21 (c) and (i)
		GNR 325 - Activity 4	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure, for the storage, or storage and handling of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of more than 500 cubic metres.		
The clearance of vegetation within the project area for the removal of silts.	54 Hectares	GNR 325 - Activity 15	The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation.		21 (c) and (1)
Site preparation and earthworks which may	54 Hectares	GNR 325 - Activity 15	The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation.		21 (c) and (i)

[4] The total area of the reclamation and associated areas is approximately 54.11 hectares.

[5] Water use licences in terms of Section 21 of that National Water Act, 1998, will be required for various of the Listed Activities.

Name of Activity	Aerial Extent of the Activity (ha)[4] Ha or m²	Applicable Listing Notice GNR 983, 984 and 985 as amended by GNR 327, GNR 325 or GNR 324	Listed Activity	Waste Management Authorisation	Water Use License Authorisation[5]
include the clearance of indigenous vegetation from the Russell Stream					
The development of haul and site roads. The site is listed as Ecological support area and CBA: Important Area.		GN 324 - Activity 4	The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 metres. c. Gauteng iv. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) or Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans.		21 (c) and (i)
Site preparation and earthworks which may include the clearance of indigenous vegetation from the Russell Stream	54 Hectares	GN 324 - Activity 12	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 ii. Within Critical Biodiversity Areas or Ecological Support Areas identified in the		21 (c) and (i)

Name of Activity	Aerial Extent of the Activity (ha)[4] Ha or m²	Applicable Listing Notice GNR 983, 984 and 985 as amended by GNR 327, GNR 325 or GNR 324	Listed Activity	Waste Management Authorisation	Water Use License Authorisation[5]
			Gauteng Conservation Plan or bioregional plans.		
Stormwater Collection Point (sump)		GN 324 - Activity 14	The development of- (i) dams or weirs, where the dam or weir, including infrastructure and water surface area exceeds 10 square metres; or (ii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 10 square metres or more; where such development occurs- (a) within a watercourse; c. Gauteng iv. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) or Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans.		21 (c) and (i)
River crossings		GNR 327 - Activity 19	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		21 (c) and (i)

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Name of Activity	Aerial Extent of the Activity (ha)[4] Ha or m²	Applicable Listing Notice GNR 983, 984 and 985 as amended by GNR 327, GNR 325 or GNR 324	Listed Activity	Waste Management Authorisation	Water Use License Authorisation[5]
			of more than 10 cubic metres from a watercourse.		
Discharging stormwater from the Stormwater Collection Point (sump) into the Russel Stream Discharging stormwater from the stormwater paddocks into the Russel Stream		GN 324 - Activity 6	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; (iii) the development of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, polluted water, wastewater or sewage where such facilities have a daily		21(f)

Name of Activity	Aerial Extent of the Activity (ha)[4] Ha or m²	Applicable Listing Notice GNR 983, 984 and 985 as amended by GNR 327, GNR 325 or GNR 324	Listed Activity	Waste Management Authorisation	Water Use License Authorisation[5]
			throughput capacity of 2 000 cubic metres or less; or (iv) where the development is directly related to aquaculture facilities or infrastructure where the wastewater discharge capacity will not exceed 50 cubic metres per day.		
Dust suppression		GN 324 - Activity 6	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;		21 (c) and (i) 21(g)

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Name of Activity	Aerial Extent of the Activity (ha)[4] Ha or m²	Applicable Listing Notice GNR 983, 984 and 985 as amended by GNR 327, GNR 325 or GNR 324	Listed Activity	Waste Management Authorisation	Water Use License Authorisation[5]
			(iii) the development of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, polluted water, wastewater or sewage where such facilities have a daily throughput capacity of 2 000 cubic metres or less; or (iv) where the development is directly related to aquaculture facilities or infrastructure where the wastewater discharge capacity will not exceed 50 cubic metres per day.		

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2.6 Environmental Authorisation Application: Activities and Infrastructure

2.6.1 Infrastructure intended for the Project

The Valley Silts Project is well serviced by existing roads and infrastructure. Existing infrastructure to be utilised at stages during the project include:

- Site offices;
- Hard Park areas;
- Existing site access roads;
- Hauling road, access roads and main roads.

The additional infrastructure will include:

- Additional haul roads;
- Additional stockpile drying areas;
- Additional stream crossings; And
- Additional silts traps and stormwater control berms/ paddocks

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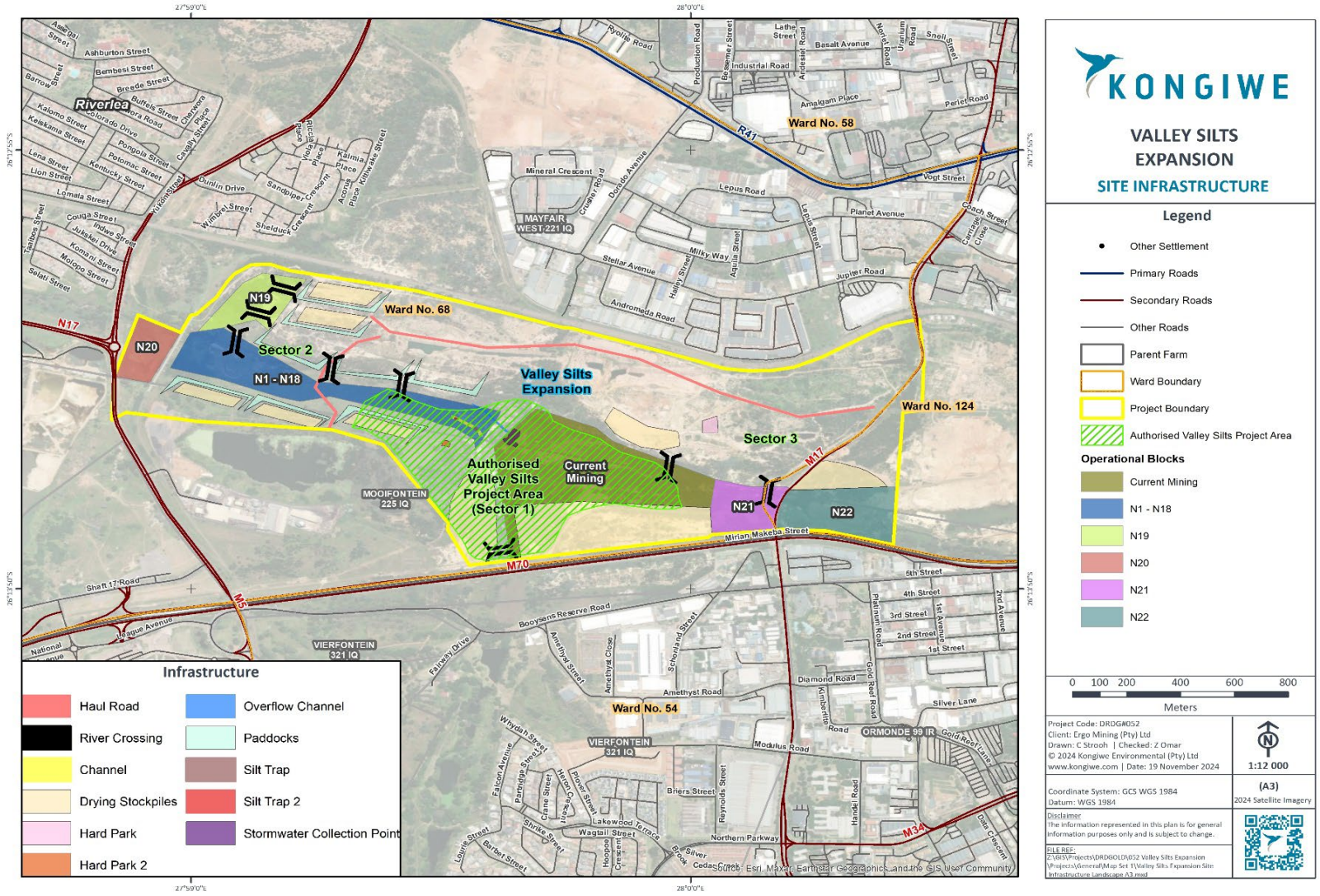


Figure 2-4: Site Infrastructure

2.6.2 Method of Silts Removal

Gold bearing silts will be mechanically excavated from the project area. The methodology to be employed is consistent with previous practices. 30-ton Articulated Dump Trucks (ADT) will be used to transport and stockpile the silts from the Russell Stream to drying stockpiles. The silts will be left to dry on stockpile footprints. This is considered a “dirty” footprint. Silts will have 30% to 40% moisture content when hauled and are not expected to be fully dried out. The dried silts will be loaded onto tipper trucks and transported to the City Deep Plant for pre-processing. The trucks transporting the material will follow Crownwood Road until it reaches Main Reef Road and then joins the M2 East. The trucks will then follow the M2 until they reach Heidelberg Road which is followed to the City Deep Plant where it is offloaded.



Figure 2-5: Example of silts removal.

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Figure 2-6: Example of silts being transported for stockpiling



Figure 2-7: Example of silts which is stockpiled according to wetness.

Coarse materials such as stones and rock are stockpiled and sold / donated to external parties.



Figure 2-8: Example of a typical hauling truck to be used for the Valley Silts Project.

The reclamation method involves mechanically excavating gold-bearing silts within the Russell Stream. The silts removal project process is divided into several stages, as shown in Figure 2-9.

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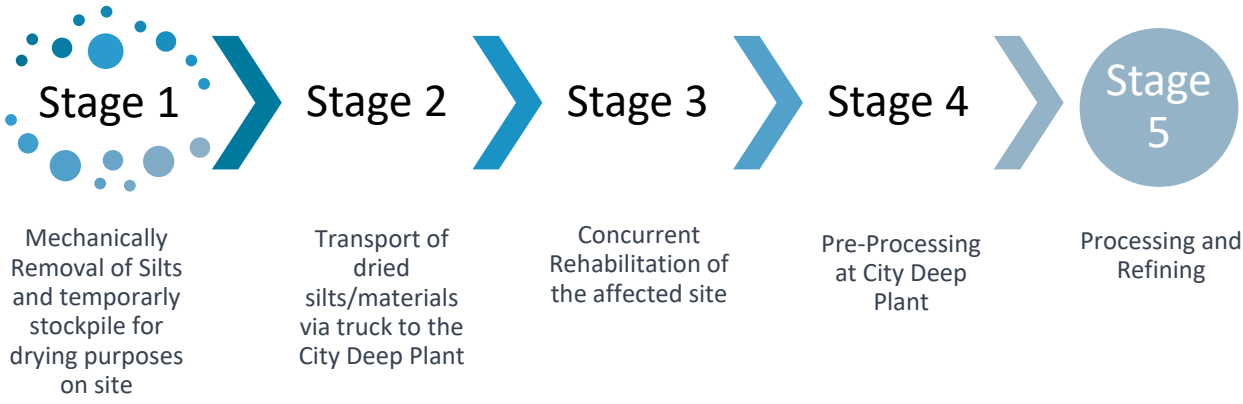


Figure 2-9: Project Process

2.6.3 Stormwater Management

The current stormwater management for the Valley Silts project will be extended to cover the proposed project area. This expansion will include additional silt traps and stormwater control berms/paddocks to capture any stormwater in the dirty water areas. The Stormwater Management Plan the Valley Silts Expansion project is to be developed. The purpose of the stormwater management plan will be to divert clean water around the site and capture dirty water on site.

2.6.4 Rehabilitation

Once the silts have been removed from the targeted areas, decommissioning will commence with the removal of all associated vehicles and infrastructure from the site as well as the removal of berms, paddocks, diversion trenches, infrastructure, and anything else installed during construction and operations. The gold-bearing silts will be removed down to red earth.

Regarding the safety of both the public and the employees, Ergo has completed a workers' safety assessment as well as a public safety assessment. The public safety assessment for all the proposed operations of Ergo are currently being updated. This is being done in relation to the requirements of the National Nuclear Regulator (NNR).

Rehabilitation will take place as and when excavation progresses areas along the mining blocks. Care will be taken to ensure that the material and excavated soil required for backfilling are free of contamination from hydrocarbons. Ergo aims to rehabilitate the Valley Silts area by shaping the areas where silts were removed and make the area free draining. Thereafter, appropriate species will be planted to stabilise the soil.

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Post-decommissioning activities will entail the assessment of rehabilitation and will address any further rehabilitation requirements. Monitoring must occur for at least five years after decommissioning and rehabilitation, or until satisfactory results are achieved.

Maintenance will specifically need to focus on the rehabilitated areas in accordance with the approved EMPr. Continuous erosion monitoring of rehabilitated areas and slopes should be undertaken and zones with excessive erosion should be identified. The cause of the erosion should be identified, and rectified. Zones with erosion will need to be repaired with topsoil.

Above all, Ergo aim to remove the silts from the valley in specific target areas, thereby improving the water flow dynamics and assisting in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced in the area of Riverlea. The proposed rehabilitation, extent and viability will be evaluated through specialist studies during the EIA phase, in consultation with the landowner (iProp), the City of Johannesburg and Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation (DWS).

2.6.5 The Period required for Environmental Authorisation:

The anticipated period required for EA is 5 years. Silts removal is planned for three years and rehabilitation 2 years.

2.6.6 Works Schedule

The anticipated life span of the project is approximately 5 years. A 3 year Life of Operation where active excavation would take place, and 2 years to rehabilitate the Valley Silts target sites. It is envisioned that clearance will be obtained once the operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation has been completed.

2.6.7 Currently Proposed Future Land Use

After the proposed operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation, the land will be returned to the landowner (iProp). The proposed project area is earmarked for development by the landowner, with plans for light industrial development. Additionally, there are plans to expand the N 17 within the proposed project area, from Crownwood to Nasrec Road (Figure 2-10).

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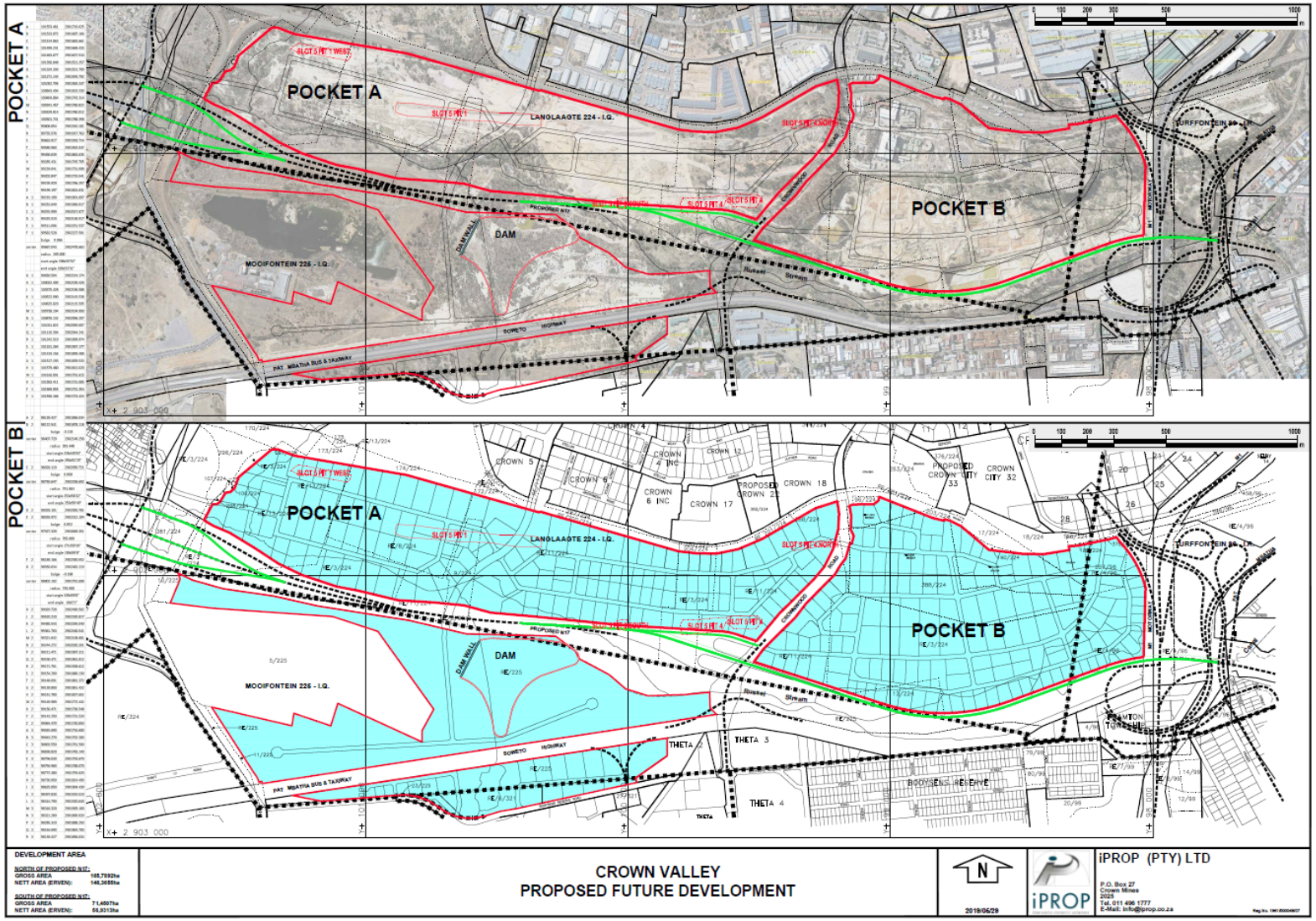


Figure 2-10: Crown Valley Proposed Future Development

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3 Policy and Legislative Context

This chapter provides an overview of the policy and legislative context relevant to the mechanical reclamation of gold-bearing silts. It identifies all legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning frameworks and instruments that are applicable to the planned activities and are to be considered in the assessment process which may be applicable or have relevance to the Proposed Project.

The foundation for Environmental Preservation is entrenched in the **Constitution of South Africa, 1996**. Following the birth of democracy in South Africa, legislative and environmental policies and regulations have undergone a large transformation, and various laws and policies were promulgated with a strong emphasis on environmental concerns and the need for sustainable development. The Constitution provides environmental rights (contained in the Bill of Rights, Chapter 2 (Section 24)) and includes implications for environmental management. The environmental rights are guaranteed in Section 24 of the Constitution, and state that:

"*Everyone has the right –*

- *To an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being and*
- *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 ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development*".

To ensure that the various spheres of the social and natural environmental resources are not overlooked, additional legislation and regulations have been promulgated in addition to those contained within the Constitution. The additional legislature and regulations ensure that there remains a key focus on various industries or components of the environment, and to ensure that the objectives of the Constitution are effectively implemented and upheld on an on-going basis. In terms of Section 7, a positive obligation is placed on the State to give effect to the environmental rights.

Table 3-1: Applicable National Legislation and Guidelines

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
The Constitution of South Africa, 1996 Section 24 of the Act states that 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. Section 32 of the Act states that every person has a right to information held by the State and to information held by other people that is required in the exercise or protection of a right. Section 33 of the Act states that everyone has a right to just and procedurally fair administrative action. The gold bearing silts from a section of the Russell Stream have been identified as pollution sources. The Proposed Project is in line with the Constitution of South Africa in removing the silts and/or pollution source from the stream, that will result in an improved environment for present and future generations. Currently, Ergo is working on mechanical recovery of gold-bearing silts from a part of the Russell Stream and they intend to expand their operation to include the remainder of farm properties indicated in Table 2-2.	As per the Requirements of NEMA and the NEMA EIA Regulations, alternative activities that are less taxing on the environment and resources must be investigated where possible. The SR was made available for public review & Draft EIA Report will also be made available for public review (as per the PPP section of this report). The Appeal Process will be described to all stakeholders through the EA notification described in the PPP section of this report.
The One Environmental System In terms of the One Environmental System established by the NEMLAA, an EA in respect of a reclamation operation must be issued within 300 days of the application being submitted. This system aims to streamline the licensing processes for environmental authorisations and water use.	Ergo proposes to expand its Valley Silts Reclamation operations and are in process to submit the required documents within the prescribed timeframes.
Mine Health and Safety Act (MHSA), Act 29 of 1996 (as amended): Ergo operates in accordance with the MHSA and associated regulations. This includes creating a safe and healthy work environment and providing the necessary protection and training to staff to ensure their health and safety is	Although not strictly addressed in the Scoping Report of the Valley Silts Expansion project, protecting the environment contributes to a safe working environment. MHSA regulations will be

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
not compromised. Hazardous substances will be adequately stored and labelled. All regulations pertaining to safe use, handling, processing, storage, transport and disposal of hazardous substances; protection of equipment, structures and water sources and the surface of land; dumps and structures connected to reclamation operations; the monitoring and control of those environmental aspects which may affect the health and safety of persons will be applied on site. Regulations pertaining to provision of water, ablution facilities and staff health and safety will be applied on site.	worked into the mine's Code of Practice (COP) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) The overarching principle of the NEMA is sustainable development. It defines sustainability as meaning the integration of social, economic and environmental factors into planning, implementation and decision making to ensure the development serves present and future generations. Section 2 of NEMA provides for the NEMA principle which apply throughout the Republic to the actions of all organs of state that may significantly affect the environment and in conjunction with other appropriate and relevant considerations. The NEMA principles serve as the general framework within which environmental management and implementation plans must be formulated and serve as a guideline by reference to which any organ of state must exercise any function when taking any decision in terms of the NEMA or any statutory provision concerning the protection of the environment. NEMA authorises the Minister of the DEFF to issue Regulations relating to the administration of the Act[6], which has been done with the publication of the EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended. Section 24(2) allows the Minister to identify activities which may not commence without environmental authorisation from the competent authority. This identification has been done in accordance with listing notices referred to as Listing Notice 1, Listing Notice 2 and Listing Notice 3. The NEMA also allows the Minister to determine which authority will be the competent authority to receive and evaluate applications for EAs. Listing Notice 1 identifies activities of limited scale and effect, which need to be assessed by a fairly simple process	It is the objective of this application to align with NEMA. The NEMA is the overarching Act governing sustainable development and the NEMA principles apply to all prospecting and mining operations (which included reclamation activities) and any matter or activity relating to such operation. Listed activities as per the EIA 2014 Regulations (as amended), have been identified (refer to Chapter 2, subsection 2.5).

[6] Sections 24(5) and Section 44

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
referred to as a BA, where after a Basic Assessment Report (BAR) is submitted to the competent authority. Listing Notice 2 identifies activities of significantly greater magnitude, which require evaluation through an initial Scoping Phase followed by an EIA and an EMPr. This process is generally referred to as the S&EIR process. Listing Notice 3 relates to activities limited to specified geographical areas and matters of concern to the various provinces which require a BAR process to be dealt with by the provincial authority concerned. Regulation 16 (1) prescribes the general application requirements and states that an application for an EA must be made on the official application form obtainable from the CA and must, amongst others, include proof of payment of the prescribed application fee. Regulation 21 provides for the submission of the Scoping Report to the CA for consideration and states that the scoping report must contain all the information set out in Appendix 2 to the EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended. In terms of regulation 22, the CA must, after considering the Scoping Report, either accept the report, with or without conditions and advise the applicant to proceed with the plan of study for EIA or refuse the EA. Once the Scoping Report is accepted by the CA, the applicant must submit the EIA Report inclusive of specialist reports and an EMPr which have been subjected to a PPP. The timeframes for submission of the Scoping Report and the EIA Report inclusive of the timeframes within which the CA must consider the reports and approve the EA are prescribed in regulations 21 to 24 of the EIA 2014 Regulations. Once a decision on the EA application has been reached, the CA must notify the applicant in writing of the decision and give reasons for the decision.	
Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) The MPRDA contains provisions relating to the reclamation and processing of residue deposits and residue stockpiles. This must be read together with the EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended, and the assessment of impacts relating to pollution control, where appropriate, must form part of the EMPr. In terms of the One Environmental System established by the NEMLAA, an EA in respect of a reclamation operation must be issued within 300 days of the application being submitted.	Ergo proposes to undertake the desired project activities as an expansion to their Mining Right GP 184 MR, in accordance with the provisions of the MPRDA.

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (NEM: WA) In terms of NEM:WA, a List of Waste Management Activities that have, or are likely to have, a Detrimental Effect on the Environment has been published in GN R921 of 29 November 2013[7]. Regulation 2 provides that a waste management activity listed in this Schedule under Category A and Category B would require a waste management licence (WML). Section 1 of NEM:WA, as amended, includes a definition for "residue stockpile", that is, the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002. That definition is "residue stockpile" means "any debris, discard, tailings, slimes, screening, slurry, waste rock, foundry sand, beneficiation plant waste, ash or any other product derived from or incidental to a mining operation and which is stockpiled, stored or accumulated for potential re-use, or which is disposed of, by the holder of a mining right, mining permit, production right or an old order right". It seems clear that the gold bearing silts within the Russell Stream fall within this definition and that they are covered by Mining Right GP 184 MR. Activity 11 under Category B of the Waste Management Activities is "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)". Accordingly, although none of the other activities in the List of Waste Management Activities that have, or are likely to have, a Detrimental Effect on the Environment are applicable, a WML will be required for the Valley Silts Expansion. Therefore, the EA and WML are being dealt with as integrated application.	Listed activities as per the NEM:WA regulations have been identified (refer to Chapter 2, subsection 2.5).
National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA)	An IWULA will be required for the reclamation of the gold bearing silts project and will be submitted to the DWS.

[7] As amended by GN 332 of 2 May2014, GN R633 of 4 July 2015 and GN 1757 of 11 February 2022.

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
In terms of the NWA, the national government, acting through the Minister of Water and Sanitation, is the public trustee of South Africa's water resources, and must ensure that water is protected, used, developed, conserved, managed and controlled in a sustainable and equitable manner for the benefit of all persons (section 3(1)). In terms of the NWA a person may only use water without a license if such water use is permissible under Schedule 1 (generally domestic type use) if that water use constitutes a continuation of an existing lawful water use (water uses being undertaken prior to the commencement of the NWA, generally in terms of the Water Act of 1956), or if that water use is permissible in terms of a general authorisation issued under section 39 (general authorisations allow for the use of certain section 21 uses provided that the criteria and thresholds described in the general authorisation is met). Permissible water use furthermore includes water use authorised by a license issued in terms of the NWA. Section 21 of the NWA defines water uses which are governed in terms of the Act and for which a WUL is required. In terms of section 40 (1) of the NWA "a person who is required or wishes to obtain a licence to use water must apply to the relevant responsible authority for a licence." These water uses, in terms of Section 21, are as follows: (a) taking water from a water resource; (b) storing water; **(c) impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse;** (d) engaging in a stream flow reduction activity contemplated in Section 36; (e) engaging in a controlled activity identified as such in Section 37(1) or declared under Section 38(1); **(f) discharging waste or water containing waste into a water resource through a pipe, canal, sewer, sea outfall or other conduit;** **(g) disposing of waste in a manner which may detrimentally impact on a water resource;** (h) disposing in any manner of water which contains waste from, or which has been heated in, any industrial or power generation process; **(i) altering the bed, banks, course or characteristic of a watercourse;** (j) removing, discharging or disposing of water found underground if it is necessary for the efficient continuation of an activity or for the safety of people; and	

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
(k) using water for recreational purposes. It is not likely that sub-sections **(a), (b), (d), (e), (h), (j) or (k)** will apply to the Proposed Project. The IWULA must be prepared and submitted in accordance with the Water Use Licence Application and Appeals Regulations 2017 published in GNR 267 on 24 March 2017 and must generally be supported by a Technical Report, as well as conceptual design drawings of all water related infrastructure.	
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No.10 of 2004) (NEM:BA) The NEM:BA provides for the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity within the framework of NEMA, as well as the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection and the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources. The South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) website and GIS tools were utilised to determine whether any nationally protected and threatened ecosystems occur on site. The Proposed Project falls within the Gauteng Province, which has a provincial Biodiversity Assessment Protected Area Expansion Strategy. This strategy has been incorporated and considered throughout the compilation of this report.	NEM:BA was used to inform whether activities triggered Listing Notice 3 (refer to Chapter 2, subsection 2.5).
National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (NEM:PAA), Act 57 of 2003 as amended The National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003) (NEM:PAA) concerns the protection and conservation of ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa's diversity and its natural landscapes and seascapes, and includes *inter alia*: ❖ The establishment of a national register of all national, provincial and local protected areas; ❖ The management of those areas in accordance with national standards; and ❖ Inter-governmental co-operation and public consultation in matters concerning protected areas. Sections 48 to 53 of the NEM:PAA lists restricted activities that may not be conducted in a protected area. Section	SANBI website and GIS tools were utilised to determine if the project area overlaps with CBAs. The majority of the initial development plan falls within an Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA) with a moderate to low biodiversity functioning. The Regulations were utilised to determine the need for any additional listed scheduled activities under GNR 985.

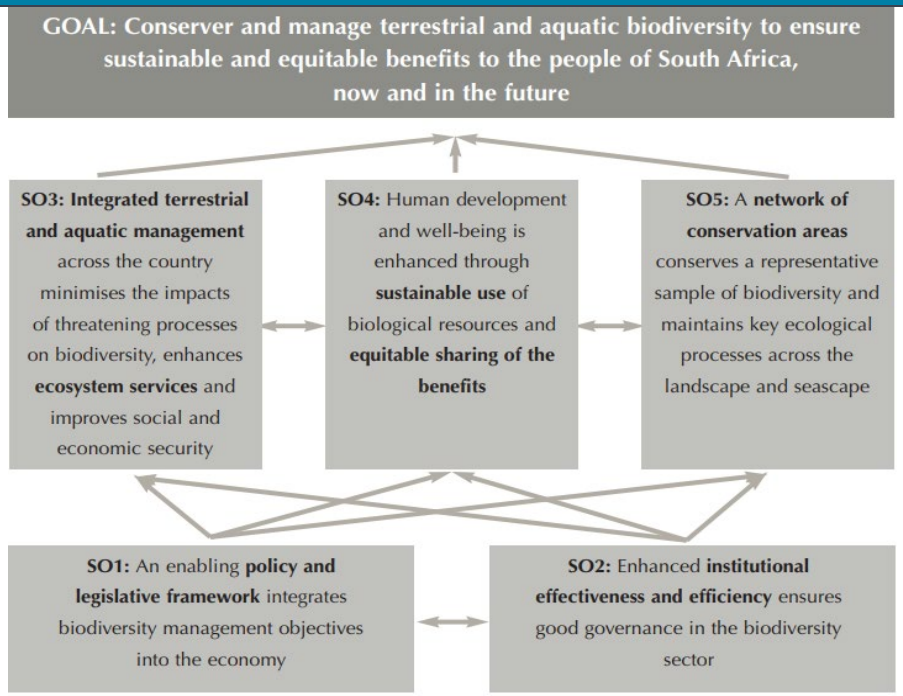
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Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
48 states that no person may conduct commercial prospecting or mining activities in a: ❖ Special nature reserve or nature reserve; ❖ Protected environment without the written permission of the Minister and the Cabinet member responsible for minerals and energy affairs; and Protected area referred to in Section 9: ❖ (b) world heritage sites; and ❖ (d) specially protected forest areas, forest nature reserves and forest wilderness areas declared in terms of the National Forests Act (No. 84 of 1998);	
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (No. 43 of 1983) The Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act No. 43 of 1983) (CARA) includes the use and protection of land, soil, wetlands and vegetation and the control of weeds and invader plants. This is the only legislation that is directly aimed at conservation of wetlands in agriculture. The Act contains a comprehensive list of species that are declared weeds and invader plants dividing them into three categories. These categories are as follows: ❖ Category 1: Declared weeds that are prohibited on any land or water surface in South Africa. These species must be controlled, or eradicated where possible; ❖ Category 2: Declared invader species that are only allowed in demarcated areas under controlled conditions and prohibited within 30m of the 1:50 year floodline of any watercourse or wetland; and ❖ Category 3: Declared invader species that may remain but must be prevented from spreading. No further planting of these species is allowed. In terms of the Act, landowners are legally responsible for the control of alien species on their properties. Failure to comply with the Act may result in various infringement consequences and in some instances imprisonment and other penalties for contravening the law.	The protection of land, soil, wetlands and vegetation and the control of weeds and invader plants will be contained within the EIA Report.

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
The South African National Roads Agency Limited and National Roads Act, 1998 (Act No. 7 of 1998) The National Road Traffic Regulations, 2000 places specific duties on the consignor and consignee of dangerous goods. A consignor means the person who offers dangerous goods for transport (i.e. hazardous waste) and a consignee is the person who accepts dangerous goods, which have been transported in a vehicle. Both consignor and consignee must comply with the requirements of several SANS standard specifications and codes of practice relevant to dangerous goods which have been incorporated into the regulations. The mine owner is responsible for: ❖ Offloading of the dangerous goods; ❖ Providing the dangerous goods offloading supervisor; and ❖ Ensuring that the loading and offloading are carried out by qualified employees trained in the relevant procedures. Ergo must, in line with Section 54 of the Act and GN R225, provide evidence that the company has appointed responsible personnel to oversee the off-loading of dangerous goods at its operations. A driver of a vehicle transporting dangerous goods is required to undergo training at an approved training body.	The requirements of the Act and Regulations will be considered when assessing the project impacts and developing the associated mitigation measures in the EIA Phase.
Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA) The SPLUMA was promulgated in May 2015. SPLUMA is a framework act for all spatial planning and land use management legislation in South Africa. It seeks to promote consistency and uniformity in procedures and decision-making in this field. SPLUMA will also assist municipalities to address historical spatial imbalances and the integration of the principles of sustainable development into land use and planning regulatory tools and legislative instruments.	Should the project proceed, land will be liberated for future development in line with SPLUMA.
Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act No. 15 of 1973) The Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Substances apply to an employer or a self-employed person who carries out work at a workplace which may expose any person to the intake of hazardous chemical substances at that workplace. Regulations 14 and 15 provide for the labelling, packaging, transportation and storage and the disposal of hazardous	The requirements of the Act and Regulations will be considered when assessing the project impacts and developing the associated mitigation measures in the EIA Phase.

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
chemical substances respectively. These regulations set out specific requirements which form part of an employer's duty to provide and maintain, as far as reasonably practicable, a working environment that is safe and without risk to the health of his or her employees.	
National Development Plan, 2030 The NDP strives to ensure a tightening of the accountability chain, where, in relation to this EIP, environmental noncompliance in terms of Section 16(1)(b) of NEMA is addressed at all levels of government. The environmental sustainability and resilience objectives include, inter alia: ❖ Implementing a set of indicators for natural resources, accompanied by publication of annual compliance reports; ❖ Achieving the peak (in 2025) plateau and decline trajectory for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions coupled with the entrenchment of an economy-wide carbon price; ❖ Improving disaster preparedness for extreme climate events. Gauteng is severely affected by drought; and ❖ Increasing investment in new agricultural technologies, research and the development of adaptation strategies for the protection of rural livelihoods and expansion of commercial agriculture.	The project – if approved – will assist in improving disaster preparedness for extreme climate events such as flooding
Action Plan of the Environmental Initiative of the New Partnership of Africa's Development, 2003. This Action Plan was established with the aim of encouraging sustainable development, conservation and acceptable use of biodiversity in Africa. It has been recognised that a healthy and productive environment is a prerequisite for the success of New Partnership of Africa's Development (NEPAD), together with the need to systematically address and sustain ecosystems, biodiversity and wildlife. Six areas have been identified: ❖ Combating land degradation, drought and desertification; ❖ Conserving Africa's wetlands; ❖ Preventing and controlling invasive alien species; ❖ Conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources;	The rehabilitation of the areas, removal of the valley silts, as well as the control of aliens species has been included in this report. .

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
❖ Combating climate change in Africa; and ❖ Cross-border conservation and management of natural resources.	
South Africa's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) sets out a framework and a plan of action for the conservation and sustainable use of South Africa's biological diversity and the equitable sharing of benefits derived from this use. The NBSAP was prepared by the former Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), during the period May 2003 to May 2005. The goal of the NBSAP is to conserve and manage terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity to ensure sustainable and equitable benefits to the people of South Africa, now and in the future. In support of this goal, five key strategic objectives (SOs) have been identified, each with a number of outcomes and activities. The schematic below represents the objectives and their interconnection in achieving the NBSAP "Goal", although the project is related to reclamation, the following would still apply:	The Proposed Project is cognisant of the obligation to protect and preserve the integrity of the environment as well as its biodiversity. Principles of this plan will be taken into consideration during the EIA Phase.

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
 Through the NSBA, it is recognised that biodiversity cannot be conserved through protected area networks only. All stakeholders, from private landowners and communities to business and industry must get involved in biodiversity management. NBSAP further identified mining as one of the activities that causes habitat transformation and degradation, and seriously threatens aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity. The strategy therefore promotes the inclusion of biodiversity considerations in mining regulations, guidelines and best practice codes to mitigate negative impacts and encourage sustainable mining practices through partnerships	
Mining and Biodiversity Guideline, 2013.	This project will, as far as possible, make use of the fundamental principles outlined in the Mining and

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
This guideline is founded on six fundamental principles: ❖ Apply the law; ❖ Use the best available biodiversity information; ❖ Engage relevant stakeholders thoroughly; ❖ Use best practice in EIA to identify, assess and evaluate impacts on biodiversity; ❖ Apply the mitigation hierarchy when planning any mining-related activities and develop robust EMPrs; and ❖ Ensure effective implementation of EMPrs, including adaptive management. The guideline stipulates the requirements for both utilising and integrating biodiversity information and informants into the assessment of impacts (i.e. this S&EIA process) of mining (and reclamation) on biodiversity and ecosystem services and recommends good practice throughout the projects life cycle.	Biodiversity Guideline, 2013.
Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000) The PAIA gives effect to the constitutional right of access to any information held by the state and any information that is held by another person and that is required for the exercise or protection of any rights; and to provide for matters connected therewith.	The requirements of the Act have been and will continue to be considered when assessing and involving the public and registered interested and affected parties.
National Environmental Management Act; National Appeal Regulations, 2014 The purpose of these regulations is to regulate the procedure contemplated in section 43(4) of the National environmental management act relating to the submission, processing and consideration of a decision on an appeal. This Act is used to help guide and understand the appeal process and the procedures may follow.	The requirements of the Act will be considered if an appeal may need to be or is lodged for the project.
Best Practice Guideline Series The Department of Water and Sanitation has developed a number of best practice guidelines for water resource protection in the South African mining industry. The best practice guidelines include international principles and approaches towards sustainability. There best practice guidelines include *viz.:* ❖ A water management hierarchy;	The guidelines define and document best practices for water and waste management associated with rehabilitation projects have been considered throughout the Scoping process and reporting.

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
❖ General water management strategies, techniques and tools; and ❖ Guidelines for mining related activities and aspects.	

Table 3-2: Applicable Provincial and Local Policies, Guidelines and By-Laws

Policies, Guidelines and By-Laws	
Gauteng Mine Residue Areas Strategy, 2012 The aim of the project as a whole is to make more land available from the mine dumps in Gauteng to be used for other purposes, in line with government priorities. The objectives for the project are as follows: ❖ To evaluate current pollution problems caused by mining activities and suggest how they should be addressed; ❖ To quantify the amount of land under mining activities and classify them in terms of impacts and potential for reclamation; ❖ To investigate which mining areas could be made available to be used for other purposes; and ❖ To provide preliminary and conceptual recommendations on the short-term priorities for the reclamation of the mining sites which could be economically sustainable.	The Proposed Project is in line with the objectives of the Strategy. The guidelines of the Strategy will be considered throughout the S&EIA process and reporting.
Gauteng Nature Conservation Bill, 2014 The Bill was established in 2014, and contains the following objectives: ❖ To provide for the sustainable utilization and protection of biodiversity within Gauteng; ❖ to provide for the protection of wild and the management of alien animals; protected plants; aquatic biota and aquatic systems; ❖ To provide for the protection of invertebrates and the management of alien invertebrates; ❖ To provide for professional hunters, hunting outfitters and trainers; ❖ To provide for the preservation of caves, cave formations, cave biota and karst systems; ❖ To provide for the establishment of zoos ❖ To provide for the powers and establishment of Nature Conservators;	Aspects of this Bill are applicable to the Proposed Project. Where applicable, these will be considered throughout the S&EIA process and will be included within the reporting documents.

Policies, Guidelines and By-Laws	
❖ To provide for administrative matters and general powers; and to provide for matters connected therewith.	
Gauteng Conservation Plan Version 3.3 The main purposes of C-Plan 3.3 are: ❖ To serve as the primary decision support tool for the biodiversity component of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process; ❖ To inform protected area expansion and biodiversity stewardship programmes in the province; ❖ To serve as a basis for development of Bioregional Plans in municipalities within the province. C-Plan 3.3 is a valuable tool to ensure adequate, timely and fair service delivery to clients of GDARD, and is critical in ensuring adequate protection of biodiversity and the environment in Gauteng Province.	Aspects of this Plan are applicable to the Proposed Project. Where applicable, these will be considered throughout the S&EIA process and will be included within the reporting documents.
Gauteng Environmental Implementation Plan, 2016 The purpose of the EIP is to: ❖ Coordinate and harmonise environmental policies, plans and programmes and decisions to (i) minimise the duplication of procedures and functions; and (ii) promote consistency in the exercise of functions that may affect the environment; ❖ Give effect to the principle of cooperative governance in Chapter 3 of the Constitution; ❖ Secure the protection of the environment across the country as a whole; ❖ Prevent unreasonable actions in respect of the environment that is prejudicial to the economic or health interests of other provinces or the country as a whole; and ❖ Enable monitoring of the achievement, promotion and protection of a sustainable environment.	Aspects of this Plan are applicable to the Proposed Project. Where applicable, these will be considered throughout the S&EIA process and will be included within the reporting documents.
Gauteng Growth and Development Agency Strategic Plan 2014-2019 The main purpose of the GGDA Strategic Plan is: ❖ Addressing the persistent racial imbalances regarding ownership and general configuration of Gauteng's	The Proposed Project will contribute towards employment creation within the Province and will also contribute positively towards economic growth within the region through both its development and operation.

Policies, Guidelines and By-Laws	
economy; ❖ Addressing the spatially distorted economic development legacy of apartheid rule; ❖ Broadening the base of economic development beyond the Province's dominant metropolitan municipal areas; ❖ The socio-economic transformation envisaged for the second phase of transition to a national democratic society; and ❖ Achieving the outcomes of creating decent work, economic inclusion and equality.	
Johannesburg Spatial Development Framework, 2040 The Spatial Development Framework thus seeks to address five major issues in Johannesburg's spatial and social landscape: ❖ Increasing pressure on the natural environment and green infrastructure. ❖ Urban sprawl and fragmentation. ❖ Spatial inequalities and the job-housing mismatch. ❖ Exclusion and disconnection emanating from: • high potential underused areas (the mining belt and the Modderfontein area); • securitisation and gated developments, and disconnected street networks (high cul-de-sac ratios and low intersection densities). ❖ Inefficient residential densities and land use diversity.	The Proposed Project presents significant opportunities for integration and improving cross-border linkages with Ekurhuleni and the West Rand by identifying strategic interventions along the mining belt and associated historical spatial discontinuity - road linkages, mixed use redevelopments, rehabilitation of degraded and damaged land. Where applicable, this document has been considered and consulted throughout the S&EIA process and will be included within the reporting documents
City of Johannesburg Air Quality Control By-Law The objectives of the By-law to: ❖ Give effect to the right contained in section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 1996, by controlling air pollution within the area of jurisdiction of the Council; and ❖ Ensure that air pollution is avoided, or where it cannot be avoided, is minimised.	Where applicable, this document has been considered and consulted throughout the S&EIA process and will be included within the reporting documents
City of Johannesburg Water Services By-Law Water Services By-Law aim at managing and regulating water services effectively	This document has been considered and consulted throughout the S&EIA process. It will be included within the reporting

Policies, Guidelines and By-Laws	
	documents, and the requirements for approval from the council regarding water and sanitation services have been noted.
City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality Stormwater Management By-Laws The purpose of the by-laws is to manage, control and regulate the quantity, quality, flow and velocity of stormwater runoff from any property which it is proposed to develop, to prevent or mitigate: ❖ Erosion and degradation of water courses ❖ Sedimentation in ponds and watercourses ❖ Degradation of water quality and fish habitat; and ❖ Excess stormwater runoff onto a public road which may pose a danger to life or property or both.	This document has been considered and consulted throughout the S&EIA process and will be included within the reporting documents. In terms of the definition in the by-law, the Valley Silts Extension Project is not considered a development. The Russel Stream is heavily silted and causing stormwater issues further downstream. The result of the proposed project will result in the removal of silts and the reinstatement of the natural channel The Stormwater Management Plan of the Proposed Project incorporates the principles of Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS), The South African National Roads Agency SOC Limited (SANRAL) “Drainage Manual and JRA’s Stormwater Design Guidelines.
The Centre for Environmental Rights - Mining and your Community: Know your Environmental Rights To exploit a mineral, mining companies must get permission to mine from the government. This is known as an Environmental Authorisation. To get permission, the mining company is required to assess the environment and learn about the community and consult with everyone who will be affected by the proposed mining. The Guide published	This SR incorporates the recommendations and guidelines listed in the guide when undertaking Public Participation (PP). All PP is implemented according to the requirements listed in the NEMA EIA Regulations of 2014, as

Policies, Guidelines and By-Laws	
in 2014 by the CER discusses what rights communities and individuals who are affected by mining have, and what laws and processes must be followed by a mining company before it can start mining.	amended. Refer to Chapter 6 for an overview of Public Participation to be undertaken.
The Gauteng Province Environmental Management Framework, 2018 The GDARD decided to produce an Environmental Management Framework for the whole of Gauteng. The objective of the GPEMF is to guide sustainable land use management within the Gauteng Province. The GPEMF, inter alia, serves the following purposes: ❖ To provide a strategic and overall framework for environmental management in Gauteng; ❖ Align sustainable development initiatives with the environmental resources, developmental pressures, as well as the growth imperatives of Gauteng; ❖ Determine geographical areas where certain activities can be excluded from an EIA process; and ❖ Identify appropriate, inappropriate and conditionally compatible activities in various Environmental Management Zones in a manner that promotes proactive decision-making.	Aspects of this management framework are applicable to the Proposed Project. Where applicable, these will be considered throughout the S&EIA process and will be included within the reporting documents.
The Public Participation Guidelines in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended) This document aims to assist with the participation process of all interested and affected parties regarding any Proposed Project. This guideline provides information and guidance for proponents or applicants, interested and affected parties, competent authorities and environmental assessment practitioners on the public participation requirements of the act, as well as provides information on the characteristics of a vigorous and inclusive public participation process.	This guideline was used to ensure that all of the required steps are followed to ensure that a complete and successful public participation process is conducted.
Integrated Environmental Management Guideline on Need and Desirability, 2017 This document assists Environmental assessment practitioners on the best practice as well as how to meet the peremptory requirements prescribed by the legislation as well as sets out both the strategic and statutory context for the consideration of the need and desirability of a development involving any one of the NEMA listed activities.	This guideline was used to ensure that the need and desirability of the project was correctly considered and that the need and desirability of the project was thoroughly considered.

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Policies, Guidelines and By-Laws	
This document further sets out a list of questions which should be addressed when considering need and desirability of a proposed development.	

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4 The Need and Desirability of the Project

The “need and desirability” during an environmental authorisation application process must be addressed throughout all stages of the EIA process. During the Scoping phase (present phase) the Need and Desirability Guideline (GN891 of 2014) questions will be used to identify key issues and alternatives and will help to determine which areas require further investigation in the EIA phase (to follow), and which areas do not require further information.

Table 4-1 overleaf addressed the Need and Desirability Guideline questions.

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Table 4-1: Need and Desirability Assessment

Question	Response and Reference in The Report
Securing ecological sustainable development and use of natural resources	
How will this development (and its separate elements / aspects) impact on the ecological integrity of the area? 1.1. How were the following ecological integrity considerations taken into account? 1.1.1. Threatened Ecosystems 1.1.2. Sensitive, vulnerable, highly dynamic or stressed ecosystems, such as coastal shores, estuaries, wetlands, and similar systems require specific attention in management and planning procedures, especially where they are subject to significant human resource usage and development pressure 1.1.3. Critical Biodiversity Areas ("CBAs") and Ecological Support Areas ("ESAs"), 1.1.4. Conservation targets, 1.1.5. Ecological drivers of the ecosystem, 1.1.6. Environmental Management Framework, 1.1.7. Spatial Development Framework, and 1.1.8. Global and international responsibilities relating to the environment (e.g., Ramsar sites, Climate Change, etc.).	The provincial and national legislative frameworks and guidelines considered for the proposed project are detailed in Table 3-1. The Biodiversity Impact Study will assess the impacts that the reclamation expansion would have on the receiving environment. Section 8.6 of this SR provides ecological background information.
1.2. How will this development disturb or enhance ecosystems and / or result in the loss or protection of biological diversity? What measures were explored to firstly avoid these negative impacts, and where these negative impacts could not be avoided altogether, what measures were explored to minimise and remedy (including offsetting) the impacts? What measures were explored to enhance positive impacts?	The biophysical environment is already heavily degraded (Section 8.5 and 8.6). There are historic air quality, surface water and groundwater impacts occurring. The biodiversity impact assessment will present current impacts and will investigate the impacts that could occur from the expansion of the reclamation activities.
1.3. How will this development pollute and / or degrade the biophysical environment? What measures were explored to firstly avoid these impacts, and where impacts could not be avoided altogether, what measures were explored to minimise and remedy (including offsetting) the impacts? What measures were explored to enhance positive impacts?	The biophysical environment is already heavily degraded (Section 8.5 and 8.6). The expansion of the reclamation activities will continue to remove gold-bearing silts from the Russell stream, thereby improving the water flow dynamics and assisting in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced around Riverlea.

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Question	Response and Reference in The Report
1.4. What waste will be generated by this development? What measures were explored to firstly avoid waste, and where waste could not be avoided altogether, what measures were explored to minimise, reuse and / or recycle the waste? What measures have been explored to safely treat and / or dispose of unavoidable waste?	A WML is being applied for as part of the EA application. The project might also generate a minimal amount of general (domestic) waste. Ergo has a waste management procedure for all its activities and this will be implemented at the Valley Sils Expansion Project. Mitigation measures to manage waste will be included in the EMPr.
1.5. How will this development disturb or enhance landscapes and / or sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage? What measures were explored to firstly avoid these impacts, and where impacts could not be avoided altogether, what measures were explored to minimise and remedy (including offsetting) the impacts? What measures were explored to enhance positive impacts?	The expansion of the reclamation activities will continue to remove gold-bearing silts from the Russell stream. Thereby improving the water flow dynamics and assisting in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced around Riverlea. The heritage impact assessment will investigate the impacts that could occur from the expansion of the reclamation activities. Should any unknown heritage resource be identified, all activities shall cease immediately and the SAHRA will be contacted.
1.6. How will this development use and / or impact on non-renewable natural resources? What measures were explored to ensure responsible and equitable use of the resources? How have the consequences of the depletion of the non-renewable natural resources been considered? What measures were explored to firstly avoid these impacts, and where impacts could not be avoided altogether, what measures were explored to minimise and remedy (including offsetting) the impacts? What measures were explored to enhance positive impacts?	Resources which will be utilised for the project include water and electricity. Electricity is currently sourced from Eskom. The Valley Silts Expansion project will not require any additional process water for the mechanical excavation of gold bearing silts from the Russell Stream.
1.7. How will this development use and / or impact on renewable natural resources and the ecosystem of which they are part? Will the use of the resources and / or impact on the ecosystem jeopardise the integrity of the resource and / or system taking into account carrying capacity restrictions, limits of acceptable change, and thresholds? What measures were explored to firstly avoid the use of resources, or if avoidance is not possible, to minimise the use of resources? What	The proposed project is the expansion of the reclamation of gold-bearing silts from Russell stream and therefore additional resources required for the proposed development will be minimal. The only resources to be used include potable water and electricity.

Question	Response and Reference in The Report
measures were taken to ensure responsible and equitable use of the resources? What measures were explored to enhance positive impacts? 1.7.1. Does the proposed development exacerbate the increased dependency on increased use of resources to maintain economic growth or does it reduce resource dependency (i.e. de-materialised growth)? (note: sustainability requires that settlements reduce their ecological footprint by using less material and energy demands and reduce the amount of waste they generate, without compromising their quest to improve their quality of life) 1.7.2. Does the proposed use of natural resources constitute the best use thereof? Is the use justifiable when considering intra- and intergenerational equity, and are there more important priorities for which the resources should be used (i.e. what are the opportunity costs of using these resources this the proposed development alternative?) 1.7.3. Do the proposed location, type and scale of development promote a reduced dependency on resources?	Electricity is currently sourced from Eskom. The Valley Silts Expansion project will not require any additional process water for the mechanical excavation of gold bearing silts from the Russell Stream.
1.8. How were a risk-averse and cautious approach applied in terms of ecological impacts? 1.8.1. What are the limits of current knowledge (note: the gaps, uncertainties and assumptions must be clearly stated)? 1.8.2. What is the level of risk associated with the limits of current knowledge? 1.8.3. Based on the limits of knowledge and the level of risk, how and to what extent was a risk-averse and cautious approach applied to the development?	The list of gaps and uncertainties will be listed in the EIA once the specialist studies have been completed. The expansion of the reclamation activities will continue to remove gold-bearing silts from the Russell stream. Thereby improving the water flow dynamics and assisting in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced around Riverlea. The potential impacts of air quality and noise will also be evaluated during EIA phase. Further this, dust fallout monitoring, surface-and groundwater monitoring will be undertaken throughout the project life.

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Question	Response and Reference in The Report
1.9. How will the ecological impacts resulting from this development impact on people's environmental right in terms following: 1.9.1. Negative impacts: e.g., access to resources, opportunity costs, loss of amenity (e.g. open space), air and water quality impacts, nuisance (noise, odour, etc.), health impacts, visual impacts, etc. What measures were taken to firstly avoid negative impacts, but if avoidance is not possible, to minimise, manage and remedy negative impacts? 1.9.2. Positive impacts: e.g., improved access to resources, improved amenity, improved air or water quality, etc. What measures were taken to enhance positive impacts?	The ecological impacts will be assessed during the EIA phase. Section 9.2 of this report lists potential impacts identified.
1.10. Describe the linkages and dependencies between human wellbeing, livelihoods, and ecosystem services applicable to the area in question and how the development's ecological impacts will result in socio-economic impacts (e.g., on livelihoods, loss of heritage site, opportunity costs, etc.)?	The expansion of the reclamation activities will continue to remove gold-bearing silts from the Russell stream. Thereby improving the water flow dynamics and assisting in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced around Riverlea. The expansion of the valley silts reclamation project will have minimal socio-economic impacts. A socio-economic impact assessment will be undertaken.
1.11. Based on all the above, how will this development positively or negatively impact on ecological integrity objectives / targets / considerations of the area?	Section 9.2 of the Scoping Report list potential impacts identified.
1.12. Considering the need to secure ecological integrity and a healthy biophysical environment, describe how the alternatives identified (in terms of all the different elements of the development and all the different impacts being proposed), resulted in the selection of the "best practicable environmental option" in terms of ecological considerations?	The reclamation of the gold-bearing Valley Silts is already underway. Consequently, the location of the expansion sites and associated infrastructure are limited and therefore the sites are considered the best practicable environmental option.
1.13. Describe the positive and negative cumulative ecological / biophysical impacts bearing in mind the size, scale, scope, and nature of the project in relation	Section 9.2 of the Scoping Report lists potential impacts identified.

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to its location and existing and other planned developments in the area?	The cumulative impacts will be assessed by the specialists and presented in the EIA.
Promoting justifiable economic and social development	
2.1. What is the socio-economic context of the area, based on, amongst other considerations, the following considerations? 2.1.1. The IDP (and its sector plans' vision, objectives, strategies, indicators, and targets) and any other strategic plans, frameworks of policies applicable to the area, 2.1.2. Spatial priorities and desired spatial patterns (e.g., need for integrated of segregated communities, need to upgrade informal settlements, need for densification, etc.), 2.1.3. Spatial characteristics (e.g., existing land uses, planned land uses, cultural landscapes, etc.), and 2.1.4. Municipal Economic Development Strategy ("LED Strategy").	The socio-economic context of the region and the area around the Valley Silts is described in Section 8.10. Table 3-2 in Section 3 details the applicable provincial and local policies, guidelines and by-laws considered during the EIA process. A socio-economic impact assessment will be undertaken. Spatial characteristics are presented in Section 2.2. The reclamation project is in line with the objectives of the Gauteng Mine Residue Area Strategy, which is to reclaim and/or rehabilitate TSFs to the point where they become safe for adjacent communities and land can be made available for other purposes. Although the site is not a TSF, the removal of the silts will make the area safer for surrounding communities. The presence of gold-bearing silts poses significant environmental challenges, contributing to pollution and causing both direct and indirect nuisances, particularly affecting the Russell Stream. The proposed project aligns with the Gauteng Mine Residue Area Strategy and adheres to the City of Johannesburg's guidelines and policies, including the Air Pollution Control By-Law, Water Services By-Laws, and Stormwater Management By-Laws. Additionally, it supports the objectives outlined in the Spatial Development Framework (2040) aimed at enhancing integration and improving cross-border linkages with Ekurhuleni and the West Rand. This will be achieved through strategic interventions such as the development of belt-road linkages, mixed-use redevelopments, and the

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	rehabilitation of degraded and damaged land. Ultimately, the project focuses on the reclamation and rehabilitation of the Russell Stream to improve its water flow dynamics and assist in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced around Riverlea.
2.2 Considering the socio-economic context, what will the socio-economic impacts be of the development (and its separate elements / aspects), and specifically also on the socio-economic objectives of the area? 2.2.1. Will the development complement the local socioeconomic initiatives (such as local economic development (LED) initiatives), or skills development programs?	The proposed expansion project is the continuation of the reclamation of gold-bearing silts and will not result in any significance economic benefits for the employees or nearby communities. However, if the project is authorised, it will provide continuous employment for a portion of the current Ergo employees.
2.3 How will this development address the specific physical, psychological, developmental, cultural, and social needs and interests of the relevant communities?	The project will contribute to the ongoing operation of Ergo's processing plant and reclamation activities. Although this will not create permanent additional employment opportunities, it will allow for the continued employment for Ergo's employees. This will be beneficial to the existing employees of Ergo and will allow Ergo to continue to positively contribute to the regional economy and GDP. The expansion of the reclamation activities will continue to remove gold-bearing silts from the Russell stream. Thereby improving the water flow dynamics and assisting in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced around Riverlea.
2.4 Will the development result in equitable (intra- and intergenerational) impact distribution, in the short and long-term? Will the impact be socially and economically sustainable in the short- and long-term?	The development will contribute to the ongoing operation of Ergo's processing plant and reclamation activities. This will promote the continued employment of Ergo employees. The expansion of the reclamation activities will continue to remove gold-bearing silts from the Russell stream. Thereby improving the water flow dynamics and assisting in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced around Riverlea.
2.5. In terms of location, describe how the placement of the proposed	No additional employment opportunities will be created during the operational

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development will: 2.5.1. result in the creation of residential and employment opportunities in close proximity to or integrated with each other, 2.5.2. reduce the need for transport of people and goods, 2.5.3. result in access to public transport or enable nonmotorized and pedestrian transport (e.g., will the development result in densification and the achievement of thresholds in terms public transport), 2.5.4. compliment other uses in the area, 2.5.5. be in line with the planning for the area, 2.5.6. for urban related development, make use of underutilised land available with the urban edge, 2.5.7. optimise the use of existing resources and infrastructure, 2.5.8. opportunity costs in terms of bulk infrastructure expansions in non-priority areas (e.g., not aligned with the bulk infrastructure planning for the settlement that reflects the spatial reconstruction priorities of the settlement), 2.5.9. discourage "urban sprawl" and contribute to compaction/densification, 2.5.10. contribute to the correction of the historically distorted spatial patterns of settlements and to the optimum use of existing infrastructure in excess of current	phase. The project will not reduce the need for transport of people and goods or result in changes to public transport. The proposed project will not improve access to public transport or enable non-motorised and pedestrian transport. The project is not related to urban development and will not result in the construction of bulk infrastructure for public use. Most of the infrastructure will be removed from site at closure. The project is unlikely to result in urban sprawl. Electricity is currently sourced from Eskom. The Valley Silts Expansion project will not require any additional process water for the mechanical excavation of gold bearing silts from the Russell Stream. The continued reclamation is not expected to result in any changes to existing and planned settlements in the area. No resettlement of surrounding communities is required. The Proposed Project will make use of the existing road networks and will not include the construction of any additional residential settlements.

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needs, 2.5.11. encourage environmentally sustainable land development practices and processes, 2.5.12. take into account special locational factors that might favour the specific location (e.g., the location of a strategic mineral resource, access to the port, access to rail, etc.), 2.5.12. the investment in the settlement or area in question will generate the highest socio-economic returns (i.e., an area with high economic potential), 2.5.13. impact on the sense of history, sense of place and heritage of the area and the socio-cultural and cultural historic characteristics and sensitivities of the area, and 2.5.14. in terms of the nature, scale and location of the development promote or act as a catalyst to create a more integrated settlement?	
2.6. How were a risk-averse and cautious approach applied in terms of socio-economic impacts? 2.6.1. What are the limits of current knowledge (note: the gaps, uncertainties and assumptions must be clearly stated)? 2.6.2. What is the level of risk (note: related to inequality, social fabric, livelihoods, vulnerable communities, critical resources, economic vulnerability, and sustainability) associated with the limits of current knowledge? 2.6.3. Based on the limits of knowledge and the level of risk, how and to what extent was a risk-averse and cautious approach applied to the development?	A socio-economic impact assessment will be undertaken, and the gaps and limitations will be included in the EIA.
2.7. How will the socio-economic impacts be resulting from this development	The negative impacts will be identified in the socio-economic impact assessment

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impact on people's environmental right in terms following: 2.7.1. Negative impacts: e.g., health (e.g. HIV-Aids), safety, social ills, etc. What measures were taken to firstly avoid negative impacts, but if avoidance is not possible, to minimise, manage and remedy negative impacts? 2.7.2. Positive impacts. What measures were taken to enhance positive impacts?	and will be presented in the EIA. Mitigation measures relating to the potential socio-economic impacts will be included in the EMPr. Potential impacts are listed in Table B.
2.8 Considering the linkages and dependencies between human wellbeing, livelihoods, and ecosystem services, describe the linkages and dependencies applicable to the area in question and how the development's socio-economic impacts will result in ecological impacts (e.g., over utilisation of natural resources, etc.)?	Section 9.2 of the Scoping Report lists potential impacts identified.
2.9 What measures were taken to pursue the selection of the "best practicable environmental option" in terms of socio-economic considerations?	The "best practicable environmental option" will be identified in the EIA Phase where specialists' findings and recommendations will be considered.
2.10 What measures were taken to pursue environmental justice so that adverse environmental impacts shall not be distributed in such a manner as to unfairly discriminate against any person, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged persons (who are the beneficiaries and is the development located appropriately)? Considering the need for social equity and justice, do the alternatives identified, allow the "best practicable environmental option" to be selected, or is there a need for other alternatives to be considered?	A comprehensive public participation process, guided by Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations (GNR982 of 2014), will be undertaken throughout the Scoping and EIA phases. The Public Participation Process followed is described in Section 7 of this Scoping Report. The EMPr will provide mitigation measures for any expected impacts on all sectors of society and include grievance management measures.
2.11 What measures were taken to pursue equitable access to environmental resources, benefits, and services to meet basic human needs and ensure human wellbeing, and what special measures were taken to ensure access thereto by categories of persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination?	The proposed project area is not providing adequate ecosystem support services as the land is silted. Therefore, should the project go ahead, it would not affect equitable access to environmental resources, benefits, and services to meet basic human needs. It will however improve the water flow dynamics of the Russell stream an assist in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced around Riverlea.

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2.12. What measures were taken to ensure that the responsibility for the environmental health and safety consequences of the development has been addressed throughout the development's life cycle?	The EMPr will provide mitigation measures for any expected impacts throughout the life cycle of the project – construction, operation, decommissioning, closure, and post-closure. The proposed activities will be operated in strict accordance with the requirements of the Mine Health and Safety Act, No. 29 of 1996.
2.13. What measures were taken to: 2.13.1. ensure the participation of all interested and affected parties, 2.13.2. provide all people with an opportunity to develop the understanding, skills and capacity necessary for achieving equitable and effective participation, 2.13.3. ensure participation by vulnerable and disadvantaged persons, 2.13.4. promote community wellbeing and empowerment through environmental education, the raising of environmental awareness, the sharing of knowledge and experience and other appropriate means, 2.13.5. ensure openness and transparency, and access to information in terms of the process, 2.13.6. ensure that the interests, needs and values of all interested and affected parties were taken into account, and that adequate recognition were given to all forms of knowledge, including traditional and ordinary knowledge, and 2.13.7. ensure that the vital role of women and youth in environmental management and development were recognised and their full participation therein were be promoted?	A comprehensive public participation process is being undertaken as per the requirements of Chapter 6 of the EIA 2014 Regulations, detailed in Section 7 of this report.

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2.14. Considering the interests, needs and values of all the interested and affected parties, describe how the development will allow for opportunities for all the segments of the community (e.g., a mixture of low-, middle-, and high-income housing opportunities) that is consistent with the priority needs of the local area (or that is proportional to the needs of an area)	The findings of the socio-economic impact assessment will be included in the EIA. Section 9.2 of the Scoping Report lists potential impacts identified.
2.15. What measures have been taken to ensure that current and / or future workers will be informed of work that potentially might be harmful to human health or the environment or of dangers associated with the work, and what measures have been taken to ensure that the right of workers to refuse such work will be respected and protected?	Ergo will comply with the requirements of the Mine Health and Safety Act, No. 29 of 1996 and will ensure that itself and the contractor/s employed will comply with the Occupational Health and Safety Act, Act 85 of 1993. Employees will be made aware, as part of the EIA / EMPr, of Section 4(j) of NEMA, which relates to the right of workers to refuse work that is harmful to human health or the environment and is informed of dangers. The environmental awareness programme will be included in induction material for all employees and contractors.
2.16. Describe how the development will impact on job creation in terms of, amongst other aspects: 2.16.1. the number of temporary versus permanent jobs that will be created, 2.16.2. whether the labour available in the area will be able to take up the job opportunities (i.e., do the required skills match the skills available in the area), 2.16.3. the distance from where labourers will have to travel, 2.16.4. the location of jobs opportunities versus the location of impacts (i.e., equitable distribution of costs and benefits), and 2.16.5. the opportunity costs in terms of job creation (e.g., a mine might create 100 jobs, but impact on 1000 agricultural jobs, etc.).	The proposed expansion project will not result in significant economic benefits for the employees or nearby communities. However, if the project is authorised, it will provide continuous employment for a portion of the current Ergo employees.

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2.17. What measures were taken to ensure: 2.17.1. that there were intergovernmental coordination and harmonisation of policies, legislation and actions relating to the environment, and 2.17.2. that actual or potential conflicts of interest between organs of state were resolved through conflict resolution procedures?	Section 3 of this report details all relevant national and local legislation, policies, and guidelines that have been reviewed and incorporated. During the Scoping phase, all relevant State Departments will be provided with copies of environmental documentation for comment and will be afforded the same opportunity during the EIA Phase. The list of State Departments to be provided with environmental documentation is in Section 7 of this Report.
2.18. What measures were taken to ensure that the environment will be held in public trust for the people, that the beneficial use of environmental resources will serve the public interest, and that the environment will be protected as the people's common heritage?	All environmental impacts, including appropriate mitigation and management measures as well as monitoring measures, will be considered by the EAP and incorporated into the EIA/ EMPr. The project area will be rehabilitated at decommissioning and closure.
2.19. Are the mitigation measures proposed realistic and what long-term environmental legacy and managed burden will be left?	The EAP will ensure that the mitigation measures which will be set out in the EMPr are realistic and practical. If the recommended closure measures are successfully implemented, it is anticipated that the project area will be of an improved condition after rehabilitation and closure.
2.20. What measures were taken to ensure that the costs of remedying pollution, environmental degradation and consequent adverse health effects and of preventing, controlling or minimising further pollution, environmental damage or adverse health effects will be paid for by those responsible for harming the environment?	The aim of the project is to remove the gold bearing silts from the Russell stream, this will aid in the rehabilitation of the Russell Stream as well as alleviate some environmental and social issues for the surrounding communities In accordance with the requirements of Regulations 5 and 6 of the NEMA Regulations on Financial Provision (GN940 of 2014) and the DMRE Guidelines on Financial Provision, the quantum for closure-related financial provision will be determined to ensure that adequate funds are made available upfront (prior to the commencement of the project) for the rehabilitation, management, and remediation of negative residual environmental impacts.

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	The EMPr will provide mitigation, management and monitoring measures to ensure that potential negative impacts are managed throughout the life of the project and post-closure. The Applicant will be legally bound to comply with the conditions of the EMPr.
2.21. Considering the need to secure ecological integrity and a healthy bio-physical environment, describe how the alternatives identified (in terms of all the different elements of the development and all the different impacts being proposed), resulted in the selection of the best practicable environmental option in terms of socio-economic considerations?	The best practice environmental option will only be identified in the EIA Report, taking into consideration all of the specialists' findings.
2.22. Describe the positive and negative cumulative socioeconomic impacts bearing in mind the size, scale, scope and nature of the project in relation to its location and other planned developments in the area?	The cumulative socio-economic impacts will be identified by the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment being undertaken and will be included in the EIA report.

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5 Period for which the Environmental Authorisation is Required

The Environmental Authorisation (EA) is required for 5 years. The anticipated life span of the project is approximately 5 years maximum. The silts removal is planned for three years and rehabilitation 2 years.

6 Description of the Process Followed to Reach the Proposed Preferred Site

The assessment will be conducted using desktop and mapping data to ensure that the reclamation area can be suitably positioned within the site boundary and servitude areas, and that areas of environmental sensitivity are avoided as far as practically possible. Environmental sensitivities which might be identified and mapped for the project may include the following:

- **Low Sensitivities**: Low sensitivity areas are likely to be transformed with the risk of significant ecological impact being very low.
  - Grazing areas and pastures
  - Areas of historically cultivated land
  - Areas that are already heavily modified
- **Medium Sensitivities**: Medium sensitivity areas are likely to contain natural vegetation without any known highly sensitive features.
  - Areas of natural vegetation
  - Protected environments that have been modified
- **High Sensitivities**: High sensitivity areas are likely to contain some sensitive ecological features or processes that need to be addressed before development can be considered.
  - Sensitive areas that are species specific
  - Non-perennial and perennial pans and watercourses identified under the National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area (NFEPA)
  - Farm dams
  - Sensitive areas with landscape and local corridors
- **Very High Sensitivities:** Very high sensitivity areas are potentially unsuited for development owing to their high ecological importance.
  - Areas identified under the Gauteng Conservation Plan (GCP) as “Optimal” or “Irreplaceable” Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA).
  - Areas identified under the GCP as “Species Specific” Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESA).
  - Areas identified under the Gauteng Biodiversity Sector Plan as “National Park/Nature Reserve” and a “Protected Environment: Natural” Protected Areas (PA).

Following the completion of the specialist studies during the EIA Phase of the project, the infrastructure Plans will be amended, where practical and feasible, based on specialist recommendations to have the least possible negative environmental impacts.

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6.1 The Consideration of Alternatives

In accordance with the requirements outlined in Appendix 2 of the EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended, a consideration of reasonable and feasible alternatives, including site and technology alternatives and the "do-nothing" alternative must be undertaken. Each alternative is to be accompanied by a description and comparative assessment of the advantages and disadvantages that such development and activities will pose on the environment and socio-economy. When no feasible and/or reasonable alternatives can be identified and investigated in terms of a comparative assessment during the Scoping Phase, the EIA Report will then not contain a section with alternatives.

The EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended, define alternatives as the different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to:

- The property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity;
- The type of activity to be undertaken;
- The design or layout of the activity;
- The technology to be used in the activity;
- The operational aspects of the activity; and
- The option of not implementing the activity.

Although a collection of alternatives may exist for the Proposed Project, only feasible alternatives have been considered for this SR and are discussed in greater detail below. Kongiwe strives to seek alternatives that maximise efficient and sustainable resource utilisation and minimise environmental impacts.

6.1.1 The Property on which or Location where it is Proposed to Undertake the Activity

When mining was at its peak in the mid-late 1900's it was known practice to design tailings dumps within the immediate floodline, even within watercourses. At the same time dams were built on the Klipspruit, approximately 5.5 km east of New Canada and Fleurhof Dams, these were called the Russell Stream dam (also known as the No. 12 Shaft dam) and the Golf Meer Lake. Both the Russell Stream Dam and the Golf Meer Lake were utilised as wastewater dams / mine dams to service the several mines in the area. Mining operations were not adequately regulated and once mining had ceased around the project area, these tailing were left unmanaged.

Over time tailings materials have accumulated in the Russell Stream Dam and the Golf Meer Lake due to erosion from the Rand Leases, Crown Mines, Bantjies and other old tailings dumps in the area. This has formed a thick layer of sediment, averaging 2m thick, but up to 12m in some areas. As a result of the silts build-up in the valley, the Russell Stream has a reduced stream velocity and has become displaced northward toward the areas of Riverlea and Crown Industrial.

The Proposed Project is the expansion of the removal of silts operations from the Russel Stream. Therefore, there can be **no alternative sites**.

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6.1.2 The Type of Activity to be Undertaken

The only optional activity for Ergo is to mechanically excavate and reclaim gold bearing silts from the Russell Stream.

Table 6-1: The advantages and disadvantages of reclaiming gold bearing silts – Preferred

Option	Advantage	Disadvantage
Excavation and reprocessing of the gold bearing silts from the Russell Stream (Preferred)	❖ Low Risk. ❖ Low capital requirement. ❖ Not labour intensive. ❖ Minimal safety issues. ❖ Economic benefits from the reclamation of gold. ❖ Removal of pollution source after rehabilitation and cessation of project. ❖ Improvement of the natural stream functioning. ❖ Area made available to landowner for future development ❖ Rehabilitation plans developed with multiple stakeholders to improve stream functionality.	❖ Potential profits rely on substantial volumes of material required to be reclaimed and the fluctuating gold price. ❖ Potential negative environmental effects during construction and operational phase of the project. ❖ Not labour intensive, no opportunity for additional hiring of labour. ❖ Incomplete rehabilitation if not done properly. ❖ Interference during excavation and rehabilitation.
No reclamation activities	❖ No potential negative impacts from operational activities	❖ Continued degradation of the Russell Stream. ❖ Continued downstream flooding and sedimentation. ❖ Increased risk of illegal mining activities and crime. ❖ Continued water pollution from silts. ❖ Land sterilisation for future use.

6.1.3 The Design and Layout of the Activity.

The layout plan for the Valley Silts Expansion project is indicated in Figure 2-4 above. The layout plan is dictated by the existing location of Valley Silts project area and existing infrastructure and is determined by considering both spatial and practical expansion operation aspects.

The proposed layout and temporary nature of the expansion activity and associated infrastructure will be implemented with the aim to reduce substantial impacts on the area.

The alternative layout plans for all other ancillary infrastructure will be assessed by specialist studies and will be addressed in the EIA phase.

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6.1.4 The Technology to be Used in the Activity

The Proposed Project activities to be employed is consistent with previous practices, specifically through mechanical excavation. Backhoes and/or Excavators, 30-ton ADT's and Hauling trucks will be utilised for reclamation of the gold bearing silts from the Russell Stream. An independent contractor, with the relevant knowledge and expertise, will be responsible for the removal of silts and rehabilitation of the stream. This will be overseen and monitored by Ergo.

It is envisioned that 25, 30-ton dump trucks will haul the dried silts to the City Deep Plant for pre-processing.

Mechanical Removal:

Ergo will implement the best available technology in the best possible combination, in a way which is cost effective for this specific project. 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.

Table 6-2: The advantages and disadvantages of hydraulic reclamation

Option	Advantage	Disadvantage
Mechanical Removal of gold-bearing silts	❖ Low rates for re-mining. ❖ Suited to short-life projects. ❖ Does not carry high capital costs. ❖ Employment opportunities. ❖ Removal of silts. ❖ Stream rehabilitation. ❖ Restoration of stream functioning. ❖ Improved water quality, specifically salt and metal loading. ❖ Removal of secondary waste from the Russell Stream. ❖ Best practical option for the removal of silts from the water course.	❖ Dust emissions when the silts are dried and when the loading onto the trucks for hauling occur. ❖ Increased traffic from hauling. ❖ Delayed operations due to economic factors. ❖ Removal of vegetation and disturbance of the current habitat. ❖ Nuisance factors for the surrounding community during the project activities. ❖ Stealing of project equipment and disruption of activities.

6.1.5 The Operational Aspects of the Activity

The only operational option for the project is the removal of silts and stream rehabilitation as well as gold recovery.

The Valley Silts resource has three primary sectors. The current approved mining area is Sector 1 and extends from the dam wall to the end of the stockpile area near Crownwood Road. The site is already established with fully fenced hard park facilities, solar powered security lights, well maintained haul roads, and site offices. IAccessis fully controlled by security for all vehicles.

Sector 2 will extend from the dam wall to Nasrec Road (N1 to N20), with the remaining blocks (Sector 3: N21 and N22) being located either side of Crownwood Road. Section 2 and 3 falls within the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project.

As it stands, the Russell Stream is highly polluted and heavily silted and given the current status quo, Ergo will aim to rehabilitate the Valley Silts to an appropriate and functioning ecological state.

As far as possible, Ergo intends to make use of its existing infrastructure for this project with minimal impact.

This will be reported on in greater detail in the EIA phase of the project following recommendations and findings from independent specialist studies.

Table 6-3: The advantages and disadvantages of the operational alternative considered

Option	Advantage	Disadvantage
Excavation and reprocessing of the gold bearing silts from the Russell Stream	❖ Low Risk. ❖ Low capital requirement. ❖ Not labour intensive. ❖ Minimal safety issues. ❖ Economic benefits from the reclamation of gold. ❖ Removal of pollution source after rehabilitation and cessation of project. ❖ Improvement of the natural stream functioning. ❖ Area made available to landowner for future development ❖ Rehabilitation plans developed with multiple stakeholders to improve stream functionality. ❖ No installation of pipelines needed at Valley Silts Expansion project. ❖ The plant and deposition facility are existing.	❖ Potential profits rely on substantial volumes of material required to be reclaimed and the fluctuating gold price. ❖ Potential negative environmental effects during construction and operational phase of the project. ❖ Not labour intensive, no opportunity for additional hiring of labour. ❖ Incomplete rehabilitation if not done properly. ❖ Interference during excavation and rehabilitation. ❖ Distance dried material has to be hauled. ❖ Dust from the hauling of the dried-out material. ❖ The cumulative impact of dust at the City Deep Plant.
No reclamation activities	❖ No potential negative impacts from operational activities	❖ Continued degradation of the Russel Stream. ❖ Continued downstream flooding and sedimentation. ❖ Increased risk of illegal mining activities and crime. ❖ Continued water pollution from silts. ❖ Land sterilisation for future use.

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6.1.6 The “No-Go” option

The Option of the project not proceeding would mean that the environmental and social status would remain the same as current. This implies that both negative and positive impacts would not take place. As such, the short-term negative impacts on the environment would not transpire; equally so, the long-term positive impacts such as environmental pollution removal, economic development, and the rehabilitation of the Russell Stream for both natures and human benefit – would not occur.

The only alternative option to this project (the No-Go option) is to leave the polluting silts within the stream; there is no other potential use.

The “No-Go” Option also assumes the continuation of the current land use, implying the absence of any rehabilitation activities and associated infrastructures. The means that the attraction of the gold reserves located within the stream could potentially enhance Illegal mining, and if left as is, population settlement on or around the stream could occur.

The ‘No Project’ alternative is not preferred due to the anticipated benefits of the proposed rehabilitation project. The expected indirect benefits resulting from the rehabilitation of the Valley Silts include:

- Removal of a source of pollution in the area.
- The rehabilitation of the Russell Stream.
- Enhanced ecosystem functioning, including attraction of fauna, flora and improved water quality.
- Continued supply of gold to the local and national markets, and therefore contribution to local, provincial and national economy.

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7 Public Participation

The Public Participation Process (PPP) offers stakeholders an opportunity to be informed about the Proposed Project, to raise issues and to make suggestions for enhanced project benefits. It also outlines the ways in which the project team communicate with stakeholders. The PPP has been developed to ensure compliance with the relevant legislation and facilitate meaningful stakeholder engagement.

7.1 Public Participation Process Objectives

The PPP objectives for this project are to:

- Ensure that stakeholders are informed about the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project.
- Provide stakeholders with the opportunity to participate in the environmental regulatory processes and provide comment.
- Involve stakeholders in identifying ways in which comments can be addressed.
- Work directly with stakeholders throughout the environmental regulatory processes to ensure that stakeholder comments are consistently understood and considered.
- Verify that stakeholder comments have been recorded and addressed.

The stakeholder engagement process will be undertaken in four phases as presented in Table 7-1 below:

Table 7-1: Stakeholder Engagement activities

Project Phase	Activities to be Undertaken
Pre-scoping Phase **Process complete**	❖ Site Visit; ❖ Identification of stakeholders (WinDeed searches, compilation and verification of stakeholder database); ❖ Consultation with Authorities (including ward councillors) – (One-on-One consultation meetings / Online via Microsoft Teams / Telephonic Discussions); ❖ Compilation of announcement documents (BID, Reg Sheet, Advert, site notice and DSR notification letter) and providing project information to stakeholders; ❖ Obtaining initial comments and suggestions from stakeholders; and ❖ Land Claims enquiry.
Scoping Phase **Process complete**	❖ Consultations with Directly Affected Landowners (One-on-One consultation meetings / online via Microsoft Teams Meetings); ❖ Consultations with Key Stakeholders within the Riverlea area; ❖ Distribution and placement of project announcement materials (site notices, newspaper advertisements); ❖ Updating of the stakeholder database; ❖ Availability of the Scoping Report for public review and comment; ❖ Providing stakeholders with further details of the proposed project and associated specialist studies; ❖ Consultations with stakeholders (Open Day); ❖ Obtaining further comments and suggestions from stakeholders; ❖ Informing specialists and the applicant about comments received from stakeholders, and ❖ Submit Final Scoping Report to relevant competent authorities.
EIA Phase	❖ Provide feedback about the specialist studies conducted and mitigation measures proposed by means of consultation with stakeholders;

Project Phase	Activities to be Undertaken
	❖ Provide opportunity for stakeholders to comment on specialist findings, impacts assessments and recommendations; ❖ Make the relevant environmental reports available for public review and comment; ❖ Consultation with stakeholders; ❖ Verify that comments raised by stakeholder have been accurately recorded; ❖ Inform specialists and the proponent of stakeholders' comments; and ❖ Submit Final Environmental Reports to relevant competent authorities.
Decision Making Phase	❖ Once the competent authority has come to a decision regarding the authorisation of the project, all registered stakeholders will be notified of the decision made and the appeal process will be explained.

7.2 Communication and Engagement

7.2.1 Public Participation Materials

Considering the legislative requirements and good practice, the following documents were developed and distributed to stakeholders. The various PPP information materials were used as part of the S&EIA and IWULA process**.**

Background Information Document (BID): Thee BID (**Appendix C3**) provided important information regarding the following:

- ❖ A project description of the proposed Valley Silts Expansion project.
- ❖ The Scoping and EIA and the PPP to be undertaken in support of the relevant environmental authorisations/permits and the contact details of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) and the stakeholder engagement consultants.
- ❖ Details about how stakeholders can register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and be kept informed about the project developments.
- ❖ The public review and comment period for environmental reports; and
- ❖ Invitation to attend an open day.

The BIDs were emailed on **Thursday, 24 October 2024**, to the stakeholder database **(Appendix C6)**. The BID was available on the following website:

- ❖ Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/

Registration and Comment Form: An I&AP registration form was sent out to stakeholders to register formally and/or to submit comments **(Appendix C3).**

Newspaper advertisements: A newspaper advert (**Appendix C4**) was placed in The Star***, on Monday, 28 October 2024***. The advert included the following details:

- ❖ Brief project description.
- ❖ Legal framework, the competent authorities.

- How stakeholders can access the Draft Scoping report for public review and comment.
- The details of the open day.
- Registration as stakeholders.
- The contact details of the EAP and the stakeholder engagement consultants.

Site notices: The site notices provided an overview of the project and highlighted the applicable legislation, environmental authorisation/permits applicable to the project. They also outlined the stakeholder engagement process to be followed and where relevant information could be obtained from. A locality map of the project site was included in the site notices. Details of the open day and how stakeholders could register as stakeholders were included in the site notices. Pictures and co-ordinates of where the site notices were placed were recorded in the site notice report and a site notice map was developed **(Appendix C5).**

Notification Letter with a Registration and Comment Form: An email was sent to stakeholders to inform them about the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project. The email also shared details of the open day and invited the greater public to formally register as I&APs. A Registration and Comment Form was also provided for stakeholders to use for formal registration and to submit their comments (**Appendix C3**).

A reminder notification was emailed on **Tuesday, 12 November 2024** to remind stakeholders of the availability of the DSR for public review and comment. The reminder emails also served the purpose of reminding stakeholders to attend the Open Day on **Saturday 16 November 2024 at Riverlea Empowerment Centre, 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093 from 09H00 – 12H00. (Appendix C6).** A copy of the non-technical summary of the DSR was included.

Telephonic discussions: Stakeholders were also consulted by means of telephonic discussions. These discussions facilitated the process of inviting stakeholders to stakeholder meetings and provided stakeholders with a platform to raise issues and suggestions regarding Valley Silts Expansion project. Comments raised through telephonic discussions were recorded and addressed by the project team (EAP and the relevant specialists).

7.2.2 Scoping Phase Consultation

Consultation during the scoping phase was aimed at providing stakeholders with an overview of the proposed project and to obtain comments which informed specialist studies and project planning. Stakeholders were invited to participate through online and face-to-face engagements depending on preference. The purpose of these meetings was to discuss the proposed project, contents of the DSR, to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team members.

Consultation meetings were aimed at engaging with key stakeholders regarding the proposed project to obtain initial comments which will inform specialist studies and project planning. The project team presented an overview of the proposed Project for the Valley Silts Expansion Project. The locality, infrastructure and land tenure maps were part of the meetings.

Authority Meetings were held with various Organs of State on a one-on-one basis. The project team presented and overview of the proposed project. The locality, infrastructure and land tenure maps were part of the meetings.

Landowner Consultation Meetings were held with directly and indirectly affected landowners on a one-on-one basis. The project team presented an overview of the proposed project. The locality, infrastructure and land tenure maps will be distributed as part of the meetings.

Focus Group Meetings with Stakeholders in the Riverlea Community: It was envisaged that an additional focus-group meeting would be held with the Riverlea Mining Forum (RMF), but the meeting was declined by the Chairman Mr Mark Kayter.

Online meetings were held with stakeholders who prefer online engagements, and an open day was held with the broader public who preferred a face-to-face meeting.

Broader Public Consulting meetings: An Open day was held with the broader public during the public review period. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the proposed project, contents of the DSR, and to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team members.

Table 7-2 below provides a summary of the stakeholder engagement activities that formed part of the Draft Scoping Phase.

Table 7-2: Summary of activities undertaken as part of the Scoping Phase

Activity	Details	Reference in Draft Scoping Report
Stakeholder identification and analysis	Stakeholders were identified by means of WinDeed searches, stakeholder networking and research for the compilation of a stakeholder database. The database was updated with new I&APs who formally registered and attended stakeholder meetings or submitted comments.	**Appendix C1** Stakeholder database
Identification of land claims	A formal Letter of enquiry was compiled and sent to the Land Claims Commission, Mr Solomon Maruma from the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Gauteng Province on Wednesday, 23 October 2024. The letter contained a list of all the directly affected properties for the project. Should DALRRD confirm that there are land claims on the affected project areas, our project team will consult with the relevant parties **(Appendix C2).** Feedback was received from DALRRD by means of letters dated **Friday, 25 October 2024 (Appendix C2)** indicating	**Appendix C2** Land claims enquiry letter and correspondence from the GDALRRD.

Activity	Details	Reference in Draft Scoping Report
	that there are no pending land claims on the Directly Affected Properties.	
Distribution of Background Information Document	The BID was compiled and distributed to stakeholders. The BID was available on the following website: Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/	**Appendix C3** BIDs
Placement of newspaper advertisements	Newspaper advert was placed in **The Star, on Monday, 28 October 2024.**	**Appendix C4** Newspaper advertisements
Placement of site notices	Site notices were placed at publicly accessible places within proximity of the project area. **Copies of the Site Notices were placed at the following public place:** ❖ Riverlea Public Library A site notice report and a placement map were developed, indicting the exact locations of where the site notices were placed, with photos and GPS co-ordinates.	**Appendix C5** Site notice report and placement map
Announcement of the project and the availability of the Draft Scoping Report **DSR Non-technical Summary**	The announcement letter was distributed to stakeholders on **Thursday, 24 October 2024** to: ❖ Announce availability of the Draft Scoping Report; ❖ Invite stakeholders to the open day; ❖ Indicate where the Scoping Report was available for public review and comment. The Draft Scoping Report was available on the following website: Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/ **A copy of the DSR and non-technical summaries was placed in the following public place:** ❖ Riverlea Public Library	**Appendix C6** Announcement Correspondence **Appendix C3** BID
Stakeholder meetings	Consultation meetings were aimed at engaging with key stakeholders regarding the proposed project to obtain initial comments which will inform specialist studies and project planning. The project team presented an overview of the proposed Valley Silts Expansion project. Locality, infrastructure and land tenure maps were part of the meetings.	**Appendix C8** List of meetings & Meeting Minutes **Appendix C9**

Activity	Details	Reference in Draft Scoping Report
	Stakeholders were invited to participate through online and face-to-face engagements. Consultation meetings with authorities, directly and indirectly affected landowners was held via online forums such as Microsoft Teams, or telephonically or face-to-face depending on preference.	Comment and Response Report
Broader Public Consulting meetings: Scoping Phase	Stakeholders were invited to participate through online and face-to-face engagements. Consultation meetings were held via online forums such as Microsoft Teams, and an Open day was held with the broader public. The purpose of these meetings was to discuss the proposed project, contents of the DSR, and to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team members. The following meetings were held: **Live Meeting: Open Day** ❖ An Open day was held at **Riverlea Empowerment Centre, 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093** on **Saturday, 16 November 2024 from 09H00 – 12H00.** **Virtual Meeting: Online (No stakeholders registered for this online meeting, so it was cancelled)** ❖ **Wednesday, 13 November 2024 from 10H00-11H00** on Microsoft teams/scheduled Telephonic discussions. Minutes of these meetings were compiled and distributed to everyone who attended these meetings. Comments raised from the meeting will be included into the CRR.	**Appendix C8** List of meetings & Meeting Minutes **Appendix C9** Comment and Response Report

7.2.3 Consultation Undertaken as part of the Final Scoping Phase

The aim of consultation during the Final Scoping Phase will be to focus on the formal EIA process, specialist impact studies, Terms of Reference and addressing comments from stakeholders. Once the Final Scoping Report is submitted to the DMRE, stakeholders will have the opportunity to verify that their comments were captured during the draft Scoping phase, and to review responses provided by the project team. The table below is a summary of the anticipated activities during the Final Scoping phase.

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Table 7-3: PPP activities to be undertaken during the Final Scoping Phase

Activity	Details
Update of stakeholder information	The stakeholder database has been updated with new I&APs who formally registered, participated in stakeholder meetings or submitted comments.
Placement of Final Scoping Reports	The Final Scoping Report is available following websites: Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/
Announcement of the Final Scoping Report	Notification letter notifying stakeholders about the availability of the Final Scoping Report for comment will be emailed to the full stakeholder database. An SMS will be sent to stakeholders who have no access to the internet, arrangements will be made to ensure that all stakeholders have full access to the reports - arrangements and requests will be accessed on a case-by case basis.

7.2.4 Consultation with Stakeholders during the Impact Assessment Phase

Consultation with stakeholders during the Environmental Impact Assessment phase entails providing stakeholders with comments on specialist study findings, recommendations and mitigation measures proposed. These studies and recommendations will be included as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and the Environmental Management Programme Report (EIA/EMPr). Stakeholder meetings will also be held to present the findings of the specialist studies and to get comments from stakeholders. The format of stakeholder meetings will be similar to the Scoping phase, these will be determined on a case-by-case depending on stakeholders' preference.

Copies of the Draft IWWMP will be made available for review once the required phase of the e-WULAAS process has been reached. The report will be made available for a period of 60 days. This is an ongoing process that is occurring simultaneously with the Environmental Authorisation process.

7.2.5 Consultation during the Decision-Making Phase

Once the competent authority has come to a decision regarding the authorisation of the project, all registered stakeholders will be notified of the decision made and the appeal process to be followed. The decision from the Competent Authority (CA) will be communicated to stakeholders by means of a notification letter (electronic), SMS, local newspaper advertisement, and on Kongiwe's website.

7.3 Summary of Issues raised by Stakeholders

The following key issues have been raised by I&APs thus far:

- Health concerns from dust
- Flooding concerns
- Job creation and benefits from operations
- End land use and rehabilitation options

Comments raised by stakeholders during the scoping phase are included in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR) **(Appendix C9)** of the Final Scoping Report.

Refer to **Appendix C** of this FSR for a detailed report on the Public Participation activities that have been undertaken thus far.

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8 The Baseline Environment

At this stage of the scoping phase, only high-level desktop baseline studies have been conducted; however, specialist studies are on-going, and findings will be included in the EIA stage.

8.1 Climate

The Valley Silts project area is situated southwest of Johannesburg and falls within the Highveld climatic zone characterised by summer rainfall. The project area has an average temperature of around 19.9◦C, with the hottest month of the year being January (summer), dropping to minimum temperature of around 3◦C in July (winter). The area is characterised by warm to hot days with occasional summer thunderstorms and cool evenings. See Figure 8-1 below, this illustrates the average min and max temperature in Johannesburg. The graph clearly indicates the fluctuations of the seasons, from summer in January to Winter in July.

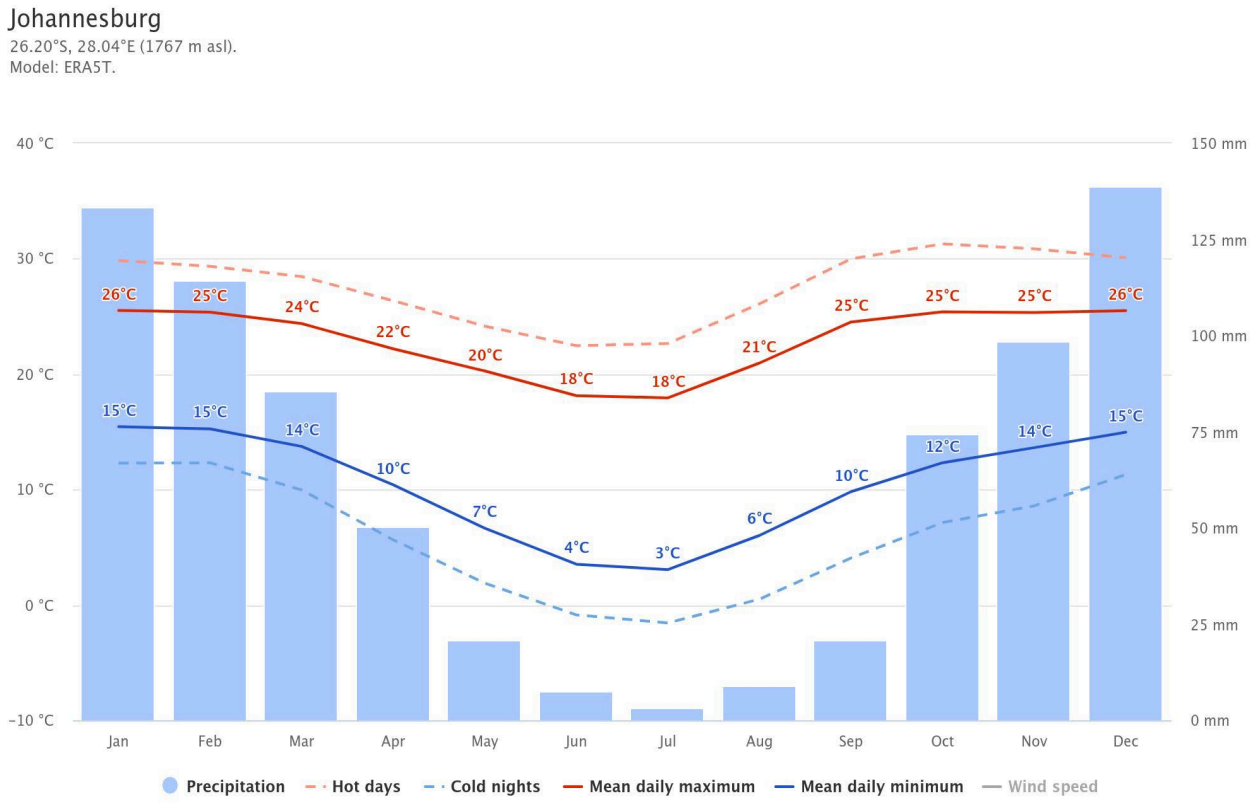


Figure 8-1: Average min and max temperature in Johannesburg. Source : https://www.meteoblue.com/en/weather/historyclimate/climatemodelled/highveld_south-africa_8030220).

In addition, winters in the Highveld Climatic zone have mild and dry days and cold, frosty nights.

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he area receives a mean annual precipitation (MAP) of about 600 to 800 mm. Figure 8-2 below illustrates the monthly precipitation amounts, December and January indicates the rainier summer months of the Highveld whilst July represent the drier cooler month.

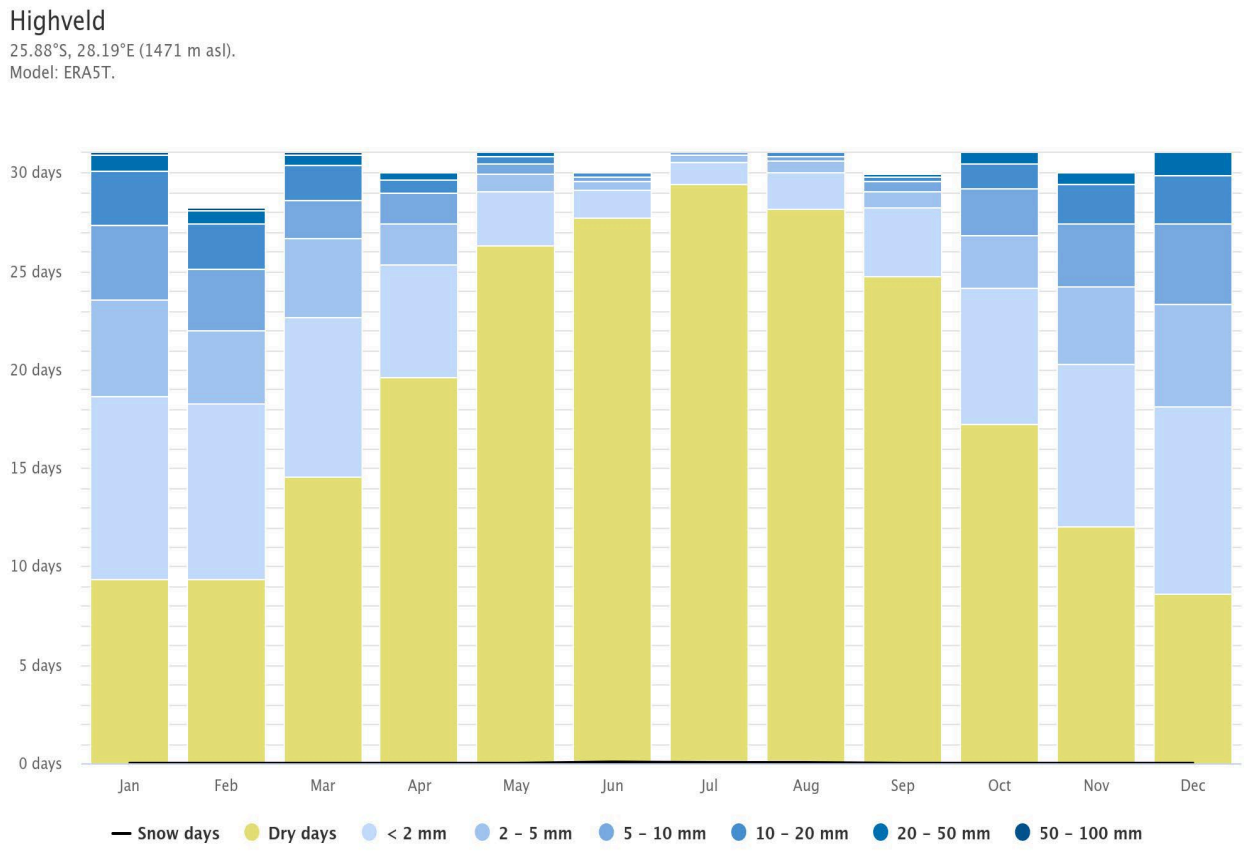


Figure 8-2: Precipitation amounts in Johannesburg (Highveld Climatic zone). Source : https://www.meteoblue.com/en/weather/historyclimate/climatemodelled/highveld_south-africa_8030220

During the autumn months (March to May), predominant wind direction is from the north-northeast and northwest. In spring and summer, the predominant wind direction is from the northerly direction. During the winter the wind tends to be from the northwest and south-southeast. Figure 8-3 illustrates how many hours per year the wind blows from a given direction in a specific area. The figure specifically relates to Johannesburg. The number in the graph indicates the number of hours in a specific direction for the year and the colour indicates the speed.

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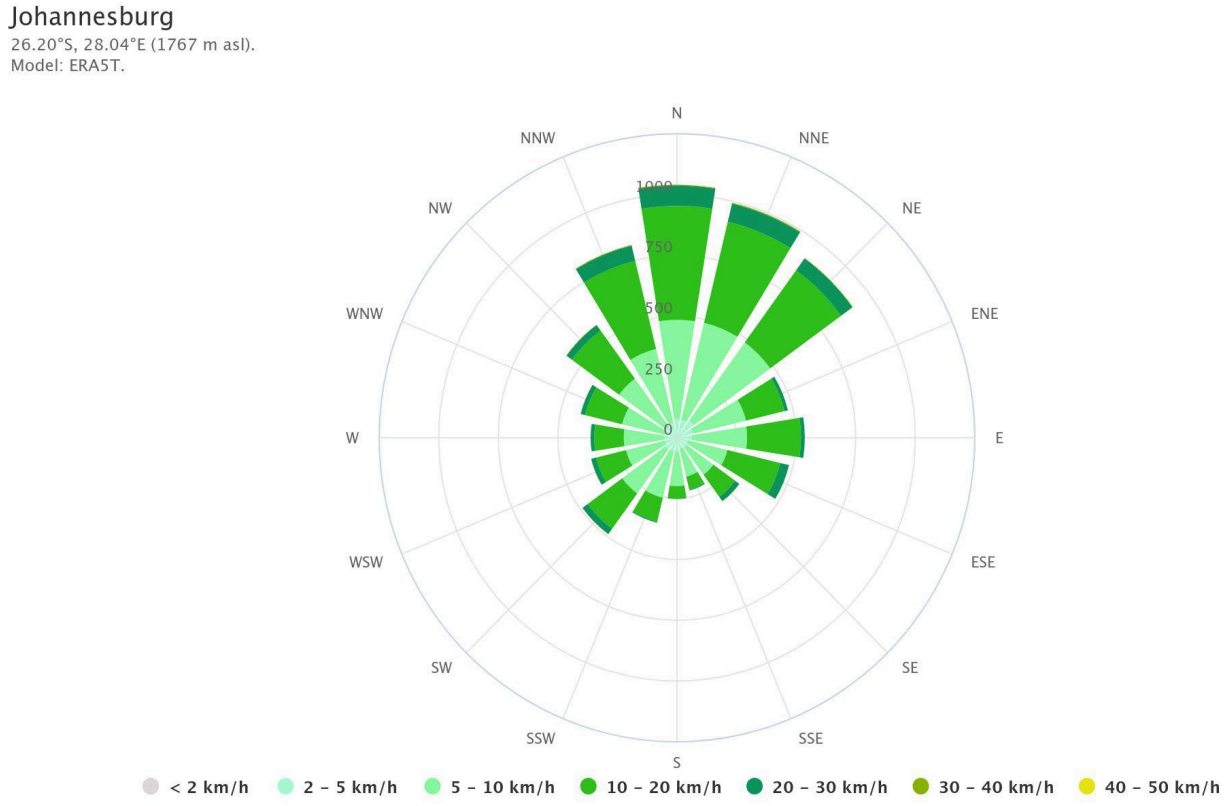


Figure 8-3: Wind rose for Johannesburg (Highveld Climatic zone). Source : https://www.meteoblue.com/en/weather/historyclimate/climatemodelled/johannesburg_south-africa_993800).

8.2 Geology

The Witwatersrand Basin lies on the Kaapvaal Craton and is one of the world's largest gold placer deposits. The basin stretches over an arc of roughly 400 km, traversing across the Free State, Northwest and Gauteng Provinces. The gold occurs in coarse-grained conglomerates, forming the upper portions of the Witwatersrand Supergroup. It is found in association with uranium, quartz, carbon seams, phyllo-silicates and pyrite. The mineralisation of the Witwatersrand reefs is extensive and approximately 70 ore minerals, including diamonds, have been documented from the Witwatersrand conglomerates (Minerals Council of SA, 2019).

Gold-bearing reefs within the Witwatersrand sediments have been mined from the Far West Rand to the East Rand, and these operations yielded the mine dumps that contributed to the silts in the Russell Stream. Several of these dumps and the gold bearing silts are currently being reclaimed by Ergo.

The Valley Silts Expansion Project is located on the Central Rand Group, of the Witwatersrand Supergroup. The Witwatersrand Supergroup is a sequence of conglomerate, shale and quartzite, ranging in age from 2.7 Ga for the Hospital Hill Subgroup to 2.4 Ga for the Turffontein Subgroup. The Lower Witwatersrand is

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composed mainly of argillaceous clays and shale, with occasional banded ironstone, tillite and intercalated lava flow, while the Upper Witwatersrand consists almost entirely of quartzite and conglomerate.

The Russell Stream is underlain predominantly by the Booysens Subgroup (shale) of the Witwatersrand Supergroup. To the south is the younger Turffontein Subgroup (quartzite, conglomerate and shale) and to the north, conglomerate and quartzite of the older Johannesburg Subgroup.

A characteristic of the Witwatersrand mining area is a series of cross-cutting faults and diabase dykes. The dykes are not 100% impermeable. Fault appearance varies from small localised fractured zones to large breccia filled zones. Faults are commonly filled with intrusive material. The composition ranges from diabase (or quartz diabase) to norite (Biccard Jeppe, 1946).

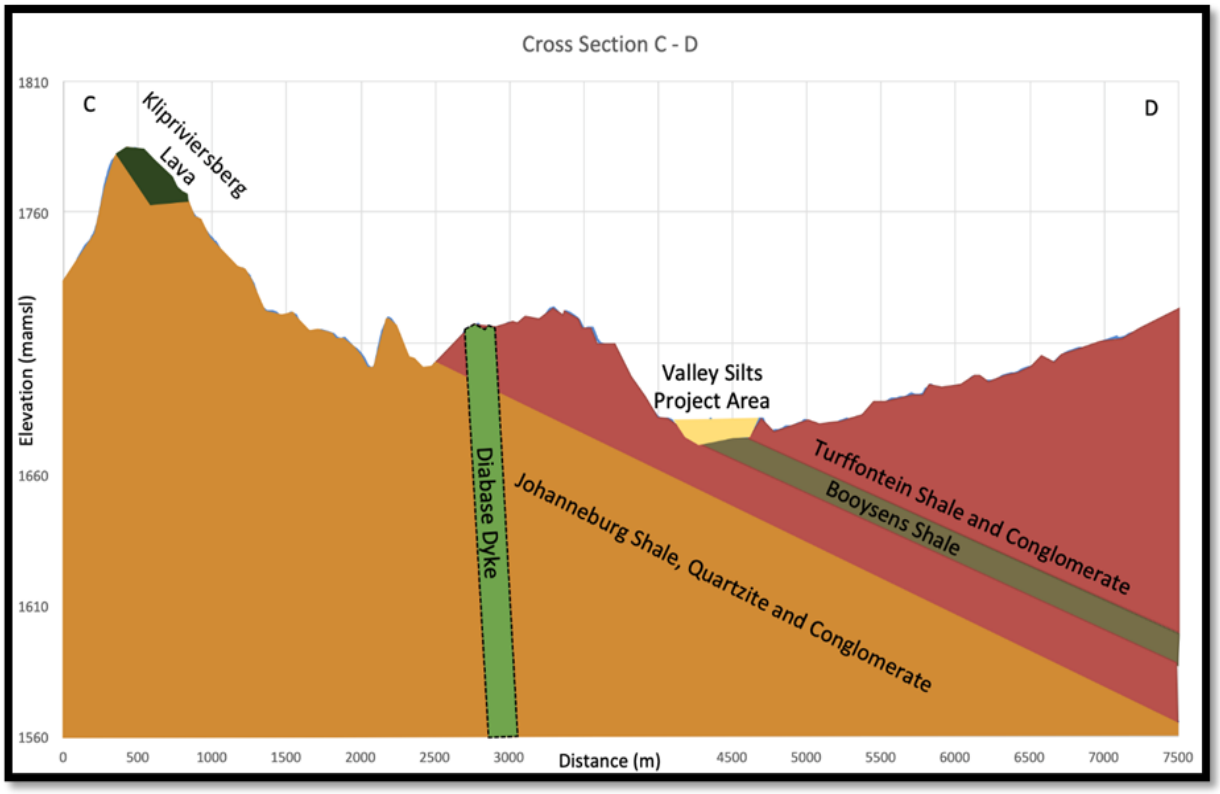


Figure 8-4: Geology cross section

8.3 Soils, Land Capability and Land Use

8.3.1 Soil

The soil composition of South Africa is vast and unique and is composed of 73 soil forms. Soil forms are defined by the nature of the topsoil (organic, humic, vertic, melanic, silicic, Calcic, duplex, podzolic, plinthic, oxidic, gleyic, cumulic, lithic and anthropic) (Fey, 2010). The proposed study area is underlain by a quartzite rock layer. The soils surrounding the project area are shallow sandy soils. Vertic, Melanic, Duplex, Plinthic, Oxidic, Gleyic, Cumulic and lithic soils all have a possibility of being present in the proposed study area (Fey, 2010).

Mucina and Rutherford (2006) describes the prominent features of the soils found within the project area as; Shale, sandstone or mudstone originating from the Karoo Supergroup or the intrusive Karoo Suite Dolerites. These soils tend to be deep, reddish and on flat plains. These soils are typically Ea, Ba and Bb land types.

8.3.2 Land Capability

Due to the mining and industrial history of the area, the land has been significantly modified and degraded. The clean-up and removal of the gold bearing silts from the Russel Stream will help rehabilitate and restore the natural element of the local environment.

8.3.3 Land Use

The land uses in the immediate project area can be classified mainly as wetlands, waterbodies, woodland/open bush and mines. Other land uses in the proximity include industrial activities, transport systems, natural areas, electricity reticulation, water infrastructure and historic mine dumps and dams.

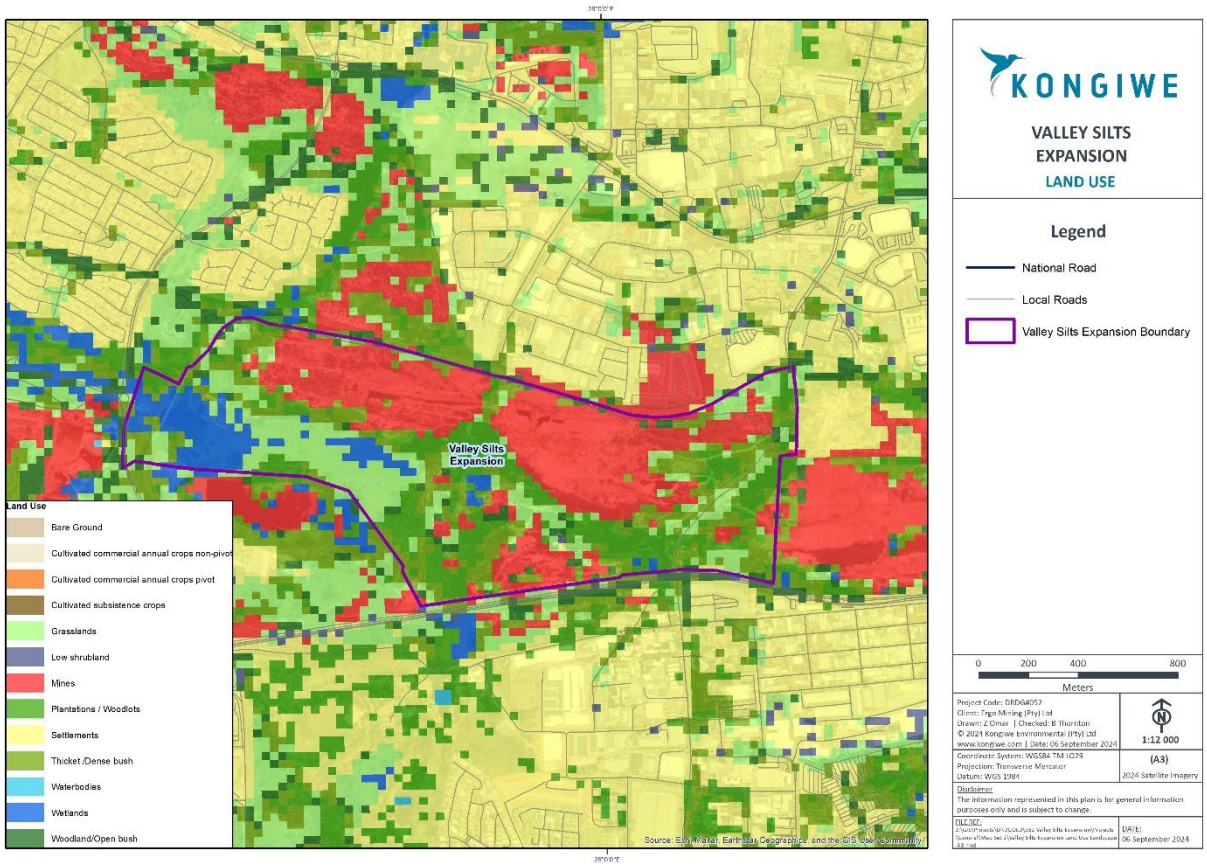


Figure 8-5 The Valley Silts Expansion Project Area Land Use.

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8.4 Surface Water and Ground Water

8.4.1 Surface Water

The water sources of South Africa are vital to the health and prosperity of its people, the sustenance of its natural heritage and to its economic development. The Orange/Vaal River Basin extends over four countries, covering an area of 964 000km².

The Proposed Project area is located in the quaternary catchment C22A of the Upper Vaal Management Area, which is one of the 19 WMA included into Orange/Vaal River Basin. The Upper Vaal WMA is the most developed, industrialised and populous of the Orange/Vaal WMAs (DWAF, 2002). Large quantities of water are transferred into this WMA from the Usutu to Mhaltuze and the Thukela WMAs as well as from the Senqu (Orange) River in Lesotho. This WMA releases similar quantities of water into the Vaal River which leads to the Middle Vaal and Lower Vaal WMAs. Water is also transferred from here to the Crocodile West, Marico and Olifants WMAs (DWAF, 2002).

The quaternary catchment, C22A has a surface area of 548km². (DWS, 2018). The Klip River drains this catchment, flowing in a southerly direction. The Klip River then flows in a south-westerly direction past the town of Meyerton, and into the Vaal River above the Vaal Barrage, near the town of Vereeniging. The Klip River is situated to the south of the Proposed Project area and has several unnamed tributaries. The river has a defined wetland along its watercourse and flows through several dams along its course.

C22A has a Mean Annual Runoff (MAR) of 26.87 million cubic metres (MCM). Surface water quality monitoring data will be obtained from Ergo and assessed in detail du.ring the EIA phase of the Project.

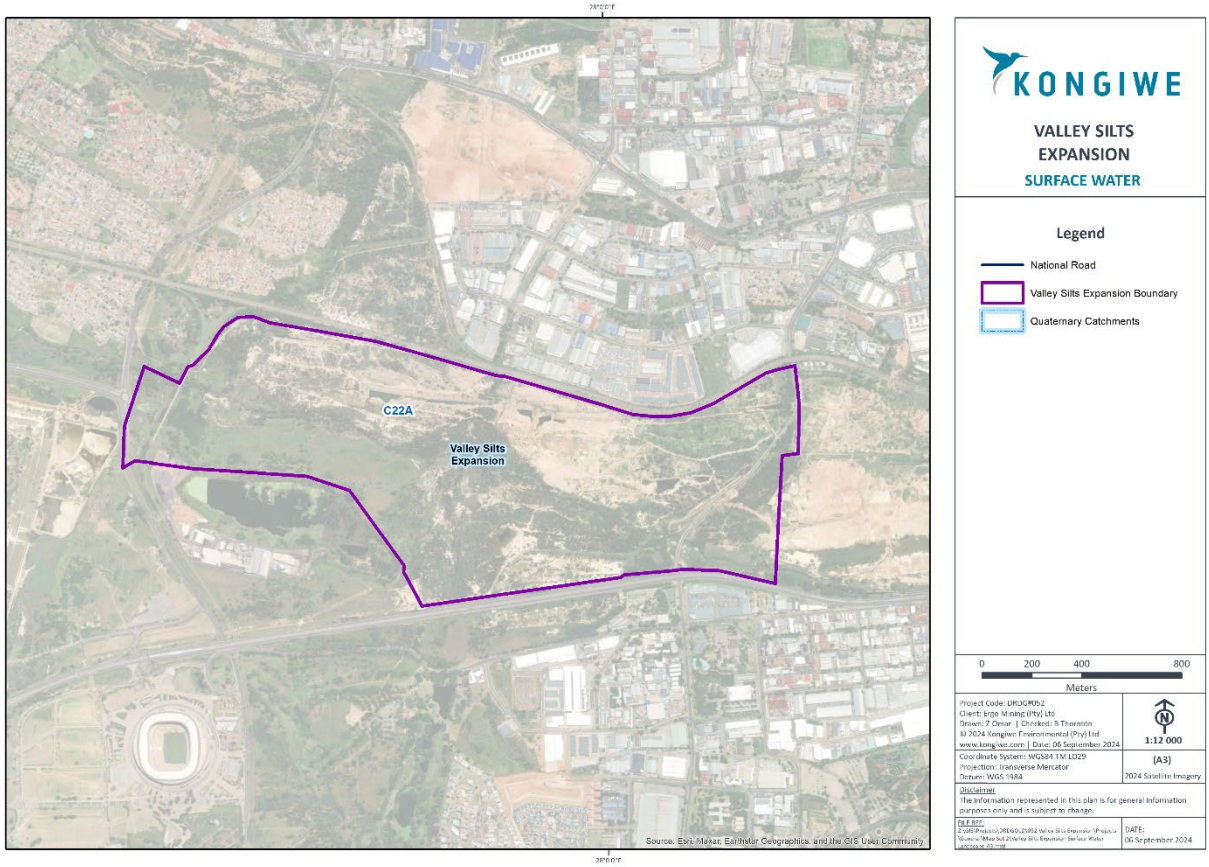


Figure 8-6: Quaternary catchment around the project location.

Surface within the project area includes the Russell stream. A number of small non-perennial tributaries drain the surrounding suburbs, industrial areas and the western portion of the Johannesburg CBD into the Russell Stream. The Russell Stream flows into a north-westerly direction and is a tributary of the Klip River, which flows into the Vaal River immediately above the Vaal Barrage, near the town of Vereeniging.

8.4.2 Groundwater

The proposed study area is underlain by both sedimentary (shale, sandstone and conglomerate) and igneous rocks (andesite). These rocks are low in primary permeability and porosity. Groundwater occurrence is generally associated with fractures and joints which develop along bedding plans in the sedimentary rocks, and weathering and fracturing in the igneous rocks. The groundwater recharge is estimated to be 95 mm per annum and the Proposed Project area has a harvest potential 11 200mm²/km²/annum (Vegter, 1995).

The groundwater levels vary between depths of 3 m to 30 m in the Central Rand Compartment (Scott, 1995). However, the presence of historical mining activities around the proposed site multiplies the effects on the groundwater. Firstly, it led to the dewatering of the underlaying aquifers when the underground

workings were dried and secondly, the physical presence of the mine dumps could artificially raise the water table due to the additional groundwater storage capacity of the tailing's material.

As sourced in previous studies, the project area has a moderate groundwater yield potential. 80% of the boreholes produce less than 2 l/s at a depth of between 10 and 25m below the surface.

8.5 Wetlands

The Proposed Project site is located within the Russell Stream, with also the NFEPA wetlands present on site. Figure 8-7 illustrates the stream as well as the NFEPA wetland ecosystem affected by the proposed expansion project.

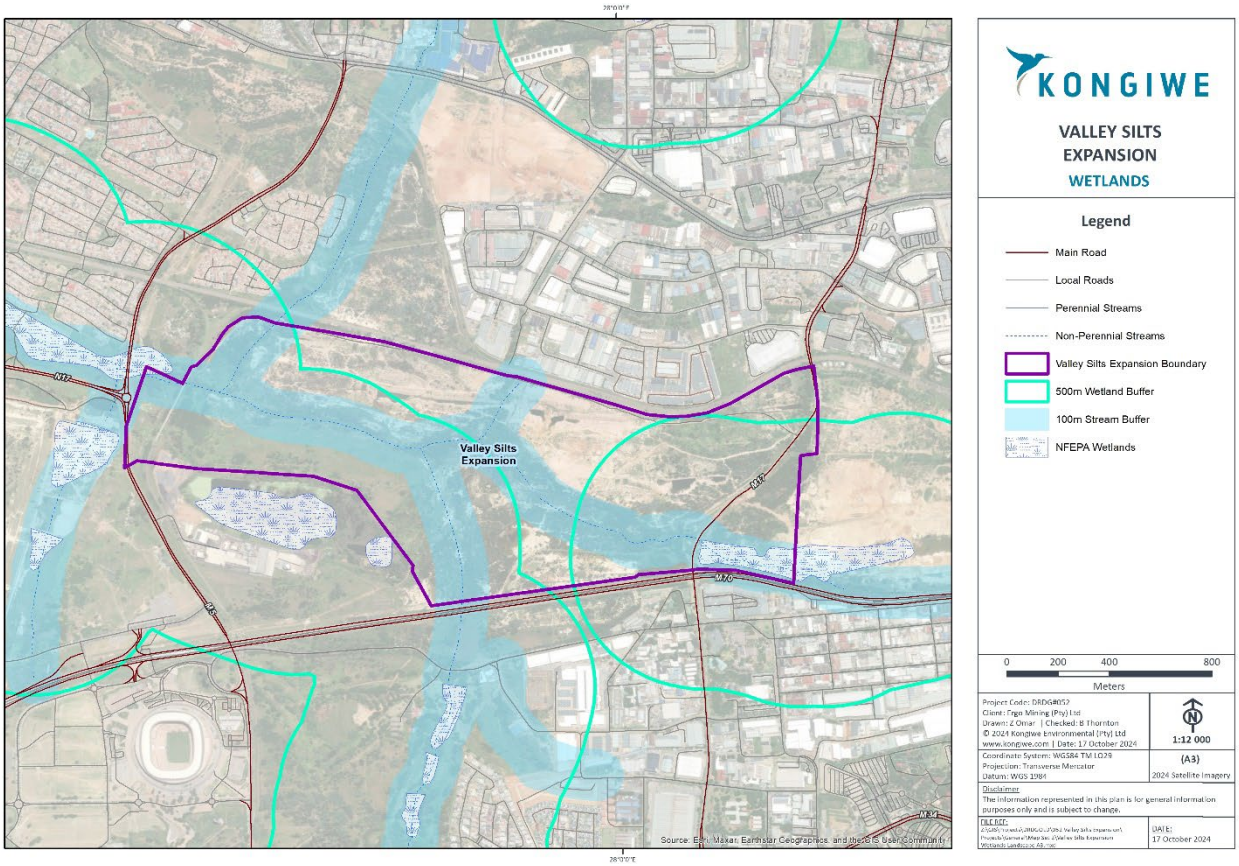


Figure 8-7: The Valley Silts Expansion Project Wetland Map

8.6 Biodiversity

Gauteng is the smallest of South Africa's nine provinces, but despite this, Gauteng is rich in biodiversity. The province is situated in two biomes (both the Savanna and the grassland biome). Approximately 80% of the province's area is designated as Highveld Grassland, this is one of the richest primary grasslands in the world. This grassland is also particularly poorly conserved (less than 2% protected) (Pfab et al., 2017).

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The province has an estimated 2183 plant taxa, 125 mammal species, 488 bird species, 21 Amphibians and 92 reptile species. At least 11 taxa are endemic to the province.

The Gauteng Conservation Plan (Version 3.3; GDARD, 2014b) classified areas on the basis of their contribution to reach the conservation targets within the province. These areas are classified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) to ensure sustainability in the long term. The CBAs are classified as either 'Irreplaceable' (must be conserved), or 'Important'.

CBAs are terrestrial and aquatic areas that need to be maintained in a natural or near-natural state to ensure the continued existence and functioning of species and ecosystems and the delivery of ecosystem services. Thus, if these areas are not maintained in a natural or near natural state then biodiversity targets cannot be met.

According to the Gauteng C-plan and available desktop information, much of the project area is classified as a CBA/ESA area.

8.6.1 Flora

The Gauteng province falls within two vegetation biomes, namely the Grassland and Savanna biomes. The province is represented by 17 vegetation types. These two biomes incorporate various bioregions like the Dry Highveld Grassland, Mesic Highveld Grassland and Central Bushveld. These areas also have several types of azonal vegetation types interspersed between the different vegetation types, these are the Highveld Alluvial Vegetation and Eastern Temperate Freshwater Wetlands (which are associated with riparian zones of rivers and wetlands).

The proposed project is situated within the grassland biome. This biome is centrally located in southern Africa and adjoins most of the biomes except for the desert, fynbos and succulent Karoo biomes (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006). The grassland biome comprises many different vegetation types.

The project area is situated within one vegetation type; namely Soweto Highveld Grassland according to Mucina and Rutherford (2006). This vegetation type (Soweto Highveld Grassland) occurs on gently undulating landscapes on the Highveld plateau and supports short to medium-high, dense, tufted grassland dominated by Themeda triandra and accompanied by a variety of other grasses like Elionurus muticus, Eragrotis racemose, Heteropogon contortus and Tristachya leucothrix. This Soweto Highveld Grassland vegetation type is formally classified as an Endangered vegetation type.

8.6.2 Fauna

Mammals

As mentioned above, Gauteng is rich in biodiversity, but this resource tends to be poorly conserved. The province boasts a possibility of 125 mammal species, seventeen species are listed as species of conservation concern (SCC), eight are listed as Near threatened, one as Critically Endangered, four as

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Endangered and four as Vulnerable (GPEMF, 2014). The prevalence of all these species occurring in the proposed site is slim due to the availability of habitats for survival and anthropogenic influences which have led to the current altered state of the local project area.

The project area has an extremely altered and degraded habitat due to the historical mining activities that occurred within the Proposed Project area. Due to this, the possibility of many species being supported by the remaining habitat is quite low.

Birds

The South African Bird Atlas Project 2 stated that the Gauteng province has 488 different types of bird species present. The Proposed Project area has been previously found to be relatively rich with avifaunal diversity, with 403 bird species expected to occur within the project area. In Gauteng province there is a probability that three bird SCC may arise. One of these is listed as Critically Endangered (Eurasian Bittern) (GPEMF, 2014). 13 species are listed as Vulnerable, and 18 species are listed as Near Threatened. Not all these species would occur within the proposed development site due to an unavailability of various specific habitat types.

Reptiles

Southern Africa has the richest reptile diversity in Africa comprising of 498 species and the local occurrence of reptiles are closely dependant on broadly defined habitat types. Gauteng has an approximate 92 reptile species that have previously been classified in the province. One of these is listed as Threatened (African Rock Python). Two Near Threatened snake species are also known to be present in the province (GPEMF, 2014). Not all these species would occur within the proposed development site due to an unavailability of various specific habitat types.

Amphibians:

Similarly to reptiles, amphibians are closely dependant on specific habitat types. In the province of Gauteng there has previously been 21 amphibian species listed. Of the potential frog species that may arise in the Gauteng province only the Giant Bullfrog has been listed in a threat category (GPEMF, 2014).

8.7 Air Quality

Particulate Matter (PM) exists in the atmosphere as either solid or liquid particles varying in chemical composition and size, these particles can be considered as either primary or secondary pollutants. Particles can be classified by their aerodynamic properties into coarse particles PM_{10}, and fine particles $PM_{2.5}$, (Harrison and Van Grieken, 1998). The fine particles contain the secondarily formed aerosols such as sulphates and nitrates, combustion particles and re-condensed organic and metal vapours. The coarse particles contain earth crust materials and fugitive dust from roads and industries (Fenger, 2002). It is the

amount of fine dust and the chemical and mineralogical composition of the dust which will dictate the potential for health impacts (Schwegler, 2006).

The respective size of the particle is important because that determines where in the respiratory system that particle may cause harm. Particles with a diameter equal to or less than 10µm and 2.5µm (commonly referred to as PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$) are of the perfect size to cause harm within the upper and lower portions of the respiratory tract of the exposed individual, which may lead to cardiovascular and respiratory illness (Kampa and Castanas, 2008).

The Johannesburg West Rand has been identified as an air pollution hot spot, meaning that the area tends to be characterised by poor ambient air quality, which frequently exceeds the South African Air Quality Standards (Valsamakis, 2015). Numerous studies have found that air pollution in cities have a major negative impact on the health of both the environment and the surrounding community. Repeated exposure to air pollutants over long periods of time may potentially cause several respiratory, cardiovascular, reproductive and gastrointestinal health problems. Riverlea is a suburb in the west of Johannesburg, constructed in the early 1960's. This community is situated between two large mine dumps which poses a nuisance dust and health risk to the community members (University of Johannesburg's Riverlea Outreach Project, 2018).

8.8 Noise

Natural sounds are a part of the environmental noise surrounding humans. Ambient sound levels are significantly affected by the area where the sound measurement location is situated. When the sound measurement location is situated within an urban area, close to industrial plants or areas with a constant sound source (ocean, rivers, etc.), seasons and even increased wind speeds have an insignificant to massive impact on ambient sound levels.

The expected ambient noise levels surrounding the Proposed Project area will be representative of urban and suburban districts. The major noise sources in the area include; vehicular traffic on the national and provincial roads in the areas, noises from the local communities; Nasrec, Booysens reserve and Riverlea as well as other industrial noises from nearby active mining sites and other industrial activities.

There are several potential noise sources associated with the Proposed Project during both the construction and operational phase.

8.8.1 Construction Phase

The level and character of the construction noise will vary during the construction phase. Different activities, with different equipment, take place at different times and phases of the operation. The main construction related noises that are expected are listed below:

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- Transport of workers, components & equipment to site – brought to site by means of flatbed trucks;
- Movement of construction and excavating equipment on site;
- Civil work to install all of the required infrastructure on site.

8.8.2 Operational Phase

The noises expected during this phase are listed below:

- General operational noises;
- ADT/Excavator being operated; and
- Water Dozers and site equipment.

Noise can be defined as "unwanted sound", and an audible acoustic energy that adversely affects the physiological and/or psychological well-being of people, or which disturbs or impairs the convenience or peace of any person. Figure 8-8 illustrates the acceptable zone sound levels as set out by SANS. Ambient noise levels will be further assessed during the EIA phase and appropriate mitigation measures applied where applicable.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Type of district	Equivalent continuous rating level ($L_{Req,T}$) for noise dBA					
	Outdoors			Indoors, with open windows		
	Day/night $L_{R,dn}$[a]	Daytime $L_{Req,d}$[b]	Night-time $L_{Req,n}$[b]	Day/night $L_{R,dn}$[a]	Daytime $L_{Req,d}$[b]	Night-time $L_{Req,n}$[b]
a) Rural districts	45	45	35	35	35	25
b) Suburban districts with little road traffic	50	50	40	40	40	30
c) Urban districts	55	55	45	45	45	35
d) Urban districts with one or more of the following: workshops; business premises; and main roads	60	60	50	50	50	40
e) Central business districts	65	65	55	55	55	45
f) Industrial districts	70	70	60	60	60	50

Figure 8-8: Acceptable Zone Sound Levels for noise in districts (from SANS 10103:2008).

8.9 Traffic

The Russel stream is located in an area with an existing road network. Major routes surrounding the project area are the N17 running east and west from Soweto to Nasrec Rd; Nasrec Rd running north and south from the N17 through Riverlea towards Paarlshoop; and the M17 running north and south toward Mayfair.

The M70 is also found near the Proposed Project area, running west towards Soweto and east towards the Johannesburg CBD.

Road Classification

The Road Classification and Access Management (RCAM) guideline 2010 provides for roads classification into the following six class systems:

- Class 1 Principal arterial
- Class 2 Major arterial
- Class 3 Minor arterial
- Class 4 Collector
- Class 5 Local street
- Class 6 Walkway

The first three classes (the arterials) are mobility roads, the second three classes are activity/access streets. Regarding the Proposed Project, mobility roads will include the R41, M77, M68 and R558.

It is anticipated that the Proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project will results in a slight increase in traffic impacts resulting from hauling of dried silts to the City Deep Plant. This will be looked at in great detail during the EIA phase of the project.

8.10 Socio-economic

The removal of gold bearing silts from the Russell Stream has the potential to result in both positive and negative social impacts. As such, it is important that the socio-economic baseline conditions are understood to ensure accurate identification and assessment of potential impacts associated with the Proposed Project.

Johannesburg is one of the largest urban economies in Africa, with a population estimated to be 4.8 million, residing in nearly 1.7 million households (CoJ, 2024). Its population constitutes about 32% of the Gauteng population and 8% of South Africa's overall population.

Below provides an overview of the socio-economic baseline information for the City of Johannesburg.

Table 8-1: Socio-economic baseline information

Description	Statistics
Demographics	
Population size	Approximately 4.8 million
Population bulk	Majority of the population (73%) is made up of the population group between the ages of 18-64.
Migration	Most people migrate to Johannesburg from other parts of Gauteng (55%). A further 36% are born in South Africa but in another province, and 9% are from another country.

Description	Statistics
Households	
Number of households	Nearly 1.7 million households
Education	
Educational level	In 2022, approximately 44% of the Joburg population had a Grade 12/Matric qualification while 15% had a Higher Education certificate.
Employment	
Employment status	About 52,6% of the economically active population are employed
Unemployment status	The official unemployment rate in Johannesburg is higher (32,6%) than that of the country (31.9%) and lower than that of Gauteng (33.7%).
Economics	
Economic Data	The city's contribution to the national economy is almost 16%, while it is 40% to the Gauteng province. Per capita gross geographic product (GGP) in Johannesburg is R31 000. This compares to World Bank-designated middle-income countries whose average GGP per capitais R33 000. The average annual income per household is R31 048, which is on average 57% higher than that for South Africa as a whole, and 9% higher than the GGP per capita for Gauteng.
Dominant economic sectors	Financial and business services; Retail and wholesale trade; Community and social services; and Manufacturing sector.

Information extracted from the draft IDP 2024/25 and CoJ: Economic Data

Riverlea

Riverlea is a low-cost housing development west of Johannesburg with a population of approximately 24 000 people. The community of Riverlea was constructed in the early 1960's (University of Johannesburg's Riverlea Outreach Project, 2018). According to Adrian Frith (2011) the community of Riverlea has an estimated 4 208 households. 51.47% of the population is female and 48.53% is male. Coloureds make up 67.28% of the population, with the most popular language spoken is Afrikaans (37.68%). 36.44% of the Riverlea population speaks English and 29.55% of the community is Black African.

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Key Challenges with CoJ

According to the IDP review 2024/25, the city conducts a public participation process to facilitate community consultation sessions. The purpose of the community consultation sessions are to provide feedback and afford community members to raise issues of concern. Based on the overview of issues/concerns from community members it seems the issue of access to sustainable human settlements is a common concern in all the regions. Other challenges that the CoJ is experiencing include:

- An uncontrolled influx of people in the Inner City - increased scale of urban growth;
- Housing backlogs contributing to the increased rise in illegal occupation in key residential areas;
- Service delivery breakouts- due to a lack of infrastructure maintenance and infrastructure backlogs are increased by a continual influx of migrants;
- High unemployment rate;
- Income inequality and poverty; and
- Housing backlogs contributing to the increased rise in illegal occupation in key residential areas.

The abovementioned issues have a bearing on how the proposed project may bring about social change within the affected local area.

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9 Potential Impacts Identified during the Scoping Phase

9.1 Methodology for determining the Significance of Environmental Impacts

The impact significance rating process serves two purposes: firstly, it helps to highlight the critical impacts requiring consideration in the management and approval process; secondly, it shows the primary impact characteristics, as defined above, used to evaluate impact significance.

The impact significance rating system is presented in Table 9-2, Table 9-3 as well as Table 9-4 and it involves three parts:

- **Part A**: Define impact consequence using the three primary impact characteristics of magnitude, spatial scale/ population and duration.
- **Part B**: Use the matrix to determine a rating for impact consequence based on the definitions identified in Part A; and
- **Part C**: Use the matrix to determine the impact significance rating, which is a function of the impact consequence rating (from **Part B**) and the probability of occurrence.

9.1.1 Part A: Defining Consequence in Terms of Magnitude, Duration and Spatial Scale

Use these definitions to define the consequence in Part B.

Table 9-1: Consequence Rating Definitions

Impact Characteristics	Definition	Criteria
Magnitude	Major -	Substantial deterioration or harm to receptors; receiving environment has an inherent value to stakeholders; receptors of impact are of conservation importance; or identified threshold often exceeded
	Moderate -	Moderate/measurable deterioration or harm to receptors; receiving environment moderately sensitive; or identified threshold occasionally exceeded
	Minor -	Minor deterioration (nuisance or minor deterioration) or harm to receptors; change to receiving environment not measurable; or identified threshold never exceeded
	Minor +	Minor improvement; change not measurable; or threshold never exceeded
	Moderate +	Moderate improvement; within or better than the threshold; or no observed reaction
	Major +	Substantial improvement; within or better than the threshold; or favourable publicity
Spatial scale or population	Site or local	Site specific or confined to the immediate project area
	Regional	May be defined in various ways, e.g. cadastral, catchment, topographic

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Impact Characteristics	Definition	Criteria
	National/ International	Nationally or beyond
Duration	Short term	Up to 18 months.
	Medium term	18 months to 5 years
	Long term	Longer than 5 years

9.1.2 Part B: Determining Consequence Rating

Rate consequence based on definition of magnitude, spatial extent and duration.

Table 9-2: Consequence Rating Methodology

			Spatial Scale/ Population		
			Site or Local	Regional	National/ international
Magnitude					
Minor	**Duration**	**Long term**	Medium	Medium	High
		Medium term	Low	Low	Medium
		Short term	Low	Low	Medium
Moderate	**Duration**	**Long term**	Medium	High	High
		Medium term	Medium	Medium	High
		Short term	Low	Medium	Medium
Major	**Duration**	**Long term**	High	High	High
		Medium term	Medium	Medium	High
		Short term	Medium	Medium	High

9.1.3 Part C: Determining Significance Rating

Rate significance based on consequence and probability.

Table 9-3: Significance Rating Methodology

Probability (of exposure to impacts)	Consequence Negative			Consequence Positive		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
Definite	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High
Possible	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium

9.2 Positive and Negative Impacts Identified

The table below identifies the positive and negative impacts associated with each alternative identified for the Proposed Expansion Project:

Table 9-4: Positive and negative impacts regarding project alternatives for the Project.

Option	Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts
The property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity		
The Proposed Expansion Project is the rehabilitation and reclamation of gold bearing silts within the Valley Silts area. Therefore, there can be no alternative sites.		
The Type of Activity to be undertaken		
Alternatives to removing silts from the Russell Stream		
Excavation and reprocessing of the gold bearing silts from the Russell Stream (Preferred)	❖ Low Risk. ❖ Low capital requirement. ❖ Not labour intensive. ❖ Minimal safety issues. ❖ Economic benefits from the reclamation of gold. ❖ Removal of pollution source after rehabilitation and cessation of project. ❖ Improvement of the natural stream functioning.	❖ Potential profits rely on substantial volumes of material required to be reclaimed and the fluctuating gold price. ❖ Potential negative environmental effects during construction and operational phase of the project. ❖ Not labour intensive, no opportunity for additional hiring of labour. ❖ Incomplete rehabilitation if not done properly. ❖ Interference during excavation and rehabilitation.
The Design and Layout of the Activity		
The layout plan for the Valley Silts Expansion project is indicated in **Error! Reference source not found.**. The layout plan is dictated by the existing location of Valley Silts project area and existing infrastructure and is determined by considering both spatial and practical expansion operation aspects. The alternative layout plans for all other ancillary infrastructure will be assessed by specialist studies and will be addressed in the EIA phase.		
Technology to be used in the Activity		
Mechanical Removal of gold bearing silts using Backhoes and/or Excavators, 30-ton ADT's and Hauling trucks	❖ Low rates for re-mining. ❖ Suited to short-life projects. ❖ Does not carry high capital costs. ❖ Employment opportunities. ❖ Removal of silts. ❖ Stream rehabilitation. ❖ Restoration of stream functioning. ❖ Improved water quality specifically salts and metal loading. ❖ Removal of secondary waste from the Russell Stream. ❖ Best practical option for the removal	❖ Dust emissions when the silts are dried and when the loading onto the trucks for hauling occur. ❖ Increased traffic from hauling. ❖ Delayed operations due to economic factors. ❖ Removal of vegetation and disturbance of the current habitat. ❖ Nuisance factors for the surrounding community during the project activities. ❖ Stealing of project equipment and

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Option	Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts
	of silts from the water course.	disruption of activities.
The operational aspect of the activity		
Secondary Operations: Hauled to the City Deep Plant for pre-processing	❖ No installation of pipelines needed at Valley Silts. ❖ Increasing load of material pumped to the City Deep Plant. ❖ The plant and deposition facility are existing. ❖ Welded, HDPE lined pipelines. ❖ The pipelines do not traverse a great distance.	❖ Distance dried material has to be hauled. ❖ Dust from the hauling of the dried-out material. ❖ The cumulative impact of dust at the City Deep Plant.
No-Go option		
The Option of the project not proceeding would mean that the environmental and social status would remain the same as current. This implies that both negative and positive impacts would not take place. As such, the short-term negative impacts on the environment would not transpire; equally so, the long-term positive impacts such as environmental pollution removal, economic development, and the rehabilitation of the Russell Stream for both natures and human benefit – would not occur. The only alternative option to this project (the No-Go option) is to leave the polluting silts within the stream; there is no other potential use. The "No-Go" Option also assumes the continuation of the current land use, implying the absence of any rehabilitation activities and associated infrastructures. The means that the attraction of the gold reserves located within the stream could potentially enhance Illegal mining, and if left as is, population settlement on or around the stream could occur. The 'No Project' alternative is not preferred due to the anticipated benefits of the proposed rehabilitation project. The expected indirect benefits resulting from the rehabilitation of the Valley Silts include: ❖ Removal of a source of pollution in the area. ❖ The rehabilitation of the Russell Stream. ❖ Enhanced ecosystem functioning, including attraction of fauna, flora and improved water quality. ❖ Continued supply of gold to the local and national markets, and therefore contribution to local, provincial and national economy.		

9.3 Cumulative Impacts

Due to the ongoing reclamation of silts within the already authorised Valley Silts Project area, the existence of tailing dumps within the close proximity of the project site and the industrial parks in the region, cumulative impacts and their assessment are of great importance. The identification and assessment of cumulative impacts will be undertaken, and mitigation measures suggested during the detailed EIA level investigation. The impact identification and calculation methodology employed by all specialists incorporates cumulative impacts in a quantitative manner to determine the final impact score and corresponding rating.

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9.4 Application of possible mitigation measures

Mitigation measures are implemented to ensure that the identified impacts from the Proposed Project activities are reduced as far as possible. Mitigation measures will be provided in the specialist reports to be undertaken in the EIA Phase of the project. Specialist will be informed to be cognisant of the following mitigation measure objectives:

- To find more environmentally sound ways of undertaking specific activities;
- To enhance any environmental and social benefits of a proposed activity;
- To avoid, minimise or remedy negative environmental impacts; and
- To ensure that any residual negative environmental impacts are environmentally acceptable.

The identification of appropriate mitigation measures will be conducted in a hierarchal manner:

1. Preventative measures will be identified to avoid, where possible, negative impacts that may arise as a result of the proposed activity.
2. Measures will be identified to minimise and/or reduce the negative impacts to "as low as practicable" levels; and
3. Measures will be identified to compensate or remedy residual negative impacts that are unavoidable and cannot be minimised or reduced any further (Department of Environmental Affairs, 2006).

Proposed mitigation measures will be communicated to the applicant for review as part of draft EMPr. The applicant will comment on the feasibility and practicality of implementing the mitigation measures. The mitigation measures may be adjusted based on the applicant's comments.

9.5 Outcome of the Site Selection Matrix: The Final Site Layout Plan

The finalisation of specialist studies and recommendations made within the specialist reports will help to inform a final site layout plan. At the time of compiling the Draft Scoping Report, preliminary site layout plans are included in **Appendix B** and these maps were be presented as part of the pre-application process with stakeholders.

9.6 Motivation where no Alternative Sites were considered

Alternatives were considered during the Draft Scoping Report, as per Chapter 6 above, and the site selected was chosen based on economic and environmental criteria.

9.7 Statement motivating the Preferred Site

The preferred site was chosen as per Chapter 6.

10 Plan of Study for the Environmental Impacts Assessment

10.1 Aspects to be Assessed as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment Process

The Screening Tool Report (STR) identified the following aspects to be assessed as part of the EIA process:

- Agricultural;
- Landscape/Visual Impact Assessment
- Archaeological and Cultural Heritage;
- Palaeontology;
- Terrestrial Biodiversity;
- Aquatic Biodiversity;
- Hydrology;
- Noise;
- Traffic;
- Geotechnical Assessment;
- Climate Impact;
- Health;
- Seismicity Assessment;
- Ambient Air Quality;
- Plant Species; and
- Animal Species;

Table 10-1 outlines the studies proposed during the EIA Phase of the project and the proposed scope of work to be undertaken as part of the S&EIA process

Table 10-1: Aspects to be assessed in the EIA process

No.	Environmental Theme	Applicable Protocol	Response
1.	**Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment** Sensitivity Rating: **Very High** Requiring an Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment Actual Sensitivity: To be determined in the EIA Phase	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	The STR denoted the site as Very High sensitivity. A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) will be included as an appendix to the EIA/EMPr.
2.	**Palaeontology** Sensitivity Rating: **Very Low** Requiring a Palaeontology Impact Statement Actual Sensitivity: To be determined in the EIA Phase	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	The STR indicates that the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the proposed project area is Very Low. A palaeontological Impact Statement will be undertaken and included in the HIA which will be included as an appendix to the EIA/EMPr.
3.	**Terrestrial Biodiversity** Sensitivity Rating: **Very High** Requiring a Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment Actual Sensitivity: To be determined in the EIA Phase	Protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Environmental Impacts on Terrestrial Biodiversity (Published in Government Notice No. 320, Government Gazette 43110, dated 20 March 2020)	The Screening Tool has marked the site as Very High Sensitivity. A Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment will be undertaken and will include management measures for the protection of terrestrial biodiversity. The Assessment will be included as an appendix to the EIA Report.

No.	Environmental Theme	Applicable Protocol	Response
4.	**Aquatic Biodiversity** Sensitivity Rating: **Very High** Requiring an Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	Protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Environmental Impacts on Aquatic Biodiversity (Published in GN No. 320, Government Gazette 43110, dated 20 March 2020)	The Screening Tool denoted the site as Very High sensitivity. This theme will be further addressed in the EIA which will provide measures to protect aquatic biodiversity on site as per the specialist recommendations. The Assessment will be included as an appendix to the EIA/EMPr.
5.	**Hydrology** No sensitivity rating. Requiring a Hydrology Assessment	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	The screening tool has not assigned a sensitivity rating to hydrology. The Surface Water Study is a requirement as per the NWA. A comprehensive surface water impact assessment will be prepared to assess the potential impacts that the proposed activities may have and to provide mitigation measures for identified impacts. The impact assessment will make use of a numerical rating system, that takes into consideration the intensity, duration, spatial scale and probability of the impacts to determine the impact significance. The cumulative impacts will also be assessed. The final deliverable will be a Surface Water Report that details all methodologies, assumptions, results, discussions and recommendations. Detailed plans will be provided in the report.
6.	**Noise** No sensitivity rating. Requiring a Noise Impact Assessment	Protocol for Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Noise Impacts, Published in Gazette Notice No. 320, Government Gazette 43110 dated 20 March 2020)	The STR has not assigned a sensitivity rating for this theme. The main construction related noises that are expected are listed below: ❖ Transport of workers, components & equipment to site; ❖ Digging of foundations for infrastructure – TLB; ❖ Development of stormwater infrastructure – TLB; ❖ Civil construction activities. Noise impacts are anticipated to during construction and operation. As a result,

No.	Environmental Theme	Applicable Protocol	Response
			noise impacts will be assessed for the proposed expansion project
7	**Health** No sensitivity rating.	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	The screening tool has not assigned a sensitivity rating to the Health Theme. It has, however, indicated the need for further assessment. Based on comments received during public consultation, it was determined that respiratory health is an issue for the residents of Riverlea. The air quality impact will be assessed to determine the possible health related effects expected to occur as a result of the reclamation of the silts. The specialist study will include an assessment of potential impacts that are anticipated during the construction, operational, and decommissioning phases, and provide an air quality management plan to mitigate negative impacts.
8.	**Ambient Air Quality** No sensitivity rating. Requiring an Ambient Air Impacts Assessment	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	The STR has not assigned a sensitivity rating to the ambient air theme. It has, however, indicated the need for further assessment. The ambient air aspects of the proposed project site have been considered and will be addressed in the EIA. The Air Quality Impact Assessment will include an assessment of potential impacts that are anticipated during the construction, operational, and decommissioning phases, and provide an air quality management plan to mitigate negative impacts.
9	**Animal Species Theme** Sensitivity Rating: **Medium** Requiring a Terrestrial Animal Species Assessment Actual Sensitivity: To be confirmed in the EIA Phase	Protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Environmental Impacts on Terrestrial Animal Species Published in Government Gazette No. 1150, Government Gazette 43855, dated 30 October 2020)	According to the STR, the Animal Theme sensitivity is 'Medium' for the project area. The Medium Sensitivity denoted by the Screening Tool cannot be disputed at this point. A Terrestrial Biodiversity (Flora and Fauna) Assessment will be undertaken and will provide measures to protect any sensitive animal species that may occur on site. The Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment will be included as an appendix to the EIA

No.	Environmental Theme	Applicable Protocol	Response
			report.
10.	**Plant Species Theme** Sensitivity Rating: **Medium** Requiring a Terrestrial Plant Species Impact Assessment Actual Sensitivity: To be confirmed in the EIA Phase	Protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Environmental Impacts on Terrestrial Plant Species (Published in GN No. 1150, Government 43855, dated 30 October 2020)	The Screening Tool has marked the site as Medium Sensitivity for the plant species theme, and this is based on the possible occurrence of a sensitive plant's species within the Russell stream. The Medium Sensitivity denoted by the Screening Tool cannot be disputed at this point. A Terrestrial Biodiversity (Flora and Fauna) Assessment will be undertaken and will provide measures to protect any sensitive plant species that may occur on site. The Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment will be included as an appendix to the EIA report.
11	**Agricultural** Sensitivity Rating: **Medium** Requiring an Agricultural Impact Assessment Actual Sensitivity: To be confirmed in the EIA Phase	Protocol for the specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements for environmental impact on agricultural resources. (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020)	The Screening Tool has marked the site as Medium Sensitivity for the Agriculture theme, due to the likelihood that the area will be very marginal arable land. Agricultural Compliance Statement will be undertaken. The statement will be included as an appendix to the EIA Report.
12	**Landscape/Visual Impact** No sensitivity rating. Requiring a Landscape/Visual Impact	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	The STR has not assigned a sensitivity rating to the Landscape/Visual Impact theme. It has, however, indicated the need for further assessment. The Landscape/Visual Impact aspects of the proposed project site have been considered and will be addressed in the EIA. The Landscape/Visual Impact Assessment will include an assessment of potential impacts that are anticipated during the construction, operational, and decommissioning phases, and provide the mitigation measures.

No.	Environmental Theme	Applicable Protocol	Response
13	**Traffic** No sensitivity rating. Requiring a Traffic Impact Assessment	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	The screening tool has not assigned a sensitivity rating to the Traffic Theme. The Proposed Project Site is located in an area with an existing road network. The trucks transporting the material will follow Crownwood Road until it reaches Main Reef Road and then joins the M2 East. The trucks will then follow the M2 until they reach Heidelberg Road which is followed to the City Deep Plant where it is offloaded. No major access road construction is planned for the project. Existing Roads will mainly be utilised during the construction and decommissioning and rehabilitation phase of the Proposed Project where possible. However, the traffic impact to be assessed further during the EIA process. Further to this, South African National Roads Agency SOC Limited (SANRAL) are on our stakeholder database and have been notified about the Proposed Project.
14	**Geotechnical Assessment** No sensitivity rating. Requiring a Geotechnical Assessment.	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	The screening tool has not assigned a sensitivity rating to the Geotechnical Assessment. The proposed expansion of the reclamation project is of limited scope and scale, and it will involve minimal disturbance to the streambed and surrounding areas. The mechanical processes employed are designed to be low impact, reducing the need for extensive geotechnical analysis. It was therefore deemed unnecessary for this aspect to be assessed as part of the EIA process.
15	**Climate Impact** No sensitivity rating. Requiring a Climate Impact	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN	The screening tool has not assigned a sensitivity rating to the Climate Impact. The reclamation project is designed to be completed within 5 years (silts removal is planned for three years and rehabilitation 2 years) significantly reducing the potential for long-term climate change impacts. The limited duration of the

No.	Environmental Theme	Applicable Protocol	Response
		No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	project minimises the relevance of a climate change impact assessment. However, a climate change adaptation plan for the proposed project to be assessed during the EIA process.
16	**Seismicity Assessment** No sensitivity rating. Requiring a Seismicity Assessment.	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	The screening tool has not assigned a sensitivity rating to the Seismicity Assessment. The project involves minimal structural development, focusing primarily on the mechanical reclamation of silts. The absence of significant infrastructure reduces the risk associated with seismic events, further supporting the exclusion of a Seismicity Assessment study.

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10.2 Alternatives to be considered, including the "No-Go" Option

Alternatives to be considered during the EIA phased will be informed by the Alternatives described in Chapter 6 above.

10.3 Methodology Proposed

The EIA will be undertaken according to the method detailed below. This methodology is compliant with the NEMA 2014 EIA Regulations, (as amended).

Generally, the impact assessment is divided into three parts:

- **Issue identification** – each specialist will be asked to evaluate the 'aspects' arising from the project description and ensure that all issues in their area of expertise have been identified;
- **Impact definition** – positive and negative impacts associated with these issues (and any others not included) then need to be defined – the definition statement should include the activity (source of impact), aspect and receptor as well as whether the impact is direct, indirect or cumulative. Fatal flaws should also be identified at this stage; and
- **Impact evaluation** – this is not a purely objective and quantitative exercise. It has a subjective element, often using judgement and values as much as science-based criteria and standards. The need therefore exists to clearly explain how impacts have been interpreted so that others can see the weight attached to different factors and can understand the rationale of the assessment.

To understand the impact evaluation, the sensitivity of the receiving environment, the effect on the receiving environment and the significance of the impacts, these three points above need to be clearly described. The impact assessment methodology that will be used during the EIA Phase is described in Chapter 9.

10.3.1 Assessment of the Duration of significance

Duration of significance of impacts will be assessed using the following criteria, where the duration of time relates to how long that impact will occur for during that phase of the project. Specific durations will be allocated to each project phase in the EIA document where the detailed impact assessment rating will be undertaken. For example, for the operational phase:

- Short term: Up to 18 months;
- Medium term: 18 months to 5 years; and
- Long term: Longer than 5 years.

10.3.2 Stages at which the Competent Authority will be consulted

The DMRE and Commenting Authorities will be consulted at various stages during the EIA process. This includes:

- Pre-application meetings;
- Announcement and Scoping Phase; and
- EIA Phase.

10.3.3 Public Participation to be undertaken during the EIA Phase

Stakeholder engagement during the EIA Phase involves a review of the findings of the impact assessment presented in the EIA Report for public comment which will be made available. Stakeholders will be notified using the following:

- Media advertisements in the same newspapers used during the Scoping Phase to announce the availability of the EIA Report for public comment;
- Registered stakeholders will be informed by way of personal letters/ SMS distributed by mail and e-mail in advance of the report being available; and
- Stakeholders will be invited to attend one of two public open days where the contents of the EIA Report will be presented, and stakeholders will have an opportunity to comment. Details of the meetings will be confirmed closer to the time of the meetings.

Following the availability of the EIA Report, meetings with relevant stakeholders will be undertaken. During the EIA Phase, stakeholders will be invited to comment on the EIA Report in any of the following ways:

- By raising comments during key stakeholder/ public meetings where the content of the EIA Report will be presented;
- By completing comments sheets available with the report at public places, and by submitting additional written comments, by email, fax or by telephone, to Kongiwe;
- The EIA Report will be available for comment for a period of 30 days at public places in the project area, sent to stakeholders who request a copy, and placed on the Kongiwe website.

All comments and issues raised during the 30-day public comment period will be incorporated into the final EIA Report to be submitted to the competent and commenting authorities. Description of the information to be provided to stakeholders includes:

- The project description (final site layout, all alternatives investigated) and the surrounding baseline environment;
- Findings from the specialist studies undertaken;
- Potential biophysical and socio-economic impacts during construction, operations, closure and decommissioning phases of the project;
- Management/ mitigation measures developed to address the potential impacts;
- The closure objectives, plan and financial provision; and
- Details on how stakeholders can comment on the EIA Report.

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10.3.4 Tasks to be undertaken during the Environmental Impact Phase

The plan of study for the EIA Report is set out below for review by the authorities and stakeholders. The rationale for the different levels of study for the various environmental components will be taken from the issues raised by stakeholders, the expected severity of impacts and the level of confidence required in their prediction. The level of information required to develop adequate, practical management and mitigation measures was also a consideration in determining the terms of reference of studies.

Within the EIA Phase, the EIA Report, IWUL and stakeholder engagement activities will run concurrently. During the EIA Phase, the following will be undertaken:

- Specialists will conduct and complete specialist impact assessments. Workshops will be held with specialists to workshop all potential impacts and integrate specialist studies;
- Stakeholder engagement materials will be prepared (advertisements, notification letters, site notices), and public open days, focused group meetings and consultation with affected landowners will be undertaken;
- An EIA Report will be compiled and management measures and commitments workshopped with Ergo;
- The EIA Report will be made available for public review and comment; and
- The revised EIA Report, including public comments and responses, will be submitted to authorities for decision-making.

10.3.5 Mitigation, Management and Monitoring of Identified Impacts

The summary of potential issues identified during the Scoping Phase of the project have been indicated in Section 9.2. These impacts require further investigation during the EIA Phase. Section 10 provides an indication of the independent specialist studies, field surveys and assessments that are required to form part of the EIA Phase. The specialist studies will consider the footprint proposed for the gold-bearing silts reclamation project, including all associated infrastructure. With this information, the Proposed Project will be able to fully assess and investigate the feasible and reasonable alternatives proposed in Chapter 6.

The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and the level of risk is depicted as follows:

The potential impacts identified for the reclamation of the Proposed Project have been described below.

It is important to note that these impacts have not been ground-truthed or rated for significance. The impacts have been described based on what the current status of the sites, as well as existing information assessed at a desktop level. The below impacts, and other identified impacts, will be fully described during the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) phase.

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Table 10-2: High Level Mitigation Measures for Potential Impacts Identified for the Valley Silts Project

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Construction		
Construction of infrastructure, temporary infrastructure. All necessary activities involved with site preparation including site clearing.	**Socio-economic:** ❖ Potential to further contractor opportunities; ❖ Disruption of movement patterns and other displacement impacts; ❖ Local & regional economic development. **The removal of Valley Silts will result in a certain short-term impact; however, it is envisaged that the long-term impact will be positive.**	❖ Attempt to extend goods and services from local businesses. ❖ If jobs and business opportunities are available, Ergo should ensure that local communities are made aware of such opportunities by means of a structured stakeholder engagement programme. ❖ Develop skills development and training targets for local procurement and include these in contractor management plans; ❖ Rehabilitation must be consistent with the relevant end land-use objectives.
	Air quality: Short term air quality impacts could arise from: ❖ Increased particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) load in the atmosphere leading to deteriorated air quality. **The Valley Silts project will result in a minor increase of dust in the project area. There is a long-term positive impact envisaged.**	❖ Regular, light watering of unpaved roads; ❖ Strict speed control on unpaved roads; ❖ Wet suppression wherever possible, ❖ Wind-speed reduction barriers around construction sites.
	Surface Water: Potential pollution from: ❖ Churned water pollutes downstream water	❖ The runoff from the upstream clean water catchment is to be diverted away from the proposed infrastructure. ❖ Infrastructure to be established should be outside any modelled flood lines. ❖ Surface water quality monitoring must be implemented according to a detailed plan.

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Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	The removal of the silts within the Russell Stream will result in the removal of a source of environmental pollution.	❖ Dirty water runoff should be captured and contained within project area.
	Groundwater: Waste generation and hydrocarbon spillages/leakages from equipment and machinery. **The removal of the Valley Silts will result in the removal of a source of environmental pollution.**	❖ To protect existing users of groundwater from impacts on water quality and quantity; ❖ To prevent construction material and construction wastes becoming a source for pollution to the local aquifers; and ❖ To ensure effective management of any accidental spills ❖ Implement a detailed groundwater monitoring plan for the project as described in the ground water impact report.
	Wetland: Potential disturbance of the Valley Silts area and aquatic habitat due to site preparation and clearing of vegetation. There could also be Alien plant infestation due to the disturbance. **The removal of the Valley Silts will decrease heavy metals and Sulphate concentrations, and the removal of an environmental point source of pollution in the long term.**	❖ Adhere to any prescribed buffers should any be recommended; ❖ Adhere to the recommendations proposed in the surface water and groundwater reports; ❖ Minimise the footprint of any areas disturbed during construction; ❖ Locate all temporary offices, constructors' camps, laydown areas, ablution facilities etc. a minimum of the prescribed distance from any delineated sensitive watercourse/wetland (should wetlands exist). ❖ Develop and implement a construction stormwater management plan prior to the commencement of site clearing activities; ❖ A rehabilitation plan for disturbed wetland must be in place as prescribed by the wetland specialist study.

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Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	Traffic: ❖ Slight increase in traffic volumes on existing traffic network ❖ Cumulative impact on the road surface condition **This impact is expected to be localised and short term**.	❖ Traffic signage at site access points ❖ Upgrade gravel roads where required ❖ Adhere to speed limits on all roads. ❖ Trucks should be covered when hauling to prevent dust emissions. ❖ Vehicles should be regularly serviced.
	Fauna and Flora: ❖ Direct loss of floral species/vegetation types and biodiversity. ❖ Direct habitat loss for species that has established on the dumps ❖ Alien vegetation recruitment.	❖ Minimise disturbance and destruction of areas that are not going to be directly reclaimed. ❖ In the case of red data plants, relocation permits may be required. ❖ The ecosystem present must be preserved, this includes areas not directly affected by project activities, and can be achieved by limiting project activities to areas where they are essential. ❖ The risk of habitat fragmentation must be reduced through preservation of natural corridors. ❖ Rehabilitation plans must be initiated during construction to minimise disturbed areas. ❖ Follow any local and national policies and plans regulating and protecting biodiversity in the project area.
Operation		
Mechanical excavation of silts within the project area	**Socio-economic:** These are anticipated to be the same as those impacts predicted during the construction phase.	❖ These should be read with what is proposed as mitigation measures for the Construction Phase.

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	Air quality: These are expected to be the same as those impacts predicted during the construction phase.	❖ Regular, light watering of unpaved roads; ❖ Strict speed control on unpaved roads; ❖ That all trucks used for transportation are covered with tarps to minimise dust during transport to the processing plant; and ❖ That all silts stockpiles managed in such a way as to minimise dust impact when silts are drying out on site.
	Noise: Potential impacts include: ❖ Potential for noise disturbance from the operation of equipment used during the excavation process.	❖ Comply with the Gauteng Noise Control Regulations; ❖ If complaints are received about the noise, then noise barriers could potentially be installed between the site where operation is ongoing and the complainant; ❖ Machines and vehicles used during rehabilitation must be serviced to ensure noise suppression mechanisms are effective; ❖ Machines and vehicles should be switched off when not in use; and ❖ Operation should be limited to working hours to ensure minimal noise nuisance.
	Surface Water: Potential impacts include: ❖ Flow of contaminated surface water down-stream during the excavation process.	❖ Altering the flow of stream around areas where excavation is occurring.
	Groundwater: Seepage from the Russel stream could negatively influence the groundwater quality in the underlying aquifers during the operational phase.	❖ These are expected to be the same as the mitigation measures proposed for the Construction phase. Mitigation would thus include: ○ Continuous monitoring of groundwater quality.
	Wetlands and Aquatics: Potential impacts include: ❖ Continued loss of water input into surrounding watercourses;	❖ Adhere to any prescribed buffers, should any be recommended; ❖ Adhere to the recommendations proposed in the surface water and groundwater reports; ❖ Minimise the footprint of any areas disturbed during construction and operation; ❖ Locate all temporary offices, constructors' camps, laydown areas, ablution facilities etc.

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	❖ Potential for sedimentation and salt loading in the watercourse; ❖ Potential to discharge contaminated water into the environment.	a minimum of the prescribed distance from any delineated sensitive watercourse/wetland (should wetlands exist). ❖ A rehabilitation plan for disturbed wetland must be in place as prescribed by the wetland specialist study.
	Traffic: During operation, potential traffic risks include: ❖ Slight increase in traffic volumes on existing traffic and road networks; ❖ Cumulative impact on the road surface condition.	❖ Ensure trucks transporting dried silts are covered with tarps; ❖ Road networks surrounding the entrance to the project site must be widened to minimise blockades and stationary vehicles on the road; ❖ Adhere to the recommendations proposed in the traffic impact assessment;
	Fauna and Flora: During operation, the following impact could occur: ❖ Disturbance of local biodiversity during operation and routine maintenance; ❖ Disturbance of wetland areas and riparian zones during the excavation of the silts; and ❖ Potential for windblown particulates to pollute habitat quality.	❖ Minimise disturbance and destruction of areas that are not going to be directly reclaimed. ❖ Create awareness regarding environmental preservation amongst all personnel involved in the rehabilitation project. ❖ If required monitor surrounding vegetation to assess the affect the rehabilitation activities on the said vegetation.
Decommissioning and Rehabilitation		
Rehabilitation of the stream environment.	**Socio-economic:** Potential impacts include: ❖ Improved Quality of life. ❖ Increased access to a healthy natural environment. ❖ Potential for dependency on the Project for sustaining the local economy.	❖ Appointment of workforce and investment in the local economy where applicable during rehabilitation.

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Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	Air quality: After the rehabilitation phase of the project, the Russel Stream will regain its natural stream function. The equipment that will be used to rehabilitate the area may result in minor increases of dust on unpaved roads and areas.	❖ Monitoring dust levels on site, at upwind and downwind locations preferably at discrete receptors (if identified).
	Noise: Potential for noise disturbance when rehabilitating. However, with the rehabilitation activities using similar machinery and vehicles than the construction phase, it is expected that the noise impact during this phase will be similar.	❖ Refer to the construction phase mitigation measures.
	Surface Water: After the rehabilitation phase of the project, the Russel Stream will regain its natural stream function. Residual silts and silts from upstream may result in the return of silts to the Russel Stream which in turn will lead to the pollution of the recently rehabilitated stream.	❖ It should be ensured that the potential future impacts from the rehabilitation has been identified; ❖ Upstream sources of silts must be addressed to ensure that downstream impacts are minimised; ❖ Continual surface water quality both upstream and downstream may be required; ❖ The final topography should be planned, as far as possible, to be free draining.
	Groundwater: If Seepage continues, this could negatively influence the groundwater quality in the underlying aquifers	❖ These are expected to be the same as the mitigation measures proposed for the Construction and operation phase.

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Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	Wetlands and Aquatics: Potential impacts include those associated with removing site infrastructure. The rehabilitation and the removal of silts from the Russel Stream will benefit the ecological functioning of the riparian area.	❖ Rehabilitation of the footprints must be done according to the Rehabilitation Plan. ❖ Decommissioning and rehabilitation should be done in the dry season. ❖ Ensure that pollution sources upstream are controlled and do not affect the down-stream ecological health and functioning of the riparian area.
	Traffic: These are expected to be the same as for construction.	❖ Mitigation measures for the construction phase apply here
	Fauna and Flora: No impacts are envisioned during this stage.	❖ Follow a detailed rehabilitation plan. ❖ Minimise disturbed areas. ❖ Follow any local and national policies and plans regulating and protecting biodiversity in the project area.

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11 Assumption, Limitations and Uncertainties

Certain assumptions, limitations, and uncertainties are associated with the Scoping phase. This report is based on information that is currently available and, as a result, the following limitations and assumptions are applicable:

- The scoping process and report is based on the technical information and process description provided by the client.
- The description of the baseline environment has been obtained from a desktop analysis.

12 Conclusion and Recommendations

This scoping exercise is being undertaken to present the proposed activities to the I&APs as well as various stakeholders and to identify environmental issues discussed in this report and concerns raised as a result of the proposed development alternatives to date.

The SR, being undertaken in terms of NEMA, summarises the process undertaken, the alternatives presented, and the issues and concerns raised. All issues and concerns raised by I&APs, authorities, the project team as well as specialist input, based on the assessment undertaken will be dealt with and incorporated into the EIA Report.

At this stage, the findings of this SR indicate that no environmental fatal flaws have been identified for the Proposed Project and its associated infrastructure. While some limitations do exist, it is anticipated that the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures would assist in reducing the significance of such impacts to acceptable levels. Impacts associated with the Proposed Project need to be considered further during the EIA Phase according to the Way Forward and the Plan of Study contained in this report.

It is important to take note of that Proposed Project is both a reclamation and rehabilitation project. Presently, the removal of silts within the already authorised Valley Silts Project area has been ongoing for a period of time and as such, the requirement to prepare for the Valley Eastern Expansion, Southern Expansion, and Valley Expansion Northwest is now necessary to maintain an efficient mining operation, as well as a sustainable feed source to the process plant whilst potentially improving the water flow dynamics within the Russell stream, which could assist in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced in the area of Riverlea and the surroundings. After removal of the silts from the target areas, Ergo aims to rehabilitate the target areas within the Valley area by shaping the areas where silts were removed and make the area free draining. Thereafter, appropriate species will be planted to stabilise the soil.

Further to this, during heavy rainfall events, the siltation of the Russell Stream causes periodic flooding of the area, which in-turn results in damages to infrastructure and houses of the community of Riverlea and Booysens Reserve. The continual removal of the silts will assist with the alleviation of these impacts and help restore the natural element and ecological functioning of the Russell Stream.

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According to the Way Forward and the Plan of Study, contained in this report, impacts associated with the Proposed Project need to be considered further during the EIA Phase. It is important to take note of the current conditions of the Proposed Project area and the sensitive environment around it.

Above all, the significance of the impacts associated with the alternatives proposed will be assessed further in the specialist studies, as part of the EIA. Once the specialist studies have been completed, they will be summarised in an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), which integrates the findings of the assessment phase of the EIA. Should the EIA process be authorised, the significant issues raised in the process to date will be addressed and the specialist studies noted in this report, will be undertaken.

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13 Declaration of Independence

13.1 Undertaking Regarding Correctness of Information

I, **Macevele Ripfumelo**, herewith undertake that the information provided in the foregoing report is correct.



Signature of EAP

Date: 18 November 2024.

13.2 Undertaking Regarding Level of Agreement

I, **Macevele Ripfumelo,** 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 EAP

Date: 18 November 2024

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Appendix A:
EIA Project Team CV's

Curriculum Vitae – Gerlinde Wilreker

Technical Director

Professional Registration
- South African Council for Natural Science Professionals (SACNASP) – 2009
- Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa (EAPASA) – 2019
- International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa

Qualifications
- Management Development Programme, University of Stellenbosch Business School, 2021
- Diploma Environmental Law, University of Johannesburg, 2005
- M.Sc. Environmental Management, RAU, 2004
- B.SC. Hons Environmental Management, RAU, 2002
- B.Sc. Earth Sciences, RAU, 2001

Languages
- English – Fluent
- French – Fluent
- German – Fluent
- Afrikaans – Average

Countries Worked in
- South Africa
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Mauritania
- Mali
- Senegal
- Zambia

Gerlinde is the Technical Director of Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd. with 18years' work experience, predominantly in the mining industry. Her practical experience in the mining and construction industry has given her a depth of knowledge regarding project processes from pre-feasibility phases through to implementation. She is adept at working in different contexts, and problem-solving with her team to meet the required outcomes. She has a M.Sc. Environmental Management from the former RAU (now UJ) (2004). She is also a registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) with the Environmental Assessment Partitioners Association of South Africa (EAPASA) and a Natural Scientist with the South African Council for Natural Science Professionals (SACNASP).

Her skills include:

- Project Management;
- Environmental Authorisations;
- Environmental Auditing;
- Environmental Control Officer; and
- Gap analyses and Due Diligences.

Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa

Registration No. 2019/1589

Herewith certifies that

Gerlinde Wilreker

is registered as an

Environmental Assessment Practitioner

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

Effective: 01 March 2024

Expires: 28 February 2025

Chairperson

Registrar

SAQA
SOUTH AFRICAN QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY

SACNASP

South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions

herewith certifies that

Gerlinde Isabelle Wilreker

Registration Number: 400261/09

is a registered scientist

in terms of section 20(3) of the Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003
(Act 27 of 2003)
in the following field(s) of practice (Schedule 1 of the Act)

Environmental Science (Professional Natural Scientist)

Effective **11 November 2009** Expires **31 March 2025**

Chairperson

Chief Executive Officer

To verify this certificate scan this code

Curriculum Vitae – Macevele Ripfumelo

Junior Environmental Consultant

Professional Registration
- South African Council for Natural Science Professionals (SACNASP) Environmental Science (Candidate Natural Scientist).
- Registered Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa (EAPASA).

Qualifications
- Bachelor of Environmental Sciences, University of Venda, 2018.

Languages
- English – Fluent

Countries Worked in
- South Africa

Ripfumelo is a Junior Environmental Consultant. He holds a bachelor's degree in environmental sciences and is a registered Candidate Natural Scientist with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP). Additionally, he is a registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) with the Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa (EAPASA).

He has extensive experience in the environmental management field and has been actively involved in conducting the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIAs), Water Use License Applications, Environmental Management Programs, and performed duties as an Environmental Control Officer.

His skills include:

- Environmental Compliance Monitoring and Auditing;
- Environmental Impact Reporting and Authorisation;
- ECO field work and reporting; and
- Report writing
- QGIS and Google earth.

Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa

Registration No. 2019/1051

Herewith certifies that

Ripfumelo Clarence Macevele

is registered as an

Environmental Assessment Practitioner

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

Effective: 01 March 2024

Expires: 28 February 2025

Chairperson

Registrar

SAQA
SOUTH AFRICAN QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY

Curriculum Vitae – Foord Ceronio

Environmental Consultant

Professional Registration
- South African Council for Natural Science Professionals (SACNASP) Professional Natural Scientist – 2022
- Candidate Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa (EAPASA) - 2020

Qualifications
- M.Sc. Environmental Management, University of Johannesburg, 2018
- B.Sc. Hons Geography, University of Johannesburg, 2016
- B.Sc. Life and Environmental Science, University of Johannesburg, 2015

Languages
- English – Fluent
- Afrikaans – Fluent

Countries Worked in
- South Africa
- Zimbabwe

Foord is an Environmental Assessment Practitioner with an M.Sc. in Environmental Management from the University of Johannesburg (UJ). He is a registered Professional Natural Scientist (Environmental Management) (Registration No: 124117) with the South African Council for Natural Science Professionals (SACNASP), and a registered Candidate Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) with the Environmental Assessment Partitioners Association of South Africa (EAPASA). His professional background has equipped him with an in-depth understanding of project processes, spanning from the pre-feasibility stages to project execution. He excels in diverse work environments and skilfully completes various tasks. He is adroit at problem-solving within teams, to ensure client and legislated requirements are seamlessly achieved. His responsibilities span a broad range of environmental tasks, such as environmental authorisations and legal permitting, impact reporting, due diligence, compliance monitoring, report writing, auditing, and public engagement. His expertise and track record consistently yield exceptional outcomes in environmental management.

His skills include:

- Environmental Compliance auditing;
- Environmental impact reporting and authorisation;
- Due Diligence and ESG Reporting;
- ECO field work and reporting; and
- Report writing

Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa

Registration No. 2020/2580

Herewith certifies that

Foord Ceronio

is registered as an

Candidate Environmental Assessment Practitioner

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

Effective: 01 March 2024

Expires: 28 February 2025

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Registrar

SAQA
SOUTH AFRICAN QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY

SACNASP

South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions

herewith certifies that

Foord Ceronio

Registration Number: 124117

is a registered scientist

in terms of section 20(3) of the Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003
(Act 27 of 2003)
in the following field(s) of practice (Schedule 1 of the Act)

Environmental Science (Professional Natural Scientist)

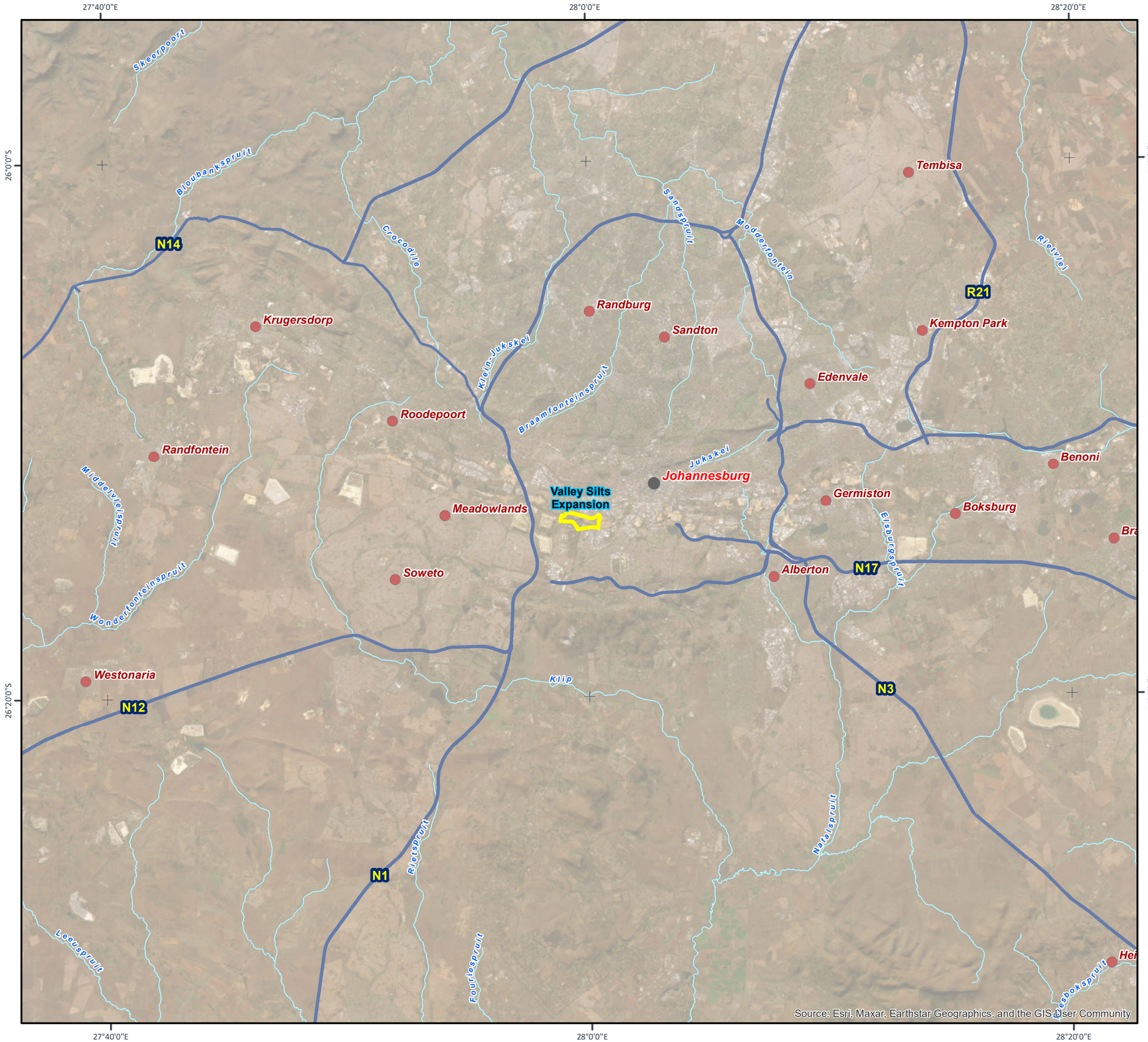
Effective **11 September 2019** Expires **31 March 2025**

Chairperson

Chief Executive Officer

To verify this certificate scan this code

Appendix B:
A3 Maps



KONGIWE

VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

REGIONAL ORIENTATION

Legend

- Project Boundary
- City
- Major Town
- National Road
- Rivers

0 2.5 5 10 15 20

Kilometres

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: Z Omar | Checked: B Thornton
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
www.kongiwe.com | Date: 23 August 2024

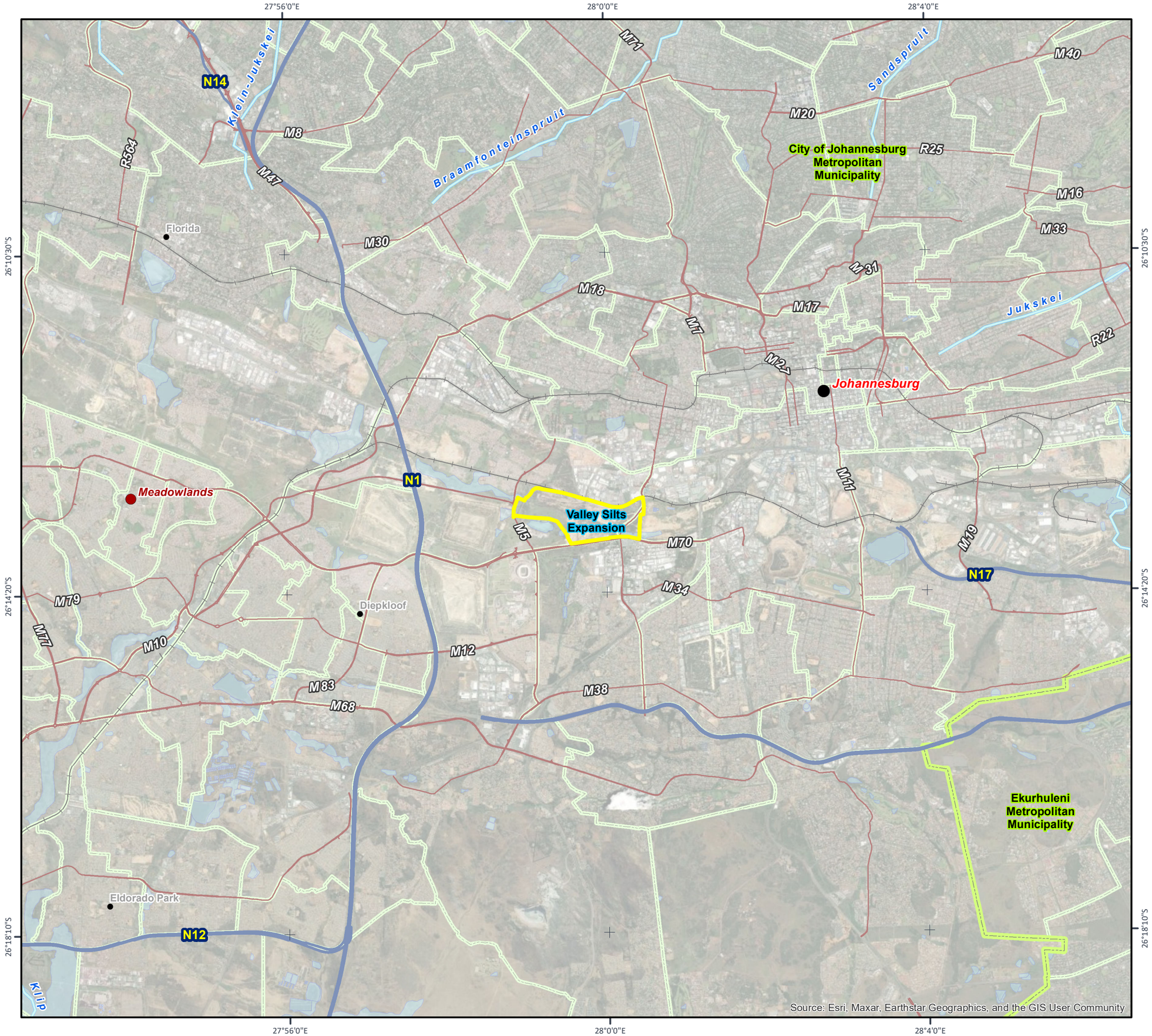
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Coordinate System: WGS84 TM LO29
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984

(A3)
2024 Satellite Imagery

Disclaimer
The information represented in this plan is for general information purposes only and is subject to change.

FILE REF:
Z:\GIS\Projects\DRDGOLD\052 Valley Silts Expansion\Projects\General\Map Set 1\Valley Silts Expansion Regional Orientation Landscape A3.mxd



KONGIWE

VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

LOCAL ORIENTATION

Legend

- City
- Major Town
- Other Settlement
- National Road
- Main Road
- Stream
- Railway
- Ward Boundary
- Local Municipality
- Project Boundary
- Water Area

0 1 2 4 6

Kilometres

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: Z Omar | Checked: B Thornton
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
www.kongiwe.com | Date: 17 October 2024

1:75 000

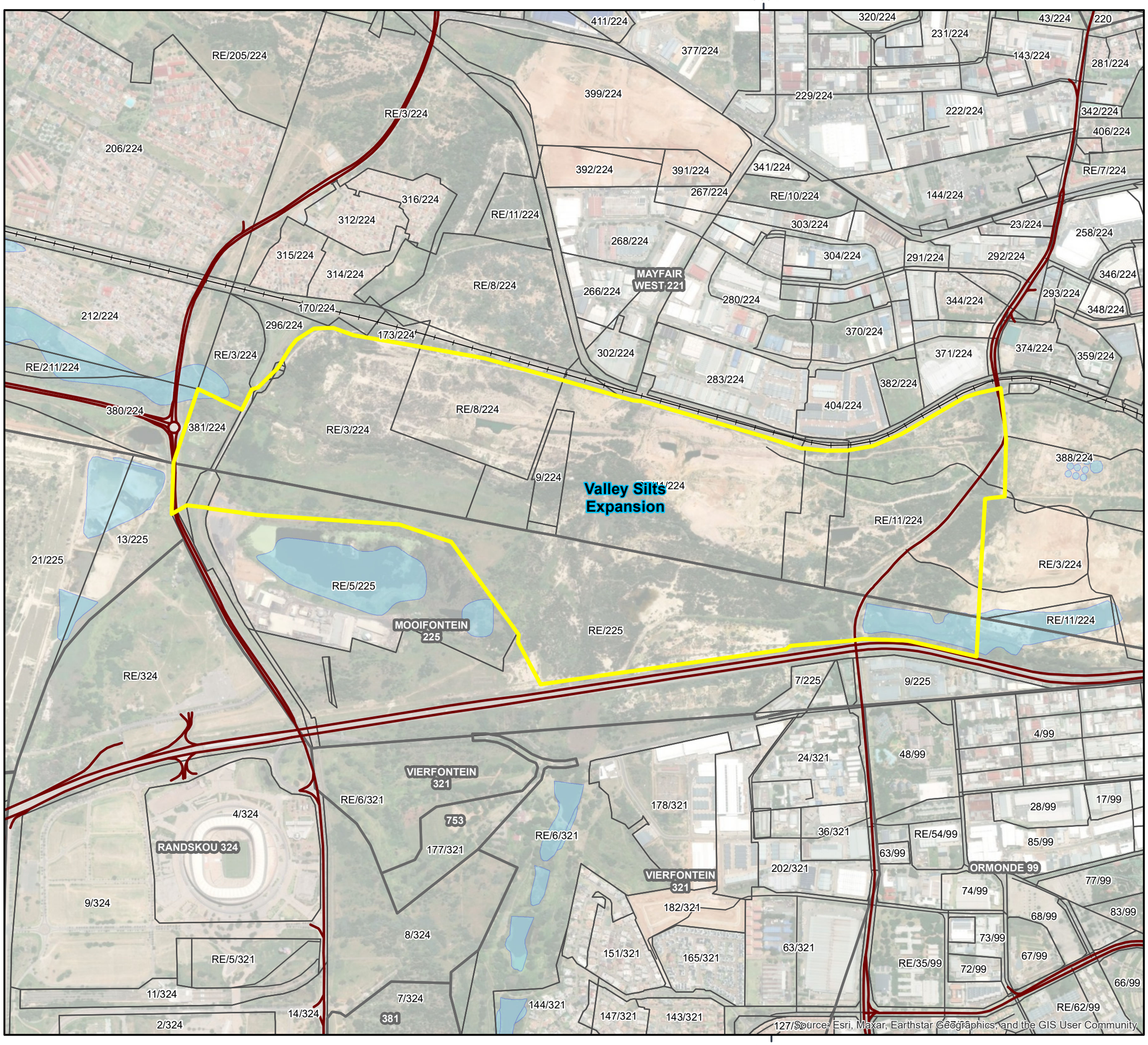
Coordinate System: WGS84 TM LO29
Projection: Transverse Mercator
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FILE REF:
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28°0'0"E



28°0'0"E

KONGIWE

VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

SITE ORIENTATION

Legend

- National Road
- Main Road
- Minor Road
- Railway
- Stream
- Project Boundary
- Farm Portion
- Parent Farm
- Water Area

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900

Meters

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: Z Omar | Checked: B Thornton
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www.kongiwe.com | Date: 23 August 2024

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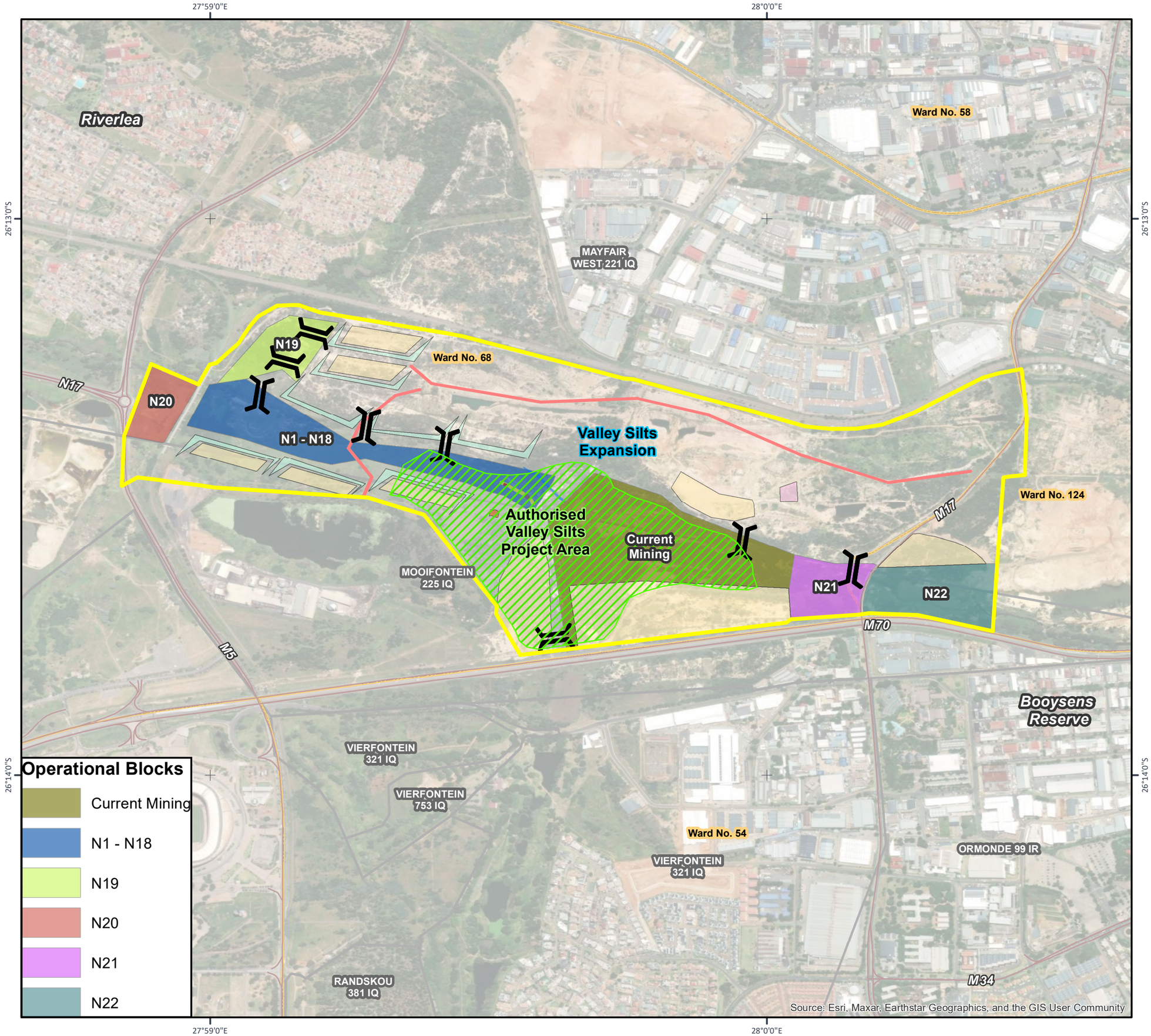
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Coordinate System: WGS84 TM LO29
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984

2024 Satellite Imagery

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FILE REF:
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Operational Blocks

- Current Mining
- N1 - N18
- N19
- N20
- N21
- N22

KONGIWE

VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

SITE INFRASTRUCTURE

Legend

- Other Settlement
- National Road
- Main Road
- Ward Boundary
- Parent Farm
- Project Boundary
- Authorised Valley Silts Project Area
- Haul Road
- River Crossing
- Channel
- Drying Stockpiles
- Hard Park
- Hard Park 2
- Overflow Channel
- Paddocks
- Silt Trap
- Silt Trap 2

0 100 200 400 600 800

Meters

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: Z Omar | Checked: B Thornton
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
www.kongiwe.com | Date: 16 October 2024

1:12 000

(A3)

Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984

2024 Satellite Imagery

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FILE REF:
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Appendix C:
Public Participation Information

Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

DMRE reference number: GP 184 MR

DWS reference number: WU38176

Public Participation Process Report: (Appendix C)

December 2024

Report Information

Project:	Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
Report Title:	Public Participation Report
DMRE Reference No:	DMRE reference number: GP 184 MR
DWS Reference No:	DWS reference number: WU38176
Client:	Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Project No:	DRDG#052
Compilation Date:	December 2024
Status of Report:	**PP Report for Draft Scoping Report**

Verification	Capacity	Name	Signature	Date
By Author	Stakeholder Consultant	Vanessa Viljoen		26 November 2024
Reviewed by:	Technical Director / EAP	Gerlinde Wilreker		26 November 2024
Reviewed by:	Legal Review	Michael Hennessy		27 November 2024
Authorised by:	CEO	Bradly Thornton		4 December 2024

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Appendix C9: Comment and Response Report

Abbreviations

BID	Background Information Document
CA	Competent Authority
CRR	Comments and Response Report
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DMRE	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
DSR	Draft Scoping Report
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
I&AP	Interested and Affected Party
GDARD	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DoH	National Department of Health
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
DPWI	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
NNR	National Nuclear Regulator
PAIA	Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000)
POPIA	Protection of Personal Protection Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013)
PPP	Public Participation Process
NGO's	Non-Governmental Organisations
SMS	Short Message Services

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1 INTRODUCTION

The following document outlines the Public Participation activities undertaken as part of the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) and Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province.

Public involvement is a fundamental principle of the Environmental Impact Assessment. The inclusion of the views of the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) helps to ensure the decision-making process is equitable and fair and leads to more informed choice and better environmental outcomes.

2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The Public Participation Process (PPP) offers stakeholders an opportunity to be informed about the Proposed Project, to raise issues and to make suggestions for enhanced project benefits. The PPP will be undertaken to ensure compliance with the relevant legal framework applicable to the proposed project.

2.1 Applicable Legislation

The PPP as required by the environmental laws and regulations specified therein will be followed as best practice. The PPP will be undertaken in line with the statutory requirements for public participation. The following legislation was considered when developing and implementing the PPP:

- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA);
- The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended) (EIA 2014 Regulations);
- Public Participation guideline in terms of NEMA;
- The National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA);
- National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008 (NEMWA): List of Waste Management Activities;
- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996;
- Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013) (POPIA);
- Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000) (PAIA);
- International good-practice guidelines for public participation and the Core Values of the International Association for Public Participation; and
- Any additional considerations noted in the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards.

POPIA: Safeguarding registered person's personal information

In terms of section 19 of the Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA), a responsible party must, subject to Sections 9 and 11 of the Act, ensure the integrity and confidentiality of personal information in its possession or under its control by taking appropriate, reasonable technical and organisational measures to prevent loss of, damage to or unauthorised destruction of personal information, unlawful access to or processing of personal

information. POPIA requires that personal information should be adequately protected to avoid unauthorised access. Therefore, Kongiwe continuously reviews security controls and procedures to ensure that personal information is secured. It should be noted that in terms of Section 11, personal information may be processed to the extent that this is necessary for pursuing the legitimate interests of the responsible party to whom the information is supplied.

2.2 Objectives of the Public Participation Process

The PPP objectives for this project are to:

- Ensure that stakeholders are informed about the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project.
- Provide stakeholders with the opportunity to participate in the environmental regulatory processes and provide comment.
- Involve stakeholders in identifying ways in which comments can be addressed.
- Work directly with stakeholders throughout the environmental regulatory processes to ensure that stakeholder comments are consistently understood and considered.
- Verify that stakeholder comments have been recorded and addressed.

The stakeholder engagement process will be undertaken in four phases as presented in Table 2-1 below:

Table 2-1: Stakeholder Engagement activities

Project Phase	Activities to be Undertaken
Pre-scoping Phase **Process complete**	❖ Site Visit; ❖ Identification of stakeholders (WinDeed searches, compilation and verification of stakeholder database); ❖ Consultation with Authorities (including ward councillors) – (One-on-One consultation meetings / Online via Microsoft Teams / Telephonic Discussions); ❖ Compilation of announcement documents (BID, Reg Sheet, Advert, site notice and DSR notification letter) and providing project information to stakeholders; ❖ Obtaining initial comments and suggestions from stakeholders; and ❖ Land Claims enquiry.
Scoping Phase **Process complete**	❖ Consultations with Directly Affected Landowners (One-on-One consultation meetings / online via Microsoft Teams Meetings); ❖ Consultations with Key Stakeholders within the Riverlea area; ❖ Distribution and placement of project announcement materials (site notices, newspaper advertisements); ❖ Updating of the stakeholder database; ❖ Availability of the Scoping Report for public review and comment; ❖ Providing stakeholders with further details of the proposed project and associated specialist studies; ❖ Consultations with stakeholders (Open Day); ❖ Obtaining further comments and suggestions from stakeholders; ❖ Informing specialists and the applicant about comments received from stakeholders, and

Project Phase	Activities to be Undertaken
	❖ Submit Final Scoping Report to relevant competent authorities.
EIA Phase	❖ Provide feedback about the specialist studies conducted and mitigation measures proposed by means of consultation with stakeholders; ❖ Provide opportunity for stakeholders to comment on specialist findings, impacts assessments and recommendations; ❖ Make the relevant environmental reports available for public review and comment; ❖ Consultation with stakeholders; ❖ Verify that comments raised by stakeholder have been accurately recorded; ❖ Inform specialists and the proponent of stakeholders' comments; and ❖ Submit Final Environmental Reports to relevant competent authorities.
Decision Making Phase	❖ Once the competent authority has come to a decision regarding the authorisation of the project, all registered stakeholders will be notified of the decision made and the appeal process will be explained.

2.3 Summary of Issues raised by Stakeholders

Comments raised by stakeholders during the scoping phase are included in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR) **(Appendix C9)** of the Final Scoping Report.

2.4 Public Participation Process Approach

2.4.1 Landowner consent

As part of the IWULA procedure, an applicant is required to attain consent from the property owners whose property will be affected by the proposed water uses. Landowner consent discussions have been held with the relevant landowners. The main purpose of these discussions is to request the landowners to provide consent for Kongiwe to submit the IWULA. Thereafter, the applicant will negotiate the necessary agreements and rights of way with the affected landowners.

2.4.2 Submission of the Environmental Authorisation Application Form / IWULA Registration

An application for an Environmental Authorisation for the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project was submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), the Competent Authority (CA), on **Monday, 28 October 2024**.

An IWULA will be submitted via the electronic - Water Use Licence Application and Authorisation System (e-WULAAS) once complete. The project has been registered (WU38176) on e-WULAAS and the e-WULAAS process has commenced and is ongoing. The Proposed Project is currently on Phase 1 of the e-WULAAS.

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2.4.3 Pre-Application Meeting: Department of Water and Sanitation

A pre-application meeting was arranged and attended with Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) officials on **Friday, 25 October 2024**.

The purpose of the meeting was to:

- Present and discuss the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project;
- Provide an overview of the IWULA processes;
- Provide the DWS officials with an opportunity to raise comments/seek clarity and provide input into the Project; and
- Record comments raised and then include them in the CRR which will be integrated into the EIA, and the IWULA.

Information was presented by means of a PowerPoint presentation. Minutes of the meeting have been compiled and distributed to the officials who attended the meeting as listed in Table 2-2 below. **(Appendix C8)**.

The following stakeholders attended the online meeting:

Table 2-2: DWS online meeting attendees

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau	Specialist Production
DWS	Ms Felicia Diale	Environmental Officer
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd (Ergo)	Mr Masala Tshamano	Applicant
Ergo	Mr Abraham Maluleke	Applicant
Ergo	Mr Mothusi Mafatshe	Applicant
Ergo	Ms Zoleka Sombela	Applicant
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (Kongiwe)	Mr Bradly Thornton	Project Director
Kongiwe	Ms Phumla Mngwengwe	IWULA Consultant
Kongiwe	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Project Manager and Environmental Consultant
Kongiwe	Ms Vanessa Viljoen	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Kongiwe	Ms Thuli Phakathi	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Apologies:		
DWS	Ms Joyce Ramadimetja	Case Officer

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2.4.4 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

Project stakeholders (or Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)) are defined as individuals/ groups/ entities who:

- Are impacted or likely to be impacted directly or indirectly (positively/negatively) by the proposed project; and
- May have an interest in the proposed Valley Silts Expansion project. These include individuals/groups/entities whose interest may be affected by the proposed project and who have the potential to influence the project outcomes.

To ensure a proper representation of all stakeholders, the following identification methods were used as part of the stakeholder identification and analysis process:

- WinDeed searches for the directly affected and adjacent farms;
- Desktop and online research;
- Developing a list of relevant community leaders and authorities;
- Consult with relevant district and local authorities:
  - City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality
- Identifying the relevant ward councillors for the affected wards - Wards affected 124, 68, 54 and 125:
  - Cllr Msimelelo Lobi, Ward Councillor: Ward 68
  - Cllr Mongameli Mnyameni, Ward Councillor: Ward 124
  - Cllr Matsobane, Victor Sekhu, Ward Councillor: Ward 125
  - Cllr Stuart Marais, Ward Councillor: Ward 54
- Consulting landowners and land occupiers (directly affected and adjacent);
- Consulting with the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Gauteng Province;
- Consulting government departments on a National, Provincial and Local level relevant to the project;
- Stakeholders who respond to the publication of newspaper advertisements;
- Stakeholders who respond to the distribution of project documentation;
- Updating the stakeholder database from attendance registers from a broad range of stakeholder meetings that will be held throughout the process; and
- Site visits will be conducted in the effort to identify any additional stakeholders.

A stakeholder database has been compiled and will be updated throughout the environmental regulatory process **(Appendix C1**).

2.4.4.1 Valley Silts Expansion Project

Identified stakeholders who are affected by or interested are grouped into the following broad categories:

- **Government:** National, Provincial, and Local Authorities (including ward councillors and ward committee members);
- **Parastatals:** Various semi-Government entities, Organs of State;
- **Landowners and Occupiers:** Directly and indirectly affected;
    - **Directly Affected:** these are landowners / occupiers that reside within an application boundary area or who reside on a property(s) that will contain proposed project infrastructure;
    - **Adjacent (Indirectly Affected):** these landowners / occupiers are directly adjacent to an application boundary or property(s) that contains infrastructure; and
    - **Other Affected:** these landowners / occupiers who have registered formally as a stakeholder.
- **Communities:** Surrounding communities (Community Leaders);
- **Agriculture and Water:** Associations, entities responsible for water management and/or regulation;
- **Environmental Forums**;
- **Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs):** Environmental organisations, community-based organisations; and
- **Business and industry:** Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs), mines, industrial and large business organisations.

2.4.5 Land Claims Enquiry

A formal Letter of enquiry was compiled and sent to the Land Claims Commission, Mr Solomon Maruma from the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Gauteng Province on **Wednesday, 23 October 2024**. The letter contained a list of all the directly affected properties for the project. Should DALRRD confirm that there are valid land claims on the affected project areas, the project team will consult with the relevant parties **(Appendix C2**).

Feedback was received from DALRRD by means of letters dated **Friday, 25 October 2024 (Appendix C2)** indicating that there are no pending land claims on the Directly Affected Properties.

2.4.6 Communication and Engagement

2.4.6.1 Public Participation Materials

Considering the legislative requirements and good practice, the following documents were developed and distributed to stakeholders. The various PPP information materials were used as part of the S&EIA and IWULA process**.**

Background Information Document (BID): The BID **(Appendix C3)** provided important information regarding the following:

- A project description of the proposed Valley Silts Expansion project.

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- The Scoping and EIA and the PPP to be undertaken in support of the relevant environmental authorisations/permits and the contact details of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) and the stakeholder engagement consultants.
- Details about how stakeholders can register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and be kept informed about the project developments.
- The public review and comment period for environmental reports; and
- Invitation to attend an open day.

The BIDs were emailed on **Thursday, 24 October 2024**, to the stakeholder database **(Appendix C6)**. The BID was available on the following website:

- Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/

Registration and Comment Form: An I&AP registration form was sent out to stakeholders to register formally and/or to submit comments **(Appendix C3).**

Newspaper advertisements: A newspaper advert (**Appendix C4**) was placed in The Star***, on Monday, 28 October 2024***. The advert included the following details:

- Brief project description.
- Legal framework, the competent authorities.
- How stakeholders can access the Draft Scoping report for public review and comment.
- The details of the open day.
- Registration as stakeholders.
- The contact details of the EAP and the stakeholder engagement consultants.

Site notices: The site notices provided an overview of the project and highlighted the applicable legislation, environmental authorisation/permits applicable to the project. They also outlined the stakeholder engagement process to be followed and where relevant information could be obtained from. A locality map of the project site was included in the site notices. Details of the open day and how stakeholders could register as stakeholders were included in the site notices. Pictures and co-ordinates of where the site notices were placed were recorded in the site notice report and a site notice map was developed **(Appendix C5).**

Notification Letter with a Registration and Comment Form: An email was sent to stakeholders to inform them about the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project. The email also shared details of the open day and invited the greater public to formally register as I&APs. A Registration and Comment Form was also provided for stakeholders to use for formal registration and to submit their comments (**Appendix C3**).

A reminder notification was emailed on **Tuesday, 12 November 2024** to remind stakeholders of the availability of the DSR for public review and comment. The reminder emails also served the purpose of reminding stakeholders to attend the Open Day on **Saturday 16 November 2024 at Riverlea Empowerment Centre, 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093 from 09H00 – 12H00. (Appendix C6).** A copy of the non-technical summary of the DSR was included.

Telephonic discussions: Stakeholders were also consulted by means of telephonic discussions. These discussions facilitated the process of inviting stakeholders to stakeholder meetings and provided stakeholders with a platform to raise issues and suggestions regarding Valley Silts Expansion project. Comments raised through telephonic discussions were recorded and addressed by the project team (EAP and the relevant specialists).

2.4.6.2 Scoping Phase Consultation

Consultation during the scoping phase was aimed at providing stakeholders with an overview of the proposed project and to obtain comments which informed specialist studies and project planning. Stakeholders were invited to participate through online and face-to-face engagements depending on preference. The purpose of these meetings was to discuss the proposed project, contents of the DSR, to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team members.

Consultation meetings were aimed at engaging with key stakeholders regarding the proposed project to obtain initial comments which will inform specialist studies and project planning. The project team presented an overview of the proposed Project for the Valley Silts Expansion Project. The locality, infrastructure and land tenure maps were part of the meetings.

Authority Meetings were held with various Organs of State on a one-on-one basis. The project team presented and overview of the proposed project. The locality, infrastructure and land tenure maps were part of the meetings.

Landowner Consultation Meetings were held with directly and indirectly affected landowners on a one-on-one basis. The project team presented an overview of the proposed project. The locality, infrastructure and land tenure maps will be distributed as part of the meetings.

Focus Group Meetings with Stakeholders in the Riverlea Community: It was envisaged that an additional focus-group meeting would be held with the Riverlea Mining Forum (RMF), but the meeting was declined by the Chairman Mr Mark Kayter.

Online meetings were held with stakeholders who prefer online engagements, and an open day was held with the broader public who preferred a face-to-face meeting.

Broader Public Consulting meetings: An Open day was held with the broader public during the public review period. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the proposed project, contents of the DSR, and to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team members.

Refer to Table 2-3 for the stakeholders' meeting schedule.

Table 2-3: Stakeholder Meetings

Proposed dates	Available time slots	Method of Engagement
Online Meeting		
Wednesday, 13 November 2024 ***(no stakeholders registered for this meeting)***	10H00 – 11H00	Microsoft teams/ scheduled Telephonic discussions
Face-to-Face Meeting: Open Day / Information Session		
Saturday, 16 November 2024	09H00 – 11H00	Riverlea Empowerment Centre 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093
	10H00 – 11H00	
	11H00 – 12H00	

Focused efforts were made to engage with directly impacted stakeholders (those residents in the proposed project area) including vulnerable groups at local level. These individuals were consulted directly and via their representatives and other influential people within communities. Meetings were held in a culturally appropriate manner, allowing stakeholders to voice their concerns openly. All affected communities and groups were made aware of the project feedback.

Stakeholders were also be given the option to raise issues in the language of their choice, and where translation was required, it was provided. It was anticipated that the languages would be English, Afrikaans, Zulu and Sotho and the language speakers were available.

Stakeholder meetings were accessible, and adequate notice was given to stakeholders to encourage stakeholder involvement and participation. Mobilisation of stakeholders was done for Authorities, NGOs, landowners / land occupiers and Riverlea community members / Riverlea Community Forums to promote attendance, by means of telephonic consultation and distribution of emails and SMS/WhatsApp.

Refer to **(Appendix C8)** for a list of all the above meetings and consultations that were undertaken. Minutes of these meetings and the presentations were compiled and were distributed to all stakeholders who attended (**Appendix C8).**

All comments raised by stakeholders during these meetings were captured into the Comment and Response Report (CRR). Responses to comments were provided in line with the overall project scope and available information **(Appendix C9).**

Open Day / Information Session: An Open Day was held on **Saturday, 16 November 2024 at Riverlea Empowerment Centre, 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093 from 09H00 – 12H00.** The purpose of the Open Day was to discuss the proposed project, contents of the DSR, to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team members. Posters with information regarding the proposed project description, locality, infrastructure and the Land Tenure maps were displayed. Copies of the non-technical summaries as

well as the Background Information Documents were distributed to stakeholders who attended. The non-technical summaries and BIDs were available in English (**Appendix C3)**.

Kongiwe had 3 teams with 3 sets of poster stations, where stakeholders had the opportunity to discuss the proposed project and raise comments.



Figure 2-1: Photos from the Open Day held on Saturday, 16 November 2024

As the morning progressed the Riverlea Mining Forum and other NGOs asked if they could have an information session with everyone seated and with the Kongiwe team presenting. The Kongiwe team agreed to this request. As indicated in the photo below the Ward Councillor of Ward 68 also gave his inputs to the project.



Figure 2-2: Photos from the information session held on Saturday, 16 November 2024

2.4.6.3 Availability of Reports for Public Review and Comment

Copies of the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) were made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days from **Tuesday, 29 October 2024 until Wednesday, 27 November 2024**.

The DSR was made available as follows:

- Copies of the DSR was made available for public review and comment on the following website: Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/
- A hard copy of the DSR was made available at the following public place within the Valley Silts Expansion Project area as indicted in the table below:

Location	Physical Adress	Contact Person
Riverlea Public Library	Cnr Avon & Colorado Dr, Riverlea, Johannesburg	Mr John Keith, Librarian (011) 474 2968 or (071) 390 6549

A non-technical summary of the report was compiled and distributed electronically to stakeholders and a hard copy provided to stakeholders with no access to the internet. Hard copies of the non-technical summary were distributed through the relevant community representatives and at the open day that was held. If required, an electronic copy of the reports can be made available upon a request directed to the stakeholder engagement team.

- Copies of the non-technical summary of the DSR were distributed electronically to all stakeholders on the database.

The DSR and appendices were delivered to the DMRE on **Monday, 28 October 2024**. Key Commenting Authorities received an email with a website link to where they could download the DSR **(Appendix C6).**

Table 2-4 below provides a summary of the stakeholder engagement activities that formed part of the Draft Scoping Phase.

Table 2-4: Summary of activities undertaken as part of the Scoping Phase

Activity	Details	Reference in Draft Scoping Report
Stakeholder identification and analysis	Stakeholders were identified by means of WinDeed searches, stakeholder networking and research for the compilation of a stakeholder database. The database was updated with new I&APs who formally registered and attended stakeholder meetings or submitted comments.	**Appendix C1** Stakeholder database
Identification of land claims	A formal Letter of enquiry was compiled and sent to the Land Claims Commission, Mr Solomon Maruma from the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Gauteng Province on Wednesday, 23 October 2024. The letter contained a list of all the directly affected properties for the project. Should DALRRD confirm that there are land claims on the affected project areas, our project team will consult with the relevant parties **(Appendix C2).**	**Appendix C2** Land claims enquiry letter and correspondence from the GDALRRD.

Activity	Details	Reference in Draft Scoping Report
	Feedback was received from DALRRD by means of letters dated **Friday, 25 October 2024 (Appendix C2)** indicating that there are no pending land claims on the Directly Affected Properties.	
Distribution of Background Information Document	The BID was compiled and distributed to stakeholders. The BID was available on the following website: Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/	**Appendix C3** BIDs
Placement of newspaper advertisements	Newspaper advert was placed in **The Star, on Monday, 28 October 2024.**	**Appendix C4** Newspaper advertisements
Placement of site notices	Site notices were placed at publicly accessible places within proximity of the project area. **Copies of the Site Notices were placed at the following public place:** ❖ Riverlea Public Library A site notice report and a placement map were developed, indicting the exact locations of where the site notices were placed, with photos and GPS co-ordinates.	**Appendix C5** Site notice report and placement map
Announcement of the project and the availability of the Draft Scoping Report **DSR Non-technical Summary**	The announcement letter was distributed to stakeholders on **Thursday, 24 October 2024** to: ❖ Announce availability of the Draft Scoping Report; ❖ Invite stakeholders to the open day; ❖ Indicate where the Scoping Report was available for public review and comment. The Draft Scoping Report was available on the following website: Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/ **A copy of the DSR and non-technical summaries was placed in the following public place:** ❖ Riverlea Public Library	**Appendix C6** Announcement Correspondence **Appendix C3** BID
Stakeholder meetings	Consultation meetings were aimed at engaging with key stakeholders regarding the proposed project to obtain initial comments which will inform specialist studies and project planning. The project team presented an overview of the proposed Valley Silts Expansion project. Locality, infrastructure and land tenure maps were part of the meetings.	**Appendix C8** List of meetings & Meeting Minutes **Appendix C9**

Activity	Details	Reference in Draft Scoping Report
	Stakeholders were invited to participate through online and face-to-face engagements. Consultation meetings with authorities, directly and indirectly affected landowners was held via online forums such as Microsoft Teams, or telephonically or face-to-face depending on preference.	Comment and Response Report
Broader Public Consulting meetings: Scoping Phase	Stakeholders were invited to participate through online and face-to-face engagements. Consultation meetings were held via online forums such as Microsoft Teams, and an Open day was held with the broader public. The purpose of these meetings was to discuss the proposed project, contents of the DSR, and to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team members. The following meetings were held: **Live Meeting: Open Day** ❖ An Open day was held at **Riverlea Empowerment Centre, 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093** on **Saturday, 16 November 2024 from 09H00 – 12H00.** **Virtual Meeting: Online <u>(No stakeholders registered for this online meeting, so it was cancelled)</u>** ❖ **Wednesday, 13 November 2024 from 10H00-11H00** on Microsoft teams/scheduled Telephonic discussions. Minutes of these meetings were compiled and distributed to everyone who attended these meetings. Comments raised from the meeting will be included into the CRR.	**Appendix C8** List of meetings & Meeting Minutes **Appendix C9** Comment and Response Report

2.4.6.4 Consultation Undertaken as part of the Final Scoping Phase

The aim of consultation during the Final Scoping Phase will be to focus on the formal EIA process, specialist impact studies, Terms of Reference and addressing comments from stakeholders. Once the Final Scoping Report is submitted to the DMRE, stakeholders will have the opportunity to verify that their comments were captured during the draft Scoping phase, and to review responses provided by the project team. The table below is a summary of the anticipated activities during the Final Scoping phase.

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Table 2-5: PPP activities to be undertaken during the Final Scoping Phase

Activity	Details
Update of stakeholder information	The stakeholder database has been updated with new I&APs who formally registered, participated in stakeholder meetings or submitted comments.
Placement of Final Scoping Reports	The Final Scoping Report is available following websites: Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/
Announcement of the Final Scoping Report	Notification letter notifying stakeholders about the availability of the Final Scoping Report for comment will be emailed to the full stakeholder database. An SMS will be sent to stakeholders who have no access to the internet, arrangements will be made to ensure that all stakeholders have full access to the reports - arrangements and requests will be accessed on a case-by case basis.

2.4.6.5 Consultation with Stakeholders during the Impact Assessment Phase

Consultation with stakeholders during the Environmental Impact Assessment phase entails providing stakeholders with comments on specialist study findings, recommendations and mitigation measures proposed. These studies and recommendations will be included as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and the Environmental Management Programme Report (EIA/EMPr).

This section details the **proposed** consultation for the EIA Phase.

2.4.6.5.1 Public Participation Materials:

Notification Letter: A letter which provides details about the availability of the DEIR/EMPr and the IWWMP for public review and comment and an invitation to online and face-to-face engagements will be sent by email to the full stakeholder database.

Newspaper advertisements: A newspaper advert will be placed in ***The Star***. The advertisement will provide details about the public review period for the Draft EIR/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP and how the public can access the draft reports for their review and comment. The advert will provide information about the online and face-to-face engagements.

Telephonic discussions: Stakeholders will be consulted by means of telephonic discussions. These discussions facilitate the process of inviting stakeholders to online and face-to-face engagements and provide stakeholders with a platform to raise issues of concern and suggestions regarding the draft reports. Comments and/or concerns raised through telephonic discussions will be recorded and addressed by the project team (EAP and the relevant specialists).

Maps: Various maps which are part of the Draft EIR/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP will be on display during online and Face-to-Face engagements.

Posters: Posters will be developed and used at the engagements. The following aspects will be covered in the poster presentation below:

- Project Overview;

- ❖ EIA process and legislative timeframes;
- ❖ Specialist findings, impacts and proposed mitigation measures; and
- ❖ PPP undertaken to date and next steps.

2.4.6.5.2 Availability of the Draft documents for public review and comment

The Draft EIA/EMPr reports will be compiled and made available for a 30-day public review and comment period.

The Draft Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP) report will be made available for a 60-day public review and comment period.

The above-mentioned reports will be made available as follows:

- ❖ Copies of the non-executive summary of the DEIR will be distributed to all stakeholders on the database.
- ❖ Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/
- ❖ A hard copy of the reports will be made available at the following public place:

Location	Physical Adress	Contact Person
Riverlea Public Library	Cnr Avon & Colorado Dr, Riverlea, Johannesburg	Mr John Keith, Librarian (011) 474 2968 or (071) 390 6549

The Draft EIA/EMPr and appendices will be delivered to the DMRE which is the Competent Authority.

Subsequently to above the Draft IWWMP will be made available for public review at the listed public places. The final IWWMP will be uploaded and provided to the DWS.

2.4.6.5.3 EIA Phase Consultation

Stakeholder engagement meetings:

Stakeholders will be invited to participate through virtual and face to face engagements. Consultation meetings will be held using platforms like Microsoft Teams, telephonic discussions, and an Open Day.

The purpose of these Stakeholder Meetings is to discuss the Draft EIA/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP, present findings from the specialist studies, provide stakeholders with a platform to raise comments/concerns on the Draft EIA/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP reports and interact with the project team. Posters with information regarding the proposed project description, findings from the specialist studies, impacts and proposed mitigation measures will be displayed, these posters will include various maps of the affected areas. Copies of the non-technical summary will be distributed to stakeholders who attended. The non-technical summaries will be available in English. Minutes of the open day and the presentation as well as the posters will be compiled and distributed to all stakeholders who attended.

All comments raised by stakeholders during these meetings will be captured into the CRR. Responses to comments are provided in line with the overall project scope and available information.

Table 2-6: Proposed Stakeholder Meetings

Proposed dates	Available time slot	Method of Engagement
Online Meeting		
Date to be determined	10H00 – 11H00	Online / Microsoft teams
Face to face meeting (Information Session / Open Day)		
Date to be determined	09H00 - 11H00	Riverlea Empowerment Centre, 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093
Date to be determined	To be determined	Riverlea Mining Forum (Venue to be determined)

Focused efforts will be made to engage with directly impacted stakeholders, including vulnerable groups at local level. These individuals will be consulted directly and via their representatives, and other influential people within communities. Meetings will be held in a culturally appropriate manner, allowing stakeholders to voice their opinions and/or concerns openly. Stakeholders will also be given the option to raise issues in the language of their choice, and where translation is required, it will be provided.

Extensive mobilisation of stakeholders will be done for National, Provincial, and Local Authorities, Environmental Groups, Landowners / Land occupiers and Community members to promote attendance. Mobilisation of stakeholders was done by means of telephonic consultation, distribution of emails and Short Message Services (SMS/WhatsApp).

Table 2-7 below provides a summary of the stakeholder engagement activities that formed part of the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Phase.

Table 2-7: Summary of PPP activities proposed during the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Phase

Impact Assessment Phase		
Activity	**Details**	**Reference in DEIR/EMPr**
Announcement of the availability of the Draft EIA/EMPr/IWWMP Reports	A Notification letter which provides details about the availability of the Draft EIR/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP for public review and comment and an invitation to online and Face-to Face engagements will be sent by email to the full stakeholder database.	Announcement Letter
Placement of media advertisement for the EIA Phase	Newspaper adverts were placed in **the Star.** The advertisement will provide details about the public review period for the Draft EIR/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP and how the public can access the draft reports for their review and comment. The advert also provided information about online and Face-to-Face engagements.	Advertisements

Impact Assessment Phase		
Activity	**Details**	**Reference in DEIR/EMPr**
Placement of Draft EIA/EMPr/IWWMP Reports for public review and comment	The Draft EIA/EMPr reports will be compiled made available for a 30-day public review and comment period and the Draft IWWMP report will be made available for a 60-day public review and comment period. Copies of the abovementioned reports will be available on the following website: ❖ Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/ A hard copy of the reports and copies of the non-technical summary in English will be made available for public review and comment at the following public place: ❖ Riverlea Public LibraryCnr Avon & Colorado Dr, Riverlea, Johannesburg A copy of the Draft EIR/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP will also be made available at the Stakeholder Meetings. Copies of the Draft EIR/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP will be sent to the DMRE and DWS and various Commenting Authorities for review and comment.	-
Information Session / Open Day	Stakeholders are invited to participate through online and Face-to-Face engagements. Consultation meetings will be held via on-line forums such as Microsoft Teams, or telephonically. On-line engagement activities will be available during the public review period. Additionally, an Information Session / Open Day will be held**.** The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the Draft EIA/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP, present findings from the specialist studies, provide stakeholders with a platform to raise comments/concerns on the Draft EIA/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP reports and also interact with the project team. All comments raised by stakeholders during these meetings will be captured into the (CRR). Responses to comments are provided in line with the overall project scope and available information.	Comment and Response Report

2.4.6.6 Availability of the Final Environmental Impact Assessment Report / Final Environmental Management Programme (Final EIR/EMPr) and the Draft IWWMP.

Stakeholders will be notified of the availability of the Final EIR / EMPr and the Final IWWMP reports for review by the CA's.

2.4.6.7 Consultation during the Decision-Making Phase

Once the competent authority has come to a decision regarding the authorisation of the project, all registered stakeholders will be notified of the decision made and the appeal process to be followed. The decision from the Competent Authority (CA) will be communicated to stakeholders by means of a notification letter (electronic), SMS, local newspaper advertisement and on Kongiwe's website.

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Appendix C1: Stakeholder Database

Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

Directly and Indirectly Affected Landowners (Final Scoping Report)

Directly Affected Farm Portion			
MAP ID	**Parent Farm**	**Farm Portion**	**Landowner**
1	Langlaagte 224 IQ	201	PRASA
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	204	
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	297	
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	298	
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	299	
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	300	
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	172	
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	173	
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	174	
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	200	
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	296	
	Mooifontein 225 IQ	12	
	Mooifontein 225 IQ	10	
2	Langlaagte 224 IQ	107	Trans-Atlas Ltd
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	RE/106	
3	Langlaagte 224 IQ	381	South African National Roads Agency Soc Ltd (SANRAL)
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	380	
4	Mooifontein 225 IQ	13	DRDG (Crown Mine)
5	Langlaagte 224 IQ	388	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	9	
	Mooifontein 225 IQ	RE	
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	RE/8	
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	RE/3	
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	RE/11	
6	Mooifontein 225 IQ	RE/5	Coastal Trade Inv Pty Ltd
7	Langlaagte 224 IQ	212	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality
Indirectly Affected Farm Portion			
MAP ID	**Parent Farm**	**Farm Portion**	**Landowner**
1	Langlaagte 224 IQ	101	PRASA
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	170	
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	175	
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	190	
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	202	
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	17	
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	18	
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	189	
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	203	

	Langlaagte 224 IQ	289	
	Randskou 324 IQ	11	
2	Langlaagte 224 IQ	286	Transnet
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	288	
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	287	
3	Langlaagte 224 IQ	364	South African National Roads Agency Soc Ltd (SANRAL)
4	Langlaagte 224 IQ	302	Industrial Area (Crown)
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	283	
	Ormonde 99 IR	4	Industrial Area (Booysens Reserve)
	Mooifontein 225 IQ	7	Industrial Area (Theta)
	Vierfontein 321 IQ	24	
5	Langlaagte 224 IQ	317	No windeed info
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	RE	
	Mooifontein 225 IQ	9	
	Vierfontein 321 IQ	177	
	Randskou 324 IQ	9	
6	Turffontein 96 IR	RE/4	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd
	Vierfontein 321 IQ	RE/6	
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	RE/11	
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	RE/3	
7	Mooifontein 225 IQ	21	DRDG (Crown Mines)
8	Randskou 324 IQ	RE	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
9	Langlaagte 224 IQ	RE/211	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality
10	Langlaagte 224 IQ	374	African Crown Holdings Pty Ltd

Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

Stakeholder Database (Final Scoping)

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Agricultural Union	AFGRI SA	Mr	Ernest	Botha	Afgri-Attorney	Gauteng
Agricultural Union	AFGRI SA	Mr	Johan	Smuts	Legal Representative (Afgri)	Gauteng
Agricultural Union	AFGRI SA	Ms	Nadia	Hetzel	Legal Representative (Afgri)	Gauteng
Agricultural Union	AFGRI SA (Gauteng)	Mrs	Lynette	Du Plessis	TAU SA Central Region	Gauteng
Agricultural Union	TAU SA (National)	Mr	Janse	Rabie	Head of Natural Resources	Gauteng
Agricultural Union	TAU SA Limpopo Region	Ms	Wilma	Prinsloo	Regional Secretary	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Agricultural Union	Transvaal Agricultural Union of South Africa (TAUSA)	Mr	Henry	Geldenhuys	President	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Envirolution Consulting	Ms	Sameera	Ismail	Environmental Consultant - Riverlea	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Eskom	Mr	Bongi	Buthelezi	Land and Rights Officer	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Eskom	Mr	Jason	Kasper	Land and Rights Manager	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Eskom	Mr	Luvuyo	Diniso	W/L Allocations	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Eskom	Mr	Moitheri	Khuphane	Ekurhuleni Environmental	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Eskom	Mr	Sbu	Nkalanga	Ekurhuleni Representative	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Eskom	Mr	Wikus	Snyman	Officer Land and Rights Land Development	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Business & Commerce	Eskom	Ms	Charmaine	Mare	Eskom Enviro. Manager	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Eskom	Ms	Nkateko	Msimango	Ekurhuleni Environmental	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Eskom	Ms	Priscilla	Mogomotsi	Senior Advisor Land & RightsLand Development	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Eskom (National): National Transmission Company South Africa SOC Ltd (NTCSA)	Mr	John	Geeringh	Senior Consultant Environmental Management Grid Planning: Land and Rights	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce & Industry	Ms	Bernadette	Zerler	Chief Executive	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	MCJ Engineers	Mr		Divakar	Director	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Minerals Council South Africa	Ms	Mpho	Thobye	Health	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Passenger Rail Agency of South African (PRASA)	Mr	Siphiwe	Mathobela	General Manager	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Business & Commerce	Passenger Rail Agency of South African (PRASA)	Ms	Nosizwe Nokwe	Macamo	Chairperson: Gauteng Rep	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Prop Watch (SANRAL - Property Manager)	Ms	Chantal	Overall	Acting Contract Manager	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Prop Watch (SANRAL - Property Mangers)	Mr	Johan	Els	Regional Manager	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL)	Mr	Izak	Van der Linde	PM: Traffic & Transport	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL)	Ms	Ria	Barkhuizen	Environmentalist (NR)	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL)	Ms	Victoria	Bota	Environmentalist (Gauteng Region)	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	South African Road Agency (SANRAL)	Ms	Naledi	Itumeleng	Land Acquisition Specialist	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	South African Road Agency (SANRAL)	Ms	SANRAL	SANRAL	Central email	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Business & Commerce	Transnet	Mr	Avhatendi	Tambani	Specialist Environmental Compliance (JHB)	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Transnet Freight Rail	Mr	Vhonani	Mulondo	Engineering Technician	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Transnet Freight Rail	Mr	Xolisa	Kilani	Technical Engineer	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Transnet Freight Rail	Ms	Mamothena	Mothupi	Engineering Technician	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Transnet Freight Rail Ltd (JHB)	Ms	Banzi	Mlungu		Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Transnet Ltd	Ms	Nsumbulana	Mtsenga	Engineering Technicians	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Transnet Ltd Gauteng	Ms	Suzan	Aidelomo	Gauteng Environmental Specialist	Gauteng
Business & Commerce, Directly Affected Landowner	South African Road Agency (SANRAL)	Mr	David	Thubane	Land Acquisition Specialist	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Business & Commerce, Indirectly Affected Landowner	Transnet Freight Rail Ltd (JHB)	Mr	Thembinkosi	Memela	Property Technician	Gauteng
Business & Commerce, Environmental NGO's	Andrew Barker Development Consultant/ KlipSA	Mr	Andrew	Barker	Development Consultant	Gauteng
Business & Commerce, National Government	Transnet Ltd Freight Rail Gauteng	Ms	Annalize	Harmse	Chief Admin Official	Gauteng
Catchment Forum, National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Mogale	Matseba	Control Environmental Officer, Wonderfontein Catchment Forum Chair	Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Region B – Ward 68 Business Development Forum	Ms	Michelle	Alexander	Secretary	Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	B68 NP0 Community Forum and Mining Forum	Mrs	Faiza	Otto	Director	Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	B68 NP0 Community Forum and Riverlea Mining Forum	Mr	Vernon	Milton	Chairman	Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Business Development Forum	Mr	Clement	Jacobs	Chairman	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Community-Based Organisation	Business Development Forum	Mr	Fuad	Erentzen	Ward 68	Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Business Development Forum	Mr	Michael	Ragebult	Member	Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Centre for Environmental Health	Ms	Dawn	Anderson		Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Community-Based Organisation	Ms	Denise	Scheepers		Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Lentswe La Sechaba	Mr	Nkosekhaya	Nomgojo	Chief Forester	Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Lentswe La Sechabe	Mr	Floyed	Makiti	Director	Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Lentswe La Sechabe	Mr	Jabu	Mlangeni	Liaison Officer	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Lentswe La Sechabe	Mr	Mzwandile	Mabentseta	Director	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Community-Based Organisation	Lentswe La Sechabe	Ms	Amanda	Tshangane	Secretary	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Lentswe Lentle Waste Management	Mr	Jafta	Moatlhod	CEO	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Local Drug Action Committee (LDAC)	Mr	Cecil	Radley	Community Leader	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Local Drug Action Committee (LDAC)	Mr	Ronnie	Stewart		Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Region B Youth Forum	Mr	Eugene	Gotyana	Worker	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Riverlea Community Member	Mr	Guvshwain	Kayser		Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Riverlea Community Member	Ms	Valerie	Morris		Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Riverlea Community Member	Mr		Standix		Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Community-Based Organisation	Riverlea Empowerment Centre Johannesburg	Mr	Shaun	Unknown		Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Mr	Arlen Matthew	Humphries		Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Mr	Cederick	Ortell		Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Mr	Charles	Van der Merwe	Member	Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Mr	Denny	Du Preez	Community Leader	Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Mr	Denyboy	Du Preez		Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Mr	Mark	Kayter	Chairman	Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Mr	Mpho	Mogodi		Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Community-Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Mr	Reece	Rosenberg	Member	Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Mr	Robin	Wheatley		Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Mr	Sherman	Nav		Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Mr	Shurayh	Hassim		Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Mr	Ulinda	Lotz		Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Ms	Bernice	Joubert	Community Leader	Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Ms	Carol	Kara	Deputy Chairman	Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Ms	Jennifer	Mohamed-Katerere	Member	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Community-Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Ms	Kendall	Mohamed-Katerere	Community Member	Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Ms	Terry-Lu	Barlow	Secretary	Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum.	Mr	Christopher	Radine		Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum.	Mr	Ramiz	Brown		Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum.	Mr	Romeo	Sibeko		Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	Rivers of Hope	Ms	Melanie	Cairns	Worker	Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	SANCO: Greater Johannesburg Region	Mr	Brian	Sithole	Secretary	Gauteng
Community-Based Organisation	The Let's Grow Organisation	Mr	Christopher	Glover		Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Community-Based Organisation	The Let's Grow Organisation in South Africa	Mr	Michael Robert	Benham		Gauteng
Community Member	Church EBC	Ms	Simelisipho	Mncube	Activist	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Fudd	Erentzer	Reverlea: Ward 68	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Godfrey	Nicole	Resident Ward 68	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Godfrey	Niko		Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Hermans	Nico	Riverlea: Ward 68	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	J	Meef		Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Jarrad	Smith	Riverlea: Ward 68	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Keith	Spandile	Riverlea: Ward 68	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Koketso	Mokhetoa	CPF Secretary	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Mosi	Letsoalo	Riverlea: Ward 68	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Pitsi	Rapelego	Community Leader: Ward 68	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Sifiso	Mwabe	Riverlea: Ward 68	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Theo	Doyle	Community Leader	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Voughan	Reynele	Riverlea: Ward 68	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Ms	Blanche	Elins	Riverlea: Ward 68	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Community Member	Community Member	Ms	Ellen	Williams	Ward 68	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Ms	Mandisa	Kgasoane	Kibler Park: Ward 125	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Ms	Melony	Jacobs	Riverlea: Ward 68	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Ms	Patricia	Mogano		Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Ms	Rene	De villiers		Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Ms	Suzette	Harris		Gauteng
Community Member	LMB Traders	Mr	Mpho	Mawatsa	Director: Community Member	Gauteng
Community Member	LMB Traders	Mr	Sibisi	Mahloso	Director: Community Member	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Community Member	Okuhle Madonga	Mr	Aphiwe	Mazingisa	Community Member: Ward 68	Gauteng
Community Member	REACH NPO 173-985	Mr	Ismail	Van Wyk	Director: Activist -Ward68	Gauteng
Community Member	Riverlea Community	Ms	Shamema	Sheriff		Gauteng
Community Member	SANCO Greater Johannesburg	Mr	Bassie Timothy	Maile	Member	Gauteng
Community Member	SANCO Johannesburg	Mr	Given	Mahlaola	Member	Gauteng
Community Member	Tau Tsoga	Mr	Fanie	Mathumetse	Community Member	Gauteng
Community Member	Uzamile Trading	Mr	Buyani	Nxumalo	Community Member	Gauteng
Department of Health	Riverlea Major Clinic	Ms	Pearly	Oor	Clinic Manager	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Directly Affected Landowner	Africa SunOil Refineries (Coastal Trade Inv Pty Ltd)	Mr	Farhaad	Adam	Principal Process Engineer	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	Africa SunOil Refineries (Coastal Trade Inv Pty Ltd)	Mr	M	Joosab		Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	Africa SunOil Refineries (Coastal Trade Inv Pty Ltd)	Mr	Muhammed	Bacus		Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	Africa SunOil Refineries (Coastal Trade Inv Pty Ltd)	Mr	Ahmed	Kessa	Managing Director	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	AfriSam (Trans Atlas)	Mr	Oscar	Olen		Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	AfriSam (Trans Atlas)	Mr	Zielas	Du Preez	Regional Manager	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	AfriSam (Trans-Atlas Ltd)	Mr	Leon	Serfontein	Director	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	AfriSam (Trans-Atlas)	Ms	Allarice	Prinsloo	Company Secretary Professional	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Directly Affected Landowner	AfriSam (Trans-Atlas)	Ms	Bernadette	Morris		Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	Prasa	Mr	Anthony	Tshatsinde	Engineer	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	Prasa	Mr	Paul	Motsoaledi	Real Estate Manager	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	Prasa	Mr	Sphesihle	Bophela	Real Estate	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner, Indirectly Affected Landowner	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)	Ms	Jeanie	Pelser	Operations Manager	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner, Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Nozipho	Maduse	DD: Impact Management/Person responsible for CoJ's properties	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner, Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Maretha	Van Wyk	Deputy Director: Property Information Systems	Gauteng
Indirectly Affected Landowner, National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Mr	Jacob	Mahloko	Construction Project Manag ement	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Indirectly Affected Landowner, National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Ms	Friedah	Khoza	Property Manager	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	African Wattle Crane Programme (ICF/EWT)	Ms	Kerryn	Morrison	Senior Manager: Africa	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Benchmarks Foundation	Mr	Hassen	Lorgat	Advocacy and Media Manager	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Benchmarks Foundation (BMF)	Mr	David	van Wyk	Lead Researcher	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Benchmarks Foundation (BMF)	Mr	Moses	Cloete	Director	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Benchmarks Foundation (BMF)	Mr	Simo	Gumede	Logistics and Administration Lead	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Benchmarks Foundation (BMF)	Ms	Busi	Thabane	General Manager	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Birdlife South Africa (BLSA)	Dr	Hannneline	Smit-Robinson	Head of Conservation	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Environmental NGO's	Birdlife South Africa (BLSA)	Dr	Kirsten	Day	Policy & Advocacy Manager	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Centre for Environmental Rights (CER)	Mr	Brandon	Abdinor	Programme Head: Pollution & Climate Change	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Council of Geosciences	Mr	Henk	Coetzee	Environmental Manager	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Earthlife Africa Johannesburg	Ms	Makoma	Lekalakala	Director	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)	Dr	Ian	Little	Head of Conservation and Science	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)	Dr	Oliver	Cowan	Conservation Science Officer	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Envirolution Consulting	Mr	Gesan	Govender	Owner	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	EnviroParks	Pastor	Greg	Boas	Centre Manager	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Environmental NGO's	Federation for Sustainable Environment (FSE)	Ms	Mariette	Liefferink	Chief Executive Officer	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Gauteng Wetland Forum	Mr	Bismark	Mashau	Chairperson	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Gauteng Wetland Forum	Ms	Keitumetse	Mekgoe	DEA Provincial Coordinator	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Groundwork	Mr	Bobby	Peek	Director	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Joburg Heritage Foundation	Mr	David	Fleminger		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Mr		Avox	Architects	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Mr	Abrahams	Gemey		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Mr	Brian	McKechnie		Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Mr	Dael	Fairbairn		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Mr	Mark	Schaerer	Member of the Joint Plans Committee West	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Mr	Mark	Schaerer		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Mr	Nicolas	Whittcut		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Mr	Paul	Kotze		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Mr	Wynand	Dreyer	Secretory of the Joint Plans Committee	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Ms	Flo	Bird		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Ms	Karin	Harcus-Harrison'		Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Ms	Salma	Patel'		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Ms	Sue	Zenha		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Prof	Louis	Grundlingh		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Klipwas	Mr	Dennis	Jane	Operations	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Legal Resources Centre (LRC)	Mr	Lucien	Limacher		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Legal Resources Centre (LRC)	Ms	Lauren	Nel		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Minerals Council South Africa	Mr	Babalwa	Matiwane	Environment Department	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Mining Affected Communities United in Action (MACUA) Ekurhuleni	Mr	Meshack	Mbangula		Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Environmental NGO's	South African Human Rights Commission	Mr	Wisani	Baloyi	Communications Co-ordinator	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	South African Human Rights Commission	Ms	Chantal	Kisoon	CEO PA	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)	Ms	Zama	Nzeru		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	WESSA (Wildlife & Environmental Society of South Africa) Springs & Nigel branch	Mr	Peter	Law		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Wildlife and Environmental Society of South Africa (WESSA)	Mr	John	Wesson	Manager: Conservation Specialist	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Wildlife and Environmental Society of South Africa (WESSA)	Ms	Tevya	Lotriet	Senior Sustainability Programme Manager	Gauteng
Indirectly Affected Landowner	African Crown Holdings Pty Ltd	Mr	Muhammed	Moosa		Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	Boshoff Smuts Inc on Behalf of AFGRI	Ms	Caitlin	Coetzee	Candidate Attorney	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Interested & Affected Party	Riverlea Empowerment Centre	Mr	Pastor Shaun	Jegels	CEO	Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	Democratic Alliance (DA)	Mr	Andrew	de Blocq	MP	Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	Anglo American	Mr	Hendrik	Koto	F.C. W	Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	Fourth Element Consulting	Mr	Stuart	Dunsmore		Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	SANCO Johannesburg Region 36	Mr	Phinda	Masina	Member	Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	SANCO Johannesburg	Ms	Ntombizodwa	Bhembe	Member	Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	SANCO Johannesburg Region	Mr	Teboho	Mokoena	Member	Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	Seaton Environmental	Mr	Brian	Gardner		Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Interested & Affected Party	Skyy Crew Environmental Consultancies and Projects	Mr	Teddy	Snyders	Director: Activist -Ward 29	Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	EMA Packaging	Ms	N	Khan	Receptionist	Gauteng
Labour Union	National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa (NUMSA)	Mr	Gift	Nkabinde	RLO - Legal Representative	Gauteng
Labour Union	National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa (NUMSA)	Mr	Woody	Aroun		Gauteng
Labour Union	National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa (NUMSA)	Mr	Xolani	Mnyandi	Regional Legal Office - Legal Representative	Gauteng
Labour Union	National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa (NUMSA)	Ms	Zwiitwaho	Raidane	RLA - Legal Representative	Gauteng
Labour Union	National Union of Mine Workers (NUM)	Mr	Tafa	Moya	National Co-Ordinator	Gauteng
Labour Union	National Union of Mine Workers (NUM)	Mr	Thenji	Phoko	NUM National	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Libraries	Greater Johannesburg City Library (Temporarily closed)	Ms	Prudence	Chauke	Librarian	Gauteng
Libraries	Riverlea Public Library	Mr	John	Keith	Librarian	Gauteng
Local Business	MCJ Engineers	Mr	Anesh	Mangray	Consultant	Gauteng
Local Business	MCJ Engineers	Ms	Solami	Tshongana	Technician	Gauteng
Local Government	Johannesburg Roads Agency (JRA)	Mr	Andre	Nel	Operations Manager: Road and Stormwater Planning	Gauteng
Local Government	Johannesburg Roads Agency (JRA)	Mr	Phuti	Letsaba		Gauteng
Local Government	Johannesburg Roads Agency (JRA)	Mr	Tlou	Dinyake	Road and Stormwater	Gauteng
Local Government	Johannesburg Roads Agency (JRA)	Mr	Umesh	Maken		Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Local Government	Johannesburg Roads Agency (JRA)	Ms	Lwazi	Kelembe	Senior Engineer	Gauteng
Local Government	Johannesburg Roads Agency (JRA)	Ms	Natasha	Naidu	Regional Stormwater Planning	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg	Mr	Gift	Mabasa		Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Cllr	Mongameli	Mnyameni	Ward Councillor: Ward 124	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Dr	Ndivhoniswani	Lukhwareni	Municipal Manager	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Eric	Raboshakga	Director: City Transformation	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Floyd	Brink	City Manager	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Freddie	Letsoko	Water Quality & Catchment Management	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Lufuno	Maise	EISD: Air Quality	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Mbhekiseni	Makhoba	Waste Management	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Mvuselelo	Mathebula	EIA & Water Management	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Sean	Dinat	Department of Economic Development	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Wiseman	Ndlala	Senior Specialist: Water Quality & Catchment Management	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Boledi	Petje	Development Planning	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Katlego	Kale	Senior Specialist: Impact Management	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Kedibone	Unknown		Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Mashudu	Ratshitanga	EISD: Assistant Director	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Moseketsi	Mochesane	Senior Specialist: Impact Management	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Nobuhle	Mthembu?	Speaker	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Nokuthula	Thusi	Land Use Development Planning	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Phetsile	Dube	Executive Secretary	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Sharon	Seckle	JPC: Property Information Processing Manager	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Siphokazi	Ncume	EISD: Impact Management	Gauteng
Local Municipality	Riverlea Recreation Centre	Ms	Bandiswa	Msingaphantsi	Manager	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan	Ms	Nophumzile	Gwebushe	Ward Committee Member: Ward 68	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr		Tseke	Ward Committee Member: Ward 125	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr		Pule	Ward Committee Member: Ward 125	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr		Beryl	Ward Committee Member: Ward 125	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr		Nicky	Ward Committee Member: Ward 125	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr		Isemphiwa	Ward Committee Member: Ward 125	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr		Lonwabo	Ward Committee Member: Ward 125	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Duduzile	Ndaba	Ward Committee Member: Ward 68	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Edward	Scheepers	Ward Committee Member: Ward 68	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Eric	Khetho	Ward Committee Member: Ward 124	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Johannes	Mphuthi	Ward Committee Member: Ward 124	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Letlhogonolo	Modise	Ward Committee Member: Ward 125	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Mandla	Twala	Ward Committee Member: Ward 124	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Mmeli	Mbatha	Ward Committee Member: Ward 68	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Musa	Mhlawuli	Ward Committee Member: Ward 124	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Ntando	Finca	Ward Admin: Ward 124	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Oliver	Kgaoane	Ward Committee Member: Ward 125	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Sibusiso	Jili	Ward Committee Member: Ward 68	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Sipho	Shabalala	Ward Committee Member: Ward 124	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms		Pinkie	Ward Committee Member: Ward 125	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Doreen	Amazu	Ward Committee Member: Ward 124	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Hildah	Mamomane	Ward Committee Member: Ward 68	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Joyce B	Nkwitshi	Ward Committee Member: Ward 124	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Mapaseka	Mahlaba	Ward Committee Member: Ward 124	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	MaPinky	Phalane	Ward Committee Member: Ward 68	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Nolwazi	Qwabe	Ward Committee Member: Ward 68	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Nomvume	Ncapai	Ward Committee Member: Ward 124	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Ruth Matebese	Motsau	Ward Committee Member: Ward 125	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Tanya	Helena	Ward Committee Member: Ward 124	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Thandeka	Bulebule	Ward Committee Member: Ward 68	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Councillor	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Cllr	Calos	Da Rocha	Ward Councillor: Ward 66	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Councillor	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Cllr	Motsobane	Sekhu	Ward Councillor: Ward 125	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Local Municipality, Ward Councillor	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Cllr	Stuart	Marais	Ward Councilor: Ward 54	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Councillor	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Msimelelo	Lobi	Ward Councillor: Ward 68	Gauteng
Mining & Industry	Impala Platinum Limited – Springs	Ms	Carina	Burger	Safety & Environmental Manager	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD)	Ms	Mashudu	Marubini	Deputy Director	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD)	Mr	Solomon	Maruma	Land Claims Gauteng Regional Officer	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD)	Ms	Amukelani	Shiburi	Land Claim Officer	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD)	Ms	Fundiswa	Ndaba	Commission on Restitution of Land Rights- Gauteng Regional Officer	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD)	Mr	Harry	Maphutha	Regional Land Claims Commissioner	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
National Government	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD)	Ms	Phyllystas	Mmakola	Resource Auditor	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD)	Ms	Vuyiswa	Qobo	Environmental Officer	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Dr	Mpho	Tshitangoni	Chief Director: Land Remediation	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Mr	Andrew	Ngubeni		Gauteng
National Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Mr	Lucas	Mahlangu	Control Environmental Officer: Waste Licensing	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Mr	Mulalo	Sundani	National Office: Directorate: Forestry Regulation and Oversight: Environmental	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Mr	Obed	Baloyi	Environmental Impact Evaluation	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Mr	Shumani	Dzivhani	Deputy Director: Forestry Regulation	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
National Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Mr	Themba	Dlamini	Gauteng Regional Office	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Ms	Boikanyo	Matsha	Senior Forestry Regulation Officer	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Ms	Lydia	Bosoga	Deputy Director: Sustainable Land Management	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Ms	Mashudu	Mudau	Protected Areas Planning and Management Effectiveness	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Ms	Mashudu	Mukwevho	Resource Auditor	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Ms	Mpho Patience	Thenga		Gauteng
National Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Ms	Portia	Khumalo	ROC: Environmental	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Ms	Pumeza	Nodada	Chief Director: Forestry Management	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
National Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Ms	Santie	Janse van Rensburg	Legal	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Ms	Tabisa	Fiko	Chief Directorat Environmental Programmes : Gauteng	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)	Adv	Mmadikeledi	Malebe	DDG: Mineral Regulation	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)	Mr	Musa	Mangobe	Gauteng Environment	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)	Mr	Tseliso	Maqubela	Minerals and Petroleum Regulation	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)	Mr	David	Msiza	Mine Health and Safety Inspectorate	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)	Mr	Jacob	Mbele	Director General PA: Ms Mamabefu Modipa	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)	Mr	Max	Madubane	DMR Principle Mine Inspector/ Chair: Govt Task Team on Mine Closure and Water M	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
National Government	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)	Mr	Nkosinathi	Mahlaba	Environmental Officer	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)	Mr	Rudzani	Mabogo	Head of Environment: Assistant Director	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)	Mr	Siyabonga	Vezi	Acting Gauteng Regional Director	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)	Ms	Buyisiwe Ntokozo	Ngcwabe	DDG- Mineral Policy & Promotions	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)	Ms	Carol	Khanyile	Gauteng Regional: Secretary	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)	Ms	Suzan	Malebe	Regional Manager	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Mr	Lutendo	Neduvhuledza	Town Planning Services (HO)	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Mr	Malusi	Ganiso	Town Planning Services (HO)	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Mr	Thapelo	Duma	PA to Regional Manager	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Ms	Desire	Msimango		Gauteng
National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Ms	Jabulile	Mabaso	Acting Regional Manager	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Ms	Lerato	Mbatha		Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Adriaan	Claassen	Chief Engineer	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Andrew	Mbedzi	Instream	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Ayanda	Mtetwa	National	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Desmond	Mutshaine	Geochemistry	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms	Lumka	Kuse	Gauteng Wetland Forum (Downstream)	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Khathutshelo	Mudau	Specialised Production	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Londolani	Mutshekwa	Mine Water Quality Management	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Nemataheni	Thivhafuni	Scientist Manager: Water Use Efficiency in the IMP Sector	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Ayanda	Mtetwa	National	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Desmond	Mutshaine	Geochemistry	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Noe	Malise	Resource Protection & Waste	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Victor	Nkuna	Environmental Officer	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms	Candace	Enoch	Environmental Officer	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms	Faith Fulufhelo	Khosa	Gauteng Regional Representative	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms	Jeanette Ledile	Nyama		Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms	Mulalo	Sidogi	Environmental Officer	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms	Nosie	Mazwi	Director: Mining and Industry Water Quality Regulation	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms	Portia C	Chawane	Control Environmental Officer Grade A	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Mabona (Rodney)	Lesiba	Control Environmental Officer, Klip River and Natalspruit Catchment Forum Assis	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Phillimon	Khwinana	Control Environmental Officer, Blesbokspruit and Rietspruit Catchment Forum	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
National Government	National Department of Health (DOH)	Ms	Belinda	Makhafola	Directorate: Environmental Health Services	Gauteng
National Government	National Nuclear Regulator (NNR)	Mr	Patle	Mohajane	Programme Manager: NORM	Gauteng
National Government	South African Heritage Resources Agency	Ms	Nokusho	Ngobeni	Heritage Officer	Gauteng
National Government	South African Heritage Resources Agency	Ms	Nokusho	Ngobeni	Heritage Officer	Gauteng
National Government	National Nuclear Regulator (NNR)	Mr	Patle	Mohajane	Programme Manager: NORM	Gauteng
Nature Reserve	Klipriviersberg-Nature-Reserve	Mr	Bishop	Ngobeli	Environmental Manager	Gauteng
Nature Reserve	Klipriviersberg-Nature-Reserve	Mr	Ncebo	Mhlongo	Conservation Manager	Gauteng
Provincial Government	ACDP provincial Legislature and the CEO of the social housing institute	Mr	Ronald	Harrison		Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Provincial Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Ms	Sibusisiwe	Hlela	Director	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Health Johannesburg District	Ms	Crystal	Rosenburg	Environmental Health Officer	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Health Johannesburg District	Ms	Kgomotso	Leola	Environmental Health Practitioner	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Health Johannesburg District	Ms	Phetla	Cliffort	Environmental Health Officer	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Health Johannesburg District	Ms	Sthembile	Masuku	Environmental Health Practitioner	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Health Johannesburg District	Ms	Thabiso	Motlhamme	African Director: Environment Department	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Health Johannesburg District	Ms	Zandile	Mangathi	Environmental Health Practitioner	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Health Johannesburg District (Environmental Health Services)	Ms	Deline	Somo	Environmental Health Practitioner	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Provincial Government	Department of Health: Gauteng	Ms	Mary	Madaure	Deputy Director Environmental	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Health: Gauteng Province	Mr	Cheleng	Khotle	Ekurhuleni District	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms	Betty	Nakene	Gauteng	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms	Tshiamo	Mokwena	Water Use, Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Mr	Dan	Motaung	Deputy Director: EIA	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Mr	Eric	Mulibana	Air Quality	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Mr	Erick	Moletsane	Environmental Officer	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Mr	Joshua	Quinton	PSG B	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Mr	Loyiso	Mkwana	Chief Director	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Mr	Marc	Leroy	Environmental Information Manager	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Mr	Maropeng	Masedi	Environmental Officer Production Grade A: Impact Management	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Mr	Mokutu	Nketu		Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Mr	Nhlanhla	Makhathini	Assistant Director	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Mr	Steven	Mukhola	Director	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Mr	Tendani	Rambuda	Control Environmental Officer Grade B	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Mr	Tjatja	Mosia	Environmental Officer	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Ms	Albertina	Setsiba	PS	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Ms	Anga	Yaphi	PS - Biodiversity	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Ms	Lydia	Muditambi	Air Quality	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Ms	Mathabo	Phoka	Environmental Officer: Specialised Production	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Observatory	Ms	Nadine	Abrahams		Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Office of the Premier	Ms	Deborah	Tshivhasa		Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Wetland Forum (GDARD)	Mr	Happy	Khumalo		Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Wetland Forum (GDARD)	Mr	Mashau	Mpfareleni		Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Provincial Government	Gauteng Wetland Forum (GDARD)	Mr	Tebogo	Nkadimeng		Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Observatory	Ms	Nadine	Abrahams		Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Office of the Premier	Ms	Deborah	Tshivhasa		Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Wetland Forum (GDARD)	Mr	Happy	Khumalo		Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Wetland Forum (GDARD)	Mr	Mashau	Mpfareleni		Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Wetland Forum (GDARD)	Mr	Tebogo	Nkadimeng		Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng: Department of Economic Development	Mr	Blake	Mosley-Lefatola		Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Johannesburg Water (Pty) Ltd	Mr	Edward	Nduvheni	Environmental Manager	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Water Bodies -Institution	Johannesburg Water (Pty) Ltd	Mr	Thendo Stanely	Makuya	Environmental Specialist	Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Johannesburg Water (Pty) Ltd	Ms	Mpho	Mosia	Environmental Officer	Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	KlipSA: UJ (Department of Process of Energy & Environment Technology Station)	Dr	Kousar	Hoorzook	Station Engineer for Water and Sanitation	Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Rand Water	Mr	Jimmy	Maluleke	Environmental Co-ordinator	Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Rand Water	Mr	Lesley	Hoy	Manager Environmental Assessments & Compliance	Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Rand Water	Mr	Marc	de Fontein	Senior Water Quality Advisor & Blesbokspruit to Forum Member	Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Rand Water	Mr	Noel	Dzhivhuho	Civil Engineering Assistant - HO	Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Rand Water	Mr	Thokozani	Masilela	Environmental Assessor	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Water Bodies -Institution	Rand Water	Ms	Natalie	Koneight	Secretary - Nursery-CD	Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Rand Water	Ms	Nomkhosi	Mohlahlo		Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Rand Water	Ms	Zesha	Ramrathan	Civil Engineering Technologist	Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Water Research Commission	Dr	Shafick	Adams		Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Water Research Commission	Mr	Bennie	Mokgonyana	Coordinator	Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Water Research Commission	Mr	Jay	Bhagwan	Executive Manager: Water Use and Waste Management	Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Water Research Commission	Ms	Charmaine	Khanyile	Water Use & Waste Management	Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Water Research Commission	Ms	Penny	Jaca	Water Resource Management	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Water Bodies -Institution	Water Research Commission	Ms	Sherly	Machelisi	Water Use & Waste Management	Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Water Research Commission	Ms	Shirley	Machelesi		Gauteng

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Appendix C2: Land Claims

Vanessa Viljoen

From: Vanessa Viljoen
Sent: Wednesday, 23 October 2024 13:51
To: 'Solomon.Maruma@dalrrd.gov.za'
Cc: Thuli Phakathi
Subject: Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
Attachments: Lclaims_Let_20240927.pdf

Dear Mr Solomon Maruma

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (Kongiwe) has been appointed as the Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner, tasked with conducting the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) and Integrated Water Use Licence application (IWULA) process which is aimed at critically evaluating the potential environmental and social impacts of the recommissioning of the Valley Silts Expansion Project.

Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd (Ergo), a subsidiary of DRDGOLD Limited, holds various Mining Rights (MR) in respect of slimes dams and sand dumps extending 65 km from Western Johannesburg to Eastern Ekurhuleni with most activities occurring on the central and eastern sections of the Witwatersrand mining belt.

The Expansion Phase of the Valley Silts project will consist of Sector 2 and Sector 3. Sector 2 will extend from the dam wall to Nasrec Road (N1 to N20), with the remaining blocks (Sector 3: N21 and N22) being located either side of Crownwood Road. In terms of regional locality, the Vally Silts compartment is located on the farms Randskou 324 IQ and Mayfair West 221 IQ. The project is situated in Wards 68 and 124 of the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (CoJMM).

We would appreciate it if you could assist us with the attached Land Claims enquire.

Kind Regards,

Vanessa Viljoen | Senior Stakeholder Engagement Consultant | Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd.
Tel: +27 (10) 140 1725 | Cell: +27 (71) 485 5388 | Fax: +27 (86) 476 6438 | Email: vviljoen@kongiwe.com
150 Bryanston Drive, Bryanston, Sandton, 2191, South Africa.
PostNet Suite no 163, Private Bag X21, Bryanston, 2021, South Africa.

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Thursday, 24 October 2024

Attention: Mr Solomon Maruma
Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Gauteng Province
Email: Solomon.Maruma@dalrrd.gov.za

Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

LAND CLAIMS ENQUIRY

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (Kongiwe) has been appointed as the Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner, tasked with conducting the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) and Integrated Water Use Licence application (IWULA) process which is aimed at critically evaluating the potential environmental and social impacts of the recommissioning of the Valley Silts Expansion Project.

Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd (Ergo), a subsidiary of DRDGOLD Limited, holds various Mining Rights (MR) in respect of slimes dams and sand dumps extending 65 km from Western Johannesburg to Eastern Ekurhuleni with most activities occurring on the central and eastern sections of the Witwatersrand mining belt.

The Expansion Phase of the Valley Silts project will consist of Sector 2 and Sector 3. Sector 2 will extend from the dam wall to Nasrec Road (N1 to N20), with the remaining blocks (Sector 3: N21 and N22) being located either side of Crownwood Road. In terms of regional locality, the Vally Silts compartment is located on the farms Randskou 324 IQ and Mayfair West 221 IQ. The project is situated in **Wards 68 and 124** of the **City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (CoJMM).**

The project area is made up of 23 farm portions falling within the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality. The affected farms are listed in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Directly Affected property details.

Farm Name & Number	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Farm owner
Randskou 324	IQ	10/225	Transnet
Randskou 324	IQ	12/225	Transnet
Mayfair West 221	IQ	172/224	Transnet
Mayfair West 221	IQ	173/224	Transnet

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd.
Reg No 2016 / 135562 / 07
Directors: GE Cornish-Bowden,MJ Hennessy, BJ Thornton (CEO), GI Wilreker
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PostNet Suite no 163, Private Bag X21, Bryanston, 2021, South Africa.
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Farm Name & Number	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Farm owner
Mayfair West 221	IQ	174/224	Transnet
Mayfair West 221	IQ	200/224	Transnet
Mayfair West 221	IQ	201/224	Transnet
Mayfair West 221	IQ	204/224	Transnet
Mayfair West 221	IQ	296/224	Transnet
Mayfair West 221	IQ	297/224	Transnet
Mayfair West 221	IQ	298/224	Transnet
Mayfair West 221	IQ	299/224	Transnet
Mayfair West 221	IQ	300/224	Transnet
Randskou 324	IQ	13/225	DRDGOLD (Crown Mine)
Mayfair West 221	IQ	107/224	Trans-Atlas Ltd
Mayfair West 221	IQ	106 (RE)/224	Trans-Atlas Ltd
Mayfair West 221	IQ	381/224	South African National Roads Agency Soc Ltd (SANRAL)
Mayfair West 221	IQ	380/224	South African National Roads Agency Soc Ltd (SANRAL)
Mayfair West 221	IQ	212/224	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality
Mayfair West 221	IQ	RE/5/225	Costal Trade Inv Pty Ltd
Mayfair West 221	IQ	388/224	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)
Mayfair West 221	IQ	9/224	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)
Mayfair West 221	IQ	11 (RE)/224	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)
Mayfair West 221	IQ	3 (RE)/224	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)
Mayfair West 221	IQ	8 (RE)/224	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)

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Farm Name & Number	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Farm owner
Mooifontein 225	IQ	RE/225	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)

Kongiwe wishes to enquire if there are any land claims on any of the farms listed above. Please could you revert to us as a matter of urgency.

Kind regards,



Vanessa Viljoen
Stakeholder Engagement Consultant

COMMISSION ON RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: GAUTENG
No. 9 Bailey Lane, Arcadia, 0007 | Private Bag X 03, Arcadia, 0007
Tel: (012) 310 6500 | Fax: (012) 323 0312

Enquiries: **Desiree Tsholofelo Kgole**
Telephone: **(012) 310 6578**

Dear Mr / Ms **Vanessa Viljoen**

LAND CLAIMS ENQUIRY – RE OF THE FARM MOOIFONTEIN 225, REG DIV IQ, GAUTENG

We refer to your land claim enquiry dated **23rd October 2024.**

We confirm that as at the date of this letter no land claims appear on our database in respect of the Properties listed. This includes the database for claims lodged by 31 December 1998; and those lodged between 1 July 2014 and 27 July 2016 in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act, 2014.

Whilst the Commission takes reasonable care to ensure the accuracy of the information it provides, there are various factors that are beyond the Commission's control, particularly relating to claims that have lodged but not yet been gazetted such as:

1. Some Claimants referred to properties they claim dispossession of rights in land against using historical property descriptions which may not match the current property description; and
2. Some Claimants provided the geographic descriptions of the land they claim without mentioning the particular actual property description they claim dispossession of rights in land against.

The Commission therefore does not accept any liability whatsoever if through the process of further investigation of claims it is found that there is in fact a land claim in respect of the above property.

If you are aware of any change in the description of the above property after 19 June 1913 kindly supply us with such description so as to enable us to do a further search.

In conclusion, please note that **enquiries should be forwarded to Desiree Tsholofelo Kgole** who could be reached at the following contact details: Tel: (012) 310-6578 or via e-mail at desiree.kgole@dalrrd.gov.za

Yours faithfully

MS. C. BENYANE
CHIEF DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSION
GAUTENG PROVINCE
DATE: 25/10/2024

COMMISSION ON RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: GAUTENG
No. 9 Bailey Lane, Arcadia, 0007 | Private Bag X 03, Arcadia, 0007
Tel: (012) 310 6500 | Fax: (012) 323 0312

Enquiries: **Desiree Tsholofelo Kgole**
Telephone: **(012) 310 6578**

Dear Mr / Ms **Vanessa Viljoen**

LAND CLAIMS ENQUIRY – PORTION 10, 12 & 13 OF THE FARM RANDSKOU 324, REG DIV IQ, GAUTENG

We refer to your land claim enquiry dated **23rd October 2024.**

We confirm that as at the date of this letter no land claims appear on our database in respect of the Properties listed. This includes the database for claims lodged by 31 December 1998; and those lodged between 1 July 2014 and 27 July 2016 in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act, 2014.

Whilst the Commission takes reasonable care to ensure the accuracy of the information it provides, there are various factors that are beyond the Commission's control, particularly relating to claims that have lodged but not yet been gazetted such as:

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If you are aware of any change in the description of the above property after 19 June 1913 kindly supply us with such description so as to enable us to do a further search.

In conclusion, please note that **enquiries should be forwarded to Desiree Tsholofelo Kgole** who could be reached at the following contact details: Tel: (012) 310-6578 or via e-mail at desiree.kgole@dalrrd.gov.za

Yours faithfully

MS. C. BENYANE
CHIEF DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSION
GAUTENG PROVINCE
DATE: 25/10/2024

COMMISSION ON RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: GAUTENG
No. 9 Bailey Lane, Arcadia, 0007 | Private Bag X 03, Arcadia, 0007
Tel: (012) 310 6500 | Fax: (012) 323 0312

Enquiries: **Desiree Tsholofelo Kgole**
Telephone: **(012) 310 6578**

Dear Mr / Ms **Vanessa Viljoen**

LAND CLAIMS ENQUIRY – PORTIONS 9, 107, 172, 173, 174, 200, 201, 204, 212, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 380, 381, 388, 3 (RE), 5 (RE), 8 (RE), 11 (RE) & 106 (RE) OF THE FARM MAYFAIR WEST 221, REG DIV IQ, GAUTENG

We refer to your land claim enquiry dated **23rd October 2024.**

We confirm that as at the date of this letter no land claims appear on our database in respect of the Properties listed. This includes the database for claims lodged by 31 December 1998; and those lodged between 1 July 2014 and 27 July 2016 in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act, 2014.

Whilst the Commission takes reasonable care to ensure the accuracy of the information it provides, there are various factors that are beyond the Commission's control, particularly relating to claims that have lodged but not yet been gazetted such as:

1. Some Claimants referred to properties they claim dispossession of rights in land against using historical property descriptions which may not match the current property description; and
2. Some Claimants provided the geographic descriptions of the land they claim without mentioning the particular actual property description they claim dispossession of rights in land against.

The Commission therefore does not accept any liability whatsoever if through the process of further investigation of claims it is found that there is in fact a land claim in respect of the above property.

If you are aware of any change in the description of the above property after 19 June 1913 kindly supply us with such description so as to enable us to do a further search.

In conclusion, please note that **enquiries should be forwarded to Desiree Tsholofelo Kgole** who could be reached at the following contact details: Tel: (012) 310-6578 or via e-mail at desiree.kgole@dalrrd.gov.za

Yours faithfully

MS. C. BENYANE
CHIEF DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSION
GAUTENG PROVINCE
DATE: 25/10/2024

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Appendix C3: Consultation Materials

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

Background Information Document

DMRE reference number: GP 184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176

October 2024

PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

This Background Information Document aims to provide you with important information regarding:

- The proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project;
- The independent Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the Public Participation Process (PPP) to be undertaken as part of the Environmental Authorisation process;
- The Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) process;
- How you can register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&APs) and be kept informed about the project developments;
- The public review and comment period for the Draft Scoping Report.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd ("Ergo") intends to expand its Valley Silts reclamation operation (the **Valley Silts Expansion Project**). The expansion involves mechanically excavating gold-bearing silts from the old dam wall to Nasrec Road (Blocks N1 to N20), situated immediately west of the authorised and existing Valley Silts reclamation project area and the remaining Blocks (N21 and N22) being located either side of Crownwood Road, near Booysens Reserve and Riverlea, Johannesburg.

Ergo obtained an Environmental Authorisation (EA) and an Integrated Water Use Licence (IWUL) for the mechanical reclamation of gold bearing silts from a section near the Russell Stream north of NASREC near Booysens Reserve, in Johannesburg. The reclamation authorisation for the removal of silts, falls within Mining Right GP 184 MR. Further to this, Ergo (a subsidiary of DRDGOLD Limited) holds various Mining Rights (MR) in respect of slimes dams and sand dumps extending 65 km from Western Johannesburg to Eastern Ekurhuleni with most activities occurring on the central and eastern sections of the Witwatersrand mining belt.

The removal of silts within the already authorised Valley Silts Project area has been ongoing since 2023 and as such, the requirement to prepare for

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the Valley Eastern Expansion, Southern Expansion, and Valley Expansion Northwest is now necessary for continuous reclamation operation, as well as a sustainable feed source to the process plant.

The Valley Silts resource has three primary sectors. The current approved reclamation area is Sector 1 and extends from the dam wall to the end of the stockpile area near Crownwood Road. The site is already established with fully fenced hard park facilities, solar powered security lights, well maintained haul roads, and site offices. Ingress/egress is fully controlled by security for all vehicles.

The Expansion Phase of the project will consist of Sector 2 and Sector 3. Refer to Figure 2 for the infrastructure plan of the project area.

Sector 2 will extend from the old dam wall to Nasrec Road (Blocks N1 to N20), with the remaining Blocks (Sector 3: N21 and N22) being located either side of Crownwood Road. As reclamation exceeds the delivery rate, stockpile areas are therefore required for temporary storage. Stockpiled silts are moved in a sequential manner due to the moisture content, the drying process, as well as oxidation. The detailed plans are based on a 1:1000 scale survey plan and all blocks are based on a delivery rate required by Ergo. Individual blocks will be removed in sequence.

Prospecting trenching will determine the depositional flank extents, and all material will be removed from the natural flow path as well as the flanks. Paddocks and stormwater controls are required to protect the river from any extraneous ingress, and these will be installed as indicated on Figure 2. The current facilities in Sector 1 will be utilised for the remaining extensions. Hard Park, cut off trenches and stormwater collection area are pre-installed and are appropriate for further use.

The new activities for the Expansion Project include:

- Mining blocks (N 1 to N22);
- Drying stockpiles (8 locations);
- Stormwater control berms/paddocks;
- River crossings (7); and
- Haul and site roads.

Existing silt traps will move as the reclamation blocks progress. The existing stormwater collection area will discharge to the stream.

LOCALITY

The Proposed Project is located within the Russell Stream valley, near Booysens Reserve. The project area stretches from New Canada Road, following the valley southeast, past the Nasrec Road bridge and past Crownwood Road until the stream meets the M1.

The Proposed Project is situated in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (CoJMM). The Russell Stream (also referred to as the Klipspruit) is surrounded by industrial, commercial, residential and undeveloped land. The closest residential area to the project is Riverlea, the outskirt of the suburb is situated approximately 120m from the Valley silts project area.

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Refer to **Table 1** for a list of the directly affected properties and **Figure 1** for the project locality map.

Table 1: Directly Affected property details.

Farm Name & Number	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Farm owner
Randskou 324	IQ	10/225	Transnet
Randskou 324	IQ	12/225	Transnet
Mayfair West 221	IQ	172/224	Transnet
Mayfair West 221	IQ	173/224	Transnet
Mayfair West 221	IQ	174/224	Transnet
Mayfair West 221	IQ	200/224	Transnet
Mayfair West 221	IQ	201/224	Transnet
Mayfair West 221	IQ	204/224	Transnet
Mayfair West 221	IQ	296/224	Transnet
Mayfair West 221	IQ	297/224	Transnet
Mayfair West 221	IQ	298/224	Transnet
Mayfair West 221	IQ	299/224	Transnet
Mayfair West 221	IQ	300/224	Transnet
Randskou 324	IQ	13/225	DRDGOLD (Crown Mine)
Mayfair West 221	IQ	107/224	Trans-Atlas Ltd
Mayfair West 221	IQ	106 (RE)/224	Trans-Atlas Ltd
Mayfair West 221	IQ	381/224	South African National Roads Agency Soc Ltd (SANRAL)
Mayfair West 221	IQ	380/224	South African National Roads Agency Soc Ltd (SANRAL)

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Farm Name & Number	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Farm owner
Mayfair West 221	IQ	212/224	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality
Mayfair West 221	IQ	RE/5/225	Costal Trade Inv Pty Ltd
Mayfair West 221	IQ	388/224	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)
Mayfair West 221	IQ	9/224	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)
Mayfair West 221	IQ	11 (RE)/224	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)
Mayfair West 221	IQ	3 (RE)/224	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)
Mayfair West 221	IQ	8 (RE)/224	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)
Mooifontein 225	IQ	RE/225	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)

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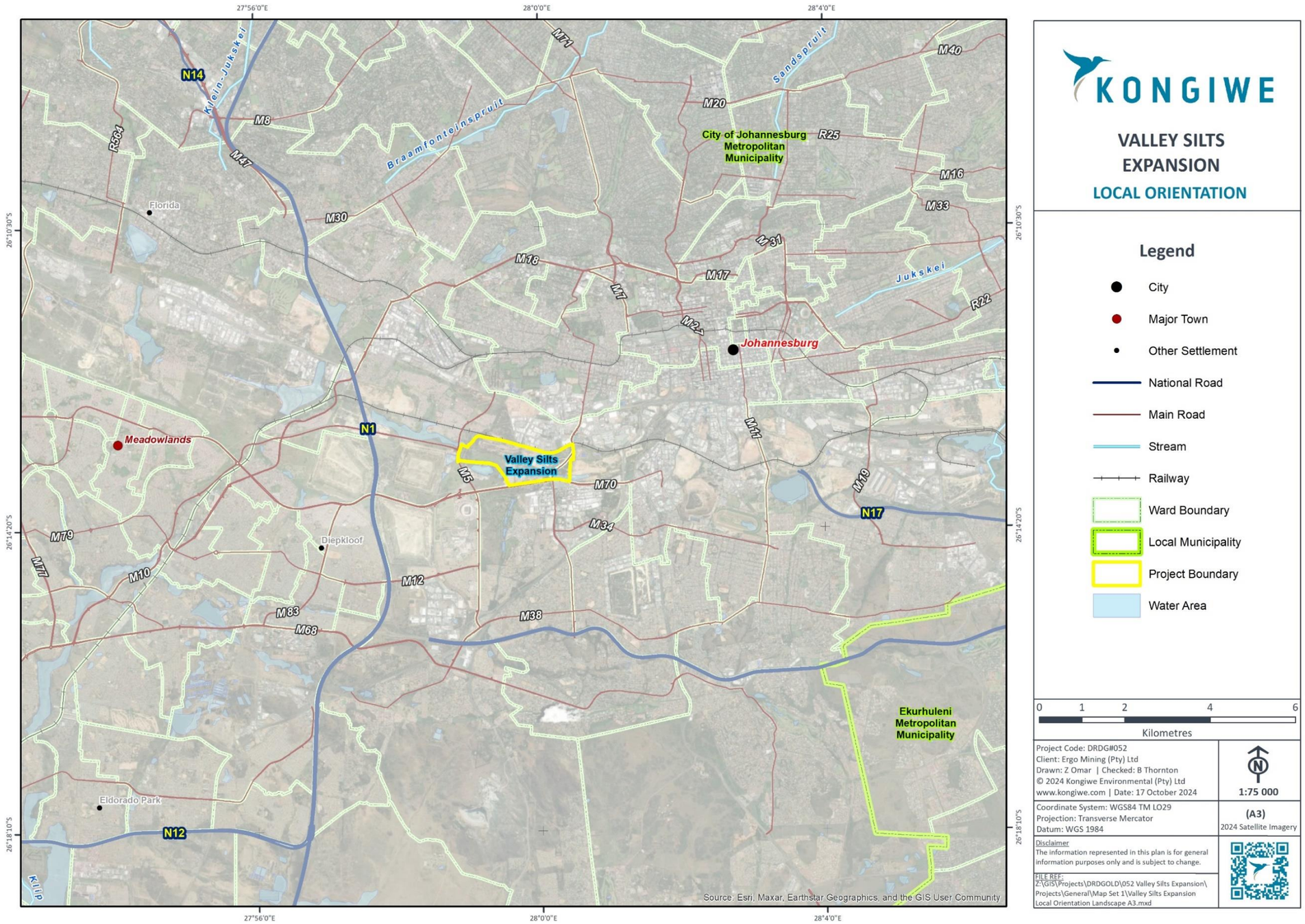


Figure 1: Valley Silts Expansion Locality Map

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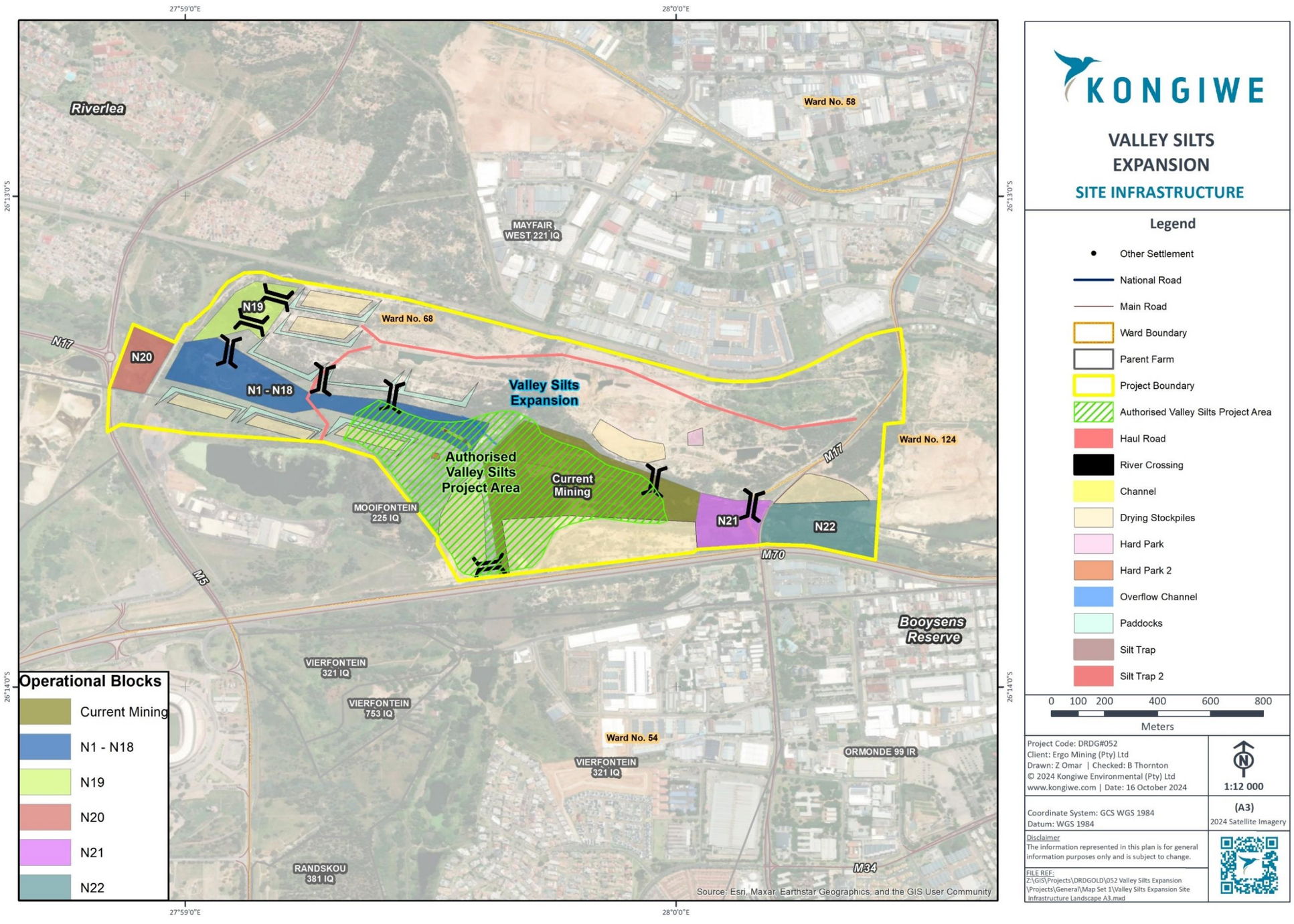


Figure 2: Site Infrastructure

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Reclamation Method

The gold bearing silts will be mechanically excavated from the project area. 30-ton Articulated Dump Trucks (ADTs) will be used to transport and stockpile the silts from the Russell Stream. The silts will be left to dry on stockpile footprints. This is considered a “dirty” footprint. Silts will have 30% to 40% moisture content when hauled and are not expected to be fully dried out. The dried tailings/silts will be loaded onto tipper trucks and transported to the City Deep plant for pre-processing. The trucks transporting the material will follow Crownwood Road until it reaches Main Reef Road and then joins the M2 East. The trucks will then follow the M2 until they reach Heidelberg Road which is followed to the City Deep Plant where the material is offloaded.



Example of silt removal.



Example of new silts being transported for stockpiling

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Example of silt which is stockpiled according to wetness. Coarse materials such as stones and rock are stockpiled and sold / donated to external parties.



Example of a typical hauling truck to be used for the Valley Silts Project.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Valley Silts Project is well serviced by existing roads and infrastructure. Existing infrastructure to be utilised at stages during the project include:

- Site offices
- Hard Park areas
- Existing site access roads
- Hauling road: access roads and main roads.

The additional infrastructure will include:

- Additional haul roads
- Additional stockpile drying areas
- Additional stream crossings
- Additional silt traps and stormwater control berms/ paddocks

ACCESS

Access to the site is directly off Crownwood Road. This access to the site is approximately 440 m to the south of the intersection with Jupiter Road. The access is 10 m wide, with one lane 'IN' and one lane 'OUT'. Traffic from Crownwood Road (M17) has the right of way and a 'STOP' condition is implemented.

As far as possible, existing access roads will be utilised, and where this is not possible, these will be constructed as a two-by-two roadway, operating in both directions. Intersections will be properly designed to provide safe entry and exit into the reclamation area. Approvals from the Provincial Road's authority will be obtained where necessary.

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WATER MANAGEMENT

This project will not require any additional process water for the mechanical excavation of gold bearing silts from an area in the Russell Stream.

Potable drinking water will be sourced from the municipality and will be available to employees on site.

The clean stormwater runoff from the area to the south of the drying sites will be diverted using a stormwater diversion drain (or berm) around the area to the west. Stormwater from the north will flow via properly constructed inlets into the Russell Stream. Temporary berms will be constructed along the banks of the channel. These banks will be raised in sections to retain flood flow and prevent flooding of any of the reclamation area during excessive rainfall. The raised riverbanks and berms will be able to contain a 1:50 year storm event.

Dirty stormwater will be contained in existing paddocks on the drying sites. Should the paddocks reach capacity, the excess stormwater will need to be released into the Russel Stream.

Stormwater from the mined-out areas flows to a stormwater collection point (sump). Should the stormwater collection area reach capacity it will overflow via a channel into the Russel Stream.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

No domestic or industrial disposal sites are required. There will be bins on-site for any domestic waste generated.

LIFE OF OPERATION

The anticipated life span of the project is approximately 5 years maximum. The silt removal is planned for three years, and rehabilitation will take 2 years.

REHABILITATION

Once the silts have been removed from the targeted areas, decommissioning will commence with the removal of all associated vehicles and infrastructure from the site as well as the removal of berms, paddocks, diversion trenches, infrastructure, and anything else installed during construction and operations.

Regarding the safety of both the public and the employees, Ergo has completed a workers' safety assessment as well as a public safety assessment. The public safety assessment for all the proposed operations of Ergo are currently being updated. This is being done in relation to the requirements of the National Nuclear Regulator (NNR).

Rehabilitation will take place as and when excavation progresses to other target areas. Care will be taken to ensure that the material and excavated soil required for backfilling are free of contamination from hydrocarbons. Ergo aims to rehabilitate the Valley Silts area by shaping the areas where silt was removed and make the area free draining. Thereafter, appropriate species will be planted to stabilise the soil.

Post-decommissioning activities will entail the assessment of rehabilitation and will address any further rehabilitation requirements. Monitoring must occur for at least five years after decommissioning and rehabilitation, or until satisfactory results are achieved.

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Maintenance will specifically need to focus on the rehabilitated areas. Furthermore, groundwater and surface water monitoring will have to take place surrounding in the surrounding project area. It has been recommended that the groundwater is monitored for at least a period of five years on a quarterly basis after closure. The monitoring process will be used to assess whether the rehabilitation process has been successful or not and to indicate that no further deterioration on groundwater quality is foreseen. Water infrastructure (channels, berms and paddocks) should be monitored on a monthly basis during the dry season, and on a weekly basis during the wet season. They should further be monitored immediately after any large storm events. Should blockages, silted up structures or breaches occur, immediate action should be undertaken to remove debris and repair breaches. Monitoring should be undertaken by the onsite Environmental Control Officer (ECO) or maintenance manager.

Maintenance will specifically focus on the rehabilitated in accordance with the approved EMPr. Continuous erosion monitoring of rehabilitated areas and slopes should be undertaken and zones with excessive erosion should be identified. The cause of the erosion should be identified, and rectified. Zones with erosion will need to be repaired with topsoil.

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

In terms of the environmental legislation, Ergo is required to undertake a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process which evaluates the environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project as part of an Environmental Authorisation (EA). The S&EIA and specialist studies are being undertaken for the applications for the required approvals. The following applications are being made to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) for the Proposed Project:

1. **Application for EA** for listed activities triggered in Listing Notices GN R983, GN R984 and GN R985[1] published pursuant to the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended), promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA); and
2. **Application for a waste management licence (WML)** authorising waste management activities listed in GN 921 of 29 November 2013 published in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (as amended) (NEM:WA).

In addition, the following application is being made to the relevant Competent Authority:

3. **An Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA)** in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) will be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) for any potential impact to water resources by the Proposed Project. In this regard, any objection to that application may be lodged in writing within sixty days of the date of this notice to the Minister of the DWS as provided in Section 41(4) of the NWA.

[1] These Listing Notices have been amended by GN R327, GN R325 and GN R324 of 7 April 2017 and GN R 517 of 11 June 2021

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POPIA Disclaimer: Safeguarding registered person's personal information

In terms of section 19 of the Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA), a responsible party must, subject to Sections 9 and 11 of the Act, ensure the integrity and confidentiality of personal information in its possession or under its control by taking appropriate, reasonable technical and organisational measures to prevent loss of, damage to or unauthorised destruction of personal information, unlawful access to or processing of personal information. POPIA requires that personal information should be adequately protected to avoid unauthorised access. Therefore, Kongiwe continuously reviews security controls and procedures to ensure that personal information is secured. It should be noted that in terms of Section 11, personal information may be processed to the extent that this is necessary for pursuing the legitimate interests of the responsible party to whom the information is supplied.

SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (Kongiwe) has been appointed as the Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner, tasked with conducting the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S& EIA)/Integrated Water Use Licence application (IWULA) process which is aimed at critically evaluating the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed Project. In accordance with the provisions of the EIA 2014 Regulations (as amended), the EIA process for the proposed project will be carried out in the following phases:

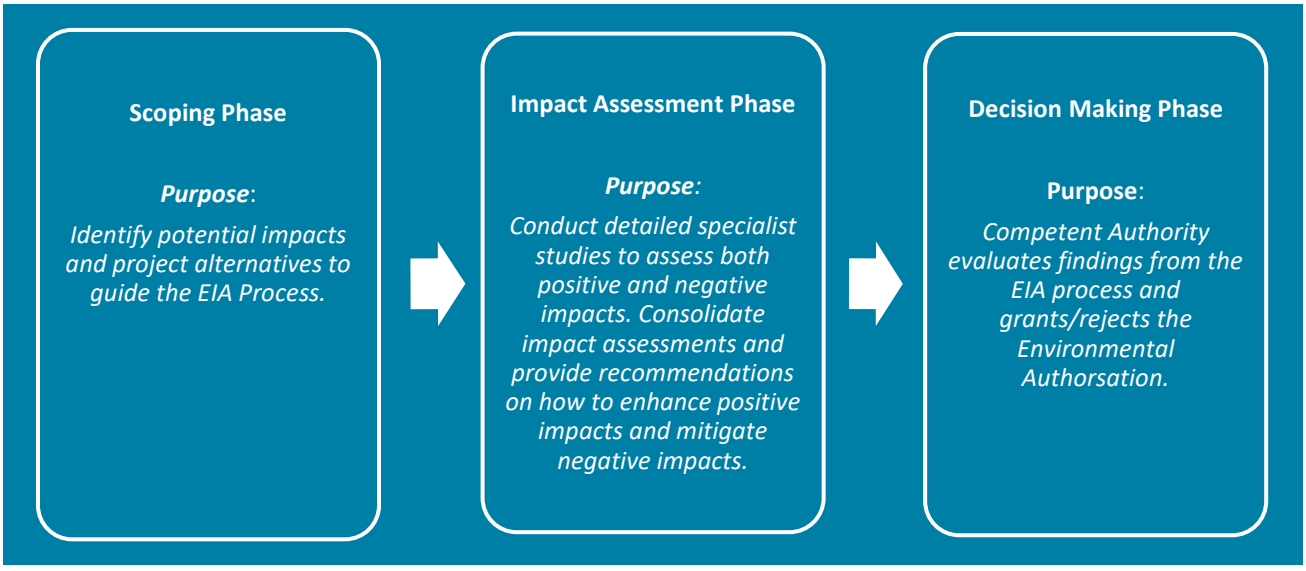


Figure 3: S& EIA process

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Table 2: Listed Activities in terms of NEMA being applied for

Name of activity	Aerial extent of the activity	Applicable listing notice GNR 983, 984 and 985 as amended	Listed activity	Waste management authorisation	Water use license authorisation[2]
Stormwater collection point (sump)					Section 21 (c) and (i)
Mechanical excavation of gold bearing silts from the Russell Stream	54 Hectares	GNR 327 - Activity 19	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.	Category B, Activity 11 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).	Section 21 (c) and (i)
		GNR 325 - Activity 4	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure, for the storage, or storage and handling of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of more than 500 cubic metres.		
The clearance of vegetation within the project area for the removal of silts	54 Hectares	GNR 325 - Activity 15	The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation,		Section 21 (c) and (i)

[2] Water use licences in terms of Section 21 of that National Water Act, 1998, will be required for various of the Listed Activities. These have not been specifically listed in this Application, but the necessary application will be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation

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Name of activity	Aerial extent of the activity	Applicable listing notice GNR 983, 984 and 985 as amended	Listed activity	Waste management authorisation	Water use license authorisation[2]
Site preparation and earthworks which may include the clearance of indigenous vegetation from the Russell Stream	54 Hectares	GNR 325 - Activity 15	The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation.		Section 21 (c) and (i)
The development of haul and site roads. The site is listed as Ecological support area and CBA: Important Area.		GN 324 - Activity 4	The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 metres. c. Gauteng iv. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) or Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans.		Section 21 (c) and (i)
Site preparation and earthworks which may include the clearance of indigenous vegetation from the Russell Stream	54 Hectares	GN 324 - Activity 12	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 ii. Within Critical Biodiversity Areas or Ecological Support Areas identified in the		Section 21 (c) and (i)

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Name of activity	Aerial extent of the activity	Applicable listing notice GNR 983, 984 and 985 as amended	Listed activity	Waste management authorisation	Water use license authorisation[2]
			Gauteng Conservation Plan or bioregional plans.		
Stormwater collection point (sump)		GN 324 - Activity 14	The development of- (i) dams or weirs, where the dam or weir, including infrastructure and water surface area exceeds 10 square metres; or (ii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 10 square metres or more; where such development occurs- (a) within a watercourse; c. Gauteng iv. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) or Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans.		Section 21 (c) and (i)
River crossings		GNR 327 - Activity 19	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;		Section 21 (c) and (i)

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Name of activity	Aerial extent of the activity	Applicable listing notice GNR 983, 984 and 985 as amended	Listed activity	Waste management authorisation	Water use license authorisation[2]
Discharging stormwater from the stormwater collection point (sump) into the Russel Stream Discharging stormwater from the stormwater paddocks into the Russel Stream		GN 324 - Activity 6	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; (iii) the development of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, polluted water, wastewater or sewage where such facilities have a daily throughput capacity of 2 000 cubic metres or less; or (iv) where the development is directly related to aquaculture facilities or		Section 21(f)

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Name of activity	Aerial extent of the activity	Applicable listing notice GNR 983, 984 and 985 as amended	Listed activity	Waste management authorisation	Water use license authorisation[2]
			infrastructure where the wastewater discharge capacity will not exceed 50 cubic metres per day.		
Dust suppression		GN 324 - Activity 6	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; (iii) the development of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, polluted water, wastewater or sewage where such facilities have a daily		Section 21 (c) and (i) Section 21 (g)

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Name of activity	Aerial extent of the activity	Applicable listing notice GNR 983, 984 and 985 as amended	Listed activity	Waste management authorisation	Water use license authorisation[2]
			throughput capacity of 2 000 cubic metres or less; or (iv) where the development is directly related to aquaculture facilities or infrastructure where the wastewater discharge capacity will not exceed 50 cubic metres per day.		

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INTEGRATED WATER USE LICENCE

An IWULA will be undertaken for water uses associated with Section 21 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No.36 of 1998) (NWA). **Table 3** lists the water uses being applied for.

Table 3: Water Uses being applied for

Water Use	Activity
(c) impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse; (i) altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse	❖ Removing of silts from within the Russel Stream and within 500m of the Russel Stream ❖ River crossings (7 crossings) ❖ Stockpiling of silts within 500m of the Russel Stream (8 sites) ❖ Stormwater control paddocks within 500m of the Russel Stream ❖ Stormwater collection point (sump) within 500m of the Russel Stream ❖ Silt traps within 500m of the Russel Stream ❖ Haul roads within 500m of the Russel Stream
(g) disposing of waste in a manner which may detrimentally impact on a water resource;	❖ Dust suppression on haul roads

SPECIALIST STUDIES

Various specialist studies are being undertaken as part of the S&EIA/IWULA process to assess the potential impacts associated with the proposed project. Specialist studies being undertaken include:

- ❖ Biodiversity and Wetlands
- ❖ Surface Water
- ❖ Groundwater
- ❖ Air Quality
- ❖ Noise
- ❖ Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
- ❖ Visual
- ❖ Closure & Rehabilitation
- ❖ Health
- ❖ Radiation

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The public participation process will form part of the Integrated Environmental Authorisation and the IWULA process. The public participation process offers stakeholders a fair opportunity to be informed about the proposed project, to raise issues and to make suggestions for enhanced project benefits. The project team will consider relevant issues and suggestions during the S&EIA/IWULA process.

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AVAILABILITY OF THE SCOPING REPORT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT

The Draft Scoping Report (DSR) for the proposed project will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days, from **Tuesday, 29 October 2024 until Wednesday, 27 November 2024**.

The DSR will be made available as follows:

- Copies of the DSR will be made available for public review and comment on Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/
- A hard copy of the DSR will be made available at the following public places within the Valley Silts Expansion Project Area as indicted in the table below:

Location	Physical Adress	Contact Person
Public Libraries (Scoping Report):		
Riverlea Public Library	Cnr Avon & Colorado Dr, Riverlea, Johannesburg	Mr John Keith, Librarian (011) 474 2968 or (071) 390 6549

- An electronic copy will be made available on request.
- Copies of the non-technical summary of the DSR will be distributed electronically to all stakeholders on the database.

AVAILABILITY OF THE EIA/EMPR AND IWWMP FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT

During the EIA phase of the project, the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment and Draft Environmental Management Programme (DEIA/EMPr) will be made available for public review for **30 days.**

Once the information required for the IWULA has been finalised, a technical report, in support of the IWULA process, will be made available for a public review and commenting period of **60 days**. It is anticipated that the IWULA report will be made available during the impact assessment phase. Information regarding the availability of the IWULA technical report and how stakeholders can provide their comments will be communicated to all stakeholders.

STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS

Stakeholders are invited to participate through virtual and non-virtual engagements. Consultation meetings will be held using platforms like Microsoft Teams, telephonic discussions, and an Open Day. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss the proposed project, contents of the Scoping Report, to provide I&APs with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team.

Please refer to **Table 4** for the proposed stakeholders' meeting schedule. Please confirm your attendance at the meeting by ***Tuesday, 5 November 2024 and which time slot you would like to participate in.***

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Table 4: Proposed dates and methods of public engagement

Proposed dates	Available time slots	Method of Engagement
Virtual meetings: Online		
Wednesday, 13 November 2024	10H00 – 11H00	Microsoft teams/ scheduled Telephonic discussions
Non-virtual meeting: Open Day		
Saturday, 16 November 2024	09H00 – 10H00	Riverlea Empowerment Centre 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093
	10H00 – 11H00	
	11H00 – 12H00	

INVITATION TO BECOME INVOLVED AS AN I&AP

Kongiwe Environmental has put measures in place to ensure that stakeholders are meaningfully consulted by using a wide range of media, documents and online tools. The proposed methods of engagements for the proposed project are planned as follows:

- Telephonic consultations;
- Short Message Services;
- Email correspondence - Stakeholders with access to email are requested to send their comments/queries via email;
- One-on-One consultation meetings;
- Online Microsoft Teams meetings;
- Focus Group meetings;
- Open day;
- Online engagements – Project information will be timeously uploaded on Kongiwe's website. Stakeholders can send their comments by completing an online comment sheet; and
- Electronic comment sheets.

The purpose of the above-mentioned methods of engagements is to encourage dialogue with stakeholders and provide stakeholders with opportunities to raise their comments. Minutes from all engagements with stakeholders will be compiled and recorded in the Comments and Responses Report. Stakeholders are encouraged to indicate their preferred method of engagement to the stakeholder engagement team, please see contact details below.

FOR CONSULTATION TO BE INCLUSIVE IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF STAKEHOLDERS TO:

- Register or ensure you are registered as an Interested and Affected Party (IAP);
- Inform others whom you think may be interested and/or affected by the proposed project;
- Ensure comments are submitted within the allowed timeframes received by the Stakeholder Engagement office;
- Contributing information and/or knowledge of the environment;
- Provide comments on the proposed project; and
- Attend meetings scheduled throughout the process to participation and access information.

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COMMENTS AND QUERIES:

Any person affected by or who may be interested in the proposed project is asked to register as an I&AP. Should you have any comments/queries, please contact the stakeholder engagement team.

Contact Details:		
Ms Vanessa Viljoen	+27 (10) 140 1725	stakeholders@kongiwe.com
Ms Thuli Phakathi	+27 (10) 140 1726	stakeholders@kongiwe.com
Ms Anela Fixi	+27 (10) 140 1729	stakeholders@kongiwe.com

Our team welcomes your participation and looks forward to your involvement throughout this process

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

DMRE reference number: GP 184 MR

DWS reference number: WU38176

Stakeholder Registration and Comment Form

Please return a completed registration form to the Stakeholder Engagement Team:
Ms Vanessa Viljoen / Phone: (010) 140 1725 / Ms Thuli Phakathi / Phone: (010) 140 1726 / Ms Anela Fixi (010) 140 1729 or E-mail: stakeholders@kongiwe.com
Postal Address: PostNet Suite no 163, Private Bag X21, Bryanston, 2021

Please provide your complete contact details:

Landowner	Property											
Land occupier	Property			Property owner								
Title		Mr	Mrs	Ms	Dr	Prof	Other					
First Name												
Surname												
Organisation												
Position in organisation												
Contact Details	Cell phone			Fax			Tel					
Email address												
Postal address												
Please indicate your preferred method of communication		Email		SMS		Post		Fax				

I intend attending the stakeholders' meeting (Please indicate your preference)

Meeting dates	Available time slots	Method of Engagement	Yes	No
Virtual meeting				
Wednesday, 13 November 2024	10H00 - 11H00	Microsoft teams/scheduled Telephonic discussions	Yes	No
Live Meeting: Open Day ***(Please indicate which time slot you would like to participate in)***				
Saturday, 16 November 2024	09H00 - 10H00	Riverlea Empowerment Centre 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093	Yes	No
	10H00 – 11H00		Yes	No
	11H00 – 12H00		Yes	No

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Do you have any comments/suggestions regarding the proposed project? If so, please complete the section below/ send your comments to the stakeholder engagement team- please see details above.

Comments/Suggestions:

Please provide contact details of any other stakeholders we should consult.							
Title	Mr	Mrs	Ms	Dr	Prof	Other	
First name							
Surname							
Organisation/ Property / Business							
Cell phone							
Email							
Title	Mr	Mrs	Ms	Dr	Prof	Other	
First name							
Surname							
Organisation/ Farm / Business							
Cell phone							
Email							

Please note that the information supplied herein constitutes Personal Information as contemplated in Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (POPIA). All of your rights as set out in the Act will continue to be protected and Kongiwe will be accountable to ensure that all conditions for lawful processing are met. Your signature will be regarded as granting consent for the processing of the information strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Act. It must be noted that POPIA does not prevent any private body from exercising or performing its powers, duties and functions in terms of the law and accordingly the EAP and any appellant may perform its duties under the National Appeal Regulations provided the processing is in accordance with POPIA and meets the requirements of the National Appeal Regulations.

Signature:		Date:	

Ergo Mining: Valley Silts Expansion Project

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT - NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

DMRE Reference Number: GP 184 MR

DWS Reference Number: WU38176

October 2024

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Draft Scoping Report - Non-Technical Summary

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd has been appointed by Ergo Mining (Pty) Limited (Ergo), as the Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) tasked with conducting the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process which is aimed at critically evaluating the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed **Valley Silts Expansion Project** (hereafter the Proposed Project).

Project Introduction and Background

Ergo intends expanding its Valley Silts reclamation operation, this is known as the Valley Silts Expansion Project. The expansion involves mechanically excavating gold-bearing silts in the area from the old dam wall to Nasrec Road (blocks N1 to N20), situated immediately west of the authorised Valley Silts project area and the remaining blocks (N21 and N22) being located either side of Crownwood Road, near Booysens Reserve and Riverlea, Johannesburg.

Ergo obtained an EA and an IWUL for the mechanical reclamation of gold bearing silts from a section of the Russell Stream north of NASREC near Booysens Reserve, in Johannesburg. Valley Silts is located on the Remaining Extent of Portion 11 of the Farm Langlaagte 224-IQ. The initial reclamation authorisation for the removal of silts, falls within Mining Right GP 184 MR.

The reclamation and removal of silts within the already approved area has been ongoing since May 2023. The construction and site establishment began in October 2022.

The requirement to fully prepare the expansion project is now necessary to maintain a continuous reclamation operation as a sustainable feed source to the process plant.

As it stands, the Russell Stream is highly polluted and heavily silted and given the current status quo, Ergo will aim to rehabilitate the Valley Silts to an appropriate and functioning ecological state.

Locality

The Proposed Project is located within the Russell Stream valley, near Booysens Reserve. The project area stretches from New Canada Road, following the valley southeast, past the Nasrec Road bridge and past Crownwood Road until the stream meets the M1.

The Proposed Project is situated in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (CoJMM). The Russell Stream (also referred to as the Klipspruit) is surrounded by industrial, commercial, residential and undeveloped land. The closest residential area to the project is Riverlea, the outskirt of the suburb is situated approximately 120m from the Valley silts project area.

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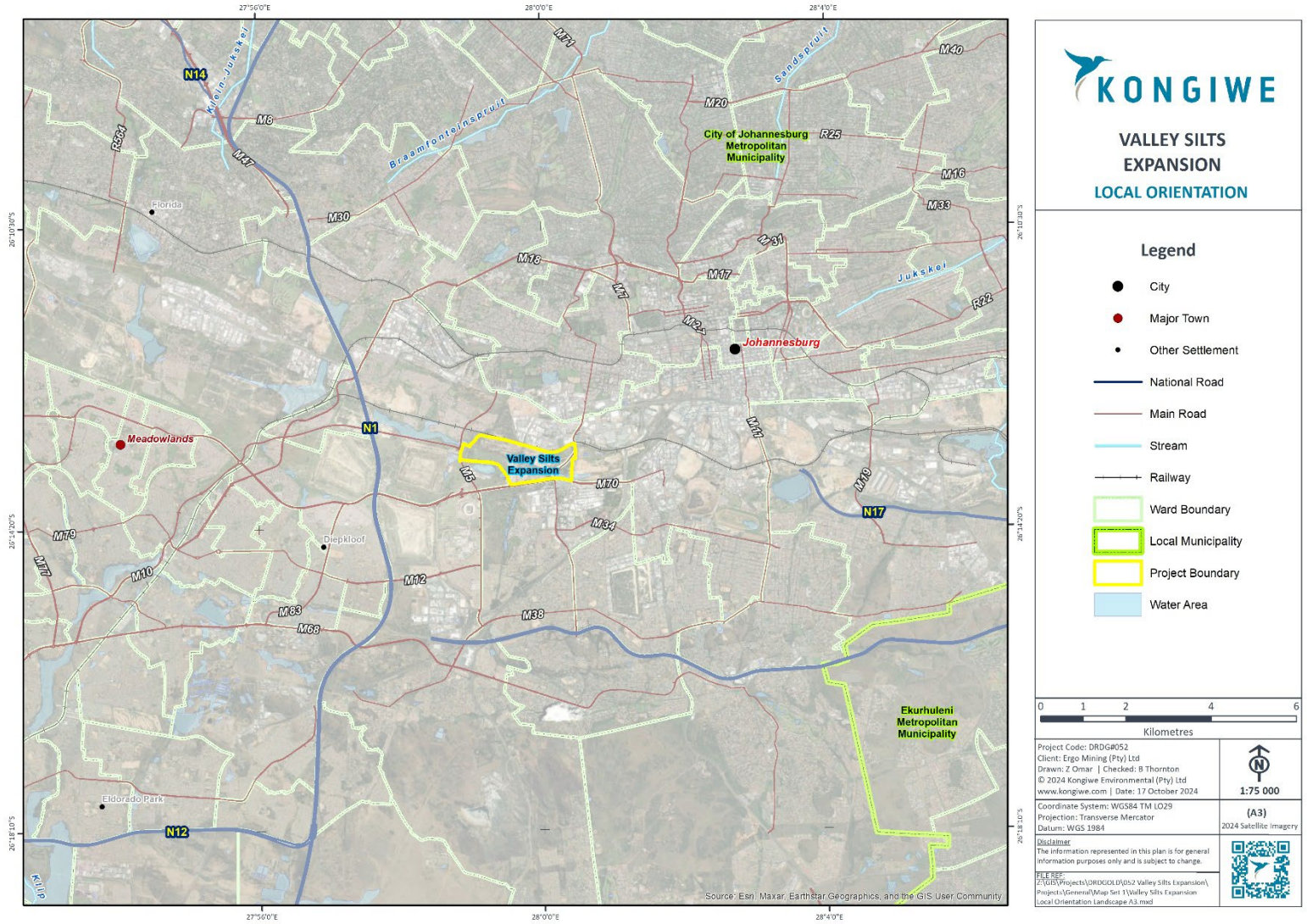


Figure 1: Project location

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Technical Details

The removal of silts within the already authorised Valley Silts Project area has been ongoing since May 2023. The construction and site establishment began in October 2022 and as such, the requirement to prepare for the Valley Eastern Expansion, Southern Expansion, and Valley Expansion Northwest is now necessary to maintain an ongoing operation, as well as a sustainable feed source to the process plant.

The Valley Silts resource has three primary sectors. The current approved reclamation area is Sector 1 and extends from the dam wall to the end of the stockpile area near Crownwood Road. The site is already established with fully fenced hard park facilities, solar powered security lights, well maintained haul roads, and site offices. Ingress/egress is fully controlled by security for all vehicles.

Sector 2 will extend from the dam wall to Nasrec Road (Blocks N1 to N20), with the remaining Blocks (Sector 3: N21 and N22) being located either side of Crownwood Road. Section 2 and 3 falls within the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project.

The Valley Silts reclamation exceeds the delivery rate; therefore, stockpile areas are required for temporary storage on site. Stockpiled silts are moved in a sequential manner due to the moisture content, the drying process, as well as oxidation.

Gold bearing silts will be mechanically excavated from the project area. 30-ton Articulated Dump Trucks (ADT) will be used to transport and stockpile the silts from the Russell Stream. The silts will be left to dry on stockpile footprints. This is considered a “dirty” footprint. Silts will have 30% to 40% moisture content when hauled and are not expected to be fully dried out. The dried silts will be loaded onto tipper trucks and transported to the City Deep Plant for pre-processing.



Figure 2:Example of silts removal.

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Figure 3: Example of silts being transported for stockpiling



Figure 4: Example of silts which is stockpiled according to wetness. Coarse materials such as stones and rock are stockpiled and sold / donated to external parties.



Figure 5: Example of a typical hauling truck to be used for the Valley Silts Project.

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The trucks transporting the material will follow Crownwood Road until it reaches Main Reef Road and then joins the M2 East. The trucks will then follow the M2 until they reach Heidelberg Road which is followed to the City Deep Plant where it is offloaded.

The City Deep Plant is an authorised site which falls under the City Deep Mining Right: GP 185 MR and it is ideally suited for the project.

The Valley Silts Project site is already established with fully fenced hard park facilities, solar powered security lights, well maintained haul roads, and site offices. Ingress/egress is fully controlled by security for all vehicles.

Existing infrastructure to be utilised at stages during the project include:

- City Deep Plant;
- Stockpile area;
- Main haul roads;
- Existing site access roads;
- Existing pipelines;
- Electricity reticulation for domestic purposes;
- Hauling road: access roads and main roads,
- Administration buildings, including change houses and ablution facilities,
- Mechanical excavation equipment (Backhoes or Excavators);
- 30 ton Articulated Dump Trucks (ADT's);
- 30 ton Dump Trucks;

The following infrastructure is not existing and will be utilised on site:

- Drying stockpiles (8 locations);
- Stormwater control berms/paddocks;
- River crossings (8); and
- Additional site access roads;

As far as possible, existing access roads will be utilised, and where this is not possible, these will be constructed as a two-by-two roadway, operating in both directions. Where access roads are to be constructed, these will be 4m wide gravel road with storm water earth channels and mitre drains to protect the road structure from flood damage. Intersections will be properly designed to provide safe entry and exit into the reclamation area. Further to this, approvals from the provincial road's authority will be obtained where necessary.

In terms of process water, this Valley Silts Expansion project will not require any additional process water for the mechanical excavation of gold bearing silts from the Russell Stream.

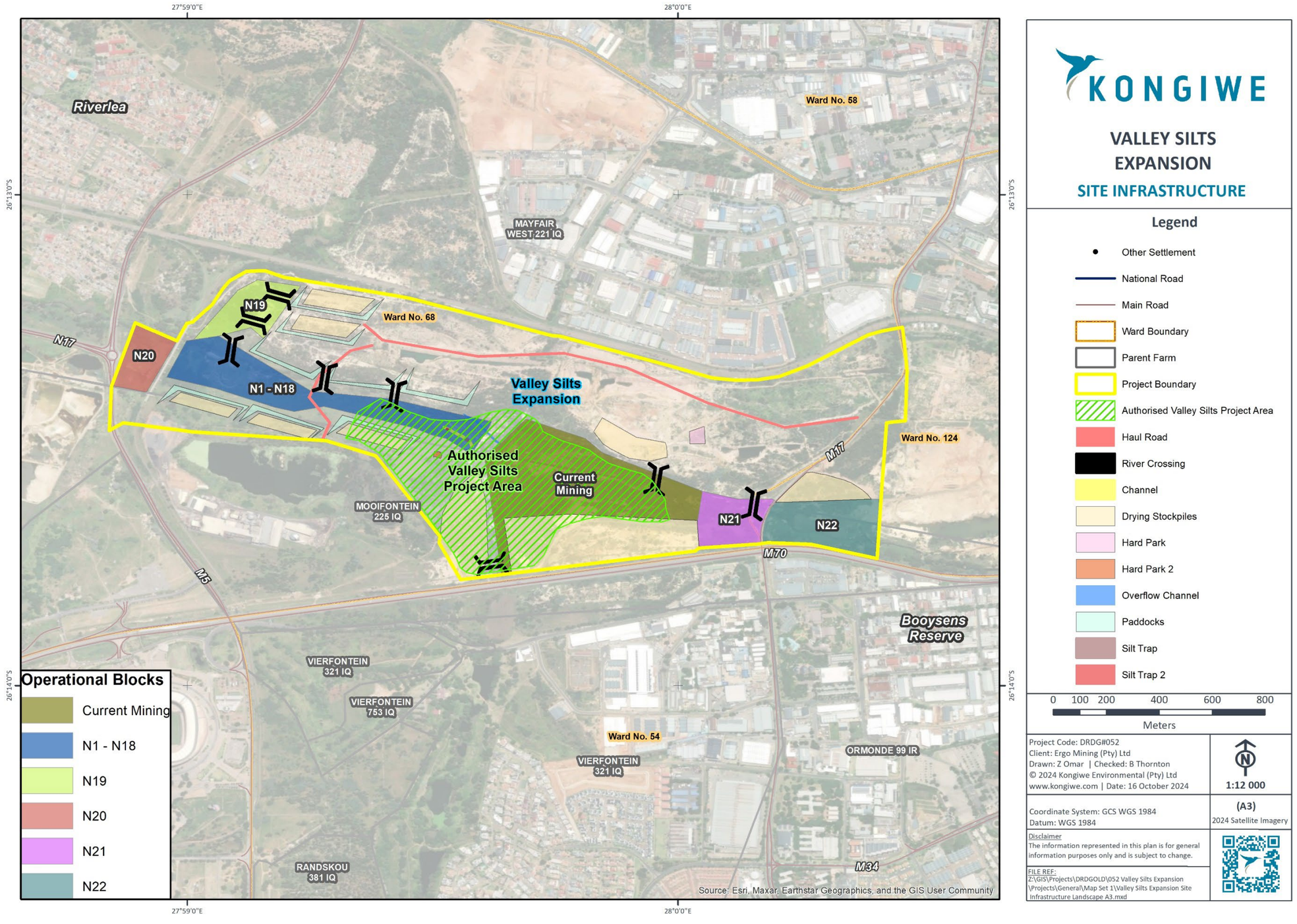


Figure 6: Project infrastructure

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The Period required for Environmental Authorisation

The anticipated period required for EA is 5 years. Silts removal is planned for three years and rehabilitation 2 years.

Project Alternatives

The Proposed Project is the expansion of the removal of silts operations from the Russel Stream. Therefore, there can be no alternative sites.

The current layout plan for the Proposed Project is considered as the preferred layout plan.

The only optional activity for Ergo is to mechanically excavate and reclaim gold bearing silts from the Russell Stream.

Table 1: The advantages and disadvantages of reclaiming gold bearing silts – Preferred

Option	Advantage	Disadvantage
Excavation and reprocessing of the gold bearing silts from the Russell Stream (Preferred)	❖ Low Risk. ❖ Low capital requirement. ❖ Not labour intensive. ❖ Minimal safety issues. ❖ Economic benefits from the reclamation of gold. ❖ Removal of pollution source after rehabilitation and cessation of project. ❖ Improvement of the natural stream functioning.	❖ Potential profits rely on substantial volumes of material required to be reclaimed and the fluctuating gold price. ❖ Potential negative environmental effects during construction and operational phase of the project. ❖ Not labour intensive, no opportunity for additional hiring of labour. ❖ Incomplete rehabilitation if not done properly. ❖ Interference during excavation and rehabilitation.

Environmental Authorisation Process

In terms of the environmental legislation, Ergo is required to undertake a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process which evaluates the environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project as part of an Environmental Authorisation (EA). The S&EIA and specialist studies are being undertaken for the applications for the required approvals. The following applications are being made to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) for the Proposed Project:

1. **Application for EA** for listed activities triggered in Listing Notices GN R983, GN R984 and GN R985[1] published pursuant to the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended), promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA); and

[1] These Listing Notices have been amended by GN R327, GN R325 and GN R324 of 7 April 2017 and GN R 517 of 11 June 2021

2. **Application for a Waste Management Licence (WML)** authorising waste management activities listed in GN 921 of 29 November 2013 published in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (as amended) (NEM:WA).

In addition, the following application is being made to the relevant Competent Authority:

3. **An Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA)** in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) will be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) for any potential impact to water resources by the Proposed Project. In this regard, any objection to that application may be lodged in writing within sixty days of the date of this notice to the Minister of the DWS as provided in Section 41(4) of the NWA.

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Table 2: List of Activities to be authorised in accordance with NEMA, NEM:WA and NWA

Name of Activity	Aerial Extent of the Activity (ha)[2] Ha or m²	Applicable Listing Notice GNR 983, 984 and 985 as amended by GNR 327, GNR 325 or GNR 324	Listed Activity	Waste Management Authorisation	Water Use License Authorisation[3]
Stormwater collection point (sump)	<50 000m³				21 (c) and (i)
Mechanical excavation of gold bearing silts from the Russell Stream	54 Hectares	GNR 327 - Activity 19	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.	Category B, Activity 11 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).	21 (c) and (i)
		GNR 325 - Activity 4	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure, for the storage, or storage and handling of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of more than 500 cubic metres.		
The clearance of vegetation within the project area for the removal of silts.	54 Hectares	GNR 325 - Activity 15	The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation.		21 (c) and (1)
Site preparation and earthworks which may include the clearance of indigenous vegetation from the Russell Stream	54 Hectares	GNR 325 - Activity 15	The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation.		21 (c) and (i)
The development of haul and site roads. The site is listed as Ecological support area and CBA: Important Area.		GN 324 - Activity 4	The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 metres. c. Gauteng iv. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) or Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans.		21 (c) and (i)
Site preparation and earthworks which may include the clearance of indigenous vegetation from the Russell Stream	54 Hectares	GN 324 - Activity 12	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 ii. Within Critical Biodiversity Areas or Ecological Support Areas identified in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or bioregional plans.		21 (c) and (i)
Stormwater Collection point (sump)		GN 324 - Activity 14	The development of-		21 (c) and (i)

[2] The total area of the reclamation and associated areas is approximately 54.11 hectares.
[3] Water use licences in terms of Section 21 of that National Water Act, 1998, will be required for various of the Listed Activities.

Name of Activity	Aerial Extent of the Activity (ha)[2] Ha or m²	Applicable Listing Notice GNR 983, 984 and 985 as amended by GNR 327, GNR 325 or GNR 324	Listed Activity	Waste Management Authorisation	Water Use License Authorisation[3]
			(i) dams or weirs, where the dam or weir, including infrastructure and water surface area exceeds 10 square metres; or (ii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 10 square metres or more; where such development occurs- (a) within a watercourse; c. Gauteng iv. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) or Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans.		
River crossings		GNR 327 - Activity 19	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.		21 (c) and (i)
Discharging stormwater from the stormwater collection point (sump) into the Russel Stream Discharging stormwater from the stormwater paddocks into the Russel Stream		GN 324 - Activity 6	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; (iii) the development of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, polluted water, wastewater or sewage where such facilities have a daily throughput capacity of 2 000 cubic metres or less; or (iv) where the development is directly related to aquaculture facilities or infrastructure where the wastewater discharge capacity will not exceed 50 cubic metres per day.		21(f)

Name of Activity	Aerial Extent of the Activity (ha)[2] Ha or m²	Applicable Listing Notice GNR 983, 984 and 985 as amended by GNR 327, GNR 325 or GNR 324	Listed Activity	Waste Management Authorisation	Water Use License Authorisation[3]
Dust suppression		GN 324 - Activity 6	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; (iii) the development of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, polluted water, wastewater or sewage where such facilities have a daily throughput capacity of 2 000 cubic metres or less; or (iv) where the development is directly related to aquaculture facilities or infrastructure where the wastewater discharge capacity will not exceed 50 cubic metres per day.		21 (c) and (i) 21(g)

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Environmental Considerations

The Proposed Project will adopt the standards as set out in Ergo's Environmental Policy. The Policy states that Ergo is committed to the responsible management of the environment in which it operates, adopting and implementing environmental practice as outlined in the NEMA. Recognising that the environment is held in trust for the people, the policy commits to:

- Complying with relevant environmental legislation as a minimum, and adopting and applying the best practicable environmental option with respect to current activities as well as prospective projects;
- Evaluating, through a process of monitoring, auditing and reviewing by management, the success of the management and mitigation measures applied; and
- Ensuring that environmental risks and potential emergencies are identified and managed through effective controls and procedures as identified in the applicable Environmental Management Programmes.

Key Findings of the Scoping Report

The report provides a scoping-level identification of potential environmental impacts (physical, biological and social) associated with the Proposed Project, as well as a strategy for how these impacts will be investigated and assessed further in the EIA Phase. The baseline environmental information provided in this DSR is compiled as a high-level desktop investigation, and the project information is sourced from existing background information, relevant to the Proposed Project. The preliminary environmental impacts identified in Table 2 will be further refined, calculated and assessed for all the feasible alternatives identified. Mitigation and management measures will also be suggested by the specialists for all impacts identified. The potential positive and negative impacts which may arise because of the Proposed Project have also been summarised in the Table 2 overleaf.

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Table 3: Potential identified impact because of the Proposed Project

Environmental Component	Component Type	Potential Impact	Specialist study planned for EIA
Physical Environment (non-living)	Hydrology (including wetlands, surface water and ground water) Soils	❖ Improved water quality following rehabilitation. ❖ Potential release of water containing polluted silts into the immediate environment. ❖ The mobilisation of trace metals. ❖ Rehabilitation of the Valley Silts area by shaping the areas where silt is removed and make the area free draining, appropriate species to be planted to stabilise the soil. The proposed rehabilitation, extent and viability will need to be evaluated through specialist studies during the EIA phase. ❖ Disruption of stream banks and other drainage lines during excavation activities. ❖ Positive changes to water regime of drainage features and other affected streams in terms of increased flow due to the removal of silt. ❖ Soil contamination during excavation of silts. ❖ Removal of a source of increased heavy metal concentration and increased sulphate concentration from the watercourse.	Biodiversity Impact Assessment Surface Water Impact Assessment Groundwater Impact Assessment Wetland Impact Assessment
Biological Environment (living)	Ecology and Biodiversity (including fauna and flora)	❖ Disturbance due to excavation works in the watercourse identified as a CBA and ESA according to the Gauteng C-Plan. ❖ Temporary habitat disturbance. ❖ Rehabilitation of the Valley Silts area by shaping the areas where silt is removed and make the area free draining, appropriate species to be planted to stabilise the soil. The proposed rehabilitation, extent and viability will need to be evaluated through specialist studies during the EIA phase. ❖ Temporary displacement of fauna and avifauna. ❖ Migration of species into the project area following rehabilitation of the Russell Stream. ❖ Removal of a major polluting source from the stream environment. ❖ Long-term improvement of ecosystem health and functioning of the project area following rehabilitation.	Biodiversity Impact Assessment Surface Water Impact Assessment Groundwater Impact Assessment Wetland Impact Assessment

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Environmental Component	Component Type	Potential Impact	Specialist study planned for EIA
Social and Economic Environment	Employment	❖ Continued employment and job security for vendors and contractors currently employed by Ergo Mining. ❖ Continued investment in local economy through the reclamation of gold bearing silts. ❖ Potential for limited local employment.	Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
	Land-use	❖ Rehabilitation of the Valley Silts area by shaping the areas where silt is removed and make the area free draining, appropriate species to be planted to stabilise the soil. The proposed rehabilitation, extent and viability will need to be evaluated through specialist studies during the EIA phase.	Biodiversity Impact Assessment
	Health	❖ Possible increase in dust levels where the silts will be dried and loaded onto the trucks for hauling. ❖ Health impacts due to particulate emissions and gaseous emissions during hauling. ❖ Possible dust impact from trucks on dirt roads traveling on the dirt roads. ❖ Improvement of the overall quality of the water of the Russell Stream (this includes the smell of the water, the colour of the water, the removal of silt, free flowing water). ❖ The potential for ameliorating the current flooding issues experienced in the area.	Air Quality Impact Assessment Socio-Economic Impact Assessment Surface Water Assessment Groundwater Assessment

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Overall Conclusions

At this stage, the findings of this DSR indicate that no environmental fatal flaws have been identified for the Proposed Project and its associated infrastructure. While some limitations do exist, it is anticipated that the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures would assist in reducing the significance of such impacts to acceptable levels. Impacts associated with the Proposed Project need to be considered further during the EIA Phase according to the Way Forward and the Plan of Study contained in this report.

It is important to take note of that Proposed Project is both a reclamation and rehabilitation project. Presently, the removal of silts within the already authorised Valley Silts Project area has been ongoing since May 2023. The construction and site establishment began in October 2022 and as such, the requirement to prepare for the Valley Eastern Expansion, Southern Expansion, and Valley Expansion Northwest is now necessary to maintain an efficient reclamation operation, as well as a sustainable feed source to the process plant whilst potentially improving the water flow dynamics within the Russell stream, which could assist in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced in the area of Riverlea and the surroundings. After removal of the silts from the target areas, Ergo aims to rehabilitate the target areas within the Valley area by shaping the areas where silts was removed and make the area free draining. Thereafter, appropriate species will be planted to stabilise the soil.

Further to this, during heavy rainfall events, the siltation of the Russell Stream causes periodic flooding of the area, which in turn results in damages to infrastructure and houses of the community of Riverlea and Booysens Reserve. The continual removal of the silts will assist with the alleviation of these impacts and help restore the natural element and ecological functioning of the Russell Stream.

According to the Way Forward and the Plan of Study, contained in this report, impacts associated with the Proposed Project need to be considered further during the EIA Phase. It is important to take note of the current conditions of the Proposed Project area and the sensitive environment around it.

Way Forward

This DSR has been undertaken with the aim of identifying potential positive and negative impacts on the environment and gathering comments on concerns and queries from stakeholders. It documents the process followed, the findings and recommendations of the Scoping Phase study, and the proposed Plan of Study for the EIA Phase to follow. The overarching objectives of the EIA process will be to:

- Prepare integrated sensitivity maps for the study area based on the findings of specialist assessments as input into the project design process;
- Identify and assess the significance of potential impacts associated with the project activities; and
- Recommend mitigation and enhancement measures to ensure that the development is undertaken in such a way as to promote the positive impacts and to minimise the negative

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impacts.

The procedure for this study going forward is as follows:

- Submit the finalised Scoping Report to the DMRE for permission to undertake the EIA Phase of the project;
- Upon the decision to grant or refuse the final Scoping Report, all stakeholders will be notified. If granted, stakeholders will also be notified of the conditions of the DMRE for proceeding with the EIA Phase of the project;
- In the case of approval of the final scoping, execute the Plan of Study for the Impact Assessment during the EIA Phase of the project;
- Incorporate and address comments and issues raised during the consultation period on the Scoping Report into the EIA, and make changes to the report where relevant;
- Make the EIA Report and Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr) available to the public, stakeholders and authorities;
- Finalise the EIA Report and submit the final EIA Report to the DMRE; and
- DMRE review period and decision-making for 107 calendar days.

Specialist Studies

Various specialist studies are being undertaken as part of the S&EIA/IWULA process to assess the potential impacts associated with the proposed project. Specialist studies being undertaken include:

- Biodiversity and Wetlands
- Surface Water
- Groundwater
- Air Quality
- Noise
- Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
- Visual
- Closure & Rehabilitation
- Heritage
- Traffic

Glossary

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): An Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) is someone who co-ordinates, manages and integrates the various components of environmental assessment throughout the planning process ;has received an appropriate interdisciplinary training covering both the natural and human environment; has experience in environmental management, environmental assessment and related studies; and demonstrates core competencies that are considered essential to the environmental assessment profession.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a tool used to assess the significant effects of a project or development proposal on the environment. EIAs make sure that project decision makers think about the likely effects on the environment at the earliest possible time and aim to avoid, reduce or offset those effects. This ensures that proposals are understood properly before decisions are made.

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Environmental Management Programme (EMPr): The EMPr is a detailed plan for the implementation of the mitigation measures to minimise negative environmental impacts during the project life-cycle.

Scoping Report: The Scoping Report describes the proposed project and identifies the possible impacts of the proposed development.

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Appendix C4: Newspaper Advertisement

Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

DMRE reference number: GP 184 MR and DWS reference number: WU38176

• **Applicant:** Ergo Mining (Pty) Limited • **Project Name:** Valley Silts Expansion Project

Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd ("Ergo") intends to expand its Valley Silts reclamation operation (the Valley Silts Expansion Project). The expansion involves mechanically excavating gold-bearing silts from the old dam wall to Nasrec Road (Blocks N1 to N20), situated immediately west of the authorised and existing Valley Silts reclamation project area and the remaining Blocks (N21 and N22) being located either side of Crownwood Road, near Booysens Reserve and Riverlea, Johannesburg.

Ergo is required to undertake a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process which evaluates the environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project as part of an Environmental Authorisation (EA). The S&EIA and specialist studies are being undertaken in support of the applications for the required approvals. The following applications are being made to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) for the Proposed Project:

- **Application for EA** for listed activities triggered in Listing Notices GN R983, GN R984 and GN R985 published pursuant to the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended), promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA); and
- **Application for a waste management licence (WML)** authorising waste management activities listed in GN 921 of 29 November 2013 published in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (as amended) (NEM:WA).

In addition, the following application is being made to the relevant Competent Authority:

- **An Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA)** in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) will be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) for any potential impact to water resources by the Proposed Project. In this regard, any objection to that application may be lodged in writing within sixty days of the date of this notice to the Minister of the DWS as provided in Section 41(4) of the NWA.

AVAILABILITY OF THE SCOPING REPORT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT: The Draft Scoping Report (DSR) for the proposed project will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days, from **Tuesday, 29 October 2024 until Wednesday, 27 November 2024**. The DSR will also be made available electronically on Kongiwe's website **https://kongiwe.com/projects/**, and an electronic copy will be made available upon request. Copies of the non-technical summary of the DSR will also be distributed to stakeholders.

A hard copy of the DSR will be made available at the following public places within the Valley Silts Expansion Area: Riverlea Public Library, Cnr Avon & Colorado Dr, Riverlea, Johannesburg, Mr John Keith, Librarian.

STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS: Stakeholders are invited to participate through virtual and non-virtual engagements. Consultation meetings will be held using platforms like Microsoft Teams, telephonic discussions, and an Open Day. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss the proposed project, contents of the Scoping Report, to provide I&APs with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team. Please see below the proposed stakeholder meeting schedule. Please confirm your attendance at the meeting by ***Tuesday, 5 November 2024 and which time slot you would like to participate in.***

Proposed dates	Available time slots	Method of Engagement
Virtual Meeting		
Wednesday, 13 November 2024	10H00 - 11H00	Microsoft teams / scheduled Telephonic discussions
Non-virtual meeting: Open Day		
Saturday, 16 November 2024	09H00 - 10H00	Riverlea Empowerment Centre 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093
	10H00 – 11H00	
	11H00 – 12H00	

To register as an I&AP please contact: Kongiwe Environmental Stakeholder Engagement Team, **Ms Vanessa Viljoen / Phone: (010) 140 1725 / Ms Thuli Phakathi / Phone: (010) 140 1726 / Ms Anela Fixi (010) 140 1729 or E-mail: stakeholders@kongiwe.com**

KONGIWE

Our team welcomes your participation and looks forward to your involvement throughout this process.

INDEPENDENT MEDIA

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071 PETS

WOODROCK ANIMAL RESCUE

in Gauteng cares for vulnerable dogs and cats in informal settlements, providing sustenance, hope, and healing. In 2023, they successfully nurtured over 3,500 animals through enlightenment and sterilization efforts, highlighting their strong community support. Their nourishment initiative ensures the well-being of these animals, and they seek the goodwill of supporters to continue their mission, expressing deep gratitude for any assistance.

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· Fluffy and adorable kittens and cats are in search of a loving home. Contact Zee at 061 230 0844 for adoption inquiries.
·PUPPIES: We offer a selection of charming puppies, predominantly mixed breeds, eagerly awaiting their forever families. Don't pass up the opportunity to bring home these lovely companions! Reach out at 082 925 3133 to inquire about adoption.
Cara: I was picked up in a field, and WAR has given me a bed to sleep in and food to eat. I really need a home where I can be loved and appreciated. I am a very shy girl and will need extra love.
To adopt, call 082 682 7262.
Valley : I was in an MVA. I had a pelvic reconstruction. Now I have 2 plates in my hips and a pin in my leg holding my femur together. Although I have been through so much, I am still a fun and active doggie. I am full of energy, and I long to live.
To adopt, call 082 682 7262.
Mack: I am an older boy looking for my forever home where I can have the opportunity to relax and live out my years without any worries.
To adopt, call 082 682 7262.
Chloe: I am a spunky little 2-year-old who loves affection! If I don't get your devoted love and attention, I will run around and get your attention! All eyes must be on me! I am looking for a special home that will adore me, as my owner had to surrender me as she needs to travel the world for work and not all countries allow me to visit.
To adopt, call 082 682 7262.
Woodrock is currently experiencing a considerable shortage of cat food, kitten food, dog food, puppy food, and puppy milk, which is affecting our ability to manage veterinary costs. If you can offer assistance, please reach out to Stella at 060 806 7438. Let's keep in mind the steadfast love that dogs give us and respond with equal compassion.

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009 JEWISH COMMUNITY NOTICES

BIENNIAL GENERAL MEETINGS CHEVRAH KADISHA GROUP

JOHANNESBURG JEWISH HELPING HAND & BURIAL SOCIETY
(CHEVRAH KADISHA)
JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICES
SANDRINGHAM GARDENS
OUR PARENTS HOME
ARCADIA JEWISH CHILD AND YOUTH CARE CENTRE
THE SOCIETY FOR THE JEWISH HANDICAPPED
(SELWYN SEGAL)
KADIMAH OCCUPATIONAL CENTRE
THE SOCIETY FOR THE JEWISH DEAF

All members of the above societies are cordially invited to attend the
Biennial General Meetings
of these organisations to be held
Thursday, 14th November 2024 at 15h00
BOOKINGS ARE ESSENTIAL
R.S.V.P chevrahgroup@jhbchev.co.za
ACM/283929

191 ADULT ENTERTAINMENT



700 LEGALS

703 COURT ORDERS

KP MATHYE INCORPORATED
KPM Inc
ATTORNEYS | CONVEYANCERS | NOTARIES

CASE NO:

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA (GAUTENG DIVISION. PRETORIA)

In the ex-parte matter between:

MABOTJA JOHANNA TUMELO (ID Number: 800605 1504 08 1)
First Applicant

MABOTJA TLOU WILLIAM (ID Number: 800427 5660 08 6)
Second Applicant

NOTICE OF MOTION APPLICATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 21(1) OF THE MATRIMONIAL PROPERTY ACT NO. 88 OF 1984

BE PLEASED TO TAKE NOTICE that an application will be made on behalf of the above-named Applicants on the **11TH NOVEMBER 2024** at **10H00**, or so soon thereafter as counsel may be heard or an order in the following terms:

1. That leave be granted to the applicants to change their matrimonial property system from a marriage in community of property to a marriage out of community of property with the exclusion of the accrual system in terms of Section 21(1) of the Matrimonial Property Act, Act Number 88 of 1984.

2. That the Register of Deeds, Pretoria, be authorized to register a prenuptial contract concluded between the parties, a copy of which is attached and marked as Annexure **"JTM1"**, hereto within three (3) months of the date of granting of this order.

3. That the marriage entered into between the first and the second Applicants on 21 July 2017 shall, from the date of registration of the said Notarial Contract, be governed by the terms of the Notarial Contract.

4. That the rights of the existing creditors of the joint estate be preserved; and

5. That the Applicants be granted further and/or alternative relief as the Honorable Court deems fit.

TAKE NOTICE FURTHER that the affidavit of **JOHANNA TUMELO MABOTJA** and annexures attached hereto will be used in support thereof.

Kindly enroll the matter for hearing accordingly.

KP MATHYE INC. ATTORNEYS
APPLICANTS' ATTORNEYS
SUITE 209-210
BANK TOWERS BUILDING
190 THABO SEHUME
PRETORIA
TEL: (010) 786 0532
FAX: 086 568 4357
E-MAIL: info@kpmathyeinc.co.za
REF: MABOTJA/TJ/10/24

TO: THE REGISTRAR OF THE HONOURABLE COURT, PRETORIA

AND TO:
THE REGISTRAR OF DEEDS
Merino Building
140 Pretorius Street
corner Bosman Street
Pretoria
0001

009 JEWISH COMMUNITY NOTICES

191 ADULT ENTERTAINMENT

700 LEGALS

704 CREDITORS/ DEBTORS

MANDERE M.

ESTATE OF THE LATE

MARGARET MANDERE, Date of Birth: 26/05/1961, Identity Number: 610526 0652 08 7, Marital Status: UNMARRIED, Last Address: 105 MIDDLE STREET, BRENTWOOD PARK, KEMPTON PARK, GAUTENG PROVINCE, Estate Number: 23889/2024 (JOHANNESBURG MASTERS OFFICE), Date of Death: 13 JUNE 2024
CREDITORS AND DEBTORS in the aforementioned estate are hereby requested to lodge their claims at the below mentioned Administrator within the 30 day period from the date of this notice.
SABELO Z.M. SIBIYA
EXECUTOR
C/O AGENT:
SM SIBIYA INC.
102L NORTH WING
SANDTON OFFICE CLUB
WOODMEAD OFFICE PARK
28 SADDLE DRIVE
WOODMEAD, SANDTON
JOHANNESBURG, 2091
E-MAIL: matt@smsibiyalegal.co.za

710 LIQUOR ACT

ESA Inc
EMIL SCHEEPERS ATTORNEYS

DIE AFRIKANER

Notice of intention to apply for a Liquor License Gauteng Liquor Act

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the person whose details are set out below to lodge an application for a Pub Liquor Licence with the secretary of the local committee of Tshwane Regional Liquor Licensing Office on FRIDAY the 1st day of November 2024.
1. FULL NAME: Die Afrikaner JHH (Pty) Ltd
2. INTENDED TRADING NAME: Die Afrikaner
3. REGISTRATION NUMBER: 2024/446362/07
4. FULL ADDRESS AND LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED PREMISES: Shop Reg 1, Ground Floor, Centurion Mall Office Building On Erf 88 at 1269 Gordon Hood Avenue, Centurion
5. TYPE OF LICENCE APPLIED FOR: Pub Liquor Licence
6. NAMES AND NATURE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS WITHIN A RADIUS OF 1KM FROM THE PROPOSED PREMISES: Richfield Centurion Campus
7. NAMES AND DISTANCES TO SIMILAR LICENSED PREMISES WITHIN A RADIUS OF 1KM FROM THE PROPOSED PREMISES: None (to the best of the applicant's knowledge)
8. PLACES OF WORSHIP WITHIN A RADIUS OF 1KM FROM THE PROPOSED PREMISES: None (to the best of the applicant's knowledge)
9. IN TERMS OF SECTION 25 ANY PERSON MAY LODGE AN OBJECTION TO GRANTING OF THE LICENCE WITHIN 21 DAYS FROM DATE OF PUBLICATION HEREOF.

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710 LIQUOR ACT

De Deluxe
GAUTENG LIQUOR ACT ,2003 (Act no 2 of 2003) NOTICE OF APPLICATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 24

Notice is given for liquor license off consumption to Secretary of the local committee of Johannesburg 2nd floor main street Johannesburg on 30 October 2024.with intended trading name De Deluxe at 9363 stretford extension 6 Orange Farm 1841 by Nokuthula Lucia Mashinini ID 8702280628.
Name of educational institutions within 1 kilometer radius: N/A
Places of worship within 1 Kilometer radius: N/A
Distance for places with similar licenses: N/A
Advertiser name:
Nokuthula Mashinini, thulimashinini 64@gmail.com
082 669 3435

711 LOST DEED

FORM JJJ

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of Regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of Deed of Transfer No. **T6123/2008 passed by GAUTENG PROVINCIAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT BOARD in favour of Estate of the Late DULARIE MAANBRIDGE LUTCHMAN, Estate Number 19809/2006 in respect of certain ERF 9870 LENASIA EXTENSION 11 TOWNSHIP REGISTRATION DIVISION I.Q. PROVINCE OF GAUTENG MEASURING 325 (THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE) Square Metres HELD BY Deed of Transfer Number T6123/2008** which has been lost or destroyed.
All persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds at JOHANNESBURG within two weeks from the date of the publication of this notice.
Dated at LENASIA on this the 17 OCTOBER 2024

COOVADIA ATTORNEYS
175 PROTEA AVENUE
TEL: 011 852 4900
LENASIA

711 LOST DEED

FORM JJJ

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of Regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of **Deed of Transfer Number T39305/1996**, passed by **HELENA CATHARINA BESLAAR, Identiteitsnommer: 210421 0004 006, ongetroud**, in favour of **DAVID STEFANUS JACOBS VAN HEERDEN, Identiteitsnommer: 500622 5098 005 and GERTRUIDA CAROLINA VAN HEERDEN, Identiteitsnommer: 510802 0076 002, getroud binne gemeenskap van goed met mekaar**, in respect of certain **GEDEELTE 30 ('n gedeelte van Gedeelte 13) van die Plaas LEEUWPOORT 356, Registrasie Afdeling I Q, Provinsie Noordwes, GROOT 40,2228 (VEERTIG komma TWEE TWEE TWEE AGT) hektaar**, 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 Pretoria, 600 Lilian Ngoyi Street, Pretoria Central, Pretoria, 0002, within two weeks from the date of publication of this notice.
Applicant:
Ngcobo SN Inc.
Address:
18 Badenhorst Road
E-mail Address:
bonga@nsninc.co.za
Contact Number:
067 615 1739

711 LOST DEED

FORM JJJ

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of Regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of **Deed of Transfer No. ST9738/1997**, passed by **NORTH RAND INVESTMENTS HOLDINGS (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED, (Registration Number: 1971/07842/07)**, in favour of **FRUTUOSO PIRES DA CRUZ, Identity Number: 320107 5027 10 3 and JEAN ROSELINE DA CRUZ, Identity Number: 381218 0106 00 2, Married in community of Property to each other**, in respect of certain: A Unit consisting of -
(a) **Section Number 10** as shown and more fully described on **Sectional Plan Number SS36/1997** in the scheme known as **RICHGROVE** in respect of the land and building or buildings situate at **EDEN GLEN EXTENSION 58 Township, LOCAL AUTHORITY NORTH EAST RAND TRANSITIONAL METROPOLITAN COUNCIL (EDENVALE / MODDERFONTEIN METROPOLITAN SUBSTRUCTURE)** of which section the floor area, according to the said Sectional Plan is 38 (THIRTY-EIGHT) square metres in extent; and
(b) An undivided share in the common property in the scheme apportioned to the said section in accordance with the participation quota as endorsed on the said sectional plan, HELD BY **Deed of Transfer Number ST9738/1997**.
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 Johannesburg, situated at Deeds Office information Section, Mezzanine Floor, 208-212 Marble Towers Building, c/n Von Weilligh and Pitchard Street, Johannesburg, within two weeks from the date of publication of this notice.
APPLICANT:
WILSENACH VAN WYK ATTORNEYS INC.
ADDRESS:
80 1ST AVENUE
LINDEN EXT
JOHANNESBURG, 2195
E-MAIL ADDRESS:
danie@wvw.co.za
TEL: 011 888 2554

something to say?
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711 LOST DEED

FORM JJJ

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of Regulation 68 of the deeds registries act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of **Certificate of Consolidated Title T2429/2002**, passed by City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, who is the registered owner of all the properties held under Certificate of Consolidated Title T2429/2002, which has been lost or destroyed.
All persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds at Pretoria Office Information Section, two weeks within the date of publication of this notice.
Dated at PRETORIA on 11 OCTOBER 2024
SELEBOGO INCORPORATED
84 HENRY SHERE
PRETORIA EAST
E-MAIL:
maria@selebogoinc.co.za
CONTACT:
012 786 0968

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937; of the intension to apply for the issue of a certified copy of Deed of Transfer Number **T62374/1994**
Passed by:
INTHIRAN SOOBRAMONEY Identity Number 560110 5130 05 8
and
SARASVATHIE SOOBRAMONEY Identity Number 630429 0103 05 0
Married in community of property to each other
in favour of:
SOOBRAMONEY CHINSAMY Identity Number 590820 5221 05 3
and
DEENASEGARI CHINSAMY Identity Number 690106 0131 08 6
Married in community of property to each other
in respect of certain ERF 8922 LENASIA EXTENSION 10 TOWNSHIP REGISTRATION DIVISION I.Q. THE PROVINCE OF GAUTENG MEASURING 650 (SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY) Square metres HELD BY DEED OF TRANSFER NUMBER T62374/1994 which has been lost or destroyed.
All persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds at JOHANNESBURG within two weeks after the date of publication of this notice.

711 LOST DEED

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of Regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of Title Deed No. T25485/2010 passed by the REGISTRAR OF DEED at JOHANNESBURG in favour of **PETERGLEN PROPERTY INVESTMENTS CC**,
Registration Number 1994/007630/23 which has been lost or destroyed, in respect of -

ERF 664 LANSERIA EXTENSION 46 TOWNSHIP
REGISTRATION DIVISION JQ, PROVINCE OF GAUTENG

MEASURING 3780 (THREE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY) Square metres

HELD BY Deed of Transfer Number T25485/2010

All interested persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deed at Johannesburg within two weeks from the date of publication of this notice.

711 LOST DEED

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given under the provisions of Section 38 of the Deeds Registries Act, 47 of 1937, that I, the Registrar of Deeds at Johannesburg, intend to issue a Certificate of Registered Title in lieu of **Certificate of Registered Sectional Title ST251/2007 (15) (Unit)** (hereinafter "the Deed") dated 21 September 2007, in favour of **MASSICETI CONSTRUCTION CC**, which has changed its name to **MASSICON CC, Registration Number: 2000/013674/23**, in respect of a unit consisting of -
(a) **Section Number 15**, as shown and more fully described on the **Sectional Plan Number SS251/2007** in the scheme known as **EASTBRIDGE (OFF KLOOF)** in respect of the land and building or buildings situated at **ORIEL TOWNSHIP: LOCAL AUTHORITY - CITY OF EKURHULENI METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY**, of which section the floor area, according to the said Sectional Plan is 152 (one hundred and fifty two) in extent; and
(b) an undivided share in and to the common property in the scheme apportioned to the said section in accordance with the participation quota as endorsed on the said sectional plan, Held by **Certificate of Registered Sectional Title ST251/2007 (15) (Unit)**, which has been lost or destroyed.
All persons having objection to the issue of such Certificate of Registered Title are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds at JOHANNESBURG, corner Von Wielligh Street & Jeppe Street, Johannesburg, 2001, within a period of 6 (six) weeks after the date of the first publication in the Government Gazette.
REGISTRAR OF DEEDS
JOHANNESBURG

711 LOST DEED

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given under the provisions of Section 38 of the Deeds Registries Act, 47 of 1937, that I, the Registrar of Deeds at Johannesburg, intend to issue a Certificate of Registered Title in lieu of **Certificate of Registered Sectional Title ST251/2007 (8) (Unit)** (hereinafter "the Deed") dated 21 September 2007, in favour of **MASSICETI CONSTRUCTION CC**, which has changed its name to **MASSICON CC, Registration Number: 2000/013674/23**, in respect of a unit consisting of -
(a) **Section Number 8**, as shown and more fully described on the **Sectional Plan Number SS251/2007** in the scheme known as **EASTBRIDGE (OFF KLOOF)** in respect of the land and building or buildings situated at **ORIEL TOWNSHIP: LOCAL AUTHORITY - CITY OF EKURHULENI METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY**, of which section the floor area, according to the said Sectional Plan is 135 (one hundred and thirty five) square metres in extent; and
(b) an undivided share in and to the common property in the scheme apportioned to the said section in accordance with the participation quota as endorsed on the said sectional plan, Held by **Certificate of Registered Sectional Title ST251/2007 (8) (Unit)**, which has been lost or destroyed.
All persons having objection to the issue of such Certificate of Registered Title are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds at JOHANNESBURG, corner Von Wielligh Street & Jeppe Street, Johannesburg, 2001, within a period of 6 (six) weeks after the date of the first publication in the Government Gazette.
REGISTRAR OF DEEDS JOHANNESBURG

715 SALE IN EXECUTION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA

GAUTENG DIVISION

PRETORIA

In the matters between:

PLAINTIFF

K C MAKGOBA CASE NO: 39266/19

M N SIBEKO CASE NO: 80804/18

C B MTHETHWA CASE NO: 56903/18

B L MAHLADISHA CASE NO: 92080/15

T GONYO CASE NO: 54979/19

M S MAGUBANE CASE NO: 87139/19

T J NKUNA CASE NO: 28329/18

G T NKADIMENG CASE NO: 44409/18

M N NTSHAQA CASE NO: 80810/18

M W KGADITSE CASE NO: 48023/16

J J MNGAMBI CASE NO: 62983/20

M S MABUYA CASE NO: 79106/17

P H SWANA CASE NO: 68610/18

W M NKADIMENG CASE NO: 44402/18

K B THEMBA CASE NO: 2554/15

B MTHEMBU CASE NO:54975/19

R A MALAPILE CASE NO: 24811/17

D NHANTUMBO CASE NO: 16597/19

C S LANGA CASE NO: 54976/19

D J MOKGABUDI CASE NO: 64342/17

J MAGWANDA CASE NO:79101/17

H MARIMBA CASE NO: 54977/19

M F MMOYANE obo MINORS CASE NO:56489/15

A N DIKOBO CASE NO: 92083/15

T P MASHEGO obo M N MOTAU CASE NO: 11768/16

G NCUBE CASE NO: 80830/18

I S NQOKO CASE NO: 54980/19

P H SWANA CASE NO: 68610/18

D R DITSHEGO CASE NO: 75466/17

N S ZWANE CASE NO:94922/16

A A APRIL CASE NO:16593/19

V S NKOSI CASE NO:61424/15

J N SHABANGU obo N CASE NO: 16607/19

M A MALOPE CASE NO: 11762/16

M P KABINDE CASE NO:10316/18

P NEL CASE NO: 64240/16

T M MAKUBA CASE NO:45462/16

R BALOYI CASE NO: 76403/17

G O MOGWASI CASE NO: 42076/18

P J GWEBU CASE NO: 98999/15

N ZINGENI CASE NO: 56467/15

S M MATIBIDI CASE NO:44407/18

P K MNGUNI CASE NO: 69337/17

M L SHABA CASE NO: 82473/14

E V SIBANYONI CASE NO: 80808/18

T G NETSHIRANDO CASE NO: 28262/18

M F TALANE CASE NO: 84161/15

J N SHABANGU CASE NO: 62538/18

V MUCHANGA CASE NO: 16603/19

A G MBELE CASE NO: 80829/18

P L MOKGABUDI CASE NO: 56903/18

M DE BEER CASE NO: 75515/19

M C DITSHEGO CASE NO: 89155/16

F PHAHLAMOHLAKA CASE NO: 69345/17

M M J MAHLANYA CASE NO: 94918/16

P K NDLOVU CASE NO:56765/17

AND

ROAD ACCIDENT FUND (DEFENDANT)

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

IN PERSUANCE of a JUDGMENT of the abovementioned Court and a Writ for Execution the following property will be sold in execution on the **12th day of November 2024 at 12h00 at 38 Ida Street, Menlopark, by the Sheriff of the High Court Pretoria East** to the highest bidder:

Fan 10
Bar Fridge 5
Plastic chairs 100
Fridge 2
Portable Airconditioner 1
Conference Tables small 6
Trolley 4
Office Chairs 100
1 Piece Couch 2
Cabinets 3 drawers 4
2-Piece Couches 2
Cabinets 4 drawers 4
4 Piece couch 1
Display cabinets 10
Safe 1
Lockers 10
Coat Hanger 5
Desks - brown 50
Room dividers 30
White tables 10
Table Dividers 50
White board 5
Cement Garden Table 2
Stepladder 2
Cement Garden Benches 4
Washing machine 1
Credenza 4
Water fountain 1
TV 2
Generators small 2
Round Tables 6
Garden tables (concrete) 2
Overhead Projector 1
Garden chairs (concrete) 4
Paper Shredder 4
Garden pots with plants 5
Microwave Oven 5
Garden chairs (steel) 10

DATED AT PRETORIA ON THIS THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER 2024.

J M MODIBA ATTORNEYS
PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEYS
SUITE326, 3RD FLOOR
STANDARD BANK CHAMBERS
236 PAUL KRUGER STREET
CHURCH SQUARE
PRETORIA
P.O. BOX 13055
THE TRAMSHED
0126
TEL: [012] 323-2577
FAX: [012] 323-1131
REF: MR MODIBA

715 SALE IN EXECUTION

HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA

GAUTENG DIVISION

PRETORIA

Plaintiffs:

ETEKANYENG JOHN MICHEL 10484/2008

THOKO JOYCE ZIKHALI 13691/2019

CLENTON MOGAPI 40524/2020

LIZL SMITH (N.O.) OBO THABO MTHETHWA 27683/2021

TSAKANI AUDREY MANGANYE OBO AMT KUBUKELI 18237/2020

And

Road Accident Fund (Defendant)

NOTICE OF SALE: MOVABLE ASSETS

IN PERSUANCE of a JUDGMENT of the abovementioned Court and a Writ for Execution the following property will be sold in execution on the **12 November 2024 at 12h00 at 38 Ida Street, Menlopark, Pretoria**, by the Sheriff of the High Court Pretoria East to the highest bidder:

Fan 10
Bar Fridge 5
Plastic chairs 100
Fridge 2
Portable Airconditioner 1
Conference Tables small 6
Trolley 4
Office Chairs 100
1 Piece Couch 2
Cabinets 3 drawers 4
2-Piece Couches 2
Cabinets 4 drawers 4
4 Piece couch 1
Display cabinets 10
Safe 1
Lockers 10
Coat Hanger 5
Desks - brown 50
Room dividers 30
White tables 10
Table Dividers 50
White board 5
Cement Garden Table 2
Stepladder 2
Cement Garden Benches 4
Washing machine 1
Credenza 4
Water fountain 1
TV 2
Generators small 2
Round Tables 6
Garden tables (concrete) 2
Overhead Projector 1
Garden chairs (concrete) 4
Paper Shredder 4
Garden pots with plants 5
Microwave Oven 5
Garden chairs (steel) 10

Dated at EMMARENTIA on this the 16TH day of OCTOBER 2024

RENIER VAN RENSBURG INC
ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFFS:
Address: 57 Hill Road
Corner Judith Road
Emmarentia
Phone: 011 646 6888
Email: sue@renierslaw.co.za

715 SALE IN EXECUTION



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715 SALE IN EXECUTION

CASE NO: 1582/2021

HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA

GAUTENG DIVISION

PRETORIA

Plaintiffs:

LIZL SMITH (N.O.) OBO SMART PARADZAI (Plaintiff)

And

Road Accident Fund (Defendant)

NOTICE OF SALE: MOVABLE ASSETS

IN PERSUANCE of a JUDGMENT of the abovementioned Court and a Writ for Execution the following property will be sold in execution on the **12 November 2024 at 12h00 at 38 Ida Street, Menlopark, Pretoria**, by the Sheriff of the High Court Pretoria East to the highest bidder:

Fan 10
Bar Fridge 5
Plastic chairs 100
Fridge 2
Portable Airconditioner 1
Conference Tables small 6
Trolley 4
Office Chairs 100
1 Piece Couch 2
Cabinets 3 drawers 4
2-Piece Couches 2
Cabinets 4 drawers 4
4 Piece couch 1
Display cabinets 10
Safe 1
Lockers 10
Coat Hanger 5
Desks - brown 50
Room dividers 30
White tables 10
Table Dividers 50
White board 5
Cement Garden Table 2
Stepladder 2
Cement Garden Benches 4
Washing machine 1
Credenza 4
Water fountain 1
TV 2
Generators small 2
Round Tables 6
Garden tables (concrete) 2
Overhead Projector 1
Garden chairs (concrete) 4
Paper Shredder 4
Garden pots with plants 5
Microwave Oven 5
Garden chairs (steel) 10

Dated at EMMARENTIA on this the 16TH day of OCTOBER 2024

RENIER VAN RENSBURG INC
ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFFS:
Address: 57 Hill Road
Corner Judith Road
Emmarentia
Phone: 011 646 6888
Email: sue@renierslaw.co.za

715 SALE IN EXECUTION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA (GAUTENG LOCAL DIVISION, PRETORIA)

CASE NO 89111/2015
In the matter between:

TIYANI THEODORE MABOYA PLAINTIFF

And

MINISTER OF POLICE DEFENDANT

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION- MOVABLE PROPERTIES

IN PERSUANCE of a judgment obtained in the above mentioned court of PRETORIA and a warrant of execution dated the 28th day of August 2024 issued by the Registrar of the court of Pretoria, the goods listed hereunder will be sold in execution to the highest bidder at the 7th FLOOR WACHTHUIS 231 PRETORIUS STREET, PRETORIA on the 13th of NOVEMBER 2024 at 11:00 in terms of RULE 46 of the High Court Rules.

GOODS TO BE SOLD:
100 X LAPTOPS
150 X PRINTERS
100 X OSSORTED COMPUTERS

TERMS:
CASH

SIGNED AT MIDRAND ON THIS THE 22ND DAY OF OCTOBER 2024.

DH GOLELE ATTORNEYS (APPLICANT'S ATTORNEYS)
55 Richards Drive
HRM Building
Halfway House
Midrand, 1685
Tel: (011) 254 9160
Cell: 078 787 4198
Email: **info@dhgoleleattorneys.co.za**
Ref: Ms. Golele/CIV20/4

Whether you are looking or selling a flat, cosy cottage or a house see the classifieds.
To advertise phone
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715 SALE IN EXECUTION

Case No: 2024-020219

NOTICE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA, GAUTENG DIVISION, JOHANNESBURG

In the matter between:

MANNIKIN CLOSE BODY CORPORATE
Execution Creditor

- and -

ANTHONY ZOLILE BUYAPHI
First Execution Debtor

- and -

LITA BUYAPHI
Second Execution Debtor

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

KINDLY TAKE NOTICE THAT in terms of judgment granted on 14th of May 2024, in the above Honourable Court and a Writ of Execution issued thereafter, a sale in execution the under mentioned goods attached in execution will be sold in execution for cash and to the highest bidder on **Tuesday** the **12th** of **November 2024** at **11H00** by **Sheriff Boksburg - 182 Leeuwpport Street, (Sheriff's Office), Boksburg**.

SCHEDULE OF GOODS:
- 1 X WHITE NISSAN NP200 WITH CANOPY

Registration as a buyer is a pre-requisite subject to specific conditions, inter alia:
a) Directive of the Consumer protection Act, 68 of 2008 (URL http://www.info.gove.za/view/DownloadFileAuction?id=99961)
b) FICA legislation i.r.o proof of identity and address particulars.
c) A prospective bidder must comply with the requirements of financial intelligence centre Act 38 of 2001 (FICA), as amended (REG 26(2)).
d) Registration conditions: no person will be allowed on the premises if they are not registered for FICA and CPA.

This is a sale in execution pursuant to a judgment obtained in the above honourable court.

DATED 25th October 2024

SCHULER HEERSCHOP PIENAAR INC.
Execution Creditor's Attorneys
1 Block 3, First Floor
Clearwater Office Park
Millennium Boulevard
Strubens Valley, 1735
PostNet Suite 162
Private Bag X1
Florida Hills, 1716
Tel: 011 763 3050
E-mail: jp@shplaw.co.za
MAN44/0014

715 SALE IN EXECUTION

Case number: 243/2019

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA

LIMPOPO LOCAL DIVISION

THOHOYANDOU

In the matter between:

NEMAHAGALA KHATHUTSHELO AND 13 OTHERS

PLAINTIFF

UNDER CASE NUMBER

538/2023

539/2023 x2

540/2023

541/2023 x2

542/2023 x2

543/2023

544/2023 x2

&

545/2023 x2

And

ROAD ACCIDENT FUND (DEFENDANT)

NOTICE OF SALE: MOVABLE ASSETS

IN PERSUANCE of a JUDGMENT of the abovementioned Court and a Writ for Execution the following property will be sold in execution on the 08th day of **NOVEMBER 2024 at 12h00 at 2 Eco Glades Office Park,420 Witch-Hazel Avenue, Highveld, Centurion**, by the Sheriff of the High Court Centurion East to the highest bidder:

20 Hisense silver bar fridge
8 White credenza
200 black visitors chair
2 High back chair
27 Siemes phone
15 HP monitor
7 Managerial white office desk
10 Lenova laptop
10 Flipchart
10 Black dustbin
10 Gateway fan
10 Heavy duty 2hde punch
10 Heavy duty stappler
10 HP laptop
10 Samsung monitor
10 Keyboard mouse
27 White pedestal
20 White desk/cuboard
8 Midback black chair
10 Samsung laptop
1 HP monitor + thindin
4 HP keyboard + mouse
10 Addis dustbin
8 HP monitor, thiclin, keyboard mouse
1 Plan rack
7 2 door white cabinet
20 White office desk
15 Accer minitor
19 White desk
10 Accer laptop
1 Maintenance cluster
20 Office desk
4 HP monitors + 4 thin dines
4 Extention leads
10 2 door steel cabinet
10 Sharp photo copier
10 Rexel shredde
10 Dinging masjia
10 Barcode printer zebra
30 Steel dustbin
10 HP monitor ,mouse + keyboard
10 Aro earn
5 White Samsung microwave
5 Silver Samsung microwave
2 Blue trolley
20 Black office chairs

DATED AT THOHOYANDOU ON THIS THE 22ND DAY OF OCTOBER 2024.

RICHARD MATHOBO INC
PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEYS
2010 CENTRE,

BLOCK 2D18
NEXT TO PHALAPHALA FM
THOHOYANDOU
EMAIL: rmathoboattorneys@webmail.co.za
R.EF: RICH/RM/VARIOUS/ MATTERS

There's POWER in Classified advertising
Classified is a powerful resource for connecting buyers and sellers. Whether it's a new car, a new house or new job -
CLASSIFIED
can fill those needs!
0860 115 115

700 LEGALS

715 SALE IN EXECUTION



If it's in here - it won't be for long!

Advertising in the Classifieds reaches hundreds of thousands of serious buyers and sellers everyday!

Get it in the Classifieds
0860 115 115

717 TENDERS

717 TENDERS

717 TENDERS

717 TENDERS

Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
DMRE reference number: GP 184 MR and DWS reference number: WU38176

- **Applicant:** Ergo Mining (Pty) Limited • **Project Name:** Valley Silts Expansion Project

Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd ("Ergo") intends to expand its Valley Silts reclamation operation (the Valley Silts Expansion Project). The expansion involves mechanically excavating gold-bearing silts from the old dam wall to Nasrec Road (Blocks N1 to N20), situated immediately west of the authorised and existing Valley Silts reclamation project area and the remaining Blocks (N21 and N22) being located either side of Crownwood Road, near Booysens Reserve and Riverlea, Johannesburg.

Ergo is required to undertake a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process which evaluates the environmental imp

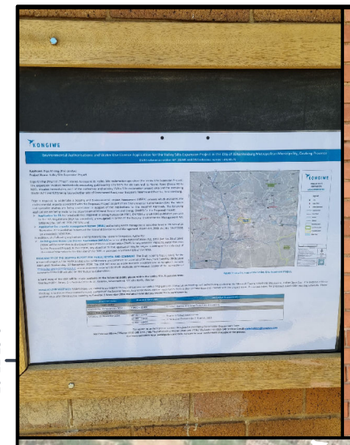
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Appendix C5: Site Notice

27°58'40"E

28°0'32"E

26°12'25"S













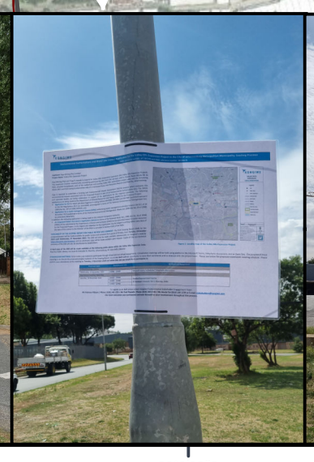














26°14'20"S

27°58'40"E

28°0'32"E

KONGIWE

VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

LOCAL ORIENTATION

Legend

- Main Road
- Parent Farm
- Project Boundary

0 0,25 0,5 1 1,5

Kilometres

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
www.kongiwe.com | Date: 15 November 2024

1:20 000

(A3)

2024 Satellite Imagery

Coordinate System: WGS84 TM LO29
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984

Disclaimer
The information represented in this plan is for general information purposes only and is subject to change.

FILE REF:
Z:\GIS\Projects\DRDGOLD\052 Valley Silts Expansion\Projects\General\Map Set 1\Valley Silts Expansion Site Notice Landscape A3.mxd

Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

DMRE reference number: GP 184 MR and DWS reference number: WU38176

Applicant: Ergo Mining (Pty) Limited
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Ergo is required to undertake a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process which evaluates the environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project as part of an Environmental Authorisation (EA). The S&EIA and specialist studies are being undertaken in support of the applications for the required approvals. The following applications are being made to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) for the Proposed Project:

- **Application for EA** for listed activities triggered in Listing Notices GN R983, GN R984 and GN R985 published pursuant to the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended), promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA); and
- **Application for a waste management licence (WML)** authorising waste management activities listed in GN 921 of 29 November 2013 published in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (as amended) (NEM:WA).

In addition, the following application is being made to the relevant Competent Authority:

- **An Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA)** in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) will be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) for any potential impact to water resources by the Proposed Project. In this regard, any objection to that application may be lodged in writing within sixty days of the date of this notice to the Minister of the DWS as provided in Section 41(4) of the NWA.

AVAILABILITY OF THE SCOPING REPORT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT: The Draft Scoping Report (DSR) for the proposed project will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days, from **Tuesday, 29 October 2024 until Wednesday, 27 November 2024**. The DSR will also be made available electronically on Kongiwe's website https://kongiwe.com/projects/, and an electronic copy will be made available upon request. Copies of the non-technical summary of the DSR will also be distributed to stakeholders.

A hard copy of the DSR will be made available at the following public places within the Valley Silts Expansion Area: Riverlea Public Library, Cnr Avon & Colorado Dr, Riverlea, Johannesburg, Mr John Keith, Librarian.

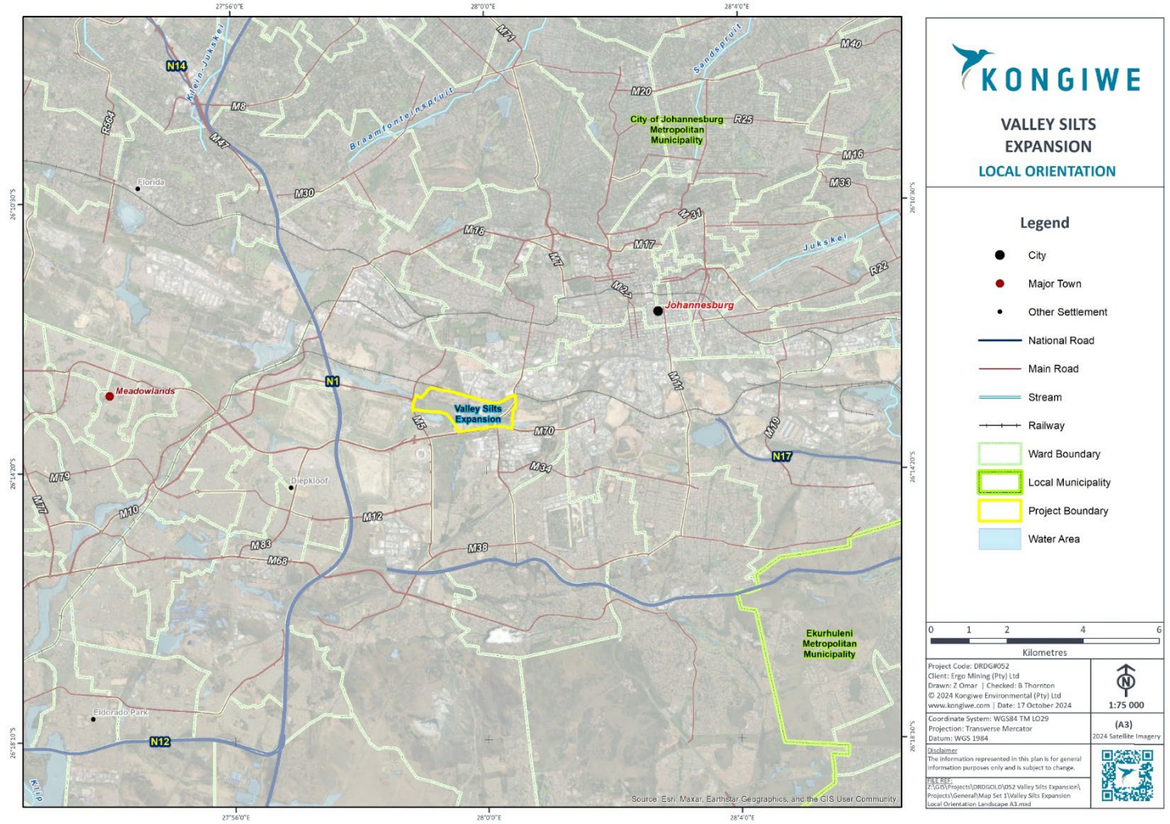


Figure 1: Locality map of the Valley Silts Expansion Project.

STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS: Stakeholders are invited to participate through virtual and non-virtual engagements. Consultation meetings will be held using platforms like Microsoft Teams, telephonic discussions, and an Open Day. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss the proposed project, contents of the Scoping Report, to provide I&APs with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team. Please see below the proposed stakeholder meeting schedule. Please confirm your attendance at the meeting by ***Tuesday, 5 November 2024 and which time slot you would like to participate in.***

Proposed dates	Available time slots	Method of Engagement
Virtual meetings: Online		
Wednesday, 13 November 2024	10H00 – 11H00	Microsoft teams/ scheduled Telephonic discussions
Non-virtual meeting: Open Day		
Saturday, 16 November 2024	09H00 – 10H00	Riverlea Empowerment Centre 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093
	10H00 – 11H00	
	11H00 – 12H00	

To register as an I&AP please contact: Kongiwe Environmental Stakeholder Engagement Team
Ms Vanessa Viljoen / Phone: (010) 140 1725 / Ms Thuli Phakathi / Phone: (010) 140 1726 / Ms Anela Fixi (010) 140 1729 or E-mail: stakeholders@kongiwe.com
Our team welcomes your participation and looks forward to your involvement throughout this process.

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

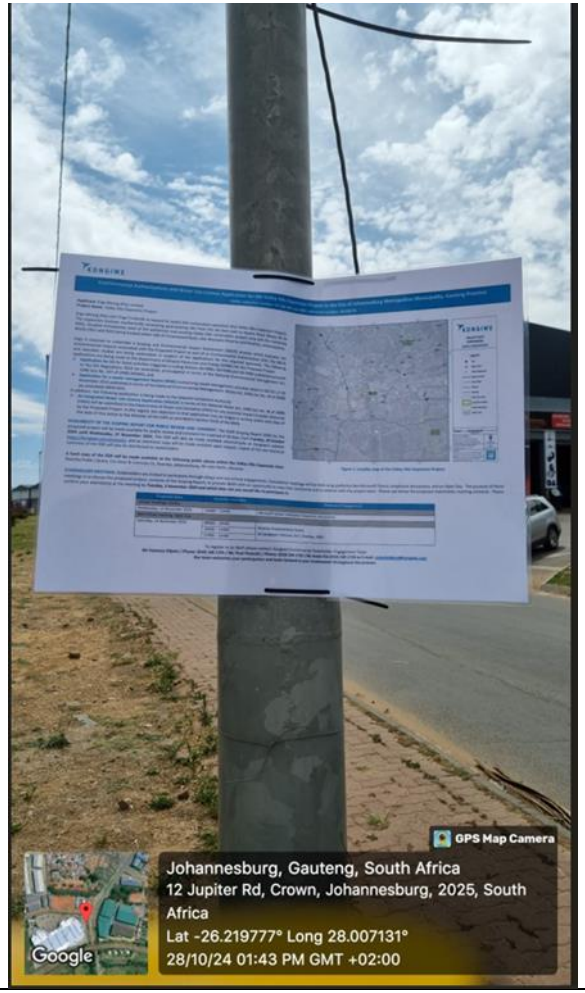
Site Notice Placement Report – Monday, 28 October 2024

Site Notice Number	Location	Co-ordinates	Photo	
1.	Anglo American	26.230738^{0}S 28.000884^{0}S		

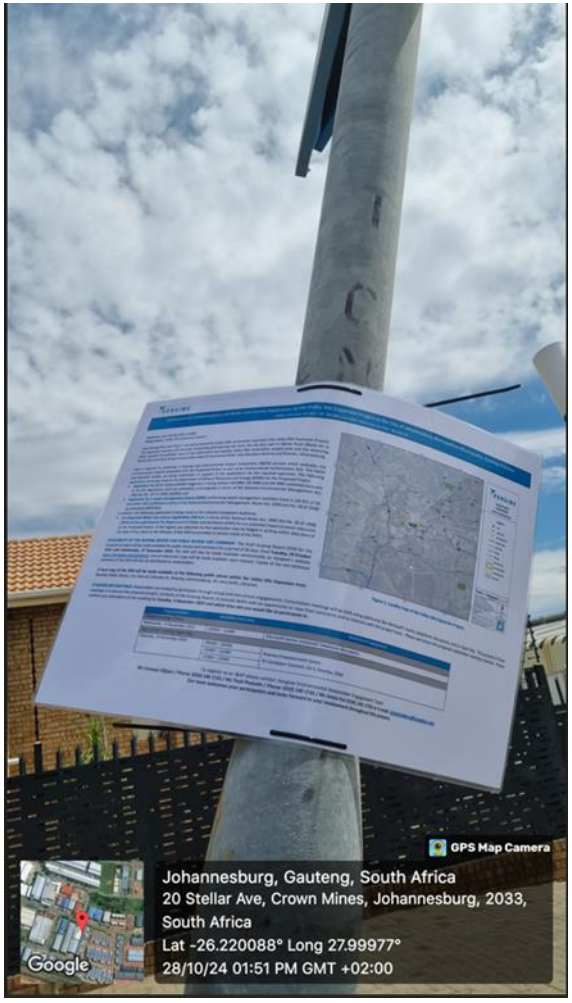
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Site Notice Number	Location	Co-ordinates	Photo
2.	63 Crownwood Rd	26.225626^{0}S 28.004882^{0}E	 

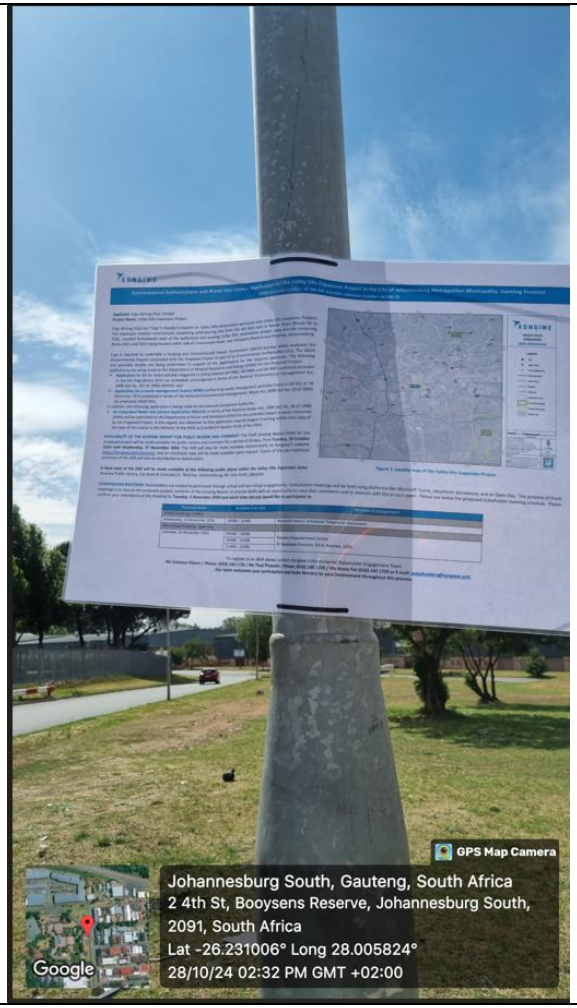
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Site Notice Number	Location	Co-ordinates	Photo	
3.	Cnr Jupiter Rd & Crown	26.219777^{0}S 28.007131^{0}E		

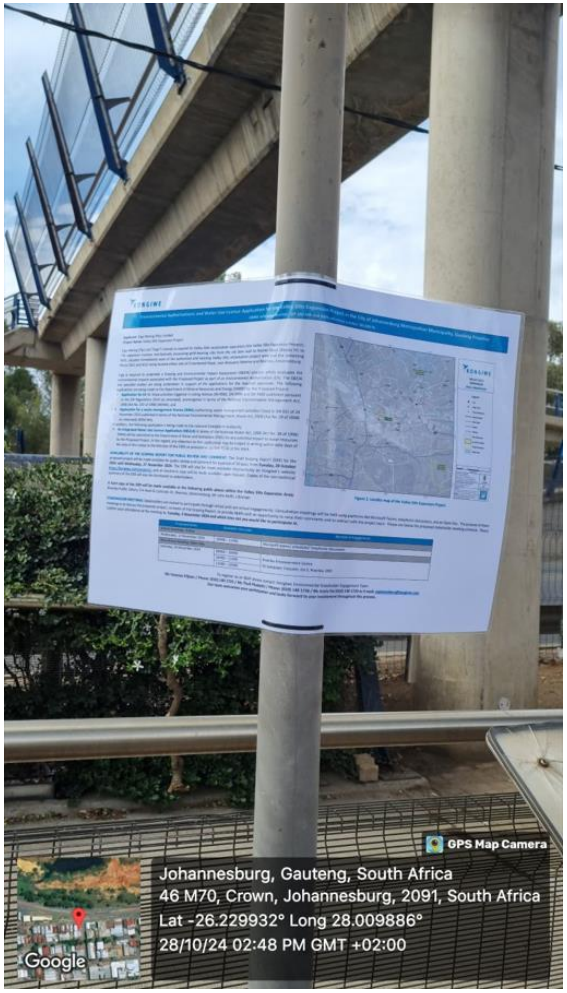
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4.	Stellar Ave	26.220088^{0}S 27.99977^{0}S		

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5.	2 4th St Booysens Reserve	26.231006^{0}S 28.005824^{0}E			

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6.	46 M70 Crown	26.229932^{0}S 28.009886^{0}E		

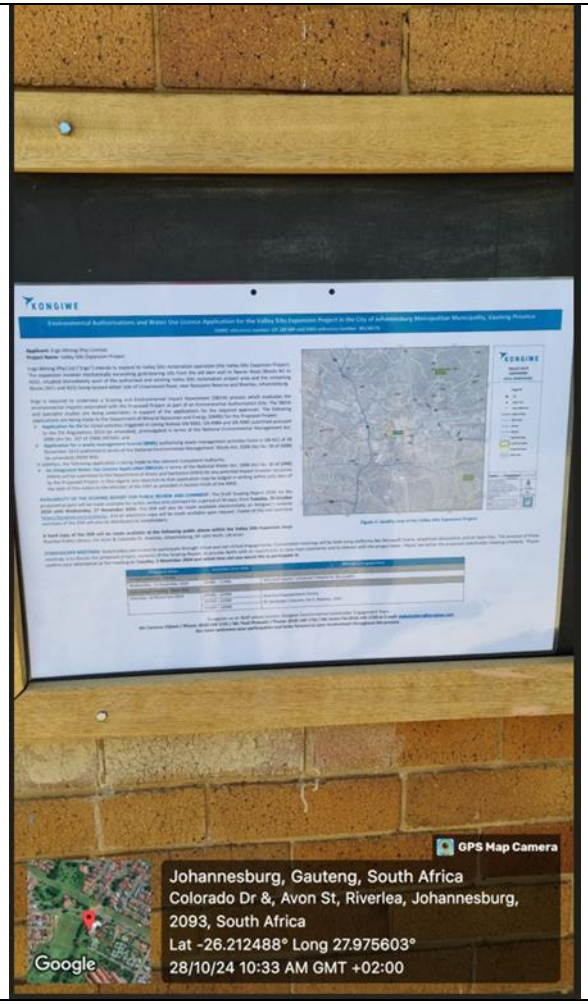
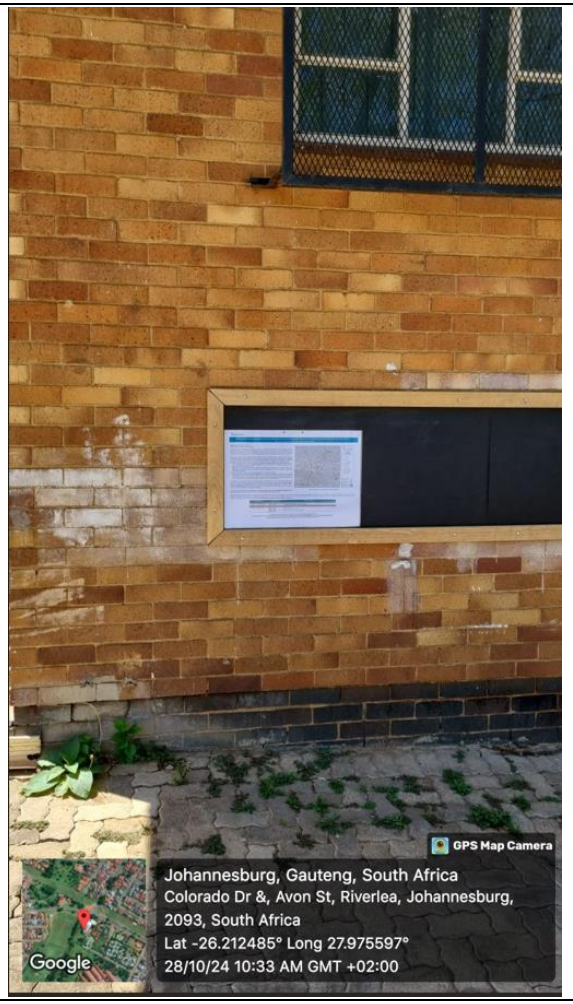
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd

7.	Framton Str	26.23005^{0}S 28.017977^{0}E			

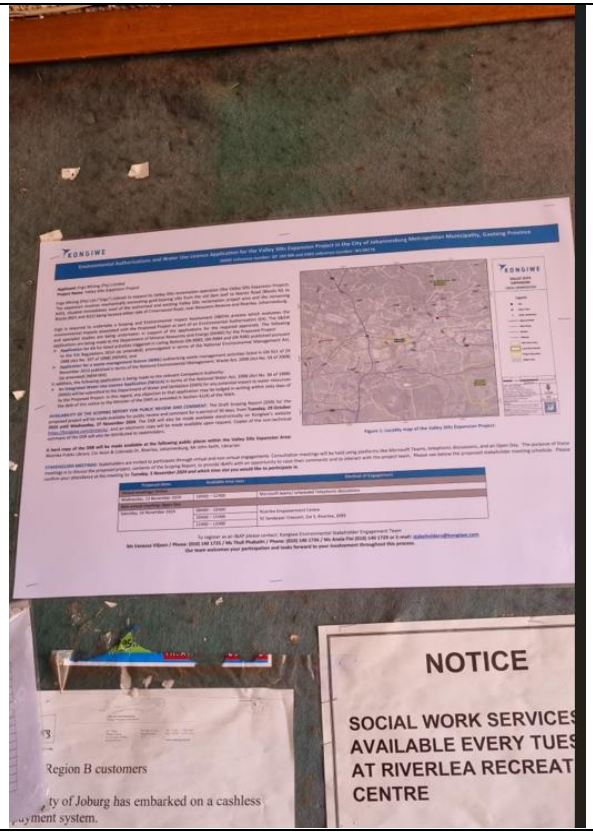
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd

8.	5th St Boysens Reserve	26.229905^{0}S 28.008213^{0}E		

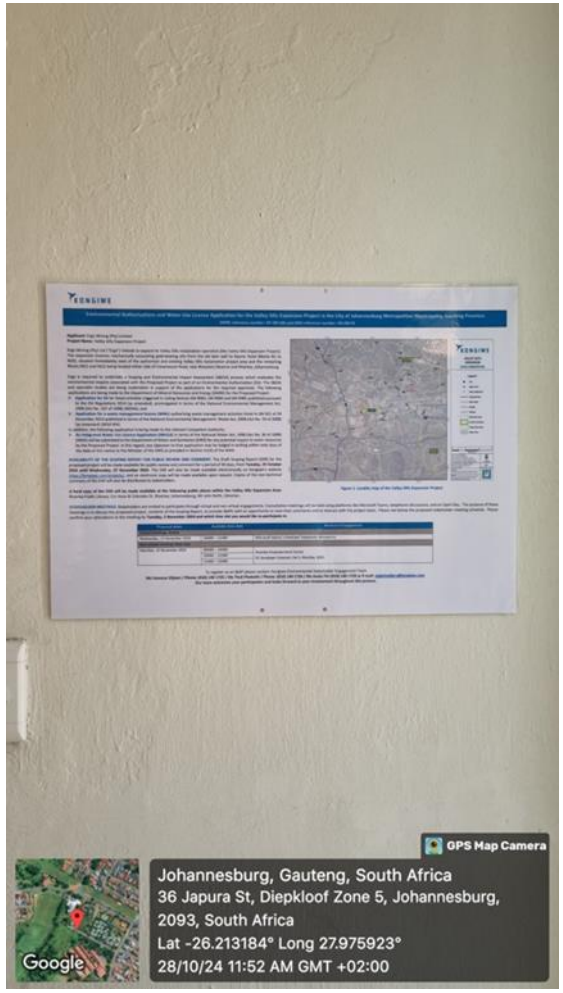
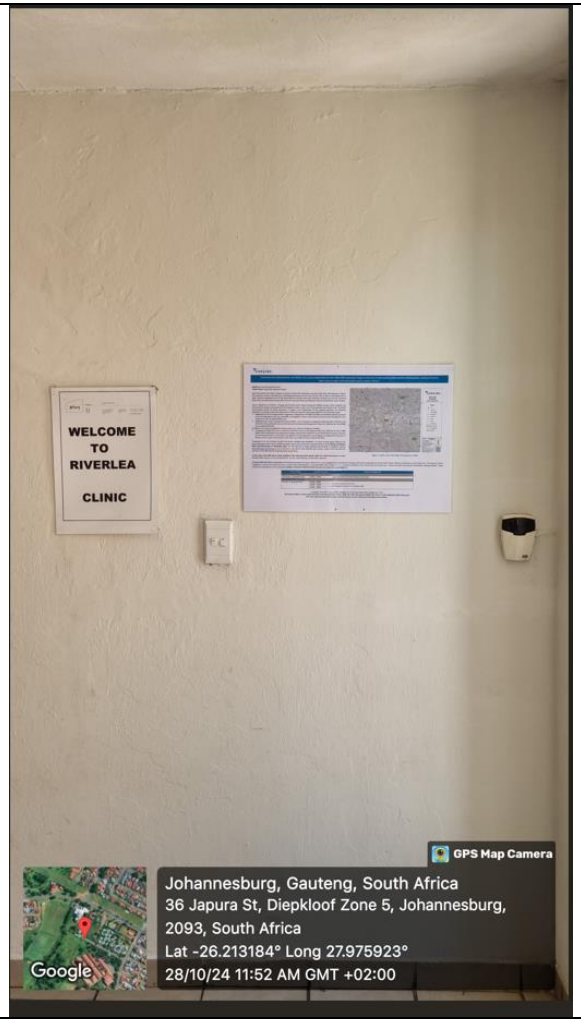
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd

9.	Riverlea Public Library	26.212488^{0}S 27.975603^{0}E				

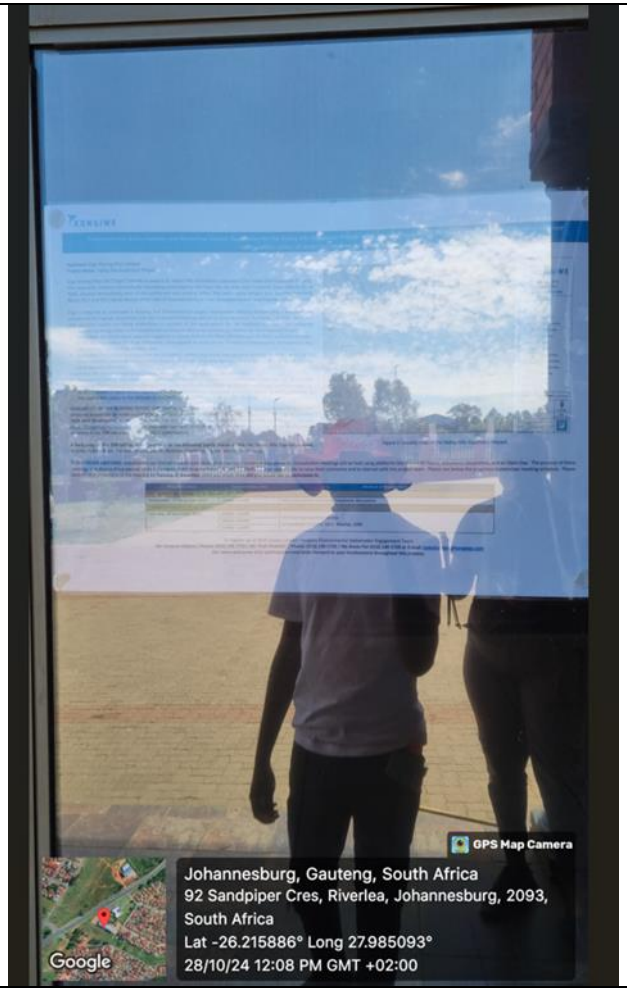
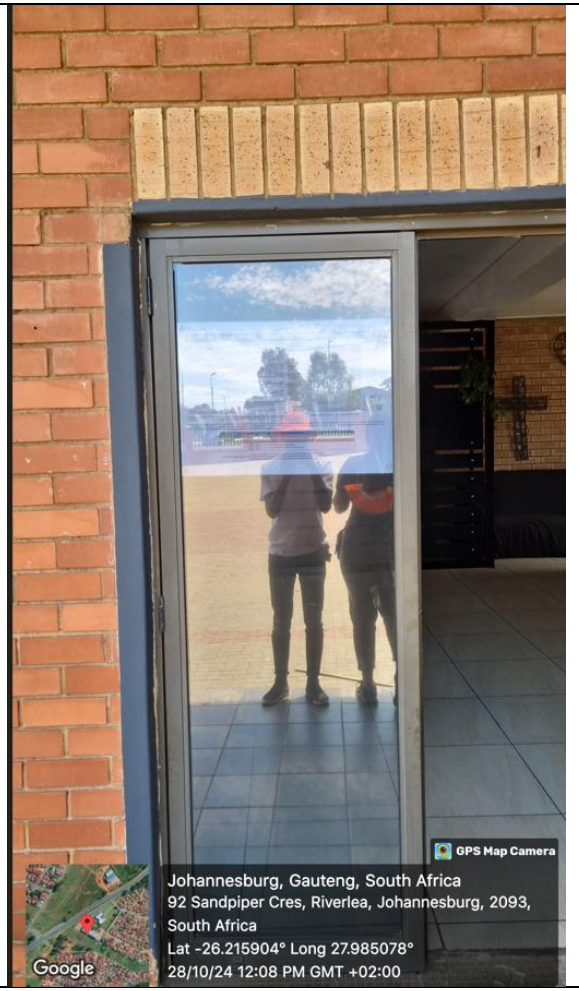
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10.	Riverlea Recreation Centre	26.22967^{0}S 28.007894^{0}E			

© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd

11.	Riverlea Clinic	26.213184^{0}S 27.975923^{0}E		

© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd

12.	Riverlea Empowerment Centre	26.215886^{0}S 27.985093^{0}E			

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Appendix C6: Correspondence

Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement

From: Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement
Sent: Thursday, 24 October 2024 15:56
To: Bradly Thornton; Gerlinde Wilreker
Subject: Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
Attachments: Valley Silts_BID-Reg.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Tracking:

Recipient	Read
Bradly Thornton	
Gerlinde Wilreker	Read: 2024/10/24 15:59

Dear Stakeholder

This email serves to inform you that Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd (Ergo) is applying for an Environmental Authorisation and Water Use Licence for the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province.

Ergo, a subsidiary of DRDGOLD Limited, holds various Mining Rights (MR) in respect of slimes dams and sand dumps extending 65 km from the western Johannesburg to Eastern Ekurhuleni with most activities occurring on the central and eastern sections of the Witwatersrand mining belt.

The proposed Expansion Phase of the Valley Silts project will consist of Sector 2 and Sector 3. Sector 2 will extend from the old dam wall to Nasrec Road with Sector 3 being located either side of Crownwood Road. The Valley Silts Expansion Project is located on the farms Randskou 324 IQ and Mayfair West 221 IQ. The project is situated in Wards 68 and 124 of the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (CoJMM).

In terms of the environmental legislation, Kongiwe has been appointed by Ergo to undertake a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process which evaluates the environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project as well as the Water Use Licence Application.

AVAILABILITY OF THE SCOPING REPORT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT

The Draft Scoping Report (DSR) for the proposed project will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days, from **Tuesday, 29 October 2024 until Wednesday, 27 November 2024**.

INVITATION TO AN OPEN DAY

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to attend an Open Day as indicated below. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss the proposed project, contents of the Scoping Report, to provide I&APs with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team.

Please confirm your attendance at the Open Day by **Tuesday, 5 November 2024 and which time slot you would like to participate in.**

Non-virtual meeting: Open Day		
Saturday, 16 November 2024	09H00 – 10H00	Riverlea Empowerment Centre 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093
	10H00 – 11H00	
	11H00 – 12H00	

Any person affected by or who may be interested in the proposed project is asked to register as an I&AP by completing the attached Stakeholder Registration and Comment Form or by contacting the stakeholder engagement team.

Contact Details:		
Ms Vanessa Viljoen	+27 (10) 140 1725	stakeholders@kongiwe.com
Ms Thuli Phakathi	+27 (10) 140 1726	stakeholders@kongiwe.com
Ms Anela Fixi	+27 (10) 140 1729	stakeholders@kongiwe.com

Please refer to the attached Background Information Document for further information.

Kind Regards,

Stakeholder Engagement Team | Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd.
Tel: +27 (10) 140 6508 | Fax: +27 (86) 476 6438 | Email: stakeholders@kongiwe.com
150 Bryanston Drive, Bryanston, Sandton, 2191, South Africa.
PostNet Suite no 163, Private Bag X21, Bryanston, 2021, South Africa.
www.kongiwe.com

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Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement

From: Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement
Sent: Tuesday, 12 November 2024 07:47
To: Thuli Phakathi
Cc: Vanessa Viljoen; Gerlinde Wilreker
Subject: REMINDER: Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
Attachments: Valley Silts_BID-Reg.pdf; VS_Non_Technical_Summary.pdf

Tracking:

Recipient	Read
Thuli Phakathi	Read: 2024/11/12 08:25
Vanessa Viljoen	Read: 2024/11/12 08:39
Gerlinde Wilreker	Read: 2024/11/12 07:49

Dear Stakeholder

This email serves as a reminder of the public participation process for the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province.

Ergo, a subsidiary of DRDGOLD Limited, holds various Mining Rights (MR) in respect of slimes dams and sand dumps extending 65 km from the western Johannesburg to Eastern Ekurhuleni with most activities occurring on the central and eastern sections of the Witwatersrand mining belt.

The proposed Expansion Phase of the Valley Silts project will consist of Sector 2 and Sector 3. Sector 2 will extend from the old dam wall to Nasrec Road with Sector 3 being located either side of Crownwood Road. The Valley Silts Expansion Project is located on the farms Randskou 324 IQ and Mayfair West 221 IQ. The project is situated in Wards 68 and 124 of the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (CoJMM).

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AVAILABILITY OF THE SCOPING REPORT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT

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INVITATION TO AN OPEN DAY

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Please confirm your attendance at the Open Day by **Tuesday, 5 November 2024 and which time slot you would like to participate in.**

Non-virtual meeting: Open Day		
Saturday, 16 November 2024	09H00 – 10H00	Riverlea Empowerment Centre 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093
	10H00 – 11H00	
	11H00 – 12H00	

Any person affected by or who may be interested in the proposed project is asked to register as an I&AP by completing the attached Stakeholder Registration and Comment Form or by contacting the stakeholder engagement team.

Contact Details:		
Ms Vanessa Viljoen	+27 (10) 140 1725	stakeholders@kongiwe.com
Ms Thuli Phakathi	+27 (10) 140 1726	stakeholders@kongiwe.com
Ms Anela Fixi	+27 (10) 140 1729	stakeholders@kongiwe.com

Please refer to the attached Background Information Document and DSR Non-Technical Summary for further information.

Kind Regards,

Stakeholder Engagement Team | Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd.
Tel: +27 (10) 140 6508 | Fax: +27 (86) 476 6438 | Email: stakeholders@kongiwe.com
150 Bryanston Drive, Bryanston, Sandton, 2191, South Africa.
PostNet Suite no 163, Private Bag X21, Bryanston, 2021, South Africa.
www.kongiwe.com

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Appendix C7: Authority Correspondence

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Appendix C8: Meeting Minutes

Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd

Valley Silts Expansion Project

Stakeholder Engagement Meeting

DMRE reference number: GP184MR

DWS reference number: WU38176

Agenda

1. Purpose of the Meeting
2. Important Notice
3. Introduction
4. Kongiwe's Role as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner
5. Project Background
6. Project Description
7. Project Infrastructure
8. Reclamation Method
9. Water Management
10. Specialist Studies
11. Listed Activities & Water Uses
12. Legislative Framework
13. Document Availability
14. The Way Forward
15. Questions & Answers

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Purpose of the Meeting

- Discuss the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project.
- Provide an overview of the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment process.
- Provide you with an opportunity to raise comments/seek clarity and provide input.
- Record comments raised and include in the Comments and Responses Report.

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Important Notice

- This meeting is a formal consultation in terms of the requirements as stipulated in the:
  - National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) for an Application for an Environmental Authorisation (EA) for listed activities triggered in Listing Notices GN R983 and GN R984 in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of December 2014, as amended. The Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) will be the Competent Authority to assess the EA for the proposed project.
  - National Water Act, 1998 (Act No.36 of 1998) (NWA) for an Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) in accordance with the Act. The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) will be the Competent Authority to assess the IWULA for the proposed project.

POPIA: Safeguarding registered person's personal information

In terms of section 19 of the Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA), a responsible party must, subject to Sections 9 and 11 of the Act, ensure the integrity and confidentiality of personal information in its possession or under its control by taking appropriate, reasonable technical and organisational measures to prevent loss of, damage to or unauthorised destruction of personal information, unlawful access to or processing of personal information. POPIA requires that personal information should be adequately protected to avoid unauthorised access. Therefore, Kongiwe continuously reviews security controls and procedures to ensure that personal information is secured. It should be noted that in terms of Section 11, personal information may be processed to the extent that this is necessary for pursuing the legitimate interests of the responsible party to whom the information is supplied.

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Introductions

❖ **Ergo Mining (Applicant)**

- Masala Tshamano
- Mothusi Mafatshe
- Abraham Maluleke
- Zoleka Sombela

❖ **Kongiwe**

- Gerlinde Wilreker – Kongiwe Project Manager
- Phumla Mngwengwe – WULA Consultant
- Thuli Phakathi – Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
- Bradly Thornton – Kongiwe Project Director

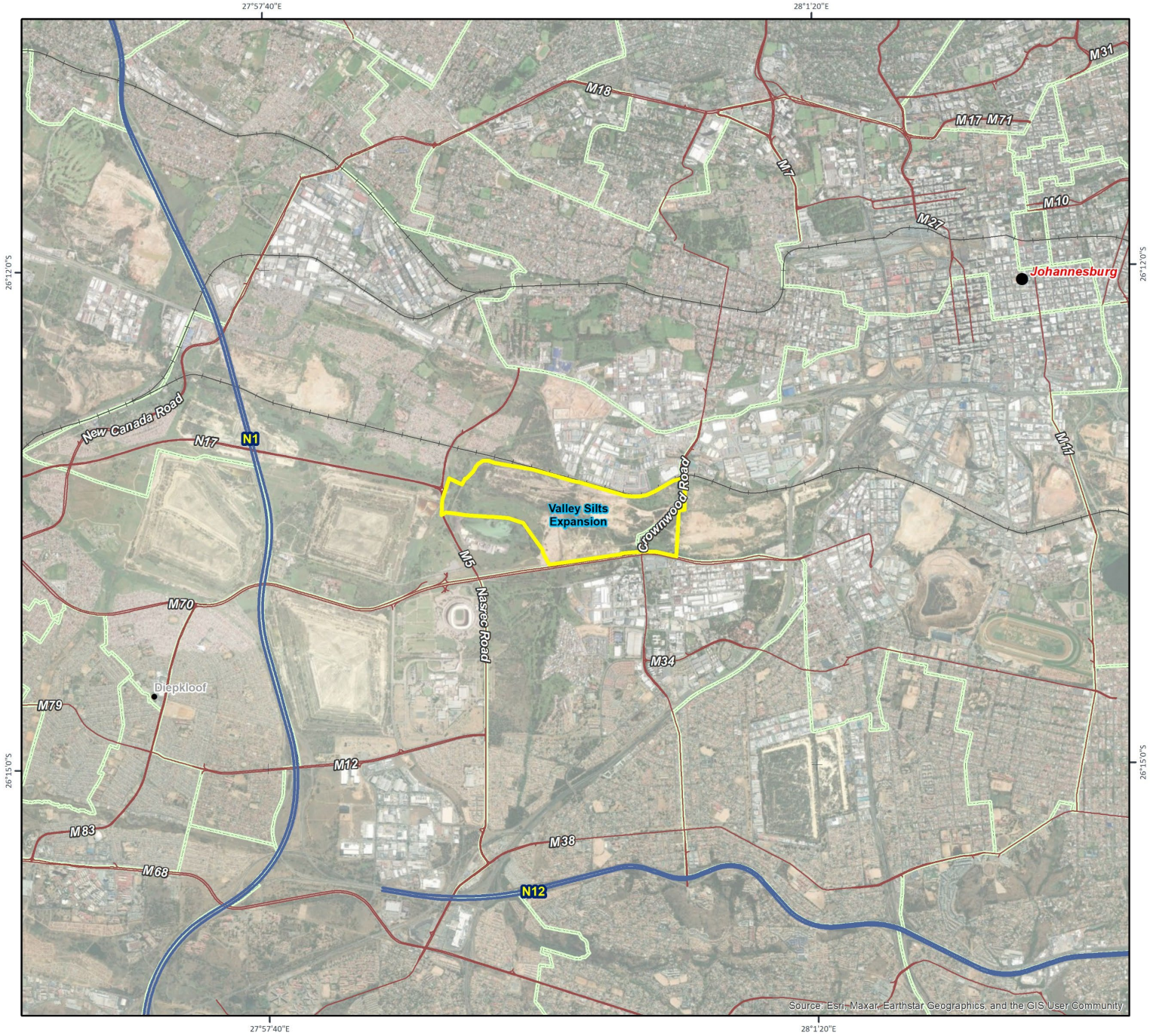
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Project Background

- **Applicant**: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
- **Activity**: Reclamation of gold-bearing silts from the Russel Stream
- **Life of Operation:** 5 years
- The Proposed Project is situated near Riverlea within the CoJ MM.
- Located within the Russell Stream valley, near Booysens Reserve. The project area stretches from Nasrec Road and past Crownwood Road.
- Ergo obtained an Environmental Authorisation (EA) and an Integrated Water Use Licence (08/C221/CGI/12143) for the Valley Silts Project - the mechanical reclamation of gold bearing silts from a section of the Russell Stream north of Nasrec near Booysens Reserve, in Johannesburg.
- The mining authorisation for the removal of silts, falls within Mining Right GP 184 MR.
- The removal of silts within the already approved area has been ongoing for a period of time and as such, the requirement to fully prepare the remaining extent is now necessary to maintain an efficient mining operation, as well as a sustainable feed source to the process plant.

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Project Location



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VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

LOCAL ORIENTATION

Legend

- City
- Major Town
- Other Settlement
- National Road
- Main Road
- Railway
- Local Municipality
- Ward Boundary
- Project Boundary

0 0,5 1 2 3

Kilometres

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
www.kongiwe.com | Date: 24 October 2024

1:40 000

Coordinate System: WGS84 TM LO29
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984

(A3)
2024 Satellite Imagery

Disclaimer
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FILE REF:
Z:\GIS\Projects\DRDGOLD\052 Valley Silts Expansion\Projects\General\Map Set 1\Valley Silts Expansion Local Orientation Landscape A3.mxd

Project Description

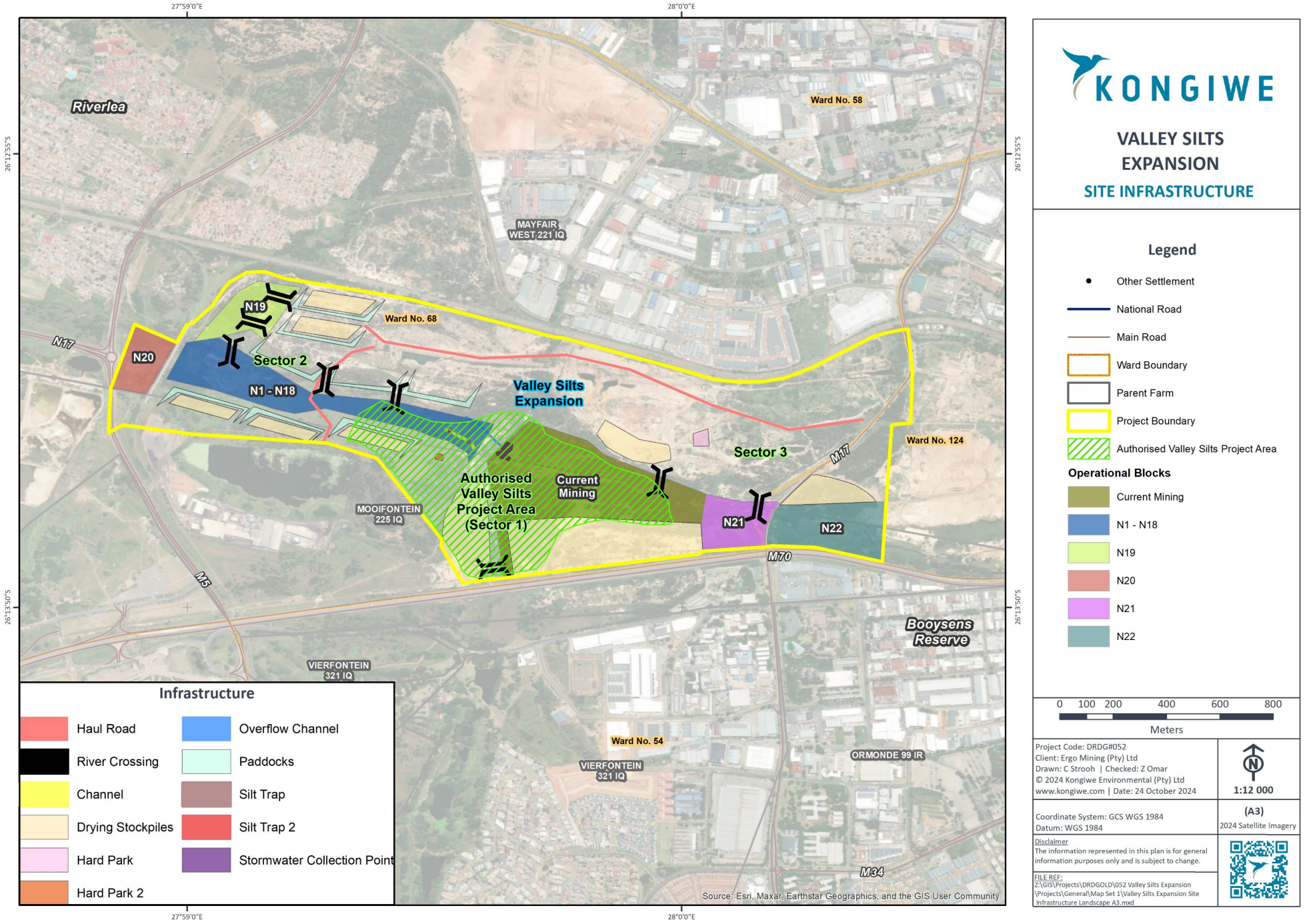
- The Valley Silts resource area has three primary sectors.
- The current approved mining area is Sector 1 and extends from the old dam wall to the end of the stockpile area near Crownwood Road.
- Sectors 2 and 3 are to be licensed.
  - Sector 2 will extend from the dam wall to Nasrec Road (N1 to N20),
  - Sector 3 will be located on either side of Crownwood Road and consists of blocks N21 and N22.
- Existing infrastructure
  - Site offices
  - Hard Park areas
  - Existing site access roads and haul roads
- Additional Infrastructure
  - Additional haul roads
  - Additional stockpile drying areas
  - Additional temporary stream crossings
  - Additional silt traps and stormwater control berms/ paddocks





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Project Infrastructure



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VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

SITE INFRASTRUCTURE

Legend

- Other Settlement
- National Road
- Main Road
- Ward Boundary
- Parent Farm
- Project Boundary
- Authorised Valley Silts Project Area

Operational Blocks

- Current Mining
- N1 - N18
- N19
- N20
- N21
- N22

0 100 200 400 600 800

Meters

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
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Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984

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FILE REF:
Z:\GIS\Projects\DRDGOLD\052 Valley Silts Expansion \Projects\General\Map Set 1\Valley Silts Expansion Site Infrastructure Landscape A3.mxd

Project Description

- Because mining exceeds the delivery rate, stockpile areas are therefore required for temporary storage. Stock is moved in a sequential manner due to the moisture content, the drying process, as well as oxidation.
- Exploration trenching will determine the depositional flank extents, and all material will be removed from the natural flow path as well as the flanks.
- Paddocks and stormwater controls are required to protect the river from any extraneous ingress.
- The new activities for the Expansion Project include:
  - Mining blocks (N 1 to N22);
  - Drying stockpiles (8 locations);
  - Stormwater control berms/paddocks;
  - Temporary river crossings (8); and
  - Haul and site roads.
- Existing silt traps will move as the mining blocks progress. The existing sump will discharge to the stream for continued safe operation.

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Reclamation Method

- The gold bearing silts will be mechanically excavated from the project area.
- 30-ton Articulated Dump Trucks (ADT) will be used to transport and stockpile the silts from the Russell Stream. The silts will be left to dry on stockpile footprints.
- Silts will have a 30 - 40% moisture content when hauled and are not expected to be fully dried out.
- The dried silts will be loaded onto tipper trucks and transported to the City Deep plant for pre-processing.
- The trucks transporting the material will follow Crownwood Road until it reaches Main Reef Road and then joins the M2 East. The trucks will then follow the M2 until they reach Heidelberg Road which is followed to the City Deep Plant where it is offloaded.





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Water Management

- This project will not require any additional process water for the mechanical excavation of gold bearing silts.
- Potable drinking water will be sourced from the Municipality and will be available to employees on site.
- The clean stormwater runoff from the area to the south of the drying sites will be diverted using a stormwater diversion drain (or berm) around the area to the west. Stormwater from the north will flow via properly constructed inlets into the Russell Stream. Temporary berms will be constructed along the banks of the channel. These banks will be raised in sections to retain flood flow and prevent flooding of any of the reclamation area during excessive rainfall. The raised riverbanks and berms will be able to contain a 1:50 year storm event.
- Dirty stormwater will be contained in paddocks on the drying sites. Should the paddocks reach capacity, the excess stormwater will need to be released into the Russel Stream.
- Stormwater from the mined-out areas flows to a stormwater collection point. Should the collection point reach capacity, it will overflow via a channel into the Russel Stream.

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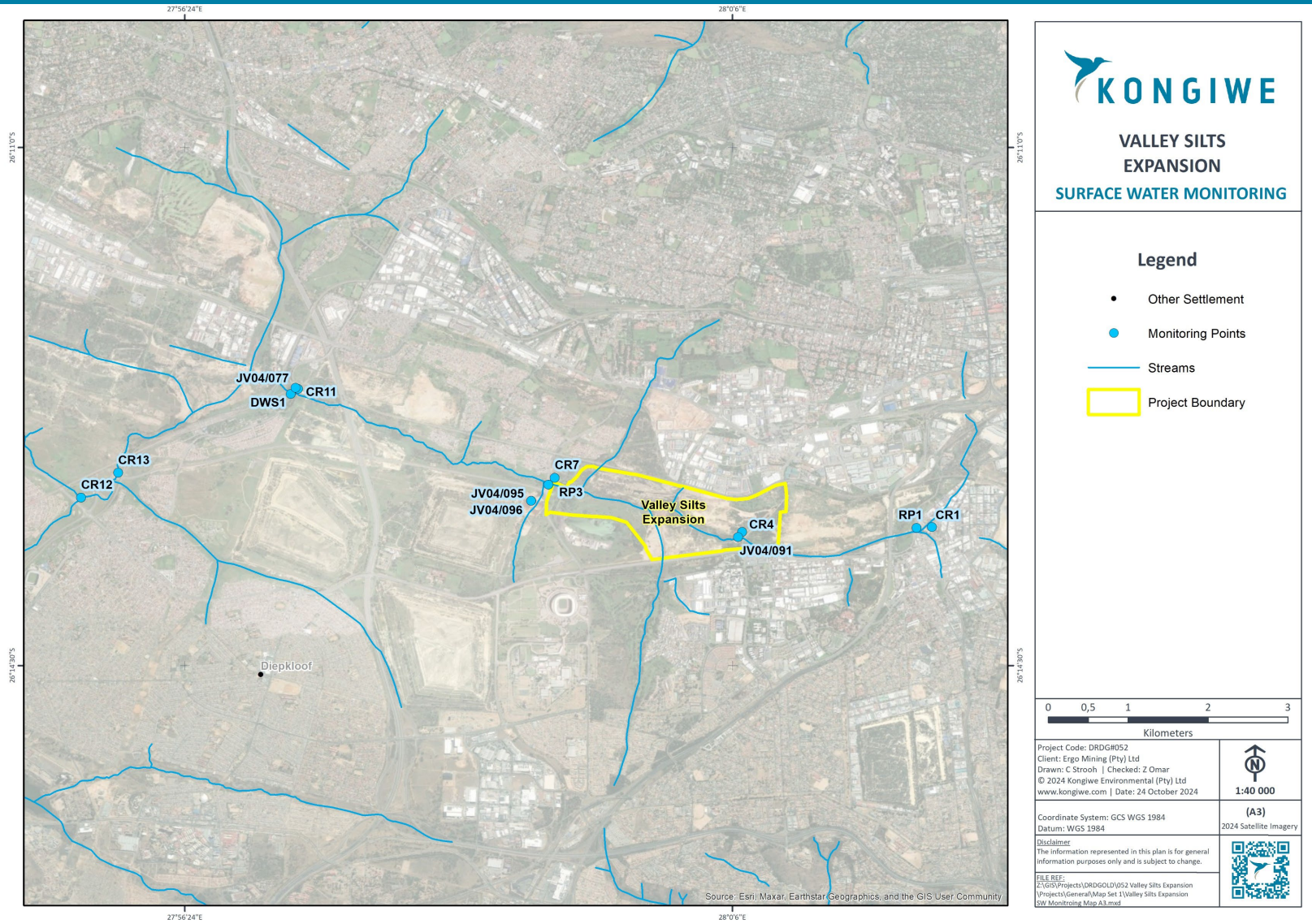
Specialist Studies

Proposed Specialist Studies	
Biodiversity Impact Assessment	Wetlands Impact Assessment
Surface Water Impact Assessment	Groundwater Impact Assessment
Air Quality Impact Assessment	Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
Heritage Impact assessment	Traffic Impact assessment
Noise Impact Assessment	

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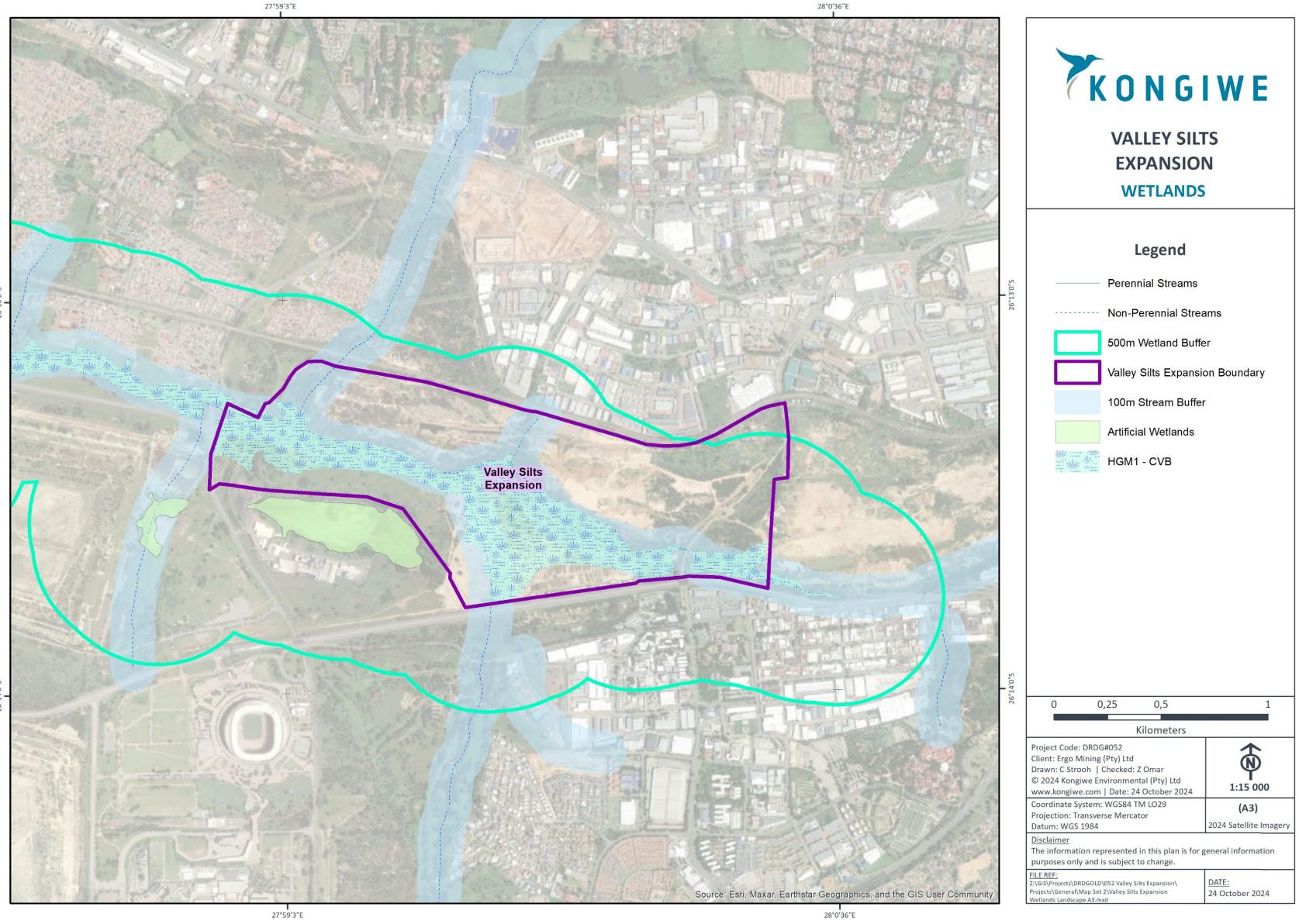
Surface Water

- The project area is situated in the Vaal-Orange WMA and quaternary catchment C22A. Drainage within the project area occurs in a westerly direction along the Russel Stream and ultimately drains into the Klip River.
- Monitoring upstream (CR4) and downstream(CR7). Results compared against Klipriver Catchment Water Quality Objectives.
- Project area activities are in a floodline area and therefore a GN704 Exemption Motivation will be submitted.



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Wetlands



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VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

WETLANDS

Legend

- Perennial Streams
- Non-Perennial Streams
- 500m Wetland Buffer
- Valley Silts Expansion Boundary
- 100m Stream Buffer
- Artificial Wetlands
- HGM1 - CVB

0 0,25 0,5 1

Kilometers

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
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www.kongiwe.com | Date: 24 October 2024

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Coordinate System: WGS84 TM LO29
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984

2024 Satellite Imagery

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FILE REF:
Z:\GIS\Projects\DRDGOLD\052 Valley Silts Expansion\Projects\General\Map Set 2\Valley Silts Expansion Wetlands Landscape A3.mxd

DATE:
24 October 2024

Two wetland types were delineated within the project assessment boundary:

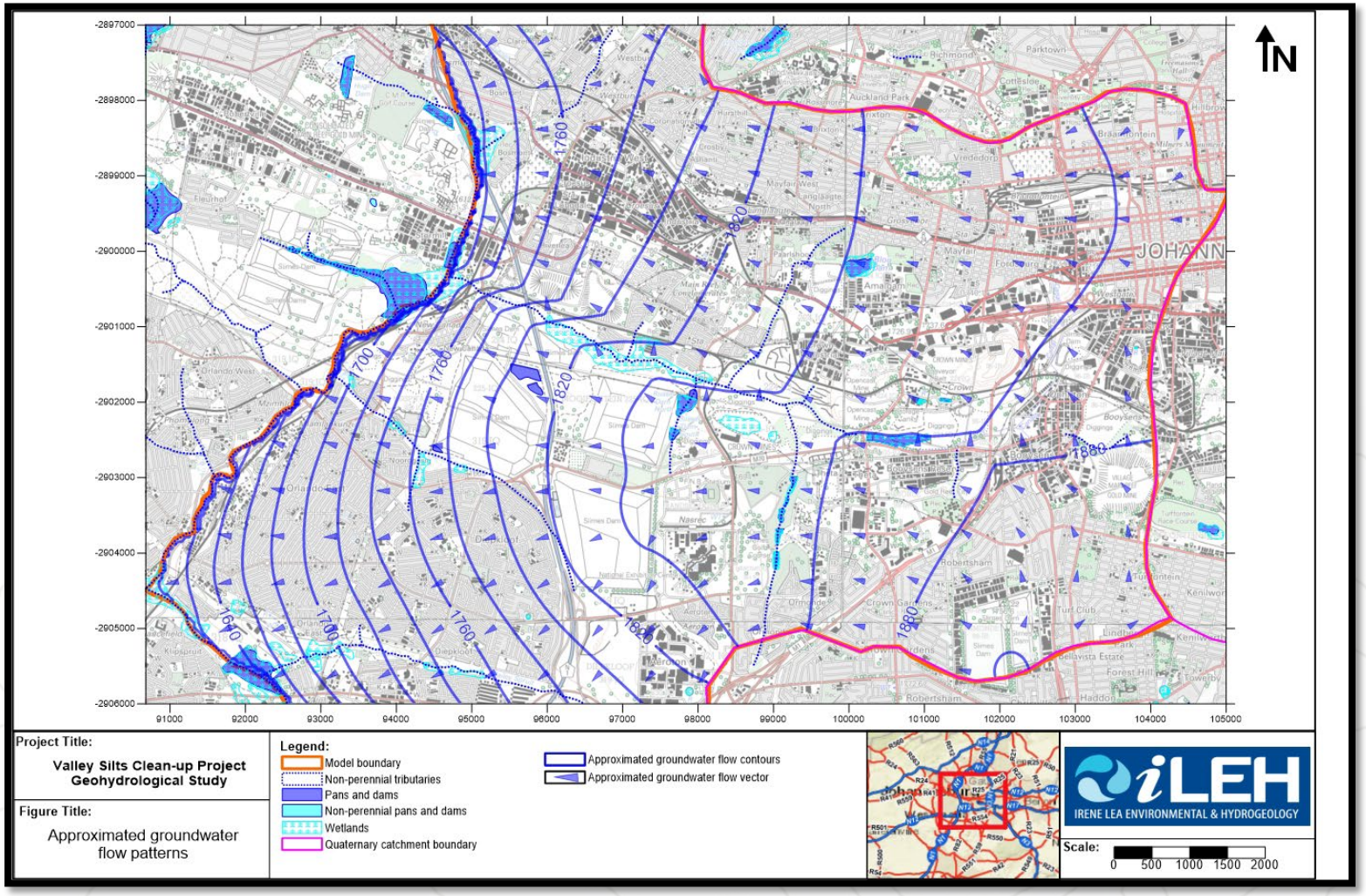
- HGM 1: Channelled valley bottoms; and
- Artificial wetlands.

The overall PES of the HGM unit was determined to be Critically Modified (Class F)

- The water within the channel, before the Project was initiated, was found to be opaque and black.
- Risk of project to wetlands was found to range from M to L after mitigation.

Groundwater

- In 2019, groundwater in the project area was found to be Calcium/ Magnesium-sulphate water, indicating contaminated water.
- The chemicals of concern for the Valley Silts project area (associated with the 3 sampled sites in 2019) are pH, dissolved iron, manganese, sulphate and total organic carbon.
- Regionally, the sulphate plumes from both the Valley Silts, as well as the historical TSFs nearby are expected to migrate in a westerly direction towards the tributary of the Klip River adjacent to the project area.
- For the Valley Silts area, the groundwater flow direction is in a westerly to south-westerly direction, towards the Klip River.



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Listed Activities & Water Uses

1. **Application for EA** for listed activities triggered in Listing Notices GN R983, GN R984 and GN R985 published pursuant to the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended), promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA);

    - GN R983 – Activities 19,
    - GN R984 – Activities 4, 15
    - GN R985 – Activity 4, 6, 12, 14

2. **Application for a waste management licence (WML)** authorising waste management activities listed in GN 921 of 29 November 2013 published in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (as amended) (NEM:WA).

    - Category B – 10

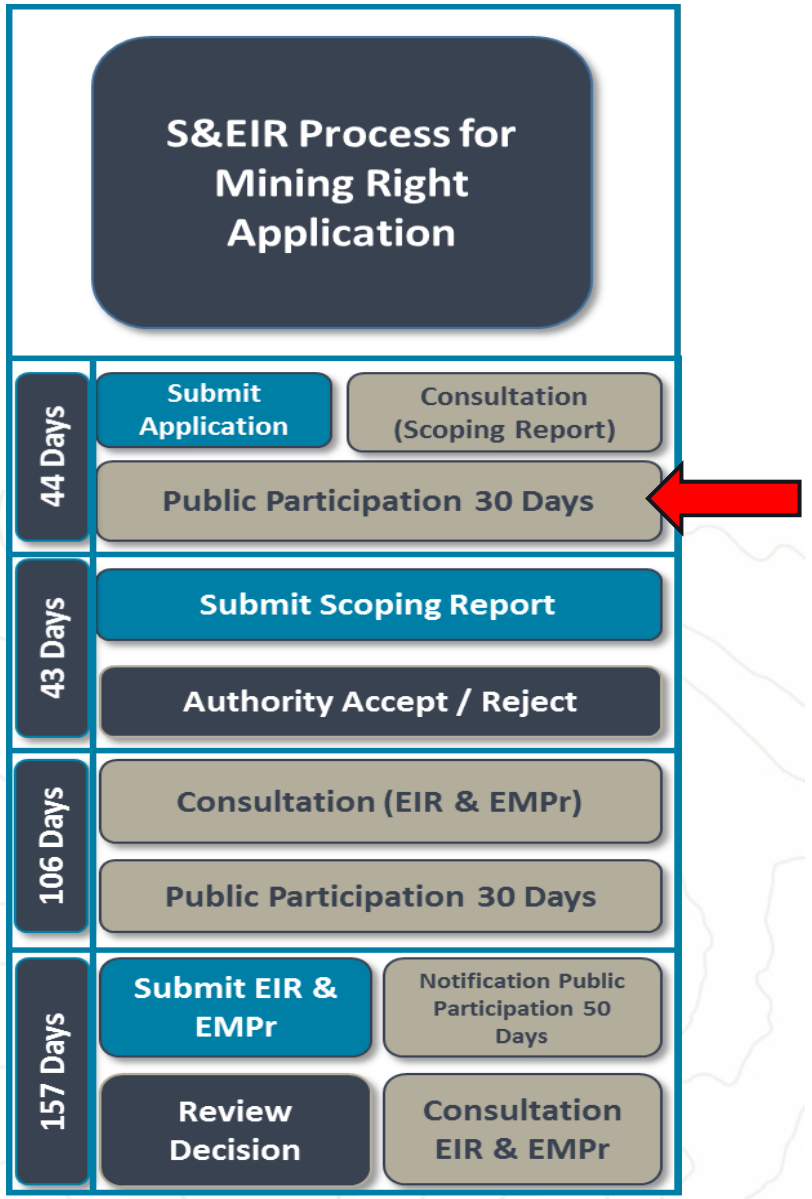
3. **An Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA)** in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) will be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) for any potential impact to water resources by the Proposed Project. In this regard, any objection to that application may be lodged in writing within sixty days of the date of this notice to the Minister of the DWS as provided in Section 41(4) of the NWA.

    - Water uses 21 a, (c and i), g

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Legislative Framework

- An integrated Environmental Authorisation (EA) application has been submitted to the DMRE as the Competent Authority for the proposed project.
- The applicable applications to be assessed by the DMRE are as follows:
  - Application for an Environmental Authorisation for listed activities triggered in Listing Notices GN R983 and GN R984 in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014, as amended, as promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA);
  - Application for a waste management licence (WML) authorising waste management activities in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (NEM:WA) and the Activities listed in GN R921 of 29 November 2013 published in terms of NEM:WA.
- In addition, the following applications will be made to the relevant Competent Authorities:
  - An Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) will be undertaken in accordance with the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No.36 of 1998) (NWA). The Department of Water and Sanitation will be the Competent Authority to assess the IWULA for the proposed project.



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Document Availability

Location	Physical Adress
Public Libraries with the Scoping Report	
Riverlea Public Library	Cnr Avon & Colorado Dr, Riverlea, Johannesburg
Online availability	
Kongiwe Environmental website	https://kongiwe.com/projects/
An electronic copy of the DSR will be made available upon a request directed to the stakeholder engagement team. Stakeholders are encouraged to contact the stakeholder engagement team (Vanessa Viljoen/Thuli Phakathi), tel: (010) 140 1725/(010) 140 1726, email: stakeholders@kongiwe.com should they require assistance with accessing the DSR/ have queries regarding the Proposed Project.	

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The Way Forward

- Key Dates :
  - Project Announcement: Thursday , 24 October 2024.
  - NEMA application submission: Monday, 28 October 2024
  - Public Participation Period: Tuesday, 29 October – Wednesday, 27 November 2024
    - Online Meetings
    - **Open Day: Saturday, 16 November 2024 at Riverlea Empowerment Centre, 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093**
  - Final Scoping Report Submission: Monday 09 December 2024

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Comment & Discussion

- Discussion
  - Questions and comments
- Action Points
  - Responsibility
  - Due Date
- Closing



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Contact

- **Name: Vanessa Viljoen / Thuli Phakathi / Anela Fixi**
- **Tel: 010 140 1725/1726/1729**
- **Email: stakeholders@kongiwe.com**

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

Stakeholder Meeting Schedule - Scoping Phase

Date of the meeting	Time	Meeting type / Format	Organisation / Address	Invited / Attended / Apologies	Resources Used	Project Team Attendance (Ergo and Kongiwe)
Friday, 25 October 2024	**10H00**	**Pre-Application** **Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Competent Authority:** Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	**Invited:** ❖ Mr J Lekoane, Environmental Officer, DWS ❖ Ms Felicia Diale, Environmental Officer, DWS **Attended:** ❖ Ms Felicia Diale, Environmental Officer, DWS ❖ Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production, DWS **Apologies:** ❖ Mr J Lekoane, DWS	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe Mr Bradly Thornton, Kongiwe Ms Phumla Mngwengwe, Kongiwe
Tuesday, 05 November 2024	**09H00**	**Forum** **Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Klip River Forum**	**Chaired by:** ❖ Mr Lesiba Mabona, Environmental Officer, DWS ❖ Mr Marc De Fontaine, Senior Water Quality Advisor, Rand Water **Attended:** ❖ Various stakeholders	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Mr Greg Ovens, Project Manager, Ergo Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Josiah Tshisevhe, Community Liaison Manager, Ergo Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe
Tuesday, 12 November 2024	**12H30**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Local Municipalities** City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality **(Directly Affected Landowner)**	**Invited:** ❖ Ms Nozipho Maduse, Deputy Director: EISD Impact Management ❖ Ms Katlego Kale, EISD Impact Management ❖ Ms Mashudu Ratshitanga, EISD Impact Management ❖ Mr Freddie Letsoko, EISD Impact Management ❖ Mr Musa Mahlatji, EISD Impact Management ❖ Mr Justice Netshandama, EISD Impact Management ❖ Ms Makhosazana Ntshali, EISD Impact Management ❖ Mr Thami Zwane, EISD Impact Management ❖ Mr Jose Monteiro, JRA ❖ Debby Senatel, JPC ❖ Mr Julius Sello, Development Planning Department ❖ Mr Marietjie Reinecke, Development Planning Department ❖ Mr Boledi Petje, Development Planning Department **Attended:** ❖ Ms Nozipho Maduse, Deputy Director: EISD Impact Management ❖ Ms Mashudu Ratshitanga, EISD Impact Management ❖ Mr Justice Netshandama, EISD Impact Management	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe Mr Bradly Thornton, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe

Date of the meeting	Time	Meeting type / Format	Organisation / Address	Invited / Attended / Apologies	Resources Used	Project Team Attendance (Ergo and Kongiwe)
				❖ Thami Zwane, EISD Impact Management ❖ Ms Moseketsi Mochesane, EISD Impact Management ❖ Ms Siphokazi Ncume, EISD Impact Management ❖ Mr Simphiwe Memela, Waste Management Department ❖ Mr Lufuno Maise, Senior Specialist-Air Quality ❖ Mr Jose Monteiro, JRA ❖ Mr Julius Sello, Development Planning Department ❖ Mr Marietjie Reinecke, Development Planning Department ❖ Ms Mbalenhle Chemane, Development Planning Department **Apologies:** ❖ Ms Katlego Kale, EISD Impact Management ❖ Mr Freddie Letsoko, EISD Impact Management ❖ Mr Musa Mahlatji, EISD Impact Management ❖ Ms Makhosazana Ntshali, EISD Impact Management		
Tuesday, 12 November 2024	**14H30**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Environmental NGO** Federation for Sustainable Environment (FSE)	**Invited:** ❖ Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO **Attended:** ❖ Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO **Apologies:** ❖ None	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe Mr Bradly Thornton, Kongiwe Ms Vanessa Viljoen, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe
Thursday, 14 November 2024	**10H00**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Directly Affected Landowner** Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)	**Invited:** ❖ Ms Jeanie Pelser, Operations Director, iProp **Attended:** ❖ Ms Jeanie Pelser, Operations Director, iProp ❖ Mr Brian Gardner, Environmental Officer **Apologies:** ❖ None	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe Mr Bradly Thornton, Kongiwe Ms Vanessa Viljoen, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe
Thursday, 14 November 2024	**13H15**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Ward Councillor Meetings** Relevant ward councillors - Wards affected 68,124, 125 and 54 City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	**Invited:** ❖ Cllr Msimelelo Silobi, Ward Councillor: Ward 68 ❖ Cllr Mongameli Mnyameni, Ward Councillor: Ward 124 ❖ Cllr Matsobane, Victor Sekhu, Ward Councillor: Ward 125 ❖ Cllr Stuart Marais, Ward Councillor: Ward 54 **Attended:** ❖ Cllr Msimelelo Silobi, Ward Councillor: Ward 68 ❖ Cllr Mongameli Mnyameni, Ward Councillor: Ward 124 ❖ Cllr Matsobane, Victor Sekhu, Ward Councillor: Ward 125 **Apologies:** ❖ Cllr Stuart Marais, Ward Councillor: Ward 54	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Josiah Tshisevhe, Community Liaison Manager, Ergo Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe

Date of the meeting	Time	Meeting type / Format	Organisation / Address	Invited / Attended / Apologies	Resources Used	Project Team Attendance (Ergo and Kongiwe)
Thursday, 14 November 2024	**15H00**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Directly Affected Landowners** PRASA	**Invited:** ❖ Mr Paul Motsoaledi, Real Estate Manager ❖ Ms Sphesihle Bophela, Real Estate ❖ Mr Anthony Tshatsinde, Engineer **Attended:** ❖ Mr Paul Motsoaledi, Real Estate Manager ❖ Ms Sphesihle Bophela, Real Estate **Apologies:** ❖ Mr Anthony Tshatsinde, Engineer	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe
Friday, 15 November 2024	**10H30**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Environmental NGOs** KlipSA Kongiwe office, 150 Bryanston Drive, Bryanston, Sandton	**Invited:** ❖ Dr Andrew Barker, Chairman **Attended:** ❖ Dr Andrew Barker, Chairman ❖ Dr Dennis Jane, KlipSA Exco and KlipWaS convener ❖ Dr Kousar Banu Hoorzook, Programme Manager for UJ Process Energy Environment Technology Station **Apologies:** ❖ None	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Greg Ovens, Ergo Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe
Friday, 15 November 2024	**13H30**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Directly Affected Landowners** AfriSam (Trans-Atlas Ltd)	**Invited:** ❖ Mr Zielas du Preez, Regional Manager ❖ Mr Quentin Dollman, Property Manager ❖ Mr Oscar Olen ❖ Ms Allarice Prinsloo, Company Secretary Professional **Attended:** ❖ Mr Zielas du Preez, Regional Manager ❖ Mr Quentin Dollman, Property Manager ❖ Mr Oscar Olen **Apologies:** ❖ Ms Allarice Prinsloo, Company Secretary Professional	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe Mr Bradly Thornton, Kongiwe Ms Vanessa Viljoen, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe
Friday, 15 November 2024	**15H00**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Directly Affected Landowners** Coastal Trade Inv (Pty) Ltd) - Africa SunOil Refineries	**Invited:** ❖ Mr Zielas du Preez, Regional Manager ❖ Mr Quentin Dollman, Property Manager ❖ Mr Oscar Olen ❖ Ms Allarice Prinsloo, Company Secretary Professional **Attended:** ❖ Mr Zielas du Preez, Regional Manager ❖ Mr Quentin Dollman, Property Manager ❖ Mr Oscar Olen **Apologies:** ❖ Ms Allarice Prinsloo, Company Secretary Professional	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe Mr Bradly Thornton, Kongiwe Ms Vanessa Viljoen, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe

Date of the meeting	Time	Meeting type / Format	Organisation / Address	Invited / Attended / Apologies	Resources Used	Project Team Attendance (Ergo and Kongiwe)
Saturday, 16 November 2024		**Open Day** **In-Person**	**Open Day** ❖ All sectors of society / Broader Public ❖ Riverlea Business Development Forum; and ❖ B68 Non-Profit Organisation. Riverlea Empowerment Centre 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093	**Invited:** ❖ All sectors of society / Broader Public Ward Councillors, Ward Committee members, community leaders and community members. **Attended:** ❖ Refer to the attendance register **Apologies:** ❖ None	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register ❖ Maps ❖ Posters	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator Mr Josiah Tshisevhe, Community Liaison Manager, Ergo Mr Zoleka Solombela, Ergo Mr Abraham Maluleke, Ergo Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe Mr Bradly Thornton, Kongiwe Ms Vanessa Viljoen, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe Mr Ripfumelo Macavele, Kongiwe Ms Chelsea Strooh, Kongiwe
Wednesday, 13 November 2024	10H00	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Online Meeting** ❖ An opportunity for online meetings will be given to those stakeholders who do not want to / cannot attend the open days. ❖ All sectors of society / Broader Public	**Invited:** ❖ All sectors of society / Broader Public **Attended:** No stakeholders have registered for this meeting, so we have given the opportunity with no response. The meeting was cancelled.	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe Mr Bradly Thornton, Kongiwe Ms Vanessa Viljoen, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe
SANRAL (indicated they do not want a meeting)		**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Directly Affected Landowners** South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL)	**Invited:** ❖ Ms Victoria Bota, Environmentalist	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe Mr Bradly Thornton, Kongiwe Ms Vanessa Viljoen, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe
Riverlea Mining Forum (indicated they do not want a meeting)		**In Person** **Focus Group Meeting**	**Focus Group Meetings:** **(All Members)** ❖ Riverlea Mining Forum ❖ Benchmarks Foundation Riverlea Empowerment Centre 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093	**Invited:** ❖ Riverlea Mining Forum and other NGO organisations **Attended:** An online meeting was scheduled on **Thursday, 14 November at 17H00** which was cancelled by the RMF. It was also envisaged that an additional focus-group meeting would be held with the Riverlea Mining Forum (RMF), but the meeting was declined by the Chairman Mr Mark Kayter.	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe Mr Bradly Thornton, Kongiwe Ms Vanessa Viljoen, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176

Pre-Application Meeting: Department of Water and Sanitation

Date	Friday, 25 October 2024
Time:	10H00 – 11H00
Venue:	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau	Specialist Production
DWS	Ms Felicia Diale	Environmental Officer
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd (Ergo)	Mr Masala Tshamano	Applicant Representative
Ergo	Mr Abraham Maluleke	Applicant Representative
Ergo	Mr Mothusi Mafatshe	Applicant Representative
Ergo	Ms Zoleka Sombela	Applicant Representative
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (Kongiwe)	Mr Bradly Thornton	Project Director
Kongiwe	Ms Phumla Mngwengwe	IWULA Consultant
Kongiwe	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Project Manager and Environmental Consultant
Kongiwe	Ms Thuli Phakathi	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Apologies:		
DWS	Ms Joyce Ramadimetja	Case Officer

Note: *These minutes are not intended as a verbatim transcript of the meeting, but rather as a summary of the salient discussions which took place.*

1. **Welcome and Introductions**
   - Ms Phumla Mngwengwe welcomed all present at the meeting.
   - All attendees introduced themselves

2. **The purpose of the Meeting was to:**
   - Present and discuss the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project**;**
   - Provide an overview of the Integrated Water Use License Application (IWULA) process;
   - Provide the DWS officials with an opportunity to raise comments/seek clarity and provide input for the Project; and
   - Record comments raised and then include them in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR) which will be integrated into the IWULA Technical Report.

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3. Meeting Agenda:

- Introductions
- Project Background
- Project Location
- Project Description
- Project Infrastructure
- Reclamation Method
- Water Management
- Specialist Studies
- Surface Water
- Wetlands
- Groundwater
- Identified Water Uses
- Water Use Map
- Public Participation Process
- Comments & Discussion

4. Presentation

Ms Mngwengwe shared the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project presentation. Please refer to **Appendix A** for a copy of the presentation.

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5. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Mr Mudau sought clarification on how stormwater runoff from the stockpile area is managed.	Ms Mngwengwe stated that stormwater will be managed through paddocks, which will capture the water and facilitate evaporation. However, if the paddocks reach capacity, any excess water will be discharged into the stream.
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Mr Mudau inquired whether the paddocks have engineering designs.	Mr Tshamano explained that the paddocks do not have engineering designs, but they will be constructed using the soil available on site.
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Mr Mudau asked whether Ergo has performed calculations to assess if the paddocks would be able to manage the expected rainfall within the proposed project area. He emphasized that rainfall is a concern and said that the DWS will consult with its engineers for further insights regarding the proposed paddocks.	Mr Tshamano indicated that based on Ergo's experience, the paddocks will be appropriately sized to handle the water seeping from the stockpiles. He explained that the moisture content from this seepage is usually minimal compared to the paddocks' capacity. He stated that rainfall in the area is unpredictable and emphasised that Ergo has never experienced rainfall causing an overflow into the stream, and if such an event were to occur, it would be treated as an incident.
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Mr Mudau asked why Ergo is applying for another Water Use Licence (WUL).	Mr Tshamano mentioned that this application is an extension to the existing licence, as Ergo is expanding the project area.
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Mr Mudau asked where the material will be taken.	Mr Tshamano explained that the material will be taken to the City Deep Plant.
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Mr Mudau inquired whether the City Deep Plant has a WUL and if one is required for its operations.	Mr Tshamano stated that the City Deep Plant does not have a Water Use Licence, nor is it required to have one. However, Ergo had required a WUL for the reclamation sites associated with the City Deep Plant, for which applications were submitted for sites such as 4L3, 4L4 and 4L6, among others.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Mr Mudau sought clarity on where the waste generated from the reprocessing of silts will be taken.	Mr Tshamano explained that it will be taken to the Brakpan Tailings Storage Facility (TSF).
Ms Felicia Diale, Environmental Officer - DWS	Ms Diale inquired about how the current authorisation will be linked to the extension in terms of the Life of Mine (LoM). She also asked whether the mine is applying for an additional five years.	Mr Tshamano stated that the current Valley Silts WUL is valid for five years and will run its full course. Ergo currently has six months remaining to mine under this authorisation. Mr Tshamano also indicated that Ergo is applying for an additional five years for the Valley Silts Extension Water Use Licence Application (WULA).
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Mr Mudau noted that section 21(g) was applied for dust suppression and asked what the source of water would be.	Mr Tshamano explained that there will be two sources of water, namely the seepage resulting from mining which is collected at a collection point, and as well as the from the mining blocks around the site where water will be abstracted for safe operations.
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Mr Mudau stated that the water sourced from the mining pits is natural and it is not processed, and therefore a Section 21 (a) is triggered. He advised that a Section 21 (a) water use should be applied for instead of Section 21 (g) water use.	Mr Tshamano agreed with Mr Mudau that the water resource is natural and not processed. The comment was noted by Mr Tshamano and Kongiwe.
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Mr Mudau inquired if operation and rehabilitation will be concurrent.	Mr Tshamano confirmed that rehabilitation and operation will happen concurrently. Mr Tshamano stated that the silts will be removed as part of the rehabilitation process, leaving the area clean. He also mentioned that Ergo plans to rip the surface. However, Ergo will not be vegetating the area since light industrial development is expected to take place.
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Mr Mudau suggested that the site should be vegetated.	Mr Tshamano indicated that the banks of the stream would be stabilised based on the extent of the disturbance. Ergo will take the necessary steps to rehabilitate the area.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
		He further mentioned that it would be challenging to share specific details regarding the rehabilitation process with the DWS as Ergo has not yet assessed the full extent of the disturbed area. Mr Tshamano explained that he expects that a rehabilitation plan will be required for the application and then inquired whether DWS requires a conceptual rehabilitation plan, which Ergo could provide. However, he noted that this plan would need to be updated as the project approaches completion.
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Mr Mudau asked if Ergo had not created a rehabilitation plan for the mined-out areas.	Mr Tshamano stated that Ergo has not yet mined directly on the stream and is only operating on the sides of it.
Mr Masala Tshamano, Applicant - Ergo	Mr Tshamano sought clarity on the necessity for applying for stockpile areas as Section 21 (g) water uses considering that they will be temporary.	Mr Mudau explained that Section 21(g) for stockpile areas should indeed be included in the application. He stated that according to the National Water Act (NWA), there is no provision in the Act that categorises any activity as "temporary." This means that all activities, including the stockpile areas, must comply with the regulations.
Mr Masala Tshamano, Applicant - Ergo	Mr Tshamano indicated that the quality of the water within the stream is polluted, and it would be used for dust suppression. He inquired whether this situation does not warrant a Section 21 (g) water use.	Mr Mudau explained that even if the water is contaminated, it is still considered a water resource. He made an example of the Vaal River, stating that despite its high levels of contamination, it is still treated as a water source.
Mr Masala Tshamano, Applicant - Ergo	Mr Tshamano confirmed with Mr Mudau that the dust suppression will not be considered a Section 21 (g) water use.	Mr Mudau reiterated that a Section 21 (a) would be triggered for the abstraction of water for dust suppression.

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6. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
The Kongiwe and Ergo project team thanked the DWS attendees for their time and input.	The attendees thanked Kongiwe for the meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 11H00.

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Appendix A

Presentation

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176

Meeting Minutes: Klip River Forum Meeting

Date	Tuesday, 05 November 2024
Time:	09:00 – 13:00
Venue:	Zoom Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr Lesiba Mabona	Klip River Forum, Chairman
Federation of Sustainable Development (FSE)	Ms Mariette Liefferink	CEO
Council of Geoscience	Mr Henk Coetzee	Specialist Scientist
Klip SA	Mr Andrew Barker	Chairman
Ergo Mine (Pty) Ltd	Mr Greg Ovens	Project Manager
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Project Manager
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Thuli Phakathi	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Anela Fixi	Environmental & Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Other participants. Refer to attendance register.		
No apologies		
N/A		

Note: *These minutes are not intended as a verbatim transcript of the meeting, but rather as a summary of the salient discussions which took place.*

1. **Welcome and Introductions**
   - ❖ Ms Wilreker greeted the attendees and delivered her presentation.

2. **Meeting Agenda:**
   - ❖ Project Background
   - ❖ Project Location
   - ❖ Stakeholder Meetings
   - ❖ Questions and Answers

Kongiwe Environmental made a presentation to the Klip River Forum stakeholders. This presentation is attached as Appendix A.

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3. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Henk Coetzee, Specialist Scientist, Council of Geoscience	Mr Coetzee raised a concern regarding the ingress of water to the undermined area after the removal of tailings from streambeds. He said they acknowledge that the removal of tailings reduces polluted seepage and runoff but would like to minimise seepage which could contribute to an increased volume of ingress to the underground mine voids.	Mr Ovens acknowledged the comment but stated that he would defer his response to gather the correct information before providing an accurate answer.
Mr Lesiba Mabona, Klip River Catchment Forum, DWS	Mr Mabona asked when Mr Ovens would be able to respond to the raised comment.	Mr Ovens invited Mr. Coetzee to an online public participation meeting for the proposed project, scheduled for November 6, 2024. He stated that he would provide a response during that forum. He further explained that Ergo has conducted calculations regarding the salt load from the existing historical tailings storage facilities. However, he emphasized the need to fully understand the comment raised before providing a detailed response.
Mr Lesiba Mabona, Klip River Catchment Forum Chairperson, DWS	Mr Mabona requested that the responses be shared with the Klip River Forum.	Mr Ovens confirmed that the responses would be shared.
Mr Andrew Barker, Chairperson, Klip SA	Mr Barker inquired about the meaning of a 'free-flowing stream.' He explained that investigations are currently underway regarding the upper portion of the Russell Stream, between the N1 and Crownwood Road, and the potential for a nature-based solution to address the high levels of pollution in the area. He further highlighted that the mix of sewage and stormwater flowing from the city centre results in water pollution that is unacceptable. From a city development and management	Ms Wilreker noted the comment and expressed that Kongiwe and Ergo are looking forward to engaging with Mr Barker regarding the Valley Silts Expansion Project public participation forum.

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	perspective, he emphasized that improving water quality is not feasible due to limitations in both budget and technology. He also noted the challenges posed by the need to rebuild infrastructure in the inner city. Mr Barker concluded by explaining that, given these challenges, they are advocating for a nature-based solution as an initial step to help mitigate the water pollution flowing through the city. Mr Barker indicated that he would engage in further discussions with Kongiwe and the Ergo team to address the points raised.	
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	• Ms Liefferink raised the issue of silting in the Russell Stream, which is contributing to flooding in the low-lying areas of the Riverlea settlement during heavy rains. She emphasized the need to remove the silt to improve water flow and prevent future flooding in the area. • Ms Liefferink also inquired about the current status of the appeal related to the initial environmental authorization for Valley Silts, which was submitted by the Riverlea Mining Forum. In response to Mr Coetzee's earlier statement, Ms Liefferink referenced a document produced by Professor Frank Winde. The document discusses concerns raised by ABSA and Standard Bank regarding the potential impacts of acid mine drainage on the basements of their buildings. Professor Winde identified newly emerging ingress sources that could become problematic once reclamation activities commence at highly disturbed	• Mr Ovens indicated that the appellant had withdrawn the appeal. • The comments raised were noted by Kongiwe and Ergo.

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	areas. He suggested that this could result in additional generation of acid mine drainage.	

4. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Wilreker thanked the forum chairperson and attendees for their time and input.	The forum chairperson thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation.

The meeting adjourned at 1:00 pm.

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Appendix A

Presentation

AGENDA

KLIP RIVER FORUM

Tuesday 05 November 2024
Zoom Virtual Platform
Time: 09:00 – 12:00

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1. Welcome
2. Introduction of Attendees
3. Apologies
4. Minutes of the Previous Meeting
5. Matters Arising from the Previous Minutes
6. Additions to the Agenda
   - 6.1. _____
7. Items for Presentation
   - 7.1. Withok TSF Recommissioning Project & Valley Silts Expansion project
   - 7.2. _____
8. Water Quality Monitoring and Reporting
   - 8.1. Afrimat (Glen Douglas)
   - 8.2. City of Ekurhuleni
   - 8.3. City of Johannesburg
   - 8.4. Dept. Water & Sanitation
   - 8.5. Erwat
   - 8.6. Harmony Gold
   - 8.7. Heineken SA
   - 8.8. Jo'burg Water
   - 8.9. Midvaal
   - 8.10. Rand Water
   - 8.11. Samancor Metalloys
   - 8.12. Scaw metals SA
   - 8.13. TCTA
   - 8.14. DME
9. Solid Waste Management
10. Government Departments Report Back (5-minutes)
    - 10.1. GDARD
    - 10.2. Dept. Water & Sanitation
      - 10.2.1. AMD Update
      - 10.2.2. CMA Process
      - 10.2.3. Compliance Monitoring & Enforcement (CME)
      - 10.2.4. Water Services Regulation
      - 10.2.5. Water Use Licence Status (WULA)
11. Organisations Report Back (5-minutes)
    - 11.1. Central Rand Gold
    - 11.2. ERGO
12. NGO's Other Report Back (5-minutes)
    - 12.1. Gauteng Wetland Forum
    - 12.2. Klipriviersberg Nature Reserve Association (KNRA)
    - 12.3. KlipSA / KEEDZ
    - 12.4. Federation for Sustainable Association (FSE)
13. Pollution Incidents Noted / Reported
14. Discussion of Additions to the Agenda
15. Next Meeting: TBC
16. Closure

This forum meeting is SACNASP accredited. You may claim ½ a point for attending.

Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd

Valley Silts Expansion Project

Project Notification

DMRE reference number: GP184MR

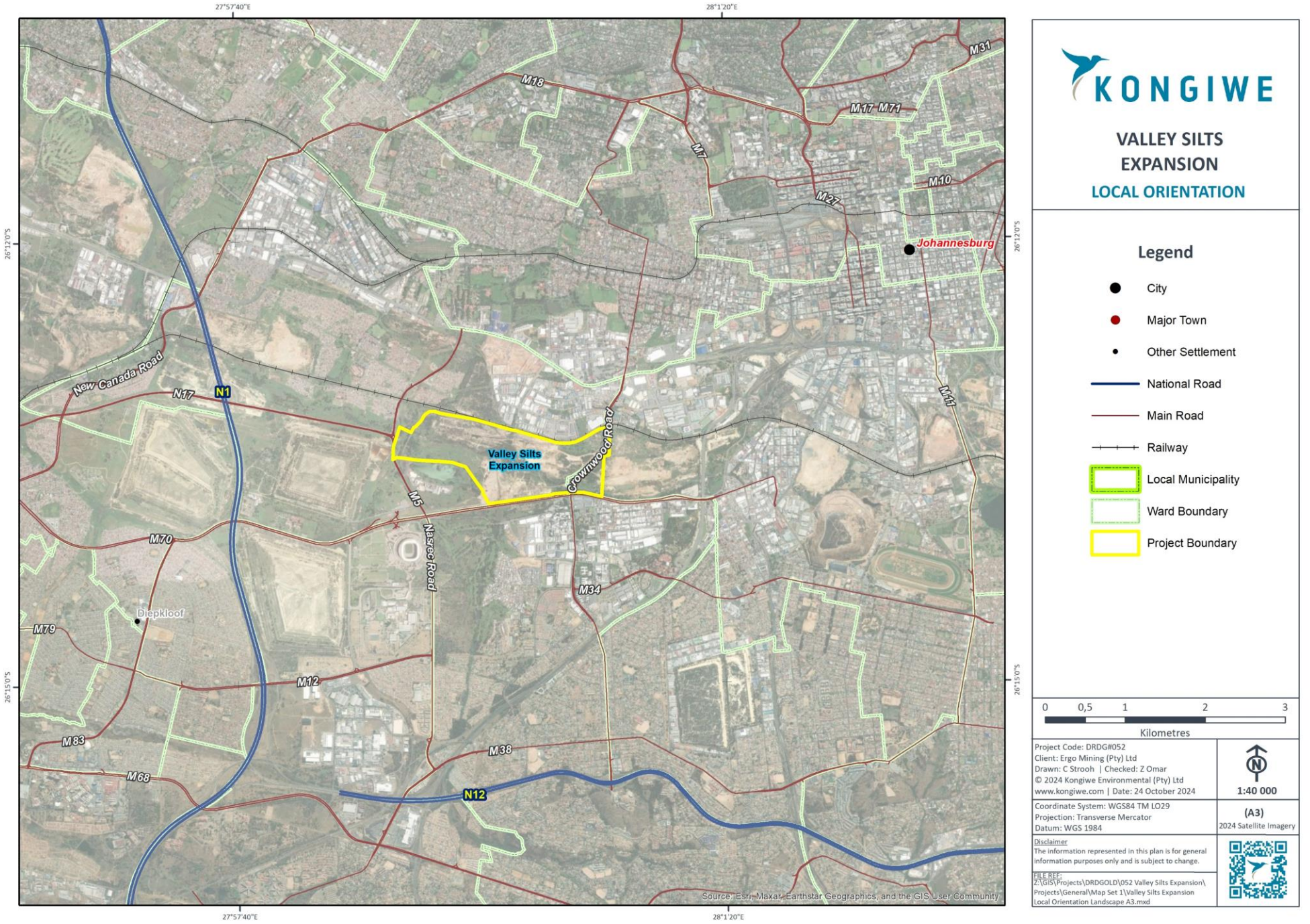
DWS reference number: WU38176

Project Background

- **Applicant**: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
- **Activity**: Reclamation of gold-bearing silts from the Russel Stream. Rehabilitation of the stream once silt reclamation has been undertaken.
- **Life of Operation:** 5 years
- The Proposed Project is situated near Riverlea within the CoJ MM.
- Located within the Russell Stream valley, near Booysens Reserve. The project area stretches from Nasrec Road and past Crownwood Road.
- Ergo obtained an Environmental Authorisation (EA) and an Integrated Water Use Licence (08/C221/CGI/12143) for the Valley Silts Project - the mechanical reclamation of gold bearing silts from a section of the Russell Stream north of Nasrec near Booysens Reserve, in Johannesburg.
- The mining authorisation for the removal of silts, falls within Mining Right GP 184 MR.
- The removal of silts within the already approved area has been ongoing for a period of time and as such, the requirement to fully prepare the remaining extent is now necessary to maintain an efficient mining operation, as well as a sustainable feed source to the process plant.
- After removal of the silts from the target areas, Ergo aims to rehabilitate the target areas within the Valley area by shaping the areas where silts was removed and make the area free draining. Thereafter, appropriate species will be planted to stabilise the soil.

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Project Location



KONGIWE

VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

LOCAL ORIENTATION

Legend

- City
- Major Town
- Other Settlement
- National Road
- Main Road
- Railway
- Local Municipality
- Ward Boundary
- Project Boundary

0 0,5 1 2 3

Kilometres

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
www.kongiwe.com | Date: 24 October 2024

1:40 000

Coordinate System: WGS84 TM LO29
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984

(A3)
2024 Satellite Imagery

Disclaimer
The information represented in this plan is for general information purposes only and is subject to change.

FILE REF:
Z:\GIS\Projects\DRDGOLD\052 Valley Silts Expansion\Projects\General\Map Set 1\Valley Silts Expansion Local Orientation Landscape A3.mxd

Stakeholder Meetings

- Register with stakeholders@kongiwe.com as an I&AP to receive project information and invitations to meetings and Open Days.
- Public Participation Period: Tuesday, 29 October – Wednesday, 27 November 2024
- **Online Meeting: Wednesday, 13 November 2024**
- **Open Day: Saturday, 16 November 2024** at Riverlea Empowerment Centre, 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093

Location	Physical Adress
Online availability	
Kongiwe Environmental website	https://kongiwe.com/projects/
An electronic copy of the DSR will be made available upon a request directed to the stakeholder engagement team. Stakeholders are encouraged to contact the stakeholder engagement team (Vanessa Viljoen/Thuli Phakathi), tel: (010) 140 1725/(010) 140 1726, email: stakeholders@kongiwe.com should they require assistance with accessing the DSR/ have queries regarding the Proposed Project.	

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Contact

- **Name: Vanessa Viljoen / Thuli Phakathi**
- **Tel: 010 140 1725/6**
- **Email: Stakeholders@kongiwe.com**

Kongiwe Environmental
150 Bryanston Drive, Bryanston, Sandton, 2191, South Africa.
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www.kongiwe.com

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176
Meeting Minutes: City of Johannesburg

Date	Tuesday, 12 November 2024
Time:	12:30 – 13:00
Venue:	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (CoJ)	Ms Siphokazi Ncume	EISD-Impact Management
CoJ	Ms Nozipho Maduse	EISD- Impact Management
CoJ	Mr Thami Zwane	Waste Management and Regulation
CoJ	Mr Justice Netshandama	EISD-Air Quality Management
CoJ	Mr Julius Sello	Land Use Management
CoJ	Ms Moseketsi Mochesane	EISD- Impact Management
CoJ	Mr Simphiwe Memela	EISD- Waste Management
CoJ	Ms Mashudu Ratshitanga	EISD Impact Management
CoJ	Ms Mbalenhle Chemane	Development Planning - City Transformation and Spatial Planning
CoJ	Ms Marietjie Reinecke	Land Use Management
Johannesburg Roads Agency (JRA)	Mr Jose Monteiro	Operations Manager: Development Control (Private)
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd	Mr Masala Tshamano	Environmental Manager
Ergo	Mr Mothusi Mafatshe	Environmental Coordinator
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Project Manager
Kongiwe	Ms Anela Fixi	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
No apologies		
N/A		

Note: *These minutes are not intended as a verbatim transcript of the meeting, but rather as a summary of the salient discussions which took place.*

1. **Welcome and Introductions**
   - ❖ Ms Wilreker greeted the attendees and delivered her presentation.

2. **Meeting Agenda:**

- ❖ Purpose of the Meeting
- ❖ Important Notice

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- Introduction
- Kongiwe's Role as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner
- Project Background
- Project Description
- Project Infrastructure
- Reclamation Method
- Water Management
- Specialist Studies
- Listed Activities & Water Uses
- Legislative Framework
- Document Availability
- The Way Forward
- Questions & Answers

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3. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Mbalenhle Chemane, Development Planning - City Transformation and Spatial Planning, CoJ	Ms Chemane requested clarification on whether the project will focus on processing, or if it is intended to expand the current mining activities.	Ms Wilreker explained that the activity is a reclamation process, where Ergo will be reclaiming the gold-bearing silts that have accumulated in the Russell Stream valley. She further explained that there is an existing authorization in place, but it only covers a certain portion of the valley. Ergo would like to continue reclaiming the silts, which will expand the area it wishes to reclaim in. It therefore needs additional authorizations, as it is currently only authorized for one area.
Ms Mbalenhle Chemane	Ms Chemane requested information regarding the landowner.	Ms Wilreker explained that there are several landowners involved. She mentioned that PRASA is one of the parties due to the presence of railways, and that iProp is also one of the landowners. She offered to provide a list of all the landowners. Additionally, she noted that some portions of the adjacent land are owned by the City of Johannesburg, and she can supply that list as well.
Ms Mbalenhle Chemane	Ms Chemane acknowledged the information and expressed that it would be helpful for understanding the future use of the area. She mentioned that there is an ongoing process of reclaiming a portion of land back to the City of Johannesburg. She noted that there are several considerations, especially if the City owns the land, and that the Johannesburg Property Company (JPC) needs to make financial and budgeting arrangements for the area. Ms Chemane emphasized the importance of understanding the future use of the land once the reclamation process is completed, as well as the expected timeline for the process to be finished. She	Mr Tshamano stated that, regarding the final land use, the responsibility ultimately lies with the landowner mostly iProp) in determining how the land will be used. He explained that the area is currently zoned as mining land, and this designation will remain in place until the land is released to the landowner. The landowner may choose to rezone the area depending on its intentions, but this is beyond the scope of the current authority. He emphasized that Ergo cannot dictate how the landowner will use the land in the future.

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	explained that the information will help in planning the next steps once the project is concluded.	
Ms Mbalenhle Chemane	Ms Chemane outlined several key points for consideration regarding the project. She confirmed that comments would be submitted on the scoping report and particular attention will be paid at the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) stage. Specifically, she requested information on the services present in the affected properties, such as roads and water infrastructure, to assess potential impacts. Ms Chemane also raised concerns about the potential for silt to cause issues during reclamation, particularly referencing past challenges in Riverlea where silt would flow, block stormwater drains and accumulate on roads, potentially leading to flooding. Another point of clarification was regarding the rehabilitation phase following reclamation. Ms Chemane asked whether rehabilitation is included as part of this project or if it will be addressed separately, after reclamation activities are completed. Additionally, she highlighted the need to identify whether contamination from the reclamation process could occur, and if so, how this would be managed. Ms Chemane also expressed confusion about the ownership of the properties involved. Upon checking the City's GIS, she noted that the properties appeared to belong to the City of Johannesburg, whereas the site indicated SANRAL as the owner. She hoped that a representative from the Johannesburg Property Company (JPC) would be able to clarify the ownership details.	Mr Tshamano stated that the project is designed to prevent the release of any silt. He explained that measures such as paddocking are implemented to ensure that materials are contained and do not return to the stream. As such, he stated with confidence that no additional silt would be released during the reclamation process, and any erosion of material would likely come from outside the project area. Regarding the rehabilitation phase, Mr Tshamano clarified that the project, in its entirety, is essentially a rehabilitation project. He also confirmed that the environment is already contaminated, which is why rehabilitation efforts are necessary to address and mitigate the existing contamination. Ms Wilreker offered to provide the KMZ layout to assist in confirming the property portions. She explained that this layout could be uploaded into the GIS system for verification. She also mentioned that, upon the conclusion of the meeting, she would load the current land tenure map, allowing Ms Chemane to review the portions identified as belonging to the City of Johannesburg. Mr Tshamano clarified that the City of Johannesburg or the Johannesburg Property Company is not involved in the ownership of the project area. He mentioned that they own Portion 212 of Portion 224 Mayfair but do not own the greater area of the site. Mr Tshamano also expressed the intention to provide the relevant information to help everyone orient themselves with the site details.

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Mr Julius Sello, Land Use Management, CoJ	Mr Sello inquired about the end product of the reclamation process, specifically asking if the land will be developable. He also raised concerns regarding individuals who may wish to continue mining activities even after formal mining has concluded. Mr Sello expressed that he was missing information on what could happen after the reclamation process, particularly regarding the potential for manufacturing or other uses. He compared this to areas where contamination, such as radiation, limits residential development. He noted that this was a key aspect missing from the presentation and requested clarification on the future use of the land.	Mr Tshamano clarified that the developability of the land varies across the site. He explained that not the entire area is suitable for development, particularly since some portions are within the watercourse. However, certain sections of the area are developable, which is why iProp owns part of the land. He mentioned that in the future, these portions are expected to be developed. Mr Tshamano was uncertain about the intentions of other landowners, including those who own the railway and its supporting infrastructure. He noted that where iProp is the owner, the land is likely to be developed for light industrial use. Ms Wilreker explained that the purpose of the rehabilitation is to remove the silts and restore the river, which will also help in managing and preventing flooding downstream. She further emphasized that any future development in the area would need to take flood lines into consideration, given the proximity to the river, and developers would be expected to be mindful of these factors during planning.
Ms Mbalenhle Chemane	Ms Chemane inquired whether the timeline for completing the entire process is still expected to fall within the eight to twelve months range, or if there is an expectation that this particular project may take longer.	Ms Wilreker confirmed that the process is expected to take longer. She explained that the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process has already begun, which is expected to take approximately eight months. In addition, the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) typically requires four months to review the process. The water use licensing process is anticipated to be submitted around the same time as the final EIA, and the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) is expected to take 90 days to review that. As a result, Ms Wilreker indicated that the project is expected to receive a Record of Decision from both authorities by the end of next year. Ms Wilreker clarified that the project is currently in the scoping phase, but the team plans to move into the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) phase next year.

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Ms Mbalenhle Chemane	Ms Chemane requested that Ms Wilreker send through all the relevant information, including the land portion details.	Ms Wilreker confirmed that the land tenure map would be sent to Ms Chemane and stated that it would also be provided in a format suitable for integration into her GIS system.

4. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Wilreker thanked the CoJ attendees for their time and input.	The CoJ attendees thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation.

The meeting adjourned at 13:00 pm.

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176

Meeting Minutes: Federation for a Sustainable Environment

Date	Thursday, 12 November 2024
Time:	14:00– 16:00
Venue:	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
Federation for a Sustainable Environment (FSE)	Ms Mariette Liefferink	FSE, CEO
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd	Mr Masala Tshamano	Environmental Manager
Ergo	Mr Greg Ovens	Project Manager
Ergo	Mr Mothusi Mafatshe	Environmental Coordinator
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Project Manager/EAP
Kongiwe	Ms Anela Fixi	Environmental & Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Kongiwe	Mr Bradly Thornton	Project Director
Kongiwe	Ms Vanessa Viljoen	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant

Note: *These minutes are not intended as a verbatim transcript of the meeting, but rather as a summary of the salient discussions which took place.*

1. **Welcome and Introductions**
   - Ms Wilreker greeted the attendees and delivered her presentation.

2. **Meeting Agenda:**

- Purpose of the Meeting
- Important Notice
- Introduction
- Kongiwe's Role as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner
- Project Background
- Project Description
- Project Infrastructure
- Reclamation Method
- Water Management
- Specialist Studies

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- Listed Activities & Water Uses
- Legislative Framework
- Document Availability
- The Way Forward
- Questions & Answers

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3. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	Ms Liefferink inquired about the location and ownership of a dam situated outside a fenced area adjacent to a Tailings Storage Facility (TSF). She explained that the TSF is enclosed by a concrete palisade fence, while the dam itself is unfenced and adjacent to a road. She further inquired whether the dam belongs to DRDGOLD or Ergo, if it is part of their mining right, or if it falls under the responsibility of a road management agency.	Mr Tshamano confirmed that the dam falls outside of its mining right, but it remains its responsibility.
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink inquired why the dam is Ergo's responsibility if it falls outside its mining right.	Mr Tshamano explained that the dam collects stormwater and runoff from the adjacent tailings dam inside the fenced area. Due to the area's topography and historical spillages, the water naturally collects in the dam as the lowest point. He also noted that the dam is not fenced off.
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink inquired whose responsibility it is to fence off the dam, stating that her question was not meant to criticize the applicant. She explained that during a site visit with Mintek and the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR), she had asked Mr Mudau and Mr Mpho (Lethlakanyane? from the Mine Health and Safety Directorate, and their response was that the dam does not belong to DRDGOLD and does not fall within DRDGOLD's mining rights.	Mr Tshamano clarified that the dam is indeed their responsibility, despite falling outside the Ergo mining right. He explained that the water contained within the dam is considered mine-affected water, and they are working to fill the dam and drain the water to prevent the current damming issues, with plans to continue draining it in the future.
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink asked if Ergo intended to fence off the dam area.	Mr Tshamano stated that they do not intend to create another dam and that their goal is to fill the dam up.
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink referred to the Valley Silts scoping report, which mentions that "Ingress/egress is fully controlled by security for all vehicles," and asked if this should rather be referred to as access control.	Ms Wilreker confirmed that it should indeed be referred to as access control.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink stated that the expansion in sectors two and three is 120 metres from Riverlea suburb, which is outside the 100-m regulated buffer zone required by the Mine Health and Safety Act, making it acceptable. However, she noted that the DMR has suggested a 2,000-m buffer zone between residential areas and mining activities, which would not be feasible for the applicant to implement, given the intended location for mining the silt.	Mr Tshamano stated that if the regulations are enforced, they will comply with them. He acknowledged that the current regulations still allow for the expansion, but if the 2,000-m buffer zone is gazetted and becomes enforceable, they will have to comply with that as well.
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink suggested that the trucks used for transporting residue should be covered to prevent dust fallout, as although the residue contains 30-40% moisture and is less prone to dust, dust fallout has often been observed with uncovered trucks. She also referred to the scoping report, noting that coarse materials like rock and stones are stockpiled and either sold or donated to external parties. She cited the 2008 Regional Mine Closure Strategies of the Council of Geoscience and DMR, which recommends ensuring that no liabilities, such as to municipalities, are transferred when such materials are donated. Lastly, she questioned whether a one-in-50-year storm event would be sufficient for containment in light of climate change and more frequent extreme weather events.	Mr Thornton explained that there is both a compliance aspect and a good practice aspect to consider. He stated that while compliance with regulatory requirements is a minimum standard, the design must account for appropriate flood events. He mentioned that designing for extreme events like a 1 in 10,000-year flood would result in an over-engineered project. From his perspective, designing for a 1 in 50-year storm event is suitable for the scale and duration of the project.
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink pointed out that the scoping report mentions "dirty stormwater" being contained in paddocks on the drying side, and emphasized that if the paddocks reach capacity, the excess dirty stormwater will need to be released into the Russell Stream. She questioned the appropriateness of releasing dirty stormwater into the Russell Stream and suggested that, instead, the excess stormwater could be directed to a return water dam or another dam, but definitely not into the Russell Stream.	Mr Tshamano explained that releasing dirty stormwater into the Russell Stream would be a last resort and considered an incident, as the project does not authorize the release of water into the stream from the paddocks. He clarified that the project is not designed with return water dams or similar water containment facilities. The intention is to separate clean and dirty water before it reaches the affected areas, minimizing the interaction between the two. He acknowledged that, in the worst-case scenario, the paddocks' lowest

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
		point borders the stream banks, and excess water may ultimately flow into the stream, but this would be incidental and not planned.
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink pointed out that, according to NEMA regulations, pollution must be prevented, and it would not be considered best practice to include a provision in the scoping report allowing for the release of dirty stormwater into the Russell Stream, even in an extreme event. Ms Liefferink emphasized that polluted water cannot be released into the receiving environment, referencing Section 19 of the National Water Act and Section 28 of NEMA. She suggested that a water treatment plant may be necessary and requested that the issue be addressed in the comments and response report.	Mr Tshamano explained that when submitting applications like this, they include a GN704 motivation, stating their reasons for the request. He noted that Ergo applies for exemption from GN704, particularly for situations like this, as it is a short-term effect. He emphasized that the team does not intend to hide information or present the situation in a misleading way.
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink suggested that while public safety assessments are done in relation to the requirements of the National Nuclear Regulator (NNR), which addresses radiological risks, other health risks associated with arsenic, cobalt, copper, manganese, and aluminium should also be assessed. She then noted that the rehabilitation plan for the Valley Silts involves shaping the areas to be free-draining and planting appropriate species to stabilize the soil but emphasized that stabilization alone does not equate to rehabilitation. She stressed that future land use should be predetermined and agreed upon with all affected parties, particularly the Riverlea community. She also questioned the acquisition of topsoil for erosion repairs, given its cost and difficulty in obtaining, and requested clarification on where it would be sourced. Finally, she asked whether the ongoing reclamation of the valley silts, mentioned in	Mr Tshamano explained that the land where the project is taking place is privately owned, primarily by iProp, with Transnet owning the railway and the City of Johannesburg being a neighboring property owner not directly affected by the mining or reclamation activities. He clarified that consultation regarding land use would need to occur with iProp, with whom they already have a relationship, as iProp is involved in industrial development, and the area may eventually be developed for such purposes. Regarding the appeal, he explained that after it was lodged, engagement took place with the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), and the department gave Ergo approval to proceed with the project pending the outcome of the appeal. The appeal collapsed in July when the appellant withdrew it, allowing Ergo to proceed based on the department's decision.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	the scoping report as started in May 2023, occurred after the appeal by the Riverlea Mining Forum had been declared abortive.	
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink pointed out that the scoping report mentions rehabilitating the Valley Silts to an "appropriate and functioning ecological state" and asked what specific ecological state that would be. She inquired whether the intention is to rehabilitate it to an A or B system state, or a C or D system, emphasizing that an E or F state would be unacceptable.	Mr Tshamano explained that the water passing through the stream, excluding the Valley Silts area, is already heavily affected. He noted that the ultimate objective for rehabilitation would require collaboration with the municipality and other landowners affected by the stream. The focus will primarily be on removing the silt and addressing the mining impacts, but the quality of water cannot be fully addressed since it is not solely impacted by the mining activities. He emphasized the need for broader stakeholder engagement, including the City of Johannesburg, as it controls the sewer systems that also impact the area.
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink acknowledged the presence of wetlands, water bodies, endangered grasslands, and air pollution hotspots within the project area, as well as the health risks posed by dust to the Riverlea community. She then inquired about the risks posed by illegal mining in the area, highlighting that despite recent backfilling of open shafts by the DMR and Mintek, illegal miners have reopened these shafts and continue operating. She asked what the risks of this illegal mining are to the applicant's project.	Mr Tshamano acknowledged that illegal mining is a widespread issue faced by many mining companies, not unique to their operation. While DRDGOLD does not promote illegal mining, it has a responsibility to prevent it within mining rights areas under its control, with 24-hour security patrolling to deter it. However, illegal mining often occurs outside their boundary, beyond their control, as it does not have the legal authority to arrest individuals outside the project area. He emphasized the importance of collaboration with law enforcement agencies and stated that DRDGOLD does not have underground mining rights, so it cannot intervene in illegal underground mining. He further highlighted that the DMR and other relevant agencies have a responsibility to secure sealed shafts and ensure they meet the required standards.
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink mentioned that the open pits in the area are part of ongoing litigation involving iProp against the Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy, with the minister allegedly in contempt of court. She suggested that this legal process might assist the	The project team noted this.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	applicant's project (Ergo) by potentially addressing illegal mining. She also noted that a mining company has applied for a rehabilitation project to backfill some of these open pits.	

4. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Wilreker thanked Ms Liefferink for her time and input.	Ms Liefferink thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation.

The meeting adjourned at 16:00 pm.

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176
Meeting Minutes: iProp

Date	Monday, 14 November 2024
Time:	10:00 – 10:30
Venue:	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
iProp	Ms Jeanie Pelser	Landowner
Seton Environmental	Mr Brian Gardner	Environmental Officer
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd	Mr Masala Tshamano	Environmental Manager
Ergo	Mr Mothusi Mafatshe	Environmental Coordinator
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Project Manager
Kongiwe	Ms Anela Fixi	Environmental & Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Kongiwe	Ms Vanessa Viljoen	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
No apologies		
N/A		

Note: *These minutes are not intended as a verbatim transcript of the meeting, but rather as a summary of the salient discussions which took place.*

1. **Welcome and Introductions**
   - ❖ Ms Wilreker greeted the attendees and delivered her presentation.

2. **Meeting Agenda:**

- ❖ Purpose of the Meeting
- ❖ Important Notice
- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Kongiwe's Role as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner
- ❖ Project Background
- ❖ Project Description
- ❖ Project Infrastructure
- ❖ Reclamation Method
- ❖ Water Management
- ❖ Specialist Studies

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- Listed Activities & Water Uses
- Legislative Framework
- Document Availability
- The Way Forward
- Questions & Answers

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3. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Jeanie Pelser, Landowner, iProp	Ms Pelser expressed appreciation for the removal of silts and tailings, as it provides an opportunity to eventually develop the land. She explained that their primary interest is in understanding the end result of the project, specifically the final product, and whether they can align with any approvals or licences related to the project. Ms Pelser also inquired about the possibility of getting involved in the process to ensure there is no double handling of materials. Ms Pelser also inquired about the handling of materials on-site, specifically asking where materials would be stockpiled. She referenced a previous situation with the Natal Spruit in City Deep, where the river had to be realigned to its original position due to a large mine dump. Ms Pelser expressed concern about avoiding a similar situation and emphasized that understanding the scope of this aspect of the project is a key interest for them.	Ms Wilreker explained that the goal of the project is to remove all the silts and reshape the area by sloping the land in a way that it becomes suitable for industrial use, up to a certain point. She clarified that the intention is not to build directly in the riverbed, but to ensure that, at the final stage, the topography is appropriately adjusted so the land can be utilized for the intended project. Ms Wilreker also sought to confirm her understanding, asking if the intended final land use is for light industrial purposes, as this seems to be the objective. Mr Tshamano confirmed that, while the project aims to remove all the silts within the stream, the final outcome regarding the stream's path cannot yet be determined. He explained that the results will only become clear after the silts are removed, as the stream is currently heavily silted. He also mentioned that it is difficult to predict how much land will be freed for development, as there are constraints related to building regulations, including restrictions on encroaching into the riverbed. Despite these challenges, Mr Tshamano assured iProp that the Ergo team would make every effort to free as much land as possible and restore the stream to its original course
Mr Brian Gardner, Environmental Officer, Seton Environmental	Mr Gardner raised concerns about what the stream area will look like after the project is completed. He expressed uncertainty about the final outcome, as the appearance will depend on how much material is removed and the eventual alignment of the stream. He suggested that some form of rehabilitation, such as	Mr Masala Tshamano clarified that the current scope of the project involves removing the material and shaping the topography to align with the existing drainage pattern. He acknowledged that iProp would want to inherit land that is suitable for development. Mr Tshamano suggested that as the project progresses to its final stages, a

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	landscaping or planting, might be needed along the stream after the materials are removed. While acknowledging that this is a rehabilitation project, Mr Gardner inquired whether any additional landscaping or planting is proposed, or if the project will simply involve removing and reshaping the area, leaving it for future development by iProp or another entity.	discussion will be necessary to determine how the land should be left, ensuring it meets the development needs of iProp and other stakeholders.
Ms Jeanie Pelser	Ms Pelser expressed her team's satisfaction with the project and reiterated their understanding that it is an ongoing process. She mentioned that they have already tasked Mr Stewart Dunsmore with monitoring the project from a hydrology perspective. Ms Pelser emphasized the importance of being involved early in the process to ensure that no issues arise at the end of the project. She offered their assistance, stating that if there is any information or alignment needed from their side, they are willing to provide it. Ms Pelser also stressed their commitment to contributing any relevant information to avoid potential concerns later in the project.	Mr Tshamano suggested that it would be beneficial to start engaging now, even with the current or approved scope of the project. He recommended scheduling a site visit to assess the progress and gain a better understanding of the area. He noted that, historically, there was a recreational dam in the area, but it will not be reinstated, which could potentially free up land for development. Mr Tshamano emphasized the importance of starting these discussions early to identify potential development areas and understand any limitations regarding where development could take place.
Ms Jeanie Pelser	Ms Pelser agreed that starting early would benefit both parties. She mentioned that she could immediately share their proposed layout, which has been developed in collaboration with SANRAL over the past few years in relation to the realignment of the N17 to its optimal position.	Ms Wilreker expressed appreciation and confirmed that sending the proposed layout would be helpful. She then inquired if it would be acceptable to send an email regarding the landowner consent.
Ms Jeanie Pelser	Ms Pelser thanked Ms Wilreker and mentioned that she had possibly already sent the email regarding the landowner consent the previous day. She then pointed out an issue with the listed farms, noting that although they are labelled as 'Mayfair West, 224 IQ,' these are actually Langlaagte farms, and she was unsure why they were listed in that way.	Ms Viljoen confirmed that on their GIS information, there is a larger farm called Mayfair, within which Langlaagte is situated. She acknowledged the correction and thanked Ms Pelser for pointing it out.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Jeanie Pelser	Ms Pelser clarified that the title dates back to the turn of the previous century and confirmed that the correct description is 'Langlaagte,' She emphasized that Langlaagte is the accurate name for the property.	The project team noted this.
Ms Jeanie Pelser	Ms Pelser inquired about the listing of Transnet as an affected property owner, asking how close the project area is to the railway line, or if Transnet was listed simply because the project area is adjacent to the railway line.	Ms Wilreker explained that Transnet is listed as an affected property owner primarily because its land is adjacent to the railway line, which crosses through one section of the project area. Additionally, there is a mining area on the other side of the railway line. As the project spans across the entire area, consultation with Transnet is necessary.
Mr Brian Gardner	Mr Gardner expressed his satisfaction and gratitude, stating that he looks forward to reviewing the reports once they are available. He mentioned that it was helpful to receive a solid background on the project and thanked the team for including him in the discussions.	The project team noted this.
Ms Jeanie Pelser	Ms Pelser extended an invitation to Mr Tshamano, stating that they would be more than happy to attend a site meeting at any stage of the project.	Mr Tshamano acknowledged the invitation and confirmed that Ergo would arrange a site meeting at an appropriate time

4. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Wilreker thanked the iProp attendees for their time and input.	The iProp attendees thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 am.

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176
Meeting Minutes: City of Johannesburg Ward Councillors

Date	Thursday, 14 November 2024
Time:	13:15 – 14:00
Venue:	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (CoJ)	Mr Tseke Mojapelo	Ward Committee: Community Development
CoJ	Cllr Matsobane Sekhu	Ward Councillor 125
CoJ	Cllr Mongameli Mnyameni	Ward Councillor 124
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd	Mr Masala Tshamano	Environmental Manager
Ergo	Mr Josiah Tshisevhe	Community Liaise Officer
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Project Manager/EAP
Kongiwe	Ms Anela Fixi	Environmental & Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Kongiwe	Ms Thuli Phakathi	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
No apologies		
N/A		

Note: *These minutes are not intended as a verbatim transcript of the meeting, but rather as a summary of the salient discussions which took place.*

1. **Welcome and Introductions**
   - ❖ Ms Wilreker greeted the attendees and delivered her presentation.

2. **Meeting Agenda:**

- ❖ Purpose of the Meeting
- ❖ Important Notice
- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Kongiwe's Role as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner
- ❖ Project Background
- ❖ Project Description
- ❖ Project Infrastructure
- ❖ Reclamation Method
- ❖ Water Management

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- Specialist Studies
- Listed Activities & Water Uses
- Legislative Framework
- Document Availability
- The Way Forward
- Questions & Answers

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3. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Cllr Matsobane Sekhu, Ward Councillor 125, CoJ	Cllr Sekhu noted that Ms Wilreker mentioned the intention to source water from the Johannesburg Municipality. He inquired whether they were aware of the ongoing water shortage crisis in the City of Johannesburg. Additionally, he asked if there were any alternative sources of water being considered.	Ms Wilreker clarified that the water sourced from the Johannesburg Municipality is potable water and intended for drinking purposes only. She further explained that the silts in the area are very wet, and water seeps from the ground into the mining area. This water is then pumped out and utilized for dust suppression.
Cllr Mongameli Mnyameni, Ward Councillor 124, CoJ	Cllr Mnyameni asked for clarification on when the project is expected to begin. He also inquired about potential opportunities for the local community and sought details on the overall duration of the project.	Ms Wilreker stated that the duration of the project is five years. She further explained that for the project to commence, Ergo require authorization from the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) and the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS). This authorization is expected to be obtained towards the end of next year. Mr Tshamano added that employees for the project will be sourced from the local community, as was done with the current operational Valley Silts project. He further mentioned that if additional information is required regarding the current beneficiaries, it can be made available.
Cllr Matsobane Sekhu	Cllr Sekhu stated that they will review the presentation, and the information provided and will offer their comments accordingly.	The project team noted this

4. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Wilreker thanked the CoJ Councillors for their time and input.	The CoJ Councillors attendees thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation.

The meeting adjourned at 14:00 pm.

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176
Meeting Minutes: Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA)

Date	Thursday, 14 November 2024
Time:	15:00– 16:00
Venue:	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA)	Mr Siphesihle Bophela	Real Estate
PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi	Real Estate Manager
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd	Mr Masala Tshamano	Environmental Manager
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Project Manager/EAP
Kongiwe	Ms Anela Fixi	Environmental & Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Kongiwe	Ms Thuli Phakathi	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
No apologies		
N/A		

Note: *These minutes are not intended as a verbatim transcript of the meeting, but rather as a summary of the salient discussions which took place.*

1. **Welcome and Introductions**
   - ❖ Ms Wilreker greeted the attendees and delivered her presentation.

2. **Meeting Agenda:**

- ❖ Purpose of the Meeting
- ❖ Important Notice
- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Kongiwe's Role as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner
- ❖ Project Background
- ❖ Project Description
- ❖ Project Infrastructure
- ❖ Reclamation Method
- ❖ Water Management
- ❖ Specialist Studies
- ❖ Listed Activities & Water Uses

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- Legislative Framework
- Document Availability
- The Way Forward
- Questions & Answers

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3. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Siphesihle Bophela, Real Estate Manager, PRASA	Mr Bophela thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation and referred to a previous email from Transnet. He asked if the six portions identified by Transnet were the same as those being discussed in the current context.	Ms Wilreker confirmed that Mr Bophela's recollection was correct and assured him that they could send a list of the identified property portions. She explained that, initially, Transnet had been listed as the property owner, but upon contacting them, they clarified that the properties actually fall under PRASA. This clarification is the reason for the current meeting, and she offered to provide the specific property details.
Mr Siphesihle Bophela	Mr Bophela inquired about what is required from their side, specifically asking if permission is needed to use their service road for the project.	Ms Wilreker explained that while the project will have its own access roads, it is important to notify Mr Bophela's team due to the proximity of the service road and infrastructure to the proposed project. She emphasized that the railway runs past one of the mining blocks, and the purpose of the notification is to prevent any confusion or surprises. Additionally, she requested that if there are any specific concerns or factors that the applicant should be aware of from PRASA's side, Kongiwe would like to address them.
Mr Paul Motsoaledi, Real Estate Manager, PRASA	Mr Motsoaledi thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation, noting that this wasn't the first time they were dealing with such a project. He mentioned that the previous project, run by DRDGOLD, might have similarities to the current one. Referring to the land portions sent through, he pointed out that these portions are very close to the project area, and there might be existing services, such as electrical cables, running through the affected areas. He inquired whether the team is aware of these services and if they could provide more details on them.	Ms Wilreker responded, clarifying that if there are any known servitudes or infrastructure, such as electrical cables, running through the area, it would be helpful to indicate them. This would allow the team to include the information on the map and ensure that the applicant is fully aware of the existing infrastructure. She also clarified the confusion between DRDGOLD and Ergo, explaining that DRDGOLD owns Ergo, and that the application is being processed by Ergo, which is part of DRDGOLD.
Mr Paul Motsoaledi	Mr Motsoaledi explained that they do not have an environmental affairs division, they handle land-related matters and assured the	Ms Wilreker confirmed that the team would send all relevant information, including digital files, to Mr Motsoaledi and his

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	team that they would not oppose the project. He mentioned his familiarity with similar projects in the area, particularly around Soweto, and emphasized the importance of engagement and understanding the activities involved. He concluded by stating that he fully understood the situation.	colleagues for review. The purpose of sharing this information was to allow the team to assess whether any aspects of the project might affect existing infrastructure or land. Additionally, Ms Wilreker suggested that the materials be forwarded to the colleagues who were unable to attend the meeting, as they may be able to provide additional feedback or insights based on their expertise.
Mr Paul Motsoaledi	Mr Motsoaledi inquired whether PRASA was the only affected entity in relation to the project.	Ms Wilreker clarified that PRASA is not the only affected entity. She mentioned that Kongiwe has already had meetings with the City of Johannesburg, as it is an adjacent landowner, as well as with ward councillors and the property owners whose land falls within the project area.
Mr Paul Motsoaledi	Mr Motsoaledi expressed appreciation for the presentation, stating that they have no issues with the project. He confirmed that they would remain engaged in the future and requested to be kept informed, ensuring their involvement where necessary.	Ms Wilreker thanked Mr Motsoaledi and team for their input

4. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Wilreker thanked the PRASA attendees for their time and input.	The PRASA attendees thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation.

The meeting adjourned at 16:00 pm.

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176
Meeting Minutes: KlipSA

Date	Friday, 15 November 2024
Time:	10:30– 11:30
Venue:	Kongiwe offices

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
KlipSA	Mr Andrew Barker	Town and Regional Planner
KlipSA	Mr Dennis Jane	KlipSA Exco member and KlipWaS convener
University of Johannesburg (UJ)	Dr Kousar Banu Hoorzook	Programme Manager for UJ Process Energy Environment Technology Station
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd	Mr Mothusi Mafatshe	Environmental Coordinator
Ergo	Mr Masala Tshamano	Environmental Manager
Ergo	Mr Greg Ovens	Project Manager
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Project Manager/EAP
Kongiwe	Ms Anela Fixi	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Kongiwe	Ms Vanessa Viljoen	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant

Note: *These minutes are not intended as a verbatim transcript of the meeting, but rather as a summary of the salient discussions which took place.*

1. **Welcome and Introductions**
   - ❖ Ms Wilreker greeted the attendees and delivered her presentation.

2. **Meeting Agenda:**

- ❖ Purpose of the Meeting
- ❖ Important Notice
- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Kongiwe's Role as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner
- ❖ Project Background
- ❖ Project Description
- ❖ Project Infrastructure
- ❖ Reclamation Method

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3. KlipSA Presentation, Comments, and Recommendations

- Mr Baker delivered a presentation outlining the work they are currently doing in the Klip River area.
- **Presentation Overview:**
  - Mr Baker provided a detailed profile of the Klip River, including key data and insights.
- **Comments:**
  - Mr Baker stated that KlipSA fully supports the Valley Silts expansion project, emphasizing that addressing the pollution caused by silts is a core element in improving the water quality of the area. He further noted that this aligns with their initiative of restoring the Klip River stream.
- **Recommendations:**
  - Mr Baker raised concerns about the silts being washed over during storms and recommended that Ergo focus on managing this issue to prevent further environmental impact.

3. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Wilreker thanked the KlipSA attendees for their time and input.	The KlipSA attendees thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation.

The meeting adjourned at 11:30 am.

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176
Meeting Minutes: TansAtlas / AfriSam Group

Date	Friday, 15 November 2024
Time:	13:30 - 14:00
Venue:	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
AfriSam Group	Mr Quentin Dollman	Property consultant
AfriSam Group	Mr Oscar Olen	Environmental Specialist
AfriSam Group	Mr Zielas Du Prezz	Regional Manager
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd	Mr Masala Tshamano	Environmental Manager
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Project Manager/EAP
Kongiwe	Ms Anela Fixi	Environmental & Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Kongiwe	Ms Thuli Phakathi	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
No apologies		
N/A		

Note: *These minutes are not intended as a verbatim transcript of the meeting, but rather as a summary of the salient discussions which took place.*

1. **Welcome and Introductions**
   - Ms Wilreker greeted the attendees and delivered her presentation.

2. **Meeting Agenda:**

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3. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Quentin Dollman, Property Consultant, AfriSam	Mr Dollman inquired about the potential impact of the proposed project on the TransAtlas properties.	Mr Tshamano clarified that TransAtlas is an adjacent property owner and therefore needs to be notified about the project.
Mr Quentin Dollman	Mr Dollman requested to be shown the location of their property on the map for clarity.	Ms Wilreker pointed out the location of the TransAtlas property on the map for Mr Dollman's reference.
Mr Quentin Dollman	Mr Dollman stated that, from the AfriSam side, he would complete the comment sheet, with his only comment being that if the property is affected by the operation, it should be properly rehabilitated and inspected by the relevant authorities before being closed.	The project team noted this.
Mr Oscar Olen, Environmental Specialist, AfriSam	Mr Olen stated that there were no other issues from their side	The project team noted this.

4. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Wilreker thanked the AfriSam attendees for their time and input.	The AfriSam attendees thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation.

The meeting adjourned at 14:00 pm.

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176
Meeting Minutes: Africa Sun Oil Refineries

Date	Friday, 15 November 2024
Time:	15:00– 15:30
Venue:	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
Africa Sun oil Refineries	Mr Farhaad Adam	Principal Process Engineer
Africa Sun oil Refineries	Mr A-K Essa	COO and General Manager
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd	Mr Masala Tshamano	Environmental Manager
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Project Manager/EAP
Kongiwe	Ms Anela Fixi	Environmental & Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Kongiwe	Ms Thuli Phakathi	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
No apologies		
N/A		

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1. **Welcome and Introductions**
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3. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Farhaad Adam, Principal Process Engineer, Africa Sun oil Refineries	Mr Adams inquired about the overall duration of the project. He specifically asked whether the project is expected to take five years or ten years. Based on his understanding, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process is projected to take approximately three years. Additionally, he noted that further audits could extend the preparation phase by an additional two years, bringing the total preparation time to five years. Following this, there is the operational phase, which is anticipated to last five years, marking the maximum lifespan of the project. Mr Adams seeks clarification on whether the project timeline is intended to be a ten-year journey, including both the preparation and operational phases, or if the project is expected to be completed within five years.	Ms Wilreker clarified that, from the perspective of the project's lifecycle, the main operational phase will last for five years. Following this period, the area will undergo rehabilitation, and ongoing monitoring will be required. This post-project phase will extend for several additional years to ensure proper rehabilitation and assessment.
Mr Farhaad Adam	Mr Adams inquired if the project is expected to last a total of ten years, with five years allocated for development and another five years designated for rehabilitation. He also inquired about the duration of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.	Ms Wilreker explained that the EIA process is expected to continue until around May of next year (2025). She stated that the final EIA will be submitted by May or June, after which the authority will have approximately four months to provide a response. Therefore, a decision on both applications is anticipated by the end of next year.
Mr Farhaad Adam	Mr Adams inquired that if everything proceeds as planned, the project will begin by January 2026. Mr Adams pointed out that he observed at least three stockpiles near the border of their premises and requested clarification on the expected height of these stockpiles and their proximity to the	Ms. Wilreker confirmed that this timeline would be correct. Mr Tshamano responded by addressing the dust management concerns, stating that the project already has trucks in place to suppress dust on its premises. He explained that, for the current scope

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	property boundary. He sought to understand how these factors would be managed from a dust suppression perspective.	of the project, which is based on the site plan, Ergo has not experienced significant dust issues to date.
Mr Farhaad Adam	Mr Adams raised a concern regarding the stockpiles, questioning whether dust suppression would solely rely on the moisture content and the characteristics of the stockpiles themselves to prevent dust from drifting into neighbouring communities and lands. He highlighted the proximity of a natural body of water near the proposed stockpile locations and asked whether the team could provide assurance that appropriate measures would be in place to mitigate any potential dust issues.	Mr Tshamano assured Mr Adams that the stockpiles, by their nature, remain wet. He explained that they are transported when the moisture content is between 40% and 30%, at which point the stockpiles do not generate any dust.
Mr Farhaad Adam	Mr Adams raised a question regarding the management of dirty stormwater, seeking clarification on whether the holding area for stormwater, as mentioned in the project, would be located near their boundary line. He asked if this area, intended to contain stormwater when it cannot be properly managed, would be in close proximity to their property boundary.	Mr Tshamano clarified that the stormwater, or any affected water, would be contained on the site, specifically on the side facing the stream. He assured Mr. Adams that at no point would the water flow towards their side of the property.
Mr Farhaad Adam	Mr Adams stated that, overall, they have no objections to the expansion project but made one specific request. He explained that their area is close to a crime hotspot and that they rely on natural vegetation to help protect against unauthorized access. He emphasized that, while they want to be good neighbours, they would like to request that a fence be erected along the border of the proposed site. The aim is to prevent any potential ingress into their area, particularly after the project is completed and the site is left for rehabilitation. Mr Adams noted that their long-term goal is to secure their property as well.	Mr Tshamano responded by explaining that the nature of the project means they will not vacate the site until all activities are completed. He assured Mr Adams that they can control access to the mining area, similar to the measures they take on the Crown Roadside, to prevent trespassing. He also acknowledged that this would contribute to safeguarding the neighbouring area. However, he clarified that they would not be installing a physical fence at this stage of the project.
Mr A-K Essa, COO, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	Mr Essa inquired about the type of material being mined.	Mr Tshamano stated that the material being mined is gold-bearing silts.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr A-K Essa	Mr Essa expressed concerns about the potential for many vagrants in the area, noting that this issue could become significant. He then inquired whether the mining operations would be conducted during both day and night, or just during regular working hours.	Mr Tshamano responded that the mining operations are carried out only during working days and working hours. He clarified that, at present, they do not experience any unauthorized access or illegal mining activities while the site is operational.
Mr A-K Essa	Mr Essa expressed that, at this point in time, there have been instances where illegal miners have attempted to access the property, even trying to get onto their site. He emphasized that their request for fencing is based on prior experience with such incidents. Mr Essa stated that he is almost certain that once the project concludes and operations cease, illegal miners will likely begin to trespass during the night, leading to an increase in unauthorized activity. This, he explained, is the primary reason behind their concern and request for fencing.	Mr Tshamano acknowledged the concern and stated that they would consider the request. He reassured Mr Essa that they have security measures in place, with security personnel managing access to the site during operations. While he acknowledged that the situation at night may be different, he emphasized that during operational hours, they take full responsibility for securing the site.
Mr Farhaad Adam	Mr Adams raised a concern about the expansion, noting that while operations are currently confined to a specific area, the proposed expansion would extend significantly towards Riverlea. He pointed out that as the project grows, it would become increasingly difficult to monitor every part of the expanded site, particularly during nighttime. He emphasized that, given the size of the area, it would be nearly impossible to secure every few metres effectively. Mr Adams suggested that the most practical solution would be to erect a physical boundary to mitigate security risks. He explained that, like the mining operation, their side also produces a high-value product, and they want to prevent any additional security threats, especially since the clearing of land and creation of new pathways could lead to easier access for vagrants.	Mr Tshamano acknowledged Mr Adams' concerns and asked for clarification, inquiring whether their site was fenced. Upon learning that it was, he then asked if the primary concern was that people might get closer to their site as a result of the expansion. Mr Adams confirmed this concern.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Farhaad Adam	Mr Adams explained that the issue arises because the proximity of the fence to their buildings allows vagrants to come too close to their boundary, which creates a security concern. He expressed that while they have no objections to the project proceeding, their request is for the area within the project boundary to be fenced off. He emphasized that they would prefer the site to remain secure and separate, politely asking that the project's boundary be clearly defined and contained.	Mr Tshamano acknowledged the concern and suggested that a separate discussion would be necessary to address the issue. He proposed that Mr Adams and his team meet with their security personnel to discuss how they can secure the site and find a solution. He clarified that there was no initial plan to install a fence around the site but expressed a willingness to engage and work towards finding common ground on the matter.
Mr A-K Essa	Mr Essa emphasized the importance of considering the fencing request, stating that it is a significant concern for their safety. He expressed that while they do not wish to obstruct the project's progress and wish the team success, they need some assurance regarding security due to past incidents. He urged that this issue is not taken lightly and stressed that while meeting with security personnel is important, the key point is the psychological reassurance a fence would provide. Mr Essa clarified that he was not asking for walls to be built, but rather a simple fence that would deter unauthorized entry, which is the main request.	The project team noted this.
Mr A-K Essa	Mr Essa raised another concern regarding the potential impact of traffic on their site. He inquired whether the movement of trucks to and from the mining site would affect their operations or pose any issues for their access. To provide context, he explained that the majority of their trucks currently use Nasrec Road, specifically passing under the bridge R85 Nasrec Road. He requested clarification on the expected flow of trucks at the mining site and whether it would impact their route or site access	Mr Tshamano clarified that the trucks will primarily use Crownwood Road, as previously mentioned. Ms Wilreker confirmed that this is the current access point to the site, and it will remain unchanged. The trucks will then continue along Crownwood Road, onto the M2, and further along to Heidelberg Road, without coming onto Nasrec Road. She also noted that a traffic impact assessment is being conducted for the project to evaluate any potential impacts.
Mr A-K Essa	Mr Essa asked about the potential for underground cabling in the area, expressing concern that any disruption to City Power infrastructure could impact their ability to operate their plant. He	Mr Tshamano clarified that, as the operation proceeds closer to Nasrec Road, there would be no digging or disruption to the area. He explained that the work would primarily involve activities within the

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	wanted to know what information the team had regarding any cabling that might be present and at risk of being damaged during the project.	Russell Stream, where the silts are located, and gave the assurance that there is no infrastructure in that area that could be affected, either temporarily or permanently.
Mr A-K Essa	Mr Essa asked if the potential impacts on infrastructure, such as underground cabling, would be covered in the EIA.	Mr Tshamano explained that infrastructure concerns are separate from the EIA. He clarified that if the project were to encroach on any servitudes, they would approach the municipality for a waiver. However, for this project, there is no need for that, as no infrastructure is being crossed. He also confirmed that they have already been in consultation with the City of Johannesburg, providing them with the site layout and asking them to identify any infrastructure in the area that they should be aware of.
Mr A-K Essa	Mr Essa inquired about the potential impact on water infrastructure, specifically asking about municipal water pipes in the area.	Mr Tshamano provided details about the water infrastructure in the area. He mentioned that there is a water pipe running from Crown facilities to City Deep, which carries process water and runs on the surface. Additionally, he noted that there is a Rand water pipe running under the bridge at Nasrec Road, near Riverlea, but noted that the Ergo operations would not interfere with it.
Mr A-K Essa	Mr Essa requested confirmation that the map provided accurately reflects the mining boundaries and ensures that there will be no encroachment onto their property or any other properties during the mining process.	Mr Tshamano confirmed that the mining operations would not encroach on the Africa Sun property, and if there were any doubts about property boundaries, they could be verified. Mr Tshamano offered to provide the scoping report and assured that no property would be affected without the owner's consent. He also mentioned that Kongiwe could assist in providing any necessary details about properties that may be impacted.
Mr A-K Essa	Mr Essa inquired about the next steps in the process, asking what the following actions would be moving forward.	Mr Tshamano outlined the next steps in the process. He explained that the minutes from the meeting would be drafted and made available to Mr Essa. The scoping report will be submitted to the department at the beginning of December. From February onwards, the team would begin the EIA phase. Once the documents are ready

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
		for public review, Mr Essa will be notified, and the documents will be made available for his review. Additionally, any other relevant information will be provided as it becomes available.

4. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Wilreker thanked the Africa Sun oil Refineries for their time and input.	The Africa Sun oil Refineries attendees thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation.

The meeting adjourned at 15:30 pm.

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Environmental Authorisation and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

DMRE reference number: GP184 MR

DWS reference number: WU38176

Meeting Minutes: Open Day

Date	Saturday, 16 November 2024
Time:	09H00 – 12H00
Venue:	Riverlea Empowerment Centre

List of attendees from the Project Team:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd	Mr Masala Tshamano	Environmental Manager
Ergo	Mr Mothusi Mafatshe	Environmental Coordinator
Ergo	Mr Josiah Tshisevhe	Community Liaison Officer
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Project Manager
Kongiwe	Ms Anela Fixi	Stakeholder Engagement
Kongiwe	Ms Thuli Phakathi	Stakeholder Engagement
Kongiwe	Ms Vanessa Viljoen	Stakeholder Engagement
Kongiwe	Mr Bradly Thornton	CEO
Kongiwe	Mr Ripfumelo Macevele	Environmental Consultant
Kongiwe	Mr Grant Cornish- Bowden	COO
Kongiwe	Ms Chelsea Strooh	GIS consultant

Note: A list of stakeholders who attended the Open Day is added in Appendix A to these minutes.

Note: *These minutes are not intended as a verbatim transcript of the meeting, but rather as a summary of the salient discussions which took place.*

Welcome and Introductions

The project team welcomed all Open Day attendees upon arrival.

The purpose of the Open Day was to:

- Present and discuss the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project**;**
- Provide an overview of the Scoping Report and the Integrated Water Use License Application (IWULA) processes;
- Provide the stakeholders with an opportunity to raise comments/seek clarity and provide input into the Project; and

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- Record comments raised and then include them in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR) which will be integrated into the Scoping Report, and the IWULA.

Open Day Agenda:

- Kongiwe's Role as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner;
- Stakeholder Role;
- Public Participation Process;
- Stakeholder Engagement;
- Way Forward;

Please refer to **Appendix B** for the posters that were on display.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Andrew de Blocq, Member of Parliament, Democratic Alliance	Mr de Blocq inquired about the environmental studies conducted to assess the impacts of the proposed project on the community and the outcomes of these studies.	Mr Ceronio explained which environmental studies were being conducted for the proposed project and further clarified that the project is still in the scoping phase. He noted that the outcomes of these studies will be reported during the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) phase.
	Mr de Blocq inquired whether the stockpiles would cause any pollution or dust.	Mr Ceronio explained that the stockpiles are wet and are temporarily stored on-site. He clarified that they are removed before they have the chance to dry out and become loose, preventing them from being blown away as dust.
	Mr de Blocq inquired about the impacts of the existing operation.	Mr Ceronio explained that noise is one of the impacts of the existing operation, but it is addressed through the complaint book during the operation. He added that noise levels are monitored and there are measures in place to manage these.
	Mr de Blocq inquired about the potential opportunities for the community.	Mr Ceronio explained that there might be employment opportunities for the community, but these would be limited, as there is already an operation currently taking place.
	Mr de Blocq inquired about the date of the next open day.	Mr Ceronio explained that the next open day is dependent on the timeframes of the EIA and the responses received.
Ms Blanche Elias, Community member	Ms Elias inquired whether the project would affect the Riverlea community.	Mr Ceronio explained that the Valley Silts expansion will not affect the community, as it will only involve the removal of silts along the stream.
	Ms Elias inquired about the landowner of the proposed project site.	Mr Ceronio stated that the landowner is iProp.
Mr Vaughan Rey Reyneke, Community member	Mr Reyneke sought clarification on whether the purpose of this public participation is to request consent for the operation, considering that the operation is already ongoing.	Mr Ceronio explained that the public participation process for the operating side was already completed in 2018-2019.
	Mr Reyneke asked for clarification on the location of the operation, questioning why consent is being requested when the operation is already ongoing. He also raised	Mr Ceronio explained that the current project focused on the new section, which was not part of the 2018 operation.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	concerns about not being included or benefiting from the existing operation.	
During the Open Day, community members expressed a desire to have a single meeting involving all participants. They emphasized the importance of having one consolidated session to facilitate direct communication between the various stakeholders and ensure that everyone's voice is heard.		
Mr Ishmael Van Werk, Community member	Mr van Werk raised a concern about how the information was received, claiming that he did not receive the necessary details from the consultant in his capacity as the leader of the mining forum. He inquired about how the community should protect itself, as their voices were not heard during the previous Valley Silts project, and their issues were not addressed. He emphasized that the community is suffering from the consequences of mining without receiving any benefits.	Mr Thornton explained that the information was disseminated in accordance with Public Participation Process (PPP) requirements. He further added that they are currently conducting an environmental impact assessment to ensure that the environmental aspects of the proposed project are thoroughly examined, and that appropriate mitigation measures are put in place.
Community member	A community member inquired if the EIA is being submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), why the community stakeholders were not given the opportunity to submit their own EIA report, which they had compiled over the years. The member further stated that the mine's operations have a direct impact on them, their children, and that the health impact of the operating mine can even be observed at their local clinic. They requested that Kongiwe ensure the	Mr Thornton requested the community to please share their reports, as this would help address their concerns. He emphasized that Kongiwe is committed to being part of the solution and wants to work together with the community to ensure their issues are properly addressed.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	community's concerns are properly addressed and reflected in the report.	
Community member	A community member inquired whether the proposed project is a new project or a continuation of an existing one. He further stated that the community is not interested in the infrastructure and other aspects being discussed. What they are more concerned about is understanding what benefits they will receive from the project, rather than facing health issues. He also asked about the measures in place to manage the stockpiles during the rainy season.	Mr Thornton responded that there are berms in place to prevent pollution from reaching the river and the community. These berms are designed as part of the measures to mitigate environmental impact and protect the surrounding area.
Community member	A community member shared the history of pollution from Johannesburg to New Canada, emphasizing his understanding that all mines generate acid mine drainage. He mentioned having conducted thorough research on the effects of acid mine drainage on both the community and local streams and is now seeking compensation for the harm caused. He also asked for clarification on how much Ergo will profit from the mining operation and, more importantly, how the community will be compensated for the environmental and health impacts. He further complained about the lack of proper consultation with the community, stating that the community needs to be more actively involved in the decision-making process. He emphasized that, in addition to addressing environmental concerns, the community requires financial benefits and	Mr Thornton explained that there are NGOs currently in place, such as the Riverlea Mining Forum, that are already working with the mines to address community concerns and environmental issues.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	development opportunities to improve their living conditions and well-being.	
Community member	The community member expressed the view that the information provided was very general and not detailed enough. He emphasized the importance of involving the community in these assessments, as they should have a direct role in the process. He claimed that the impact assessments had already been conducted, but no tangible outcomes or discussions have come to them.	Mr Thornton clarified that this is the initial stage of engagement with the community, aimed at gathering their concerns and feedback. He explained that the process is still in its early phases and that further discussions and consultations will follow to address the community's issues.
Community member	A community member requested that at the next meeting, all the involved stakeholders (iProp, DMRE, DWS, and Ergo) be present to explain in detail how the community will benefit from the project. They emphasized the importance of having a clear understanding of the benefits and compensation for the community.	Mr Thornton expressed appreciation for the comments regarding the inclusion of all stakeholders in consultation meetings. He stated that he would be happy to have them in attendance; however, Kongiwe does not have the mandate to bring/force them to the stakeholder consultation meetings. Cllr Lobi added that Ergo should have been present at the meeting to address the community's queries. He stated that he would try to get the relevant department involved in the next engagement. He emphasized that the community's concerns should be taken seriously, as the issues raised today were the same as those brought up years ago, with no positive feedback or resolution. Cllr Mlobi further requested collaboration among all parties to effectively address the issues raised by the community.
Community member	Community member inquired about the authorisation process moving forward. She asked how updates will be communicated after the submission of applications and reports, and who will be responsible for this communication. Additionally, she raised concerns	Mr Thornton clarified that this is the application for Environmental Authorisation and the Water Use License application for the proposed Valley Silts Expansion project. He highlighted that this as a scoping phase, which is crucial for defining the scope and boundaries of the assessment. This phase aims to identify and address the most significant environmental and social impacts while also gathering community concerns and comments that will be

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	regarding meeting organisation, pointing out that some community members were absent.	incorporated into the upcoming Environmental Impact Report. Specialist studies (air quality, surface water, health etc.) will also be conducted. There will be a second round of stakeholder consultation dealing with the impact identified during the EIA phase and by specialists as well as proposed mitigation measures. Additionally, the consultation process involves a diverse range of stakeholders, including national, provincial, and local government departments, ward councillor, NGOs, and various interested and affected parties. Ms Wilreker indicated that the information from the signed register will be used to send updates to the community. She also requested that those who have received the information help spread the word to ensure that everyone is informed.
Community member	A community member asked how the post operations will look like moving forward.	Mr Thornton stated that iProp, as the landowner, needs to be consulted on this matter.
Community member	A community member asked how the river will look after the operations have concluded.	Mr Thornton responded by suggesting that the rehabilitation of the stream should aim to produce wetland systems that clean the Russell stream and the river system. He suggests promoting Russell Stream as a wetland area that can effectively clean the river system. He further stated that it is important to note that this is a suggestion aimed at improving the ecological health of the area.
Community member	A community member asked, if iProp is the landowner, why the community is being consulted. They questioned whether iProp should be free to do as they please with its property, or if this consultation is merely a "tick-box" exercise.	Mr Thornton explained that while iProp is the landowner, they do not have the expertise to remove the silts. Ergo specializes in the removal of silts, and this process requires community consultation to ensure the concerns of the community are addressed. Mr Thornton confirmed that the consultation is not a ‘’tick-box’’ exercise.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Community member	A community member suggested that the next meeting be held at Riverlea Extension.	Project team noted this, but the community objected to the suggestion.
Mr Josiah Tshisevhe, Community Liaison Officer, Ergo	Mr Tshisevhe explained that, as the community liaison officer, he will work closely with the Riverlea community on this proposed project. He further clarified the role of Kongiwe as the consultant and emphasized the importance of collaborating with the community to develop effective solutions	
Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo	Mr Tshamano clarified that Kongiwe is independent from Ergo and conducts the environmental impact assessment of the proposed project independently. He explained that Kongiwe submits a report outlining the impacts and mitigation measures, which Ergo can implement to manage the environmental aspects of the project. He further explained that Ergo's role is to observe the process without interfering, ensuring that it remains transparent. He also mentioned that the previous process was transparent, with the councillor being involved in the recruitment process.	Cllr Lobi confirmed his involvement is the previous Valley Silts project
Mr Jarrad Smith, RMF, Ward 68	Mr Smith expressed his disappointment regarding the presentation shared by Ms Wilreker with the community, noting that it was identical to the one presented in 2019. He pointed out that the community had not received any feedback from Kongiwe following the 2019 presentation. He questioned the tangible benefits the community would gain from the proposed project, expressing concerns that	Ms Wilreker clarified that the presentation may appear similar to the 2019 version because the applicant is seeking approval to expand the Valley Silts project. Mr Thornton added that the proposed project would benefit the community by improving the environmental conditions. He emphasized that the pollution of the Klip River is primarily caused by sewage from the CBD.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	the mine is directly responsible for the poor condition of the river. Mr Smith emphasized that DRDGOLD should offer both employment opportunities and financial benefits to community members. He stated that the community is frustrated with both the mining companies and the "zama zamas" operating in the area. He made it clear that the community is demanding 40% from the mine and raised concerns about health issues, specifically eczema and asthma, which he attributed to the chemicals from the mining operations. He further stated that the Rivelea Mining Forum (RFM) would provide guidance on how any funds or resources from the mine should be allocated for community development. Mr Smith concluded by sharing that the RFM is interested in building a multipurpose medical centre to address the various health issues the community is facing, including those caused by mining-related chemicals.	Kongiwe acknowledged and took note of all the comments raised by the attendees.
Ms Patricia Mogano, Community member	Ms Magono stated that she is suffering from a chronic illness due to the current mine operations. She asked how the community would receive responses to the questions raised. Additionally, she inquired about how people were informed about the Public Participation Process (PPP) meeting, as she only learned about it the day before.	Mr Thornton explained that the information was disseminated in accordance with PPP requirements. Notices were placed in the local newspaper, and open day notices were displayed in various public places to inform the community about the project and invite them to the open day. He added that the same procedure would be followed for the EIA report.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Danny Du Preez, Community Leader, Ward 68	Mr Du Preez expressed his disappointment with the consultation process conducted by Kongiwe. He stated that, based on the presentation, the community was not informed about the economic, social, and health impacts of the project or where the community stands in relation to these issues. He further emphasized that the community is not currently benefiting from the project and made it clear that they would continue to advocate for their rightful benefits.	Mr Thornton expressed his appreciation for the constructive feedback provided. He clarified that the project is still in the scoping phase and assured attendees that all the comments raised would be thoroughly addressed during the EIA phase.
Mr Bassie Maile, SANCO Greater Johannesburg	Mr Maile suggested that it would be most effective to directly engage with the client to address the community's concerns, particularly regarding past issues and the 30% benefit. He also noted that the Klip River flows between Rivelea and Diepkloof and expressed a preference that the project employ 50% of the local community members. Additionally, he requested that these workers receive medical aid and proper safety PPE (Personal Protective Equipment).	Mr Thornton thanked the community for raising the issue of engaging directly with the client to address the community's concerns, including past issues and the 30% beneficiation. He emphasized that Kongiwe recognizes the importance of these matters and is committed to facilitating constructive dialogue between the client and the community. Mr Thornton indicated that he understands the significance of local employment opportunities, particularly with regard to the Klip River project. This includes looking into opportunities for skills training, long-term employment, and local sourcing where possible.
Mr Reece Resenbeck, Community member	Mr Resenbeck expressed frustration that the mine had made many promises to the community, but none had been fulfilled. The only noticeable impact has been health issues caused by the mine's operations, particularly the open pits.	Kongiwe took note of the community's feedback and indicated that the concerns raised are recorded.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	He highlighted that school children are being directly impacted by the mine, with many experiencing health problems and even requiring oxygen tanks. He emphasized that the mine's operations are putting a strain on the community's well-being. Mr Resenbeck raised concerns about the high unemployment rate in the area, especially among youth. He noted that there has been no progress in creating jobs for young people in the community. He urged that the mine should contribute more to the community by building infrastructure or supporting community projects, as this has not yet been done. He recommended that the mine should stop engaging with individuals and instead communicate with RMF (Riverlea Mining Forum), as they serve as the primary point of entry to the community. Mr Resenbeck emphasized the need for actions to be above board and expressed that if the mine works with Kongiwe, they could rebuild the trust of the community. He expressed the view that mining companies have been taking the community for granted and that urgent changes	

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	are needed to address the ongoing health and employment challenges. Mr Resenbeck further suggested that Kongiwe's attendance register should reflect that the application under discussion is a proposed one.	
Ms Blanche Elins, Community member	Ms Elins inquired about iProp's attendance at the meeting, emphasizing that as landowners, they should be actively involved in their property upliftment. She pointed out that iProp, as stakeholder in the land, has an obligation to contribute positively to the community's development. She acknowledged that iProp had consulted the community; however, she expressed concerns about the lack of transparency in the consultation process. She called for more open and honest communication moving forward, ensuring that the community's concerns and needs are genuinely addressed.	Kongiwe noted the comment.
Mr Theo Doyle, Community member	Mr Doyle inquired about the project's start date.	Mr Macevele explained that after the scoping phase, an EIA will be conducted, and it is expected to be concluded sometime after June 2025. Only after the completion of the EIA can the project commence.
	Mr Doyle inquired how is the scoping report circulated to the community.	Mr Macevele explained that site notices have been erected around public places, such as libraries, clinics, and etc to notify the community about the project.
	Mr Doyle inquired whether Ergo has a good track record. He further stated that the community will likely oppose the project.	Mr Macevele responded that he cannot say for certain, as Ergo has many projects currently involving gold reclamation. He suggested that this question would be better answered by a representative from Ergo.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Cllr Msimelelo Lobi, Ward 68 councillor, CoJ	Cllr Lobi inquired about the method of extraction.	Mr Macevele explained that the method of extraction is mechanical reclamation.
Mr Teddy Snyders, Community member	Mr Snyders asked who authorizes the project and whether the community has the ability to object to it.	Mr Macevele explained that the DMRE authorizes the project. He added that Kongiwe is an independent consultant who conducts the environmental and social impacts of the proposed project, records the community's concerns and submit them to the DMRE as part of the final report.
Ms Patricia, Community member	Ms Patricia asked what "silt" refers to in the name "Valley Silts."	Mr Macevele explained that "silt" refers to the sediment or mud that contains the gold to be extracted.
	Ms Patricia asked how the community can be sure that their comments are being considered as part of the process.	Mr Macevele explained that the report will be sent with community responses to the client, ensuring that community comments are addressed as part of the process.
Community member (Ward 68)	Community member has expressed concerns regarding the transparency of the public participation process. It was stated that during the previous EIA for the Valley Silt reclamation project, there was a noticeable lack of transparency, as he is unaware of anyone who received feedback related to the projects. The member has proposed a re-evaluation of the public participation approach to ensure that future presentations are effectively tailored to communicate with all stakeholders involved.	Mr Thornton explained that Kongiwe was responsible for conducting the EIA and public participation for the previous Valley Silts project. He emphasized that, despite the challenges posed by COVID-19 restrictions, numerous meetings were held with the community in Riverlea at appropriate times to facilitate consultation. He clarified that Kongiwe does not make the final decision on whether the project proceeds; instead, Kongiwe facilitates the EIA and Water Use License Application (WULA) processes, taking into account the comments, issues, and input raised during these processes. The final decisions are made by the competent authorities, specifically the Department of Mineral Resources and the Department of Water and Sanitation. Mr Thornton stressed that this is a transparent process, and that Kongiwe's role is to provide information about the project, gather community feedback, and ensure that all comments are incorporated into the reports submitted to the competent authorities for evaluation.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Ishmael Van Wyk, Community member	Mr van Wyk raised the point that the Riverlea Mining Forum is mandated by the community to represent their interests on mining related issues. He questioned why information regarding these projects did not come from the forum to the community, given its role as the organisation mandated to represent them. He further raised concerns regarding the allocation of R60 million from iProp to the community, noting that another report indicates these funds may instead be directed to the City of Johannesburg. He expressed concern that the mining activities could damage local infrastructure due to the proposed highly mechanical activities, which is not expected to generate jobs. He further questioned why the community should remain passive without receiving any benefits. He emphasised the need for clarity on these issues to prevent misunderstandings and blame among community members.	Mr Thornton acknowledged that the Riverlea Mining Forum is an NGO operating for the community and clarified that iProp is the landowner while Ergo is the mining company (the applicant). He explained that this is an independent EIA process, which focuses on assessing the social and environmental impacts of the project. He further noted that issues of benefits, should be directed to Ergo. He assured the community that all comments received will be incorporated into the Environmental Impact Report.
Mr Teddy Snyders, Environmental Activist	Mr Snyders inquired about how the community will benefit from the project, noting that the community is affected by mine dumps in the area and pollution from upstream sources at the Russell Stream.	Mr Thornton encouraged all parties to collaborate to improve the current situation. He indicated that an environmental benefit would be the rehabilitation of Russell Stream through the removal of silt and the reshaping of areas to ensure proper drainage. Additionally, he stated that local residents should be considered for economic opportunities arising from this project; however, this should be discussed as an economic discussion with the applicant since it will be operating in the area.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Community member	Community member expressed concerns regarding the lack of a social development plan, which he believes is contributing to ongoing community complaints. He noted that the scoping report appears to be generic and inquired about the next phase of the project. Additionally, he emphasised the need for transparency in the EIA process and insisted that the community should receive some financial benefits from the project	Mr Thornton clarified that this is the scoping phase, which is essential for defining the scope and boundaries of the assessment. This phase ensures that the most significant environmental and social impacts are identified and addressed in the upcoming environmental impact report. He acknowledged the concerns raised regarding the consultation process, community benefits, and improvements to environmental quality and emphasising that all comments have been noted.
Community member	Community member expressed concern that the community has frequently been sidelined and has not benefited from projects like this one. He highlighted issues such as high unemployment rates, gang violence, and other social challenges affecting the community. He urged for greater unity within the community during the EIA process to ensure that their voices are heard and taken into account.	Mr Thornton responded by explaining that their consultation process involves a diverse range of stakeholders, including national, provincial, and local government departments, NGOs, and various interested and affected parties. He emphasising that Kongiwe does not engage in consultations with undisclosed individuals.
Community member	Community member has requested a list of individuals from the community who are currently working on the authorised section of the Valley Silts project	Mr Tshamano stated that he was happy to release the list of the current beneficiaries to the community.
Community member	Community member has requested that all communications and details regarding the next meeting be conveyed through a ward councillor. Additionally, he urged the community to address this matter outside of the current consultation meeting	The project team noted this.
Mr Bradly Thornton, Project Director, Kongiwe	Mr Thornton outlined a way forward that includes compiling the minutes of the meeting, which will be circulated to all attendees to ensure transparency. He	The attendees thanked Kongiwe team for informing them about the project.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	indicated that the issues raised during the meeting will be incorporated into the EIA phase and specialist studies. Additionally, he reminded attendees that there will be another consultation meeting next year, which will provide more detailed information about the environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures, as well as address community concerns. He encouraged collaboration between Ergo and the Riverlea community. Above all, he noted that the public participation window for the scoping phase is open until November 28, 2024, and urged community members to submit their comments.	

The meeting adjourned at 12:00 pm.

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Appendix A – Attendance Register

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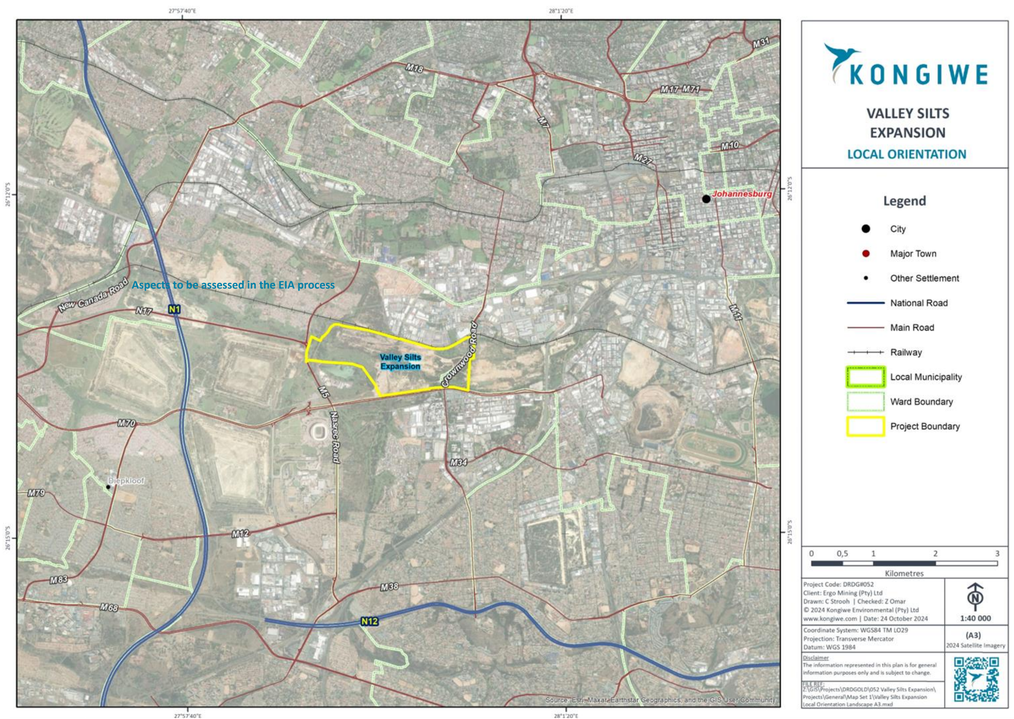
Appendix B – Posters

Environmental Authorization and Integrated Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
Draft Scoping Report Findings

Proposed Project

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (Kongiwe) has been appointed by Ergo Mining (Pty) Limited, to undertake the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process which is aimed at critically evaluating the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project located within the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (CoJ), Gauteng Province.

Ergo intends to expand its Valley Silts reclamation operation. The expansion involves mechanically excavating gold-bearing silts from the old dam wall to Nasrec Road (Blocks N1 to N20), situated immediately west of the authorised and existing Valley Silts reclamation project area and the remaining Blocks (N21 and N22) being located either side of Crownwood Road, near Booysens Reserve and Riverlea, Johannesburg. The Proposed Project is expected to take approximately 5 years.



Project Background

During the mid-20th century, mining operations in the Witwatersrand area often involved designing tailings dumps within floodplains and watercourses, including around the Klipspruit River, near New Canada and Fleurhof Dams. The Russell Stream Dam (No. 12 Shaft Dam) and Golf Meer Lake were constructed to serve multiple mines in the region. However, mining was poorly regulated, and after operations ceased, the tailings were left unmanaged. Over time, erosion from surrounding old tailings dumps caused significant sediment buildup in both dams, creating a thick layer of silt, up to 12 meters deep in some areas. This accumulation has reduced the velocity of the Russell Stream and caused it to shift northward, impacting surrounding areas like Riverlea and Crown Industrial.

Ergo obtained an Environmental Authorisation (EA) and an Integrated Water Use Licence (IWUL) for the mechanical reclamation of gold bearing silts from a section near the Russell Stream north of NASREC near Booysens Reserve, in Johannesburg. The reclamation authorisation for the removal of silts, falls within Mining Right GP 184 MR. Further to this, Ergo (a subsidiary of DRDGOLD Limited) holds various Mining Rights (MR) in respect of slimes dams and sand dumps extending 65 km from Western Johannesburg to Eastern Ekurhuleni with most activities occurring on the central and eastern sections of the Witwatersrand mining belt.

The removal of silts within the already authorised Valley Silts Project area has been ongoing since and as such, the requirement to prepare for the Valley Eastern Expansion, Southern Expansion, and Valley Expansion Northwest is now necessary for continuous reclamation operation, as well as a sustainable feed source to the process plant.

Aspects to be assessed in the EIA process

No.	Environmental Theme	Applicable Protocol	Response
1.	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Sensitivity Rating: Very High Requiring an Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment Actual Sensitivity: To be determined in the EIA Phase	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	**The STR denoted the site as Very High sensitivity.** **A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) will be included as an appendix to the EIA/EMPr.**
2.	Palaeontology Sensitivity Rating: Very Low Requiring a Palaeontology Impact Statement Actual Sensitivity: To be determined in the EIA Phase	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	**The STR indicates that the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the proposed project area is Very Low.** **A palaeontological Impact Statement will be undertaken and included in the HIA which will be included as an appendix to the EIA/EMPr.**
3.	Terrestrial Biodiversity Sensitivity Rating: Very High Requiring a Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment Actual Sensitivity: To be determined in the EIA Phase	Protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Environmental Impacts on Terrestrial Biodiversity (Published in Government Notice No. 320, Government Gazette 43110, dated 20 March 2020)	**The Screening Tool has marked the site as Very High Sensitivity.** **A Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment will be undertaken and will include management measures for the protection of terrestrial biodiversity. The Assessment will be included as an appendix to the EIA Report.**
4.	Aquatic Biodiversity Sensitivity Rating: Very High Requiring an Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	Protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Environmental Impacts on Aquatic Biodiversity (Published in GN No. 320, Government Gazette 43110, dated 20 March 2020)	**The Screening Tool denoted the site as Very High sensitivity.** **This theme will be further addressed in the EIA which will provide measures to protect aquatic biodiversity on site as per the specialist recommendations. The Assessment will be included as an appendix to the EIA/EMPr.**
5.	Hydrology No sensitivity rating. Requiring a Hydrology Assessment	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	**The screening tool has not assigned a sensitivity rating to hydrology.** **The Surface Water Study is a requirement as per the NWA. A comprehensive surface water impact assessment will be prepared to assess the potential impacts that the proposed activities may have and to provide mitigation measures for identified impacts. The impact assessment will make use of a numerical rating system, that takes into consideration the intensity, duration, spatial scale and probability of the impacts to determine the impact significance. The cumulative impacts will also be assessed.** **The final deliverable will be a Surface Water Report that details all methodologies, assumptions, results, discussions and recommendations. Detailed plans will be provided in the report.**
6.	Noise No sensitivity rating. Requiring a Noise Impact Assessment	Protocol for Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Noise Impacts, Published in Gazette Notice No. 320, Government Gazette 43110 dated 20 March 2020)	**The STR has not assigned a sensitivity rating for this theme. The main construction related noises that are expected are listed below:** ❖ **Transport of workers, components & equipment to site;** ❖ **Digging of foundations for infrastructure – TLB;** ❖ **Development of stormwater infrastructure – TLB;** ❖ **Civil construction activities.** **Noise impacts are anticipated to during construction and operation. As a result, noise impacts will be assessed for the proposed expansion project**
7	Health No sensitivity rating.	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	**The screening tool has not assigned a sensitivity rating to the Health Theme. It has, however, indicated the need for further assessment.** **Due to the scope and the nature of the project it was determined that air quality impact will be assessed to determine the possible health related effects expected to occur as a result of the reclamation of the silts. The specialist study will include an assessment of potential impacts that are anticipated during the construction, operational, and decommissioning phases, and provide an air quality management plan to mitigate negative impacts.**
8.	Ambient Air Quality No sensitivity rating. Requiring an Ambient Air Impacts Assessment	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	**The STR has not assigned a sensitivity rating to the ambient air theme. It has, however, indicated the need for further assessment.** **The ambient air aspects of the proposed project site have been considered and will be addressed in the EIA. The Air Quality Impact Assessment will include an assessment of potential impacts that are anticipated during the construction, operational, and decommissioning phases, and provide an air quality management plan to mitigate negative impacts.**
9	Animal Species Theme Sensitivity Rating: Medium Requiring a Terrestrial Animal Species Assessment Actual Sensitivity: To be confirmed in the EIA Phase	Protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Environmental Impacts on Terrestrial Animal Species Published in Government Gazette No. 1150, Government Gazette 43855, dated 30 October 2020)	**According to the STR, the Animal Theme sensitivity is 'Medium' for the project area.** **The Medium Sensitivity denoted by the Screening Tool cannot be disputed at this point. A Terrestrial Biodiversity (Flora and Fauna) Assessment will be undertaken and will provide measures to protect any sensitive animal species that may occur on site.** **The Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment will be included as an appendix to the EIA report.**
10.	Plant Species Theme Sensitivity Rating: Medium Requiring a Terrestrial Plant Species Impact Assessment Actual Sensitivity: To be confirmed in the EIA Phase	Protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Environmental Impacts on Terrestrial Plant Species (Published in GN No. 1150, Government 43855, dated 30 October 2020)	**The Screening Tool has marked the site as Medium Sensitivity for the plant species theme, and this is based on the possible occurrence of a sensitive plant's species within the Russell stream.** **The Medium Sensitivity denoted by the Screening Tool cannot be disputed at this point. A Terrestrial Biodiversity (Flora and Fauna) Assessment will be undertaken and will provide measures to protect any sensitive plant species that may occur on site.** **The Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment will be included as an appendix to the EIA report.**
11	Agricultural Sensitivity Rating: Medium Requiring an Agricultural Impact Assessment Actual Sensitivity: To be confirmed in the EIA Phase	Protocol for the specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements for environmental impact on agricultural resources. (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020)	**The Screening Tool has marked the site as Medium Sensitivity for the Agriculture theme, due to the likelihood that the area will be very marginal arable land.** **Agricultural Compliance Statement will be undertaken. The statement will be included as an appendix to the EIA Report.**
12	Landscape/Visual Impact No sensitivity rating. Requiring a Landscape/Visual Impact	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	**The STR has not assigned a sensitivity rating to the Landscape/Visual Impact theme. It has, however, indicated the need for further assessment.** **The Landscape/Visual Impact aspects of the proposed project site have been considered and will be addressed in the EIA. The Landscape/Visual Impact Assessment will include an assessment of potential impacts that are anticipated during the construction, operational, and decommissioning phases, and provide the mitigation measures.**
13	Traffic No sensitivity rating. Requiring a Traffic Impact Assessment	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	**The screening tool has not assigned a sensitivity rating to the Traffic Theme.** **The Proposed Project Site is located in an area with an existing road network. The trucks transporting the material will follow Crownwood Road until it reaches Main Reef Road and then joins the M2 East. The trucks will then follow the M2 until they reach Heidelberg Road which is followed to the City Deep Plant where it is offloaded.** **No major access road construction is planned for the project. Existing Roads will mainly be utilised during the construction and decommissioning and rehabilitation phase of the Proposed Project where possible. However, the traffic impact to be assessed further during the EIA process.** **Further to this, South African National Roads Agency SOC Limited (SANRAL) are on our stakeholder database and have been notified about the Proposed Project.**
14	Geotechnical Assessment No sensitivity rating. Requiring a Geotechnical Assessment.	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	**The screening tool has not assigned a sensitivity rating to the Geotechnical Assessment.** **The proposed expansion of the reclamation project is of limited scope and scale, and it will involve minimal disturbance to the streambed and surrounding areas. The mechanical processes employed are designed to be low impact, reducing the need for extensive geotechnical analysis. It was therefore deemed unnecessary for this aspect to be assessed as part of the EIA process.**
15	Climate Impact No sensitivity rating. Requiring a Climate Impact	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	**The screening tool has not assigned a sensitivity rating to the Climate Impact.** **The reclamation project is designed to be completed within 5 years (silts removal is planned for three years and rehabilitation 2 years) significantly reducing the potential for long-term climate change impacts. The limited duration of the project minimises the relevance of a climate change impact assessment. However, a climate change adaptation plan for the proposed project to be assessed during the EIA process.**
16	**Seismicity Assessment** **No sensitivity rating.** **Requiring a Seismicity Assessment.**	**Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).**	**The screening tool has not assigned a sensitivity rating to the Seismicity Assessment.** **The project involves minimal structural development, focusing primarily on the mechanical reclamation of silts. The absence of significant infrastructure reduces the risk associated with seismic events, further supporting the exclusion of a Seismicity Assessment study.**

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Environmental Authorization and Integrated Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
Draft Scoping Report Findings

Reclamation Method

The gold bearing silts will be mechanically excavated from the project area.

30-ton Articulated Dump Trucks (ADT) will be used to transport and stockpile the silts from the Russell Stream. The silts will be left to dry on stockpile footprints.

Silts will have a 30 - 40% moisture content when hauled and are not expected to be fully dried out.

The dried silts will be loaded onto tipper trucks and transported to the City Deep plant for pre-processing.

The trucks transporting the material will follow Crownwood Road until it reaches Main Reef Road and then joins the M2 East. The trucks will then follow the M2 until they reach Heidelberg Road which is followed to the City Deep Plant where it is offloaded.





Stage 1 → Stage 2 → Stage 3 → Stage 4 → Stage 5

Mechanically Removal of Silts and temporarly stockpile for drying purposes on site

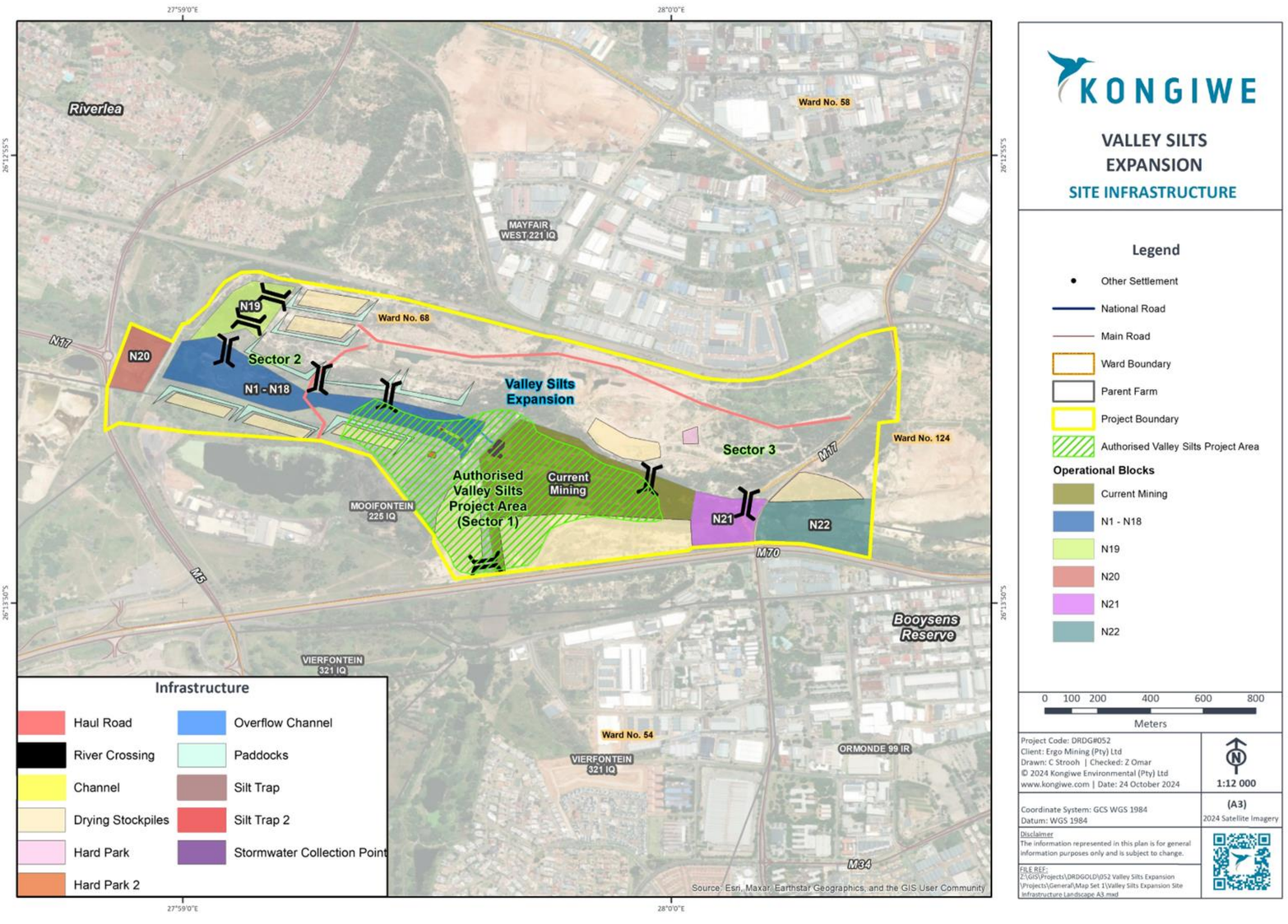
Transport of dried silts/materials via truck to the City Deep Plant

Concurrent Rehabilitation of the affected site

Pre-Processing at City Deep Plant

Processing and Refining

Project Infrastructure



Existing infrastructure:

- ❖City Deep Plant;
- ❖Stockpile area;
- ❖Main haul roads;
- ❖Existing site access roads;
- ❖Existing pipelines;
- ❖Electricity reticulation for domestic purposes;
- ❖Hauling road: access roads and main roads,
- ❖Administration buildings, including change houses and ablution facilities,
- ❖Mechanical excavation equipment (Backhoes or Excavators);
- ❖30 ton Articulated Dump Trucks (ADT's);
- ❖30 ton Dump Trucks;

New Infrastructure

- ❖Drying stockpiles (8 locations);
- ❖Stormwater control berms/paddocks;
- ❖River crossings (8); and
- ❖Additional site access roads;

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Environmental Authorization and Integrated Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
Draft Scoping Report Findings

National Environmental Management Act and National Water Act

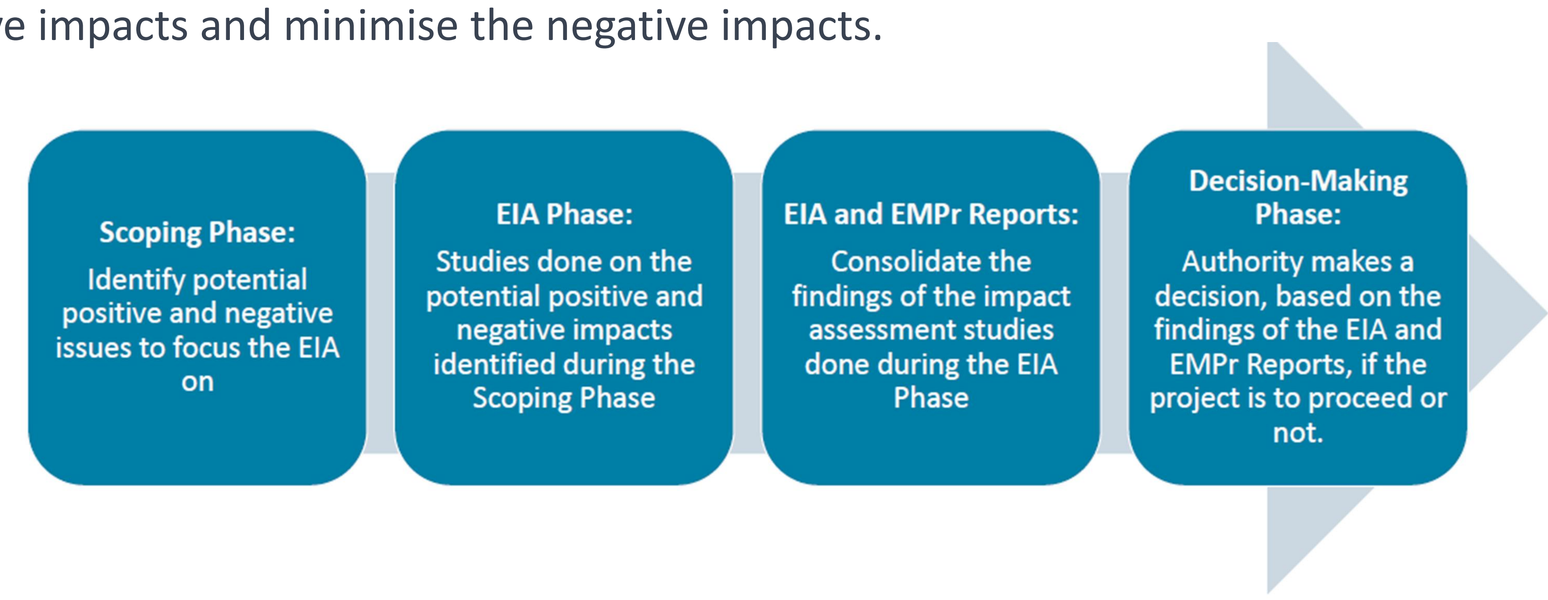
The proposed project requires and Environmental Authorisation (EA) in terms of the NEMA and NEM:WA and will follow a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process in terms of the EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended. The aforesaid Regulations enforce a strict timeframe and require a decision by the Competent Authority CA), the DMRE, within 300 days of the submission of the EA application.

The proposed project will require a Water Use Licence (WUL) in terms of the National Water Act, An Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) will be prepared and submitted in accordance with the Water Use Licence Application and Appeals Regulations 2017 and will be supported by a technical report and other supplementary information.

The Draft Scoping Report has been conducted to identify potential positive and negative impacts on the environment and to gather comments and queries from stakeholders. It documents the process followed, the findings and recommendations of the scoping phase study and the proposed plan of study for the EIA Phase to follow.

The overarching objectives of the EIA process will be to:

- Prepare integrated sensitivity maps for the study area based on the findings of the specialist assessments as input into the project design process;
- Identify and assess the significance of potential impacts associated with the project activities; and
- Recommend mitigation and enhancement measures to ensure that the development is undertaken in such a way as to promote the positive impacts and minimise the negative impacts.



Listed Activities & Water Uses

- **Application for EA** for listed activities triggered in Listing Notices GN R983, GN R984 and GN R985 published pursuant to the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended), promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA);
  - GN R983 – Activities 9,
  - GN R984 – Activities 4,15
  - GN R985 – Activity 4, 6, 12, 14
- **Application for a waste management licence (WML)** authorising waste management activities listed in GN 921 of 29 November 2013 published in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (as amended) (NEM:WA).
  - Category B – 10
- **An Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA)** in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) will be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) for any potential impact to water resources by the Proposed Project. In this regard, any objection to that application may be lodged in writing within sixty days of the date of this notice to the Minister of the DWS as provided in Section 41(4) of the NWA.
  - Water uses 21 a, (c and i), g

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Environmental Authorization and Integrated Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
Draft Scoping Report Findings

Public Participation Process

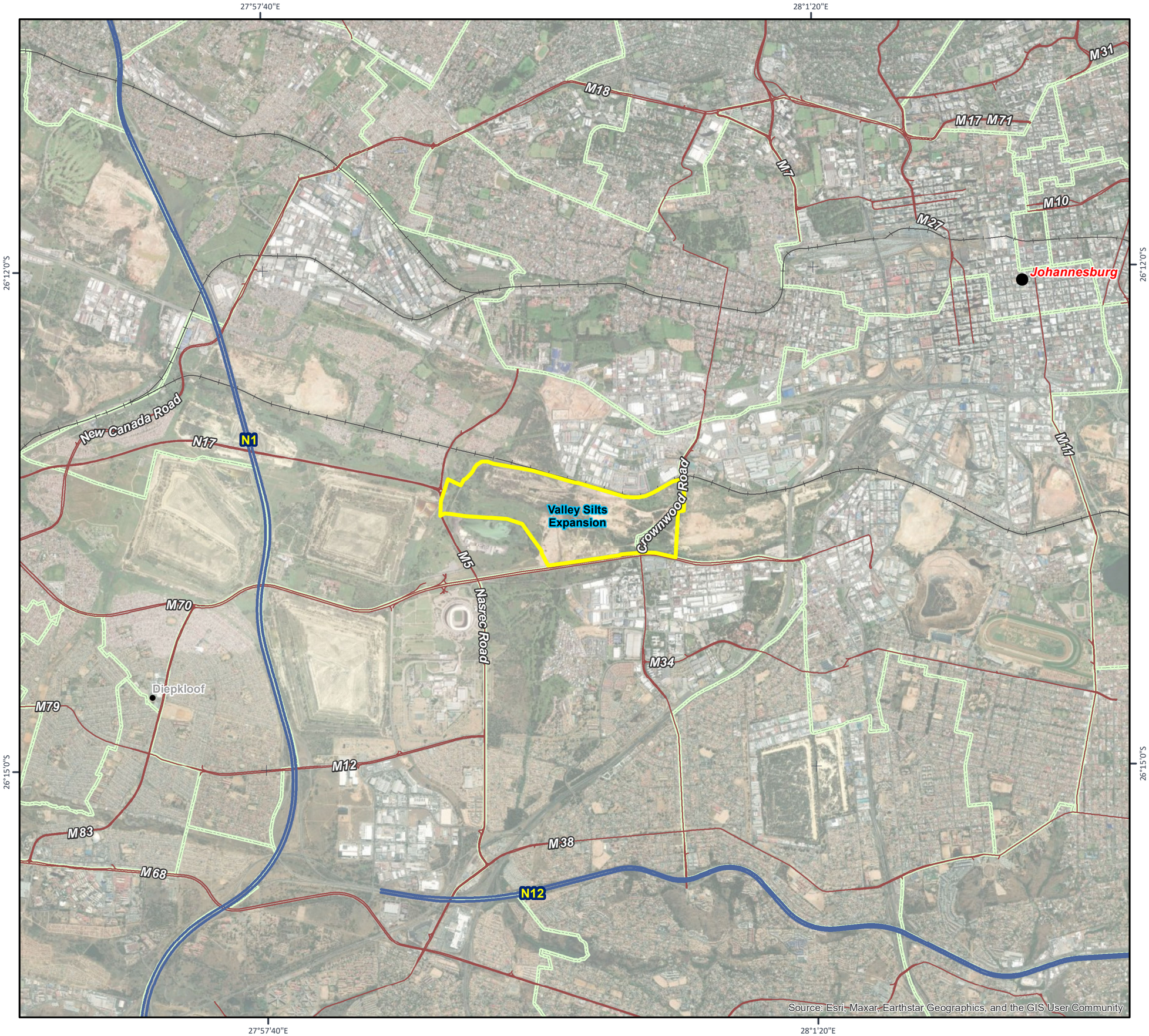
AVAILABILITY OF THE SCOPING REPORT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT: The Draft Scoping Report (DSR) for the proposed project will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days, from **Tuesday, 29 October 2024 until Wednesday, 27 November 2024**.

Location	Physical Adress
Public Libraries with the Scoping Report	
Riverlea Public Library	Cnr Avon & Colorado Dr, Riverlea, Johannesburg
Online availability	
Kongiwe Environmental website	https://kongiwe.com/projects/
An electronic copy of the DSR will be made available upon a request directed to the stakeholder engagement team. Stakeholders are encouraged to contact the stakeholder engagement team (Vanessa Viljoen/Thuli Phakathi), tel: (010) 140 1725/(010) 140 1726, email: stakeholders@kongiwe.com should they require assistance with accessing the DSR/ have queries regarding the Proposed Project.	

The Way Forward

- **NEMA application submission:** Monday, 28 October 2024
- **Project Announcement**: Thursday , 24 October 2024.
- **Public Participation Period**: Tuesday, 29 October – Wednesday, 27 November 2024
  - **Online Meetings:**
  - **Open Day:** Saturday, 16 November 2024 at Riverlea Empowerment Centre, 92 Sandpiper, Ext 5, Riverlea
- **Final Scoping Report Submission**: Monday 09 December 2024
- **EIA Phase:** February to June 2025
  - 30 day Public Participation period for EIA/EMPr
  - 60 day Public Participation period for Water Use Licence

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KONGIWE

VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

LOCAL ORIENTATION

Legend

- City
- Major Town
- Other Settlement
- National Road
- Main Road
- Railway
- Local Municipality
- Ward Boundary
- Project Boundary

0 0,5 1 2 3

Kilometres

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
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www.kongiwe.com | Date: 24 October 2024

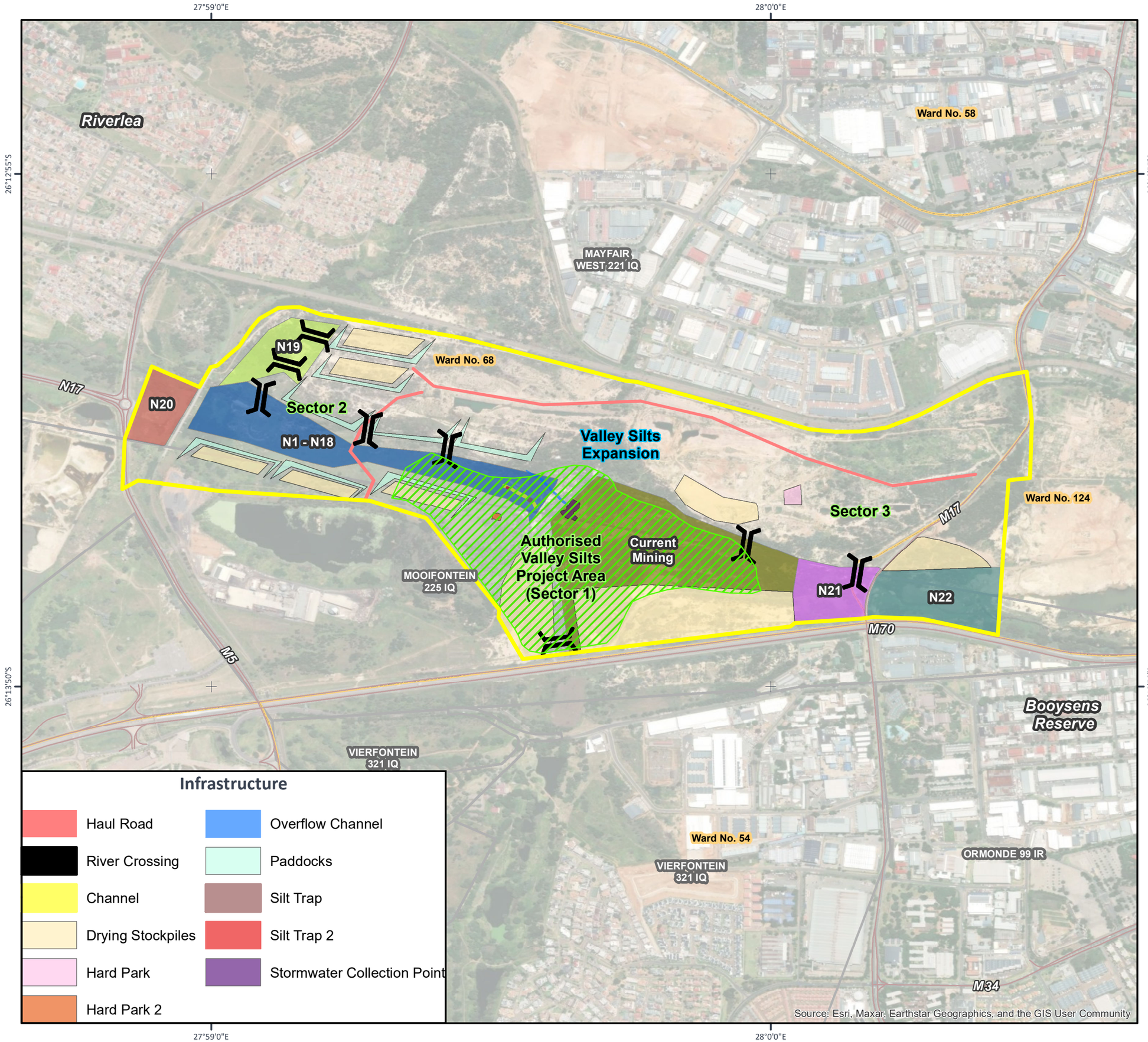
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Coordinate System: WGS84 TM LO29
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984

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2024 Satellite Imagery

Disclaimer
The information represented in this plan is for general information purposes only and is subject to change.

FILE REF:
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Infrastructure

- Haul Road
- River Crossing
- Channel
- Drying Stockpiles
- Hard Park
- Hard Park 2
- Overflow Channel
- Paddocks
- Silt Trap
- Silt Trap 2
- Stormwater Collection Point

KONGIWE

VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

SITE INFRASTRUCTURE

Legend

- Other Settlement
- National Road
- Main Road
- Ward Boundary
- Parent Farm
- Project Boundary
- Authorised Valley Silts Project Area

Operational Blocks

- Current Mining
- N1 - N18
- N19
- N20
- N21
- N22

0 100 200 400 600 800

Meters

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
www.kongiwe.com | Date: 24 October 2024

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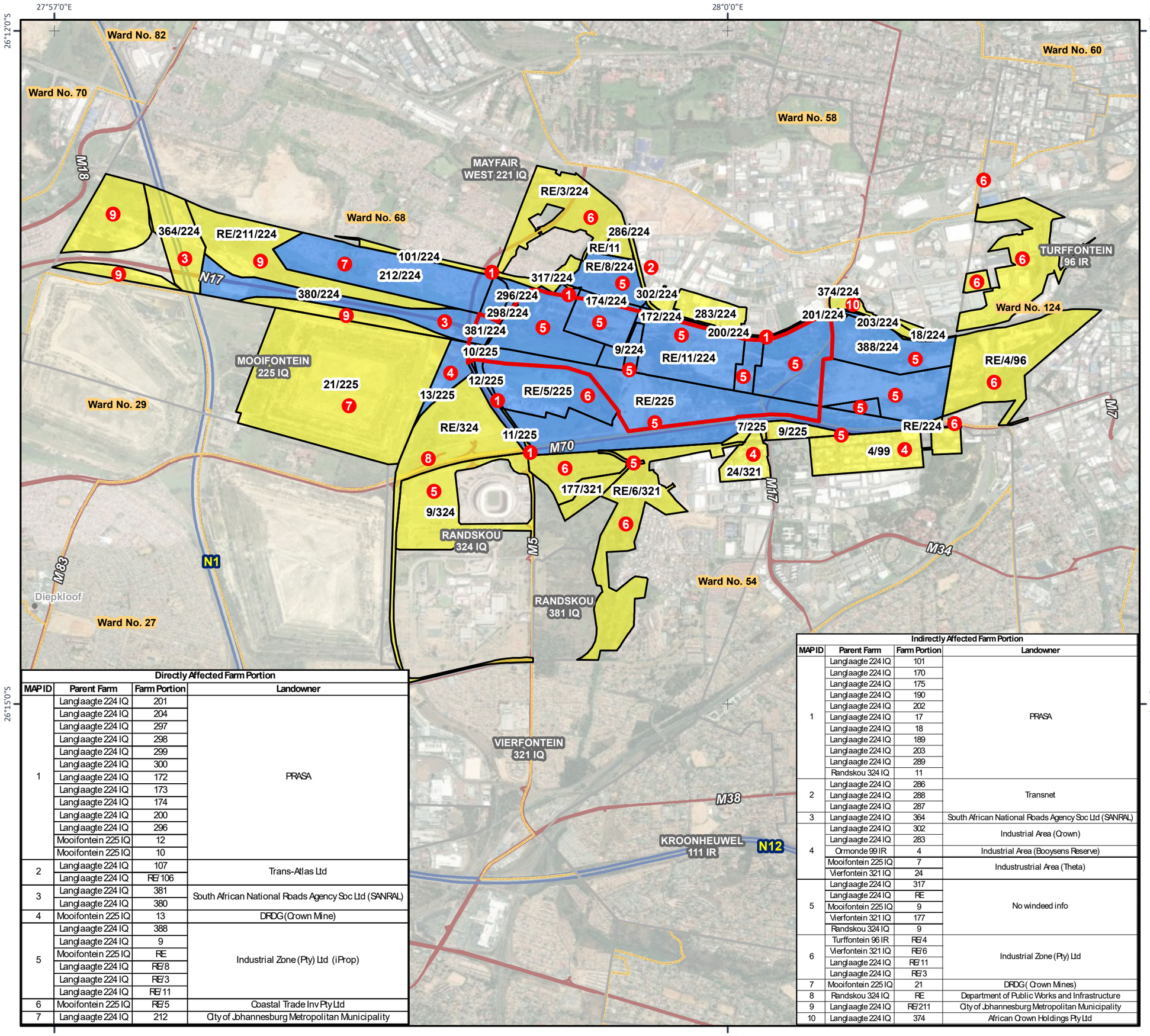
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Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984

2024 Satellite Imagery

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VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

LAND TENURE MAP

Legend

- Other Settlement
- National Road
- Main Road
- Parent Farm
- Ward Boundary
- Project Boundary
- Directly Affected Properties
- Indirectly Affected Properties

0 0,5 1 2

Kilometers

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: Z Omar | Checked: B Thornton
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
www.kongiwe.com | Date: 13 November 2024

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Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984

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2024 Satellite Imagery

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\Projects\General\Valley Silts Expansion Landscape A3.mxd

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Appendix C9: Comments and Response Report

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Environmental Authorisation and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality
Gauteng Province
DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176

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Comments and Responses Report:

Final Scoping Report

1 Directly Affected Landowners

1.1 City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (CoJ)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Oupa Mbhalati, Intern: Environmental Impact Management: Environment and Infrastructure Services Department (EISD)	Email Correspondence	Friday, 01 November 2024	Good morning, Hope this email finds you well. The notice below is hereby acknowledged, please note the department assessed properties for the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project using the City's GIS services and the following environmental layers were triggered: **Bioregional plan**: In terms of the City of Johannesburg Biodiversity Sector plan, part of the proposed development site (Mayfair West 204, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300/224, Randskou 324 IQ 13/225, 107, 106 (RE)/224, 381/224, 380/224 Mayfair West 221 IQ	Good day Mr Mbhalati Thank you for your email and your comments and recommendations. Kongiwe confirm that the studies you recommend be undertaken are in the process are being done. These will be made available during the EIA phase.	Section 10

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			are mapped as critical biodiversity area (CBA 2) and ecological Support Areas (ESA 2). **<u>CoJ Wetlands audit:</u>** In terms CoJ wetland audit layer 1 and 2 the above-mentioned portions are affected by a Channelled valley bottom and a Hillslope wetland system. **Recommendations:** Having noted the above findings, the department recommends the following studies to be conducted and be included as part of the EIA application. • Aquatic impact assessment •Terrestrial Biodiversity impact assessment •Environmental management plan It should be noted that the application is not only limited to the above-mentioned studies.		

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			Should you have any queries or require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact the Department.		
Ms Mbalenhle Chemane, Development Planning - City Transformation and Spatial Planning, CoJ	MS Teams Online Meeting	Tuesday, 12 November 2024	Ms Chemane requested clarification on whether the project will focus on processing, or if it is intended to expand the current mining activities.	Ms Wilreker explained that the activity is a reclamation process, where Ergo will be reclaiming the gold-bearing silts that have accumulated in the Russell Stream valley. She further explained that there is an existing authorization in place, but it only covers a certain portion of the valley. Ergo would like to continue reclaiming the silts, which will expand the area it wishes to reclaim in. It therefore needs additional authorizations, as it is currently only authorized for one area.	Section 2.6
Ms Mbalenhle Chemane, Development Planning - City Transformation and Spatial Planning	MS Teams Online Meeting	Tuesday, 12 November 2024	Ms Chemane requested information regarding the landowner.	Ms Wilreker explained that there are several landowners involved. She mentioned that PRASA is one of the parties due to the presence of railways, and that iProp is also one of the landowners. She offered to provide a list of all the landowners. Additionally, she noted that some portions of the adjacent land are owned by the City of Johannesburg, and she can supply that list as well.	Section 2.2.1
Ms Mbalenhle Chemane, Development Planning - City	MS Teams Online Meeting	Tuesday, 12 November 2024	Ms Chemane acknowledged the information and expressed that it would be helpful for understanding the future use of the area. She mentioned that there is an ongoing process of	Mr Tshamano stated that, regarding the final land use, the responsibility ultimately lies with the landowner mostly iProp) in determining how the land will be used. He explained that the area is currently zoned as mining	Section 2.6.7

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Transformation and Spatial Planning			reclaiming a portion of land back to the City of Johannesburg. She noted that there are several considerations, especially if the City owns the land, and that the Johannesburg Property Company (JPC) needs to make financial and budgeting arrangements for the area. Ms Chemane emphasized the importance of understanding the future use of the land once the reclamation process is completed, as well as the expected timeline for the process to be finished. She explained that the information will help in planning the next steps once the project is concluded.	land, and this designation will remain in place until the land is released to the landowner. The landowner may choose to rezone the area depending on its intentions, but this is beyond the scope of the current authority. He emphasized that Ergo cannot dictate how the landowner will use the land in the future.	
Ms Mbalenhle Chemane, Development Planning - City Transformation and Spatial Planning	MS Teams Online Meeting	Tuesday, 12 November 2024	Ms Chemane outlined several key points for consideration regarding the project. She confirmed that comments would be submitted on the scoping report and particular attention will be paid at the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) stage. Specifically, she requested information on the services present in the affected properties, such as roads and water infrastructure, to assess potential impacts. Ms Chemane also raised concerns about the potential for silt to cause issues during	Mr Tshamano stated that the project is designed to prevent the release of any silt. He explained that measures such as paddocking are implemented to ensure that materials are contained and do not return to the stream. As such, he stated with confidence that no additional silt would be released during the reclamation process, and any erosion of material would likely come from outside the project area. Regarding the rehabilitation phase, Mr Tshamano clarified that the project, in its entirety, is essentially a rehabilitation project. He also confirmed that the	Section 2.6.3 Section 2.6.4

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			reclamation, particularly referencing past challenges in Riverlea where silt would flow, block stormwater drains and accumulate on roads, potentially leading to flooding. Another point of clarification was regarding the rehabilitation phase following reclamation. Ms Chemane asked whether rehabilitation is included as part of this project or if it will be addressed separately, after reclamation activities are completed. Additionally, she highlighted the need to identify whether contamination from the reclamation process could occur, and if so, how this would be managed. Ms Chemane also expressed confusion about the ownership of the properties involved. Upon checking the City's GIS, she noted that the properties appeared to belong to the City of Johannesburg, whereas the site indicated SANRAL as the owner. She hoped that a representative from the Johannesburg Property Company (JPC) would be able to clarify the ownership details.	environment is already contaminated, which is why rehabilitation efforts are necessary to address and mitigate the existing contamination. Ms Wilreker offered to provide the KMZ layout to assist in confirming the property portions. She explained that this layout could be uploaded into the GIS system for verification. She also mentioned that, upon the conclusion of the meeting, she would load the current land tenure map, allowing Ms Chemane to review the portions identified as belonging to the City of Johannesburg. Mr Tshamano clarified that the City of Johannesburg or the Johannesburg Property Company is not involved in the ownership of the project area. He mentioned that they own Portion 212 of Portion 224 Mayfair but do not own the greater area of the site. Mr Tshamano also expressed the intention to provide the relevant information to help everyone orient themselves with the site details.	

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Julius Sello, Land Use Management, CoJ	MS Teams Online Meeting	Tuesday, 12 November 2024	Mr Tshamano stated that the project is designed to prevent the release of any silt. He explained that measures such as paddocking are implemented to ensure that materials are contained and do not return to the stream. As such, he stated with confidence that no additional silt would be released during the reclamation process, and any erosion of material would likely come from outside the project area. Regarding the rehabilitation phase, Mr Tshamano clarified that the project, in its entirety, is essentially a rehabilitation project. He also confirmed that the environment is already contaminated, which is why rehabilitation efforts are necessary to address and mitigate the existing contamination. Ms Wilreker offered to provide the KMZ layout to assist in confirming the property portions. She explained that this layout could be uploaded into the GIS system for verification. She also mentioned that, upon the conclusion of the meeting, she would load the current land tenure map, allowing Ms Chemane to review the	Mr Tshamano clarified that the developability of the land varies across the site. He explained that not the entire area is suitable for development, particularly since some portions are within the watercourse. However, certain sections of the area are developable, which is why iProp owns part of the land. He mentioned that in the future, these portions are expected to be developed. Mr Tshamano was uncertain about the intentions of other landowners, including those who own the railway and its supporting infrastructure. He noted that where iProp is the owner, the land is likely to be developed for light industrial use. Ms Wilreker explained that the purpose of the rehabilitation is to remove the silts and restore the river, which will also help in managing and preventing flooding downstream. She further emphasized that any future development in the area would need to take flood lines into consideration, given the proximity to the river, and developers would be expected to be mindful of these factors during planning.	Section 2.6.3 Section 2.6.7

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			portions identified as belonging to the City of Johannesburg. Mr Tshamano clarified that the City of Johannesburg or the Johannesburg Property Company is not involved in the ownership of the project area. He mentioned that they own Portion 212 of Portion 224 Mayfair but do not own the greater area of the site. Mr Tshamano also expressed the intention to provide the relevant information to help everyone orient themselves with the site details.		
Ms Mbalenhle Chemane, Development Planning - City Transformation and Spatial Planning	MS Teams Online Meeting	Tuesday, 12 November 2024	Ms Chemane inquired whether the timeline for completing the entire process is still expected to fall within the eight to twelve months range, or if there is an expectation that this particular project may take longer.	Ms Wilreker confirmed that the process is expected to take longer. She explained that the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process has already begun, which is expected to take approximately eight months. In addition, the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) typically requires four months to review the process. The water use licensing process is anticipated to be submitted around the same time as the final EIA, and the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) is expected to take 90 days to review that. As a result, Ms Wilreker indicated that the project is expected to receive a Record of Decision from both authorities by the end of next year. Ms Wilreker clarified that the project is currently in the scoping phase, but	Section 1.4.3

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
				the team plans to move into the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) phase next year.	
Ms Mbalenhle Chemane, Development Planning - City Transformation and Spatial Planning	MS Teams Online Meeting	Tuesday, 12 November 2024	Ms Chemane requested that Ms Wilreker send through all the relevant information, including the land portion details.	Ms Wilreker confirmed that the land tenure map would be sent to Ms Chemane and stated that it would also be provided in a format suitable for integration into her GIS system.	Section 2.1.1
Cllr Matsobane Sekhu, Ward Councillor 125, CoJ	MS Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Cllr Sekhu noted that Ms Wilreker mentioned the intention to source water from the Johannesburg Municipality. He inquired whether they were aware of the ongoing water shortage crisis in the City of Johannesburg. Additionally, he asked if there were any alternative sources of water being considered.	Ms Wilreker clarified that the water sourced from the Johannesburg Municipality is potable water and intended for drinking purposes only. She further explained that the silts in the area are very wet, and water seeps from the ground into the mining area. This water is then pumped out and utilized for dust suppression.	Section 2.6
Cllr Mongameli Mnyameni, Ward Councillor 124, CoJ	MS Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Cllr Mnyameni asked for clarification on when the project is expected to begin. He also inquired about potential opportunities for the local community and sought details on the overall duration of the project.	Ms Wilreker stated that the duration of the project is five years. She further explained that for the project to commence, Ergo require authorization from the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) and the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS). This authorization is expected to be obtained towards the end of next year.	Section 2.6.5

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
				Mr Tshamano added that employees for the project will be sourced from the local community, as was done with the current operational Valley Silts project. He further mentioned that if additional information is required regarding the current beneficiaries, it can be made available.	
Cllr Matsobane Sekhu	MS Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Cllr Sekhu stated that they will review the presentation, and the information provided and will offer their comments accordingly.	The project team noted this ***No comments received at the time of finalisation of Scoping Report.***	-
Ms Moseketsi Mochesane, Senior Specialist: Impact Management, Environment and Infrastructure Services Department (EISD)	Email Correspondence	Monday, 18 November 2024	Good afternoon, Thuli. Attached are the comments from CoJ-EISD. May you kindly assist in arranging a site visit for CoJ, the site visit would be for the current operational areas and for the expansion areas. Hoping to hear from you soon. Comments are outlined below.	Good day Moseketsi Thank you for your comments. They are noted and will be addressed in the relevant studies and reports. Due to schedule constraints can we recommend undertaking the site visit in the third week of January 2025.	Section 10
The Comments received from the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality were as follows:					
Ms Nozipho Maduse, DD-	Email Correspondence		Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion		

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Impact Management and Compliance Monitoring		Monday, 18 November 2024	Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province The Draft Scoping Report (DSR – The Report) dated 25 October 2024 refers. **1. <u>Description of the project</u>** The project is a reclamation and rehabilitation project and entails expansion of mechanical reclamation of gold-bearing silts within Mining Right GP 184 MR. The expansion involves mechanically excavating gold-bearing silts near the Russell stream from the dam wall to Nasrec Road (Blocks N1 to N20), located immediately west of the currently operational and authorised Valley Silts project area and the remaining Blocks (N21 and N22) being located either side of Crown wood Road. The project is located within Region B and F of the City of Johannesburg (CoJ) on the Remainder of Portion 13, Remainder of Portion 3, Remainder of Portion 13 and Portion 9 of Farm Langlaagte 224-IQ.		

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			2. <u>Guidelines, by-laws, and policies</u> The following CoJ guidelines and policies are applicable to the project: ▪ SDF 2040.- The proposed reclamation and rehabilitation expansion of the Mining Belt and associated historical spatial discontinuity presents significant opportunities for integration and improving cross-border linkages with Ekurhuleni and the West Rand by identifying strategic interventions along the belt - road linkages, mixed use redevelopments, rehabilitation of degraded and damaged land. The project is a rehabilitation and reclamation project of degraded land after mining activities occurred • **<u>Integrated Development Plan 2023/24 (2023)</u>** The Integrated Development plan seeks to pro-actively deliver and create a city environment in 2040 that is resilient, sustainable, and liveable. The continual removal of the silts will assist with the alleviation of impacts associated with		

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			flooding in the area and help restore the natural element and ecological functioning of the Russell Stream. • **Air Pollution Control By-Law** Air pollution must be controlled, avoided and minimised where avoidance is not possible. • **Water Services By-laws** The proposed development requires approval from the council for any use of the CoJ's water and sanitation services. • **Stormwater Management By-laws** A Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) is required for approval by the department and Johannesburg Roads Agency.		
			3. **Description of alternatives** The Report indicated that there is no alternative for the project due to the nature of the project being a reclamation and rehabilitation project. The no-go option and alternative layout plans for		

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			all other ancillary infrastructure will be assessed further in the EIA phase.		
			4.2. <u>CoJ Requirements</u> ▪ In terms of the CoJ **Wetland Protection and Management Plan** the project area falls within into Zone 4 - which notes the following in respect of this management zone: managing the wetlands in this zone to improve their capacity to improve water quality requires that current channeled flows be diffused and directed through vegetation or subjected to extended residence (>48 hours) in impoundments and : managing the wetlands in this zone for enhanced biodiversity support requires the maintenance of a mosaic of wetland types, for example peripheral seasonal wetlands maintained by seepages off the side slopes, as well as marginal wetlands inundated during high flow events, together with in stream wetlands and open water habitats.	This will be assessed in the Biodiversity Study and Rehabilitation Plan.	Section 10
			▪ In terms of the CoJ **Biodiversity Sector Plan**, the rivers are identified to be Critical Biodiversity Area - Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA's) are irreplaceable sites that are required to meet	This will be assessed in the Biodiversity Study and Rehabilitation Plan.	Section 10

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			biodiversity patterns and/or ecological targets. No alternative sites are available to meet these targets. Therefore, the desired management of this area is to maintain it in a natural state with limited or no biodiversity loss, to rehabilitate degraded areas to a natural or near natural state, and to manage for no further degradation. In addition, Ecological Support Areas play an important role in supporting the ecological functioning of CBA's in delivering ecosystem goods and services.		
			▪ In terms of the **CoJ Catchment Management Policy** does not allow development of infrastructure within 30 metres wetland buffer zone of any watercourse, or whichever is greatest. It should also be noted that a wetland buffer of 50 metres is required for development proposed outside the urban development boundary.	The project involves the removal of silts within a wetland. Therefore this cannot be adhered to. A GN704 exemption motivation will be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation.	Section 2
			▪ In terms of the **CoJ Stormwater Management By-law** the proposed project requires to develop a Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) which should consider design principles of Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS), The South African National Roads Agency SOC Limited	A stormwater Management Plan will be developped.	Section 2.6.3 Section 3

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			(SANRAL) "Drainage Manual and JRA's Stormwater Design Guidelines.		
			▪ In terms of the Air Pollution Control By-Laws, air pollution must be controlled, avoided where possible and minimised where avoidance is not possible. CoJ requires that all specialist studies take cognisance of the current operations impacts and the monitoring data and provide new changes where necessary for the expansion operations.	Air pollution mitigation measures will be proposed by the air quality secialist.	Section 9.4 Section 10
			7. <u>Recommendations</u> Russell Stream has been known to cause periodic flooding, which in-turn results in damages to infrastructure and houses of the community of Riverlea and Booysens Reserve. The continual removal of the silts will assist with the alleviation of these impacts and help restore the natural element and ecological functioning of the Russell Stream. There is a challenge of severe erosion in the project area as it receives stormwater runoff from the CBD. Considering that this is an expansion of previously approved and currently in operation		

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			activities, CoJ requires that the following issues be addressed in the final SR where applicable, draft Impact Assessment phase, and form part of the DEIR:		
			All specialist studies take cognisance of the current operations impacts and mitigation measures and the implementation success or failure thereof. The specialist studies are to include all available monitoring data and provide new mitigation measures where necessary for these proposed expansion operations.	Kongiwe confirms that the specialist studies will take cognisance of the impacts of the current operations and mitigation measures. Monitoring data will be included in the studies.	Section 10
			Highlight differences, if any, between the process of the current operation and the proposed expansion.	There will be no operational differences, except for coverage/ footprint.	Section 2.6
			A tabulated composite analysis of the Specialist recommendations.	This table will be presented in the EIA.	Section 10
			The WULA Technical Report is to be submitted to the Department for review once available.	The Technical Report will be made available for review once it is completed.	Section 10.3.3
			A Services inventory within the affected areas, current services, and any potential future services requirements.	There are no services in the area. However in future due to development planned there will be a need for services. These services will be detailed by the landowner, iProp, at the time.	-
			The current Stormwater Management Plan which should include the implementation and	The same plan will be applied to the expansion area.	Section 2.6.3

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			monitoring data and indication of whether same plan is to be applied to the expansion areas.	The details of the stormwater management and monitoring plan will form part of the EIA and the Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP).	
			Address rehabilitation vs clearance. On rehabilitation, the report states that Ergo will rehabilitate the Valley Silts area by "shaping the areas where silt was removed and make the area free draining. Thereafter, appropriate species will be planted to stabilise the soil." The Report further confirms that the proposed rehabilitation, extent, and viability will need to be evaluated through specialist studies during the EIA phase.	The project is considered a rehabilitation project in that the gold-bearing silts are being cleared from the site, which will in assist in the rehabilitation of the area and the reinstatement and correct functioning of the stream. The end land use is being finalised with iProp and the rehabilitation will be done in accordance with iProp's requirements. The specialist studies will provide rehabilitation recommendations.	Section 2.6.7
			Indicate at what point clearance will be obtained.	The life of the project is anticipated to be 5 years. Once the silts have been removed and the site rehabilitated, the property will be handed back to iProp for their use.	Section 2.6.5
			Indicate how the project will ensure that when silts are removed the natural soils are not contaminated with mine silts.	The silts will be removed down to red earth. The purpose of the project is to remove all the silts and not leave any behind.	Section 2.6.2
			A Rehabilitation plan must be included in the EIA which also includes creating wetlands in the spruit to mimic erosion reduction measures.	A Rehabilitation Plan will form part of the EIA.	-

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			Provide details on the silts to be removed from a dam including dam stability and overflow/outlet structure and minimum requirements to verify the integrity of the dam and outlet structure. Rehabilitation measures must be included in the rehabilitation plan.	There is no dam present on the proposed site. On the existing authorised area of valley silts there was once a mine wastewater dam with a dam wall and spillway. It was concluded that this dam was used to service the many historical mines that were operational in the early to mid-1900's. During the extraction of the silts it was identified that the dam wall had historically collapsed, which resulted in downstream siltation. It was decided to remove the remainder of the wall from a safety perspective and to allow continued silt removal.	Section2.1.1
			An indication of the types of development that may occur on site after rehabilitation.	IProp, the landowner, is planning light industrial development. There is also the possible extension of the N17 through the Russel Stream Valley from Crownwood interchange to Nasrec Road	Section 2.6.7
			The FSR and DEIR must be submitted to CoJ with all the required amendments for review.	Kongiwe confirms that the Final SR and DEIR will be made available to the CoJ.	Section7.2.3

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1.2 Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Ms Jeanie Pelser, Landowner, iProp	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Ms Pelser expressed appreciation for the removal of silts and tailings, as it provides an opportunity to eventually develop the land. She explained that their primary interest is in understanding the end result of the project, specifically the final product, and whether they can align with any approvals or licences related to the project. Ms Pelser also inquired about the possibility of getting involved in the process to ensure there is no double handling of materials. Ms Pelser also inquired about the handling of materials on-site, specifically asking where materials would be stockpiled. She referenced a previous situation with the Natal Spruit in City Deep, where the river had to be realigned to its original position due to a large mine dump. Ms Pelser expressed concern about avoiding a similar situation and emphasized that understanding the scope of this aspect of the project is a key interest for them.	Ms Wilreker explained that the goal of the project is to remove all the silts and reshape the area by sloping the land in a way that it becomes suitable for industrial use, up to a certain point. She clarified that the intention is not to build directly in the riverbed, but to ensure that, at the final stage, the topography is appropriately adjusted so the land can be utilized for the intended project. Ms Wilreker also sought to confirm her understanding, asking if the intended final land use is for light industrial purposes, as this seems to be the objective. Mr Tshamano confirmed that, while the project aims to remove all the silts within the stream, the final outcome regarding the stream's path cannot yet be determined. He explained that the results will only become clear after the silts are removed, as the stream is currently heavily silted. He also mentioned that it is difficult to predict how much land will be freed for development, as there are constraints related to building regulations, including restrictions on encroaching into the riverbed. Despite these challenges, Mr Tshamano assured iProp that the Ergo	Section 2.6.4 Section 2.6.7

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
				team would make every effort to free as much land as possible and restore the stream to its original course	
Mr Brian Gardner, Environmental Officer, Seton Environmental	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Mr Gardner raised concerns about what the stream area will look like after the project is completed. He expressed uncertainty about the final outcome, as the appearance will depend on how much material is removed and the eventual alignment of the stream. He suggested that some form of rehabilitation, such as landscaping or planting, might be needed along the stream after the materials are removed. While acknowledging that this is a rehabilitation project, Mr Gardner inquired whether any additional landscaping or planting is proposed, or if the project will simply involve removing and reshaping the area, leaving it for future development by iProp or another entity.	Mr Masala Tshamano clarified that the current scope of the project involves removing the material and shaping the topography to align with the existing drainage pattern. He acknowledged that iProp would want to inherit land that is suitable for development. Mr Tshamano suggested that as the project progresses to its final stages, a discussion will be necessary to determine how the land should be left, ensuring it meets the development needs of iProp and other stakeholders.	Section 2.6.4
Ms Jeanie Pelser, Landowner, iProp	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Ms Pelser expressed her team's satisfaction with the project and reiterated their understanding that it is an ongoing process. She mentioned that they have already tasked Mr Stewart Dunsmore with monitoring the project from a hydrology perspective. Ms Pelser emphasized the importance of being involved early in the process to ensure that no issues arise at the end	Mr Tshamano suggested that it would be beneficial to start engaging now, even with the current or approved scope of the project. He recommended scheduling a site visit to assess the progress and gain a better understanding of the area. He noted that, historically, there was a recreational dam in the area, but it will not be reinstated, which could potentially free up land for development. Mr Tshamano emphasized the	Section 2.6.4

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			of the project. She offered their assistance, stating that if there is any information or alignment needed from their side, they are willing to provide it. Ms Pelser also stressed their commitment to contributing any relevant information to avoid potential concerns later in the project.	importance of starting these discussions early to identify potential development areas and understand any limitations regarding where development could take place.	
Ms Jeanie Pelser, Landowner, iProp	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Ms Pelser agreed that starting early would benefit both parties. She mentioned that she could immediately share their proposed layout, which has been developed in collaboration with SANRAL over the past few years in relation to the realignment of the N17 to its optimal position.	Ms Wilreker expressed appreciation and confirmed that sending the proposed layout would be helpful. She then inquired if it would be acceptable to send an email regarding the landowner consent.	-
Ms Jeanie Pelser, Landowner, iProp	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Ms Pelser thanked Ms Wilreker and mentioned that she had possibly already sent the email regarding the landowner consent the previous day. She then pointed out an issue with the listed farms, noting that although they are labelled as 'Mayfair West, 224 IQ,' these are actually Langlaagte farms, and she was unsure why they were listed in that way.	Ms Viljoen confirmed that on their GIS information, there is a larger farm called Mayfair, within which Langlaagte is situated. She acknowledged the correction and thanked Ms Pelser for pointing it out.	Section 2.1.1
Ms Jeanie Pelser, Landowner, iProp	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 14	Ms Pelser clarified that the title dates back to the turn of the previous century and confirmed that the correct description is 'Langlaagte,' She	The project team noted this.	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
		November 2024	emphasized that Langlaagte is the accurate name for the property.		
Ms Jeanie Pelser, Landowner, iProp	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Ms Pelser inquired about the listing of Transnet as an affected property owner, asking how close the project area is to the railway line, or if Transnet was listed simply because the project area is adjacent to the railway line.	Ms Wilreker explained that Transnet is listed as an affected property owner primarily because its land is adjacent to the railway line, which crosses through one section of the project area. Additionally, there is a mining area on the other side of the railway line. As the project spans across the entire area, consultation with Transnet is necessary.	Section 2.1.1
Mr Brian Gardner, Environmental Officer, Seton Environmental	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Mr Gardner expressed his satisfaction and gratitude, stating that he looks forward to reviewing the reports once they are available. He mentioned that it was helpful to receive a solid background on the project and thanked the team for including him in the discussions.	The project team noted this.	-
Mr Brian Gardner, Environmental Officer, Seton Environmental	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Ms Pelser extended an invitation to Mr Tshamano, stating that they would be more than happy to attend a site meeting at any stage of the project.	Mr Tshamano acknowledged the invitation and confirmed that Ergo would arrange a site meeting at an appropriate time	-

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1.3 Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Siphesihle Bophela, Real Estate, PRASA	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Mr Bophela thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation and referred to a previous email from Transnet. He asked if the six portions identified by Transnet were the same as those being discussed in the current context.	Ms Wilreker confirmed that Mr Bophela's recollection was correct and assured him that they could send a list of the identified property portions. She explained that, initially, Transnet had been listed as the property owner, but upon contacting them, they clarified that the properties actually fall under PRASA. This clarification is the reason for the current meeting, and she offered to provide the specific property details.	Section 2.1.1
Mr Siphesihle Bophela, Real Estate, PRASA	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Mr Bophela inquired about what is required from their side, specifically asking if permission is needed to use their service road for the project.	Ms Wilreker explained that while the project will have its own access roads, it is important to notify Mr Bophela's team due to the proximity of the service road and infrastructure to the proposed project. She emphasized that the railway runs past one of the mining blocks, and the purpose of the notification is to prevent any confusion or surprises. Additionally, she requested that if there are any specific concerns or factors that the applicant should be aware of from PRASA's side, Kongiwe would like to address them.	Section 2.1.1
Mr Paul Motsoaledi, Real Estate Manager, PRASA	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Mr Motsoaledi thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation, noting that this wasn't the first time they were dealing with such a project. He mentioned that the previous project, run by DRDGOLD, might have similarities to the current	Ms Wilreker responded, clarifying that if there are any known servitudes or infrastructure, such as electrical cables, running through the area, it would be helpful to indicate them. This would allow the team to include the information on the map and ensure that the applicant is	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			one. Referring to the land portions sent through, he pointed out that these portions are very close to the project area, and there might be existing services, such as electrical cables, running through the affected areas. He inquired whether the team is aware of these services and if they could provide more details on them.	fully aware of the existing infrastructure. She also clarified the confusion between DRDGOLD and Ergo, explaining that DRDGOLD owns Ergo, and that the application is being processed by Ergo, which is part of DRDGOLD.	
Mr Paul Motsoaledi, Real Estate Manager, PRASA	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Mr Motsoaledi explained that they do not have an environmental affairs division, they handle land-related matters and assured theteam that they would not oppose the project. He mentioned his familiarity with similar projects in the area, particularly around Soweto, and emphasized the importance of engagement and understanding the activities involved. He concluded by stating that he fully understood the situation.	Ms Wilreker confirmed that the team would send all relevant information, including digital files, to Mr Motsoaledi and his colleagues for review. The purpose of sharing this information was to allow the team to assess whether any aspects of the project might affect existing infrastructure or land. Additionally, Ms Wilreker suggested that the materials be forwarded to the colleagues who were unable to attend the meeting, as they may be able to provide additional feedback or insights based on their expertise.	-
Mr Paul Motsoaledi, Real Estate Manager, PRASA	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Mr Motsoaledi inquired whether PRASA was the only affected entity in relation to the project.	Ms Wilreker clarified that PRASA is not the only affected entity. She mentioned that Kongiwe has already had meetings with the City of Johannesburg, as it is an adjacent landowner, as well as with ward councillors and the property owners whose land falls within the project area.	Appendix C

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Mr Paul Motsoaledi, Real Estate Manager, PRASA	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Mr Motsoaledi expressed appreciation for the presentation, stating that they have no issues with the project. He confirmed that they would remain engaged in the future and requested to be kept informed, ensuring their involvement where necessary.	Ms Wilreker thanked Mr Motsoaledi and team for their input	-

1.4 TransAtlas / AfriSam Group

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Quentin Dollman, Property Consultant, AfriSam	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Mr Dollman inquired about the potential impact of the proposed project on the TransAtlas properties.	Mr Tshamano clarified that TransAtlas is an adjacent property owner and therefore needs to be notified about the project.	Section 9.2
Mr Quentin Dollman, Property Consultant, AfriSam	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Mr Dollman requested to be shown the location of their property on the map for clarity.	Ms Wilreker pointed out the location of the TransAtlas property on the map for Mr Dollman's reference.	Section 2.1.1
Mr Quentin Dollman, Property	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Mr Dollman stated that, from the AfriSam side, he would complete the comment sheet, with his only comment being that if the property is	The project team noted this.	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Consultant, AfriSam			affected by the operation, it should be properly rehabilitated and inspected by the relevant authorities before being closed.		
Mr Oscar Olen, Environmental Specialist, AfriSam	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Mr Olen stated that there were no other issues from their side	The project team noted this.	-
Mr Quentin Dollman, Property Consultant, AfriSam	Email Correspondence	Friday, 22 November 2024	**Comment received via the Kongiwe Stakeholder Registration and Comment Form:** Mr Dolloman enquired if the project has a direct impact on R/E 106 and 107 of Farm Langlaagte 224 IQ owned by Trans Atlas. Any impact on the surface area will require rehabilitation with final sign-off by AfriSam. AfriSam is a willing seller of the two properties as they serve no purpose to AfriSam which will consider an offer but no value in mind.	Good day Mr Dolloman, R/E 106 and 107 of Farm Langlaagte 224 IQ are portions adjacent to the project site. No activities are planned close to those portions and therefore it is not anticipated that there will be any impacts on those portions. Please refer to the attached land tenure map. Your request regarding purchase has been sent on to Ergo Mining for their consideration. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any queries.	-

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1.5 Africa SunOil Refineries (Coastal Trade)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Farhaad Adam, Principal Process Engineer, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Adams inquired about the overall duration of the project. He specifically asked whether the project is expected to take five years or ten years. Based on his understanding, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process is projected to take approximately three years. Additionally, he noted that further audits could extend the preparation phase by an additional two years, bringing the total preparation time to five years. Following this, there is the operational phase, which is anticipated to last five years, marking the maximum lifespan of the project. Mr Adams seeks clarification on whether the project timeline is intended to be a ten-year journey, including both the preparation and operational phases, or if the project is expected to be completed within five years.	Ms Wilreker clarified that, from the perspective of the project's lifecycle, the main operational phase will last for five years. Following this period, the area will undergo rehabilitation, and ongoing monitoring will be required. This post-project phase will extend for several additional years to ensure proper rehabilitation and assessment.	Section 2.6.5 section 2.6.6
Mr Farhaad Adam, Principal Process Engineer, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Adams inquired if the project is expected to last a total of ten years, with five years allocated for development and another five years designated for rehabilitation. He also inquired	Ms Wilreker explained that the EIA process is expected to continue until around May of next year (2025). She stated that the final EIA will be submitted by May or June, after which the authority will have approximately four months to provide a response. Therefore, a	Section 1.4.3

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			about the duration of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.	decision on both applications is anticipated by the end of next year.	
Mr Farhaad Adam, Principal Process Engineer, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Adams inquired that if everything proceeds as planned, the project will begin by January 2026. Mr Adams pointed out that he observed at least three stockpiles near the border of their premises and requested clarification on the expected height of these stockpiles and their proximity to the property boundary. He sought to understand how these factors would be managed from a dust suppression perspective.	Ms. Wilreker confirmed that this timeline would be correct. Mr Tshamano responded by addressing the dust management concerns, stating that the project already has trucks in place to suppress dust on its premises. He explained that, for the current scope of the project, which is based on the site plan, Ergo has not experienced significant dust issues to date.	Section 1.4.3 Section 10
Mr Farhaad Adam, Principal Process Engineer, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Adams raised a concern regarding the stockpiles, questioning whether dust suppression would solely rely on the moisture content and the characteristics of the stockpiles themselves to prevent dust from drifting into neighbouring communities and lands. He highlighted the proximity of a natural body of water near the proposed stockpile locations and asked whether the team could provide assurance that appropriate measures would be in place to mitigate any potential dust issues.	Mr Tshamano assured Mr Adams that the stockpiles, by their nature, remain wet. He explained that they are transported when the moisture content is between 40% and 30%, at which point the stockpiles do not generate any dust.	Section 2.6.2

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Farhaad Adam, Principal Process Engineer, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Adams raised a question regarding the management of dirty stormwater, seeking clarification on whether the holding area for stormwater, as mentioned in the project, would be located near their boundary line. He asked if this area, intended to contain stormwater when it cannot be properly managed, would be in close proximity to their property boundary.	Mr Tshamano clarified that the stormwater, or any affected water, would be contained on the site, specifically on the side facing the stream. He assured Mr. Adams that at no point would the water flow towards their side of the property.	Section 2.6.3
Mr Farhaad Adam, Principal Process Engineer, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Adams stated that, overall, they have no objections to the expansion project but made one specific request. He explained that their area is close to a crime hotspot and that they rely on natural vegetation to help protect against unauthorized access. He emphasized that, while they want to be good neighbours, they would like to request that a fence be erected along the border of the proposed site. The aim is to prevent any potential ingress into their area, particularly after the project is completed and the site is left for rehabilitation. Mr Adams noted that their long-term goal is to secure their property as well.	Mr Tshamano responded by explaining that the nature of the project means they will not vacate the site until all activities are completed. He assured Mr Adams that they can control access to the mining area, similar to the measures they take on the Crown Roadside, to prevent trespassing. He also acknowledged that this would contribute to safeguarding the neighbouring area. However, he clarified that they would not be installing a physical fence at this stage of the project.	Section 2
Mr A-K Essa, COO, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Essa inquired about the type of material being mined.	Mr Tshamano stated that the material being mined is gold-bearing silts.	Section 2

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Mr A-K Essa, COO, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Essa expressed concerns about the potential for many vagrants in the area, noting that this issue could become significant. He then inquired whether the mining operations would be conducted during both day and night, or just during regular working hours.	Mr Tshamano responded that the mining operations are carried out only during working days and working hours. He clarified that, at present, they do not experience any unauthorized access or illegal mining activities while the site is operational.	Section 2.6.6
Mr A-K Essa, COO, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Essa expressed that, at this point in time, there have been instances where illegal miners have attempted to access the property, even trying to get onto their site. He emphasized that their request for fencing is based on prior experience with such incidents. Mr Essa stated that he is almost certain that once the project concludes and operations cease, illegal miners will likely begin to trespass during the night, leading to an increase in unauthorized activity. This, he explained, is the primary reason behind their concern and request for fencing.	Mr Tshamano acknowledged the concern and stated that they would consider the request. He reassured Mr Essa that they have security measures in place, with security personnel managing access to the site during operations. While he acknowledged that the situation at night may be different, he emphasized that during operational hours, they take full responsibility for securing the site.	Section 2
Mr Farhaad Adam, Principal Process Engineer, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Adams raised a concern about the expansion, noting that while operations are currently confined to a specific area, the proposed expansion would extend significantly towards Riverlea. He pointed out that as the project grows, it would become increasingly difficult to monitor every part of the expanded site,	Mr Tshamano acknowledged Mr Adams' concerns and asked for clarification, inquiring whether their site was fenced. Upon learning that it was, he then asked if the primary concern was that people might get closer to their site as a result of the expansion. Mr Adams confirmed this concern.	-

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			particularly during nighttime. He emphasized that, given the size of the area, it would be nearly impossible to secure every few metres effectively. Mr Adams suggested that the most practical solution would be to erect a physical boundary to mitigate security risks. He explained that, like the mining operation, their side also produces a high-value product, and they want to prevent any additional security threats, especially since the clearing of land and creation of new pathways could lead to easier access for vagrants.		
Mr Farhaad Adam, Principal Process Engineer, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Adams explained that the issue arises because the proximity of the fence to their buildings allows vagrants to come too close to their boundary, which creates a security concern. He expressed that while they have no objections to the project proceeding, their request is for the area within the project boundary to be fenced off. He emphasized that they would prefer the site to remain secure and separate, politely asking that the project's boundary be clearly defined and contained.	Mr Tshamano acknowledged the concern and suggested that a separate discussion would be necessary to address the issue. He proposed that Mr Adams and his team meet with their security personnel to discuss how they can secure the site and find a solution. He clarified that there was no initial plan to install a fence around the site but expressed a willingness to engage and work towards finding common ground on the matter.	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr A-K Essa, COO, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Essa emphasized the importance of considering the fencing request, stating that it is a significant concern for their safety. He expressed that while they do not wish to obstruct the project's progress and wish the team success, they need some assurance regarding security due to past incidents. He urged that this issue is not taken lightly and stressed that while meeting with security personnel is important, the key point is the psychological reassurance a fence would provide. Mr Essa clarified that he was not asking for walls to be built, but rather a simple fence that would deter unauthorized entry, which is the main request.	The project team noted this.	-
Mr A-K Essa, COO, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Essa raised another concern regarding the potential impact of traffic on their site. He inquired whether the movement of trucks to and from the mining site would affect their operations or pose any issues for their access. To provide context, he explained that the majority of their trucks currently use Nasrec Road, specifically passing under the bridge R85 Nasrec Road. He requested clarification on the expected	Mr Tshamano clarified that the trucks will primarily use Crownwood Road, as previously mentioned. Ms Wilreker confirmed that this is the current access point to the site, and it will remain unchanged. The trucks will then continue along Crownwood Road, onto the M2, and further along to Heidelberg Road, without coming onto Nasrec Road. She also noted that a traffic impact assessment is being conducted for the project to evaluate any potential impacts.	Section 2.6

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			flow of trucks at the mining site and whether it would impact their route or site access		
Mr A-K Essa, COO, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Essa asked about the potential for underground cabling in the area, expressing concern that any disruption to City Power infrastructure could impact their ability to operate their plant. He wanted to know what information the team had regarding any cabling that might be present and at risk of being damaged during the project.	Mr Tshamano clarified that, as the operation proceeds closer to Nasrec Road, there would be no digging or disruption to the area. He explained that the work would primarily involve activities within the Russell Stream, where the silts are located, and gave the assurance that there is no infrastructure in that area that could be affected, either temporarily or permanently.	Section 2.6
Mr A-K Essa, COO, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Essa asked if the potential impacts on infrastructure, such as underground cabling, would be covered in the EIA.	Mr Tshamano explained that infrastructure concerns are separate from the EIA. He clarified that if the project were to encroach on any servitudes, they would approach the municipality for a waiver. However, for this project, there is no need for that, as no infrastructure is being crossed. He also confirmed that they have already been in consultation with the City of Johannesburg, providing them with the site layout and asking them to identify any infrastructure in the area that they should be aware of.	Section 2.6
Mr A-K Essa, COO, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Essa inquired about the potential impact on water infrastructure, specifically asking about municipal water pipes in the area.	Mr Tshamano provided details about the water infrastructure in the area. He mentioned that there is a water pipe running from Crown facilities to City Deep, which carries process water and runs on the surface. Additionally, he noted that there is a Rand water pipe	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
				running under the bridge at Nasrec Road, near Riverlea, but noted that the Ergo operations would not interfere with it.	
Mr A-K Essa, COO, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Essa requested confirmation that the map provided accurately reflects the mining boundaries and ensures that there will be no encroachment onto their property or any other properties during the mining process.	Mr Tshamano confirmed that the mining operations would not encroach on the Africa Sun property, and if there were any doubts about property boundaries, they could be verified. Mr Tshamano offered to provide the scoping report and assured that no property would be affected without the owner's consent. He also mentioned that Kongiwe could assist in providing any necessary details about properties that may be impacted.	Section 2.6
Mr A-K Essa, COO, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Essa inquired about the next steps in the process, asking what the following actions would be moving forward.	Mr Tshamano outlined the next steps in the process. He explained that the minutes from the meeting would be drafted and made available to Mr Essa. The scoping report will be submitted to the department at the beginning of December. From February onwards, the team would begin the EIA phase. Once the documents are ready for public review, Mr Essa will be notified, and the documents will be made available for his review. Additionally, any other relevant information will be provided as it becomes available.	Section 1.4

2 Organs of the State

2.1 Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Mudau sought clarification on how stormwater runoff from the stockpile area is managed.	Ms Mngwengwe stated that stormwater will be managed through paddocks, which will capture the water and facilitate evaporation. However, if the paddocks reach capacity, any excess water will be discharged into the stream.	Section 2.6.3
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Mudau inquired whether the paddocks have engineering designs.	Mr Tshamano explained that the paddocks do not have engineering designs, but they will be constructed using the soil available on site.	Section 2.6.3
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Mudau asked whether Ergo has performed calculations to assess if the paddocks would be able to manage the expected rainfall within the proposed project area. He emphasized that rainfall is a concern and said that the DWS will consult with its engineers for further insights regarding the proposed paddocks.	Mr Tshamano indicated that based on Ergo's experience, the paddocks will be appropriately sized to handle the water seeping from the stockpiles. He explained that the moisture content from this seepage is usually minimal compared to the paddocks' capacity. He stated that rainfall in the area is unpredictable and emphasised that Ergo has never experienced rainfall causing an overflow into the stream, and if such an event were to occur, it would be treated as an incident.	Section 2.6.3
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Mudau asked why Ergo is applying for another Water Use Licence (WUL).	Mr Tshamano mentioned that this application is an extension to the existing licence, as Ergo is expanding the project area.	Section 2

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Mudau asked where the material will be taken.	Mr Tshamano explained that the material will be taken to the City Deep Plant.	Section 2.6.2
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Mudau inquired whether the City Deep Plant has a WUL and if one is required for its operations.	Mr Tshamano stated that the City Deep Plant does not have a Water Use Licence, nor is it required to have one. However, Ergo had required a WUL for the reclamation sites associated with the City Deep Plant, for which applications were submitted for sites such as 4L3, 4L4 and 4L6, among others.	-
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Mudau sought clarity on where the waste generated from the reprocessing of silts will be taken.	Mr Tshamano explained that it will be taken to the Brakpan Tailings Storage Facility (TSF).	Section 2
Ms Felicia Diale, Environmental Officer - DWS	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Ms Diale inquired about how the current authorisation will be linked to the extension in terms of the Life of Mine (LoM). She also asked whether the mine is applying for an additional five years.	Mr Tshamano stated that the current Valley Silts WUL is valid for five years and will run its full course. Ergo currently has six months remaining to mine under this authorisation. Mr Tshamano also indicated that Ergo is applying for an additional five years for the Valley Silts Extension Water Use Licence Application (WULA).	Section 2.6.5
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Mudau noted that section 21(g) was applied for dust suppression and asked what the source of water would be.	Mr Tshamano explained that there will be two sources of water, namely the seepage resulting from mining which is collected at a collection point, and as well as the from the mining blocks around the site where water will be abstracted for safe operations.	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Mudau stated that the water sourced from the mining pits is natural and it is not processed, and therefore a Section 21 (a) is triggered. He advised that a Section 21 (a) water use should be applied for instead of Section 21 (g) water use.	Mr Tshamano agreed with Mr Mudau that the water resource is natural and not processed. The comment was noted by Mr Tshamano and Kongiwe.	-
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Mudau inquired if operation and rehabilitation will be concurrent.	Mr Tshamano confirmed that rehabilitation and operation will happen concurrently. Mr Tshamano stated that the silts will be removed as part of the rehabilitation process, leaving the area clean. He also mentioned that Ergo plans to rip the surface. However, Ergo will not be vegetating the area since light industrial development is expected to take place.	Section 2.6.4
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Mudau suggested that the site should be vegetated.	Mr Tshamano indicated that the banks of the stream would be stabilised based on the extent of the disturbance. Ergo will take the necessary steps to rehabilitate the area. He further mentioned that it would be challenging to share specific details regarding the rehabilitation process with the DWS as Ergo has not yet assessed the full extent of the disturbed area. Mr Tshamano explained that he expects that a rehabilitation plan will be required for the application and then inquired whether DWS requires a conceptual rehabilitation plan, which Ergo could provide. However,	Section 2.6.4

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
				he noted that this plan would need to be updated as the project approaches completion.	
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Mudau asked if Ergo had not created a rehabilitation plan for the mined-out areas.	Mr Tshamano stated that Ergo has not yet mined directly on the stream and is only operating on the sides of it.	Section 2
Mr Masala Tshamano, Applicant - Ergo	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Tshamano sought clarity on the necessity for applying for stockpile areas as Section 21 (g) water uses considering that they will be temporary.	Mr Mudau explained that Section 21(g) for stockpile areas should indeed be included in the application. He stated that according to the National Water Act (NWA), there is no provision in the Act that categorises any activity as "temporary." This means that all activities, including the stockpile areas, must comply with the regulations.	-
Mr Masala Tshamano, Applicant - Ergo	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Tshamano indicated that the quality of the water within the stream is polluted, and it would be used for dust suppression. He inquired whether this situation does not warrant a Section 21 (g) water use.	Mr Mudau explained that even if the water is contaminated, it is still considered a water resource. He made an example of the Vaal River, stating that despite its high levels of contamination, it is still treated as a water source.	-
Mr Masala Tshamano, Applicant - Ergo	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Tshamano confirmed with Mr Mudau that the dust suppression will not be considered a Section 21 (g) water use.	Mr Mudau reiterated that a Section 21 (a) would be triggered for the abstraction of water for dust suppression.	-

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2.2 Eskom (National Transmission Company South Africa SOC Ltd (NTCSA)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr John Geeringh, Senior Consultant Environmental Management, Grid Planning: Land and RightsNational Transmission Company South Africa SOC Ltd (NTCSA)	Email Correspondence	Monday, 28 October 2024	Please send me a KMZ file of the affected property and proposed development. Please find attached Eskom requirements for work at or near Eskom infrastructure and servitudes. **The attachment entailed the following:** **The attachment details with the requirements from Eskom when working at or near infrastructure and servitudes:** TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN Eskom requirements for work in or near Eskom servitudes. 1. Eskom's rights and services must be acknowledged and respected at all times. 2. Eskom shall at all times retain unobstructed access to and egress from its servitudes.	Good day Mr Geeringh; Thank you for your response. Eskom's requirements are noted and have been sent to the applicant. Please find attached the project boundary as requested.	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			3. Eskom's consent does not relieve the developer from obtaining the necessary statutory, land owner or municipal approvals. 4. Any cost incurred by Eskom as a result of non-compliance to any relevant environmental legislation will be charged to the developer. 5. If Eskom has to incur any expenditure in order to comply with statutory clearances or other regulations as a result of the developer's activities or because of the presence of his equipment or installation within the servitude restriction area, the developer shall pay such costs to Eskom on demand. 6. The use of explosives of any type within 500 metres of Eskom's services shall only occur with Eskom's previous written permission. If such permission is granted the developer must give at least fourteen working days prior notice of the commencement of blasting. This allows time for arrangements to be made for supervision and/or precautionary instructions to be issued in terms of the blasting process. It is advisable to make application separately in this regard.		

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			7. Changes in ground level may not infringe statutory ground to conductor clearances or statutory visibility clearances. After any changes in ground level, the surface shall be rehabilitated and stabilised so as to prevent erosion. The measures taken shall be to Eskom's satisfaction. 8. Eskom shall not be liable for the death of or injury to any person or for the loss of or damage to any property whether as a result of the encroachment or of the use of the servitude area by the developer, his/her agent, contractors, employees, successors in title, and assignees. The developer indemnifies Eskom against loss, claims or damages including claims pertaining to consequential damages by third parties and whether as a result of damage to or interruption of or interference with Eskom's services or apparatus or otherwise. Eskom will not be held responsible for damage to the developer's equipment. 9. No mechanical equipment, including mechanical excavators or high lifting machinery, shall be used in the vicinity of Eskom's apparatus and/or services, without prior written permission having been granted by Eskom. If such permission is granted the		

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			developer must give at least seven working days' notice prior to the commencement of work. This allows time for arrangements to be made for supervision and/or precautionary instructions to be issued by the relevant Eskom Manager. Note: Where and electrical outage is required, at least fourteen work days are required to arrange it. 10. Eskom's rights and duties in the servitude shall be accepted as having prior right at all times and shall not be obstructed or interfered with. 11. Under no circumstances shall rubble, earth or other material be dumped within the servitude restriction area. The developer shall maintain the area concerned to Eskom's satisfaction. The developer shall be liable to Eskom for the cost of any remedial action which has to be carried out by Eskom. 12. The clearances between Eskom's live electrical equipment and the proposed construction work shall be observed as stipulated by Regulation 15 of the Electrical Machinery Regulations of the		

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993). 13. Equipment shall be regarded electrically live and therefore dangerous at all times. 14. In spite of the restrictions stipulated by Regulation 15 of the Electrical Machinery Regulations of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993), as an additional safety precaution, Eskom will not approve the erection of houses, or structures occupied or frequented by human beings, under the power lines or within the servitude restriction area. 15. Eskom may stipulate any additional requirements to highlight any possible exposure to Customers or Public to coming into contact or be exposed to any dangers of Eskom plant. 16. It is required of the developer to familiarise himself with all safety hazards related to Electrical plant. 17. Any third party servitudes encroaching on Eskom servitudes shall be registered against Eskom's title		

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			deed at the developer's own cost. If such a servitude is brought into being, its existence should be endorsed on the Eskom servitude deed concerned, while the third party's servitude deed must also include the rights of the affected Eskom servitude		
Ms Priscilla Mogomotsi, Senior Advisor Land & Rights Land Development, Gauteng Cluster, Distribution Division	Email Correspondence	29 October and 12 November 2024	Good day See attached for your attention **The attachment detailed the following:** **RE: APPLICATION FOR SERVICES- ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS AND WATER USE LICENCE APPLICATION FOR THE VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION PROJECT IN THE CITY OF JOHANNESBURG METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY,** Your letter dated the 28 October 2024 refers. **The following Eskom Distribution Services are affected.** • **ASTRA/WEILERS FARM 122Kv Feeder from AWF95/21 to AWF95/22 Conductor**	Good day Ms Mogomotsi Thank you for your email. Eskom's requirements have been submitted to the applicant for their attention and to ensure compliance with Eskom's requirements.	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			• **ASTRA/WEILERS FARM 122Kv Feeder from AWF95/22 to AWF95/24 Conductor** Eskom will raise no objection to this application provided its rights and services are acknowledged and respected at all times, and the requirements as laid down by the Occupational Health and Safety Act No 85/1993, are complied with. As additional safety measures Eskom require that the following conditions are complied with: 1. The applicant or his contractor must notify Eskom Diepkloof Customer Services Center Contact Person, Solly Lekalakala Tel: (011) 241-5007 - 083 652 7827, at least fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of any work whatsoever, under or in close proximity to Eskom services. 2. The consent is further subject to the Landowner's permission for the proposed works as per this application. A copy of the permission must be filed with Eskom seven days before any work is carried out in the servitude area. 3. Please note that, under no circumstances will any relocation work proceed prior to the submission of a formal application to Eskom		

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			Customer Services and acceptance of the relocation costs by the applicant. A formal application for the relocation of Eskom services must be submitted at least three months prior to the commencement of any construction work. 4. Any cost and claims due to interruptions or interference to Eskom services causing power supply loss or loss of income, due to this application, will be borne by the applicant. 5. Statutory clearances are to be maintained at all times. If Eskom has to incur any costs to comply with statutory requirements because of your work or the presence of your equipment, then you will refund Eskom such proven costs on demand. 6. Eskom must always have ingress to and egress from its services. 7. No mechanical equipment, including mechanical excavators, may be used under or in close proximity to Eskom's services without the prior approval of Eskom's authorized representatives. 8. The use of explosives of any type within 500 meters of Eskom's services shall only occur with Eskom's previous written permission. If such permission is granted the applicant must give at		

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			least fourteen working days prior notice of the commencement of blasting. This allows time for arrangements to be made for supervision and/or precautionary instructions to be issued in terms of the blasting process. 9. Eskom shall not be liable for the death of or injury to any person or for the loss of or damage to any property caused in whatsoever manner by the applicant, his employees, agents or contractors. The applicant indemnifies Eskom against all claims including claims for consequential damages by third parties which includes but is not limited to claims as a result of damage to, or interruption of or interference with Eskom's services or equipment. The applicant's attention is drawn to section 27(3) of the Electricity Act 1987. 10. No excavations may be executed closer than 3 meters from any of Eskom underground electric power cables and 10 meters from Eskom overhead electrical power lines unless Eskom authorized representative is on site. 11. Equipment shall be always regarded electrically live and therefore dangerous. 12. No dumping shall be allowed in the servitude area.		

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			13. No squatting to be allowed in the servitude area. 14. Eskom may stipulate any additional requirements to illuminate any possible exposure to Customers of Public to coming into contact or be exposed to any dangers of Eskom plant. 15. The contractor in charge of the construction or maintenance work on site must at all times be in possession of the letter of approval of the services concerned, and as well as all plans that are required and that are referred to in the correspondence, so that during an inspection the contractor can present the documentation to Eskom official(s) when requested to do so. If no approval is presented, then the Eskom Official(s) can order the work to be ceased until approval can be presented. 16. We have no record of our low voltage services in this Department, and these will be indicated on site by Eskom Technical Services Officer mentioned in our conditions. 17. This wayleave is only valid for six months due to the constant infrastructure development over the area. If construction is over the six-month period, a re-application must be submitted		

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			18. Should the applicant or his contractor damage any of Eskom's services during commencement of any work whatsoever, then Eskom's 24-hour Fault number 011 800 4441 must be dialed immediately to report the incident.		

2.3 South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Ms Vicoria, Environmental Officer, SANRAL	Email Correspondence	Wednesday, 06 November 2024	Good day Thuli Please see response from my colleague below. You may note that as SANRAL response, Regards Victoria Bota Hi Victoria, It seems as if SANRAL is not affected by this matter, especially from a traffic perspective. Regards	Dear Ms Bota Thank you for your response, we take note of it. Please indicate if you would like any further notifications with regards to this project. Thank you	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			Izak Van Der Linde		
Ms Vicoria, Environmental Officer, SANRAL	Email Correspondence	Wednesday, 06 November 2024	Good day, No, no further notification required Regards Victoria Bota	Kongiwe noted.	-
Ms Ria Barkhuizen	Email Correspondence	Wednesday, 06 November 2024	The South African National Roads Agency SOC Limited (SANRAL) has no objection to the application as no roads or interchanges under the jurisdiction of SANRAL are affected.	Thank you	-

2.4 Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mashudu Mudau, Protected Areas Planning and Management Effectiveness, Department of Forestry,	Email Correspondence	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Dear Ripfumelo The Directorate: Protected Areas Planning and Management Effectiveness, would like to thank you for the opportunity to review the Draft Scoping report for the Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts	Good day Ms Mudau. Thank you for your comments. We take note that you have no objection to the proposed, provided mitigation measures are adhered to.	

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Fisheries and the Environment, Environment House			Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province. Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd (Ergo) intends to expand its Valley Silts reclamation operation (the Valley Silts Expansion Project). The expansion involves mechanically excavating gold-bearing silts from the old dam wall to Nasrec Road (Blocks N1 to N20), situated immediately west of the authorised and existing Valley Silts reclamation project area and the remaining Blocks (N21 and N22) being located either side of Crownwood Road, near Booysens Reserve and Riverlea, Johannesburg After conducting the review of the submitted documents, we have noted that the proposed silt reclamation will not take place within any protected area in terms of Section 9 of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (NEMPAA), Act No. 57 of 2003. However, the proposed area is within the 5km buffer zone of a protected area as identified in terms of NEMPAA. The borrow pits are located within 4.7km away from the Klipriviersberg Nature Reserve (see attached).		

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			It is noted that the proposed removal of silt is an expansion to an already authorised operating Valley Silts Project. Further noting that there are various developments such as residential area, industrial area and mining activities in between of the proposed mining activity and the protected area, which screens and reduces the visual impact to be expected from the nature reserve. The directorate has no objection to the proposed, provided mitigation measures are adhered to.		
Ms Boikanyo Matsha, Directorate: Forest Resources Protection	Email Correspondence	Friday, 22 November 2024	Good day Vanessa Hope this email finds you well. As per our telephonic communication, according to our mandate, National Forests Act no.84 of 1998 the branch Forestry under the Department of Forestry Fisheries and the Environment is an Interested and Affected Party for the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province. Mayl kindly request the following information so that the Department can make informed comments regarding the proposed project:	Good day Boikanyo, Thank you for your email. As requested please find attached the kmz for the property boundary. The biodiversity study is at presently still underway. It will be made available during the EIA phase. We will ensure you get a copy as requested. The legislated Scoping Phase PPP timeframe finishes Wednesday, 27 November 2024. However, please do not hesitate to send us any comments at any time. These will be captured, but will only reflect in the EIA phase Comments and Response Report. We will endeavour to respond as quickly as	Section 10 Section 10.3.3

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			- KML, KMZ or GIS shapefiles for the proposed project footprint. - Biodiversity Specialist report May, I also request an extension for the commenting timeframe.	possible to your comments and ensure they are addressed in the EIA report. Consultation is ongoing throughout the entire process.	

2.5 Department of Public Works and Infrastructure

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Malusi Ganiso, Director: Town Planning Services	Email Correspondence	Monday, 02 December 2024	Good Day, I hope this email finds you well. The Department of Public Works and Infrastructure: Town Planning Services (DPWI: TPS) has reviewed and provided comments on the afore-stated notice of application. Herein attached are the said comments. **The comments detailed the following:**	Good day, Thank you for your comments. We have you registered as an interested and affected party.	Appendix C

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			The Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI) acknowledges the receipt of the notice and confirms ownership of the adjacent property (Portion 0 of Randskou 324 IQ), therefore the department registers an affected stakeholder for the EIA process.		

2.6 Rand Water

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Ms Nomzamo Sithole	Email Correspondence	Tuesday, 12 November 2024	Good morning, I hope you are well. I would like to kindly make a follow up on whether you were able to successfully create your profile and submit your environmental application through our system as per the below email? If so, could you kindly share the wayleave number so as to track the status of your application. Kind regards, Nomzamo	Good day Ms Sithole Should the applicant require wayleaves, these will be submitted through the correct channels. No applications are required at present.	

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3 Environmental - Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)

3.1 Klipriviersberg Sustainability Association (KlipSA)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Andrew Barker, Chairman, KlipSA	Email Correspondence	Thursday, 24 October 2024	Hi Vanessa. I trust that you are keeping well. Thank you for this notification. I would like to request an opportunity to meet with you and your team to share with you what KlipSA/KlipWaS are working on within the Klip River catchment area and particularly to understand the extensive research and testing initiatives that KlipSA/KlipWaS are undertaking with UJ PEETS in the Crown valley area and with the communities of Bosmont and Riverlea. Please let us have some possible dates that we can meet at your offices. May I also suggest that make arrangements to present to the Klip River Catchment Forum, the next meeting is on 5 November 2024.	Good day, Thank you for your response. We will be presenting at the Klip River forum on 5 November 2024. There is also an online meeting on 06 November 2024 at 10H00 if you would like to attend it. Otherwise, we are available to meet at our offices on alternative dates.	
Mr Andrew Barker, Chairman, KlipSA	In-Person Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Baker delivered a presentation outlining the work they are currently doing in the Klip River area. Mr Baker provided a detailed profile of the Klip River, including key data and insights.	The project team noted.	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Andrew Barker, Chairman, KlipSA	In-Person Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Baker stated that KlipSA fully supports the Valley Silts expansion project, emphasizing that addressing the pollution caused by silts is a core element in improving the water quality of the area. He further noted that this aligns with their initiative of restoring the Klip River stream.	The project team noted.	-
Mr Andrew Barker, Chairman, KlipSA	In-Person Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Baker raised concerns about the silts being washed over during storms and recommended that Ergo focus on managing this issue to prevent further environmental impact.	Ergo and Kongiwe project team noted.	Section 9.2

3.2 Federation of Sustainable Environment (FSE)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink inquired about the location and ownership of a dam situated outside a fenced area adjacent to a Tailings Storage Facility (TSF). She explained that the TSF is enclosed by a concrete palisade fence, while the dam itself is unfenced and adjacent to a road. She further inquired whether the dam belongs to DRDGOLD or Ergo, if it is part of their mining right, or if it falls under the responsibility of a road management agency.	Mr Tshamano confirmed that the dam falls outside of its mining right, but it remains its responsibility.	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink inquired why the dam is Ergo's responsibility if it falls outside its mining right.	Mr Tshamano explained that the dam collects stormwater and runoff from the adjacent tailings dam inside the fenced area. Due to the area's topography and historical spillages, the water naturally collects in the dam as the lowest point. He also noted that the dam is not fenced off.	-
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink inquired whose responsibility it is to fence off the dam, stating that her question was not meant to criticize the applicant. She explained that during a site visit with Mintek and the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR), she had asked Mr Mudau and Mr Mpho (Lethlakanyane? from the Mine Health and Safety Directorate, and their response was that the dam does not belong to DRDGOLD and does not fall within DRDGOLD's mining rights.	Mr Tshamano clarified that the dam is indeed their responsibility, despite falling outside the Ergo mining right. He explained that the water contained within the dam is considered mine-affected water, and they are working to fill the dam and drain the water to prevent the current damming issues, with plans to continue draining it in the future.	-
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink asked if Ergo intended to fence off the dam area.	Mr Tshamano stated that they do not intend to create another dam and that their goal is to fill the dam up.	-
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink referred to the Valley Silts scoping report, which mentions that "Ingress/egress is fully controlled by security for all vehicles," and asked if this should rather be referred to as access control.	Ms Wilreker confirmed that it should indeed be referred to as access control.	Section 2
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink stated that the expansion in sectors two and three is 120 metres from Riverlea suburb, which is outside the 100-m regulated buffer zone	Mr Tshamano stated that if the regulations are enforced, they will comply with them. He acknowledged that the current regulations still	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			required by the Mine Health and Safety Act, making it acceptable. However, she noted that the DMR has suggested a 2,000-m buffer zone between residential areas and mining activities, which would not be feasible for the applicant to implement, given the intended location for mining the silt.	allow for the expansion, but if the 2,000-m buffer zone is gazetted and becomes enforceable, they will have to comply with that as well.	
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink suggested that the trucks used for transporting residue should be covered to prevent dust fallout, as although the residue contains 30-40% moisture and is less prone to dust, dust fallout has often been observed with uncovered trucks. She also referred to the scoping report, noting that coarse materials like rock and stones are stockpiled and either sold or donated to external parties. She cited the 2008 Regional Mine Closure Strategies of the Council of Geoscience and DMR, which recommends ensuring that no liabilities, such as to municipalities, are transferred when such materials are donated. Lastly, she questioned whether a one-in-50-year storm event would be sufficient for containment in light of climate change and more frequent extreme weather events.	Mr Thornton explained that there is both a compliance aspect and a good practice aspect to consider. He stated that while compliance with regulatory requirements is a minimum standard, the design must account for appropriate flood events. He mentioned that designing for extreme events like a 1 in 10,000-year flood would result in an over-engineered project. From his perspective, designing for a 1 in 50-year storm event is suitable for the scale and duration of the project.	Section 9.4 Section 2.6.3
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink pointed out that the scoping report mentions "dirty stormwater" being contained in paddocks on the drying side, and emphasized that if	Mr Tshamano explained that releasing dirty stormwater into the Russell Stream would be a last resort and considered an incident, as the project	Section 2.6.3

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			the paddocks reach capacity, the excess dirty stormwater will need to be released into the Russell Stream. She questioned the appropriateness of releasing dirty stormwater into the Russell Stream and suggested that, instead, the excess stormwater could be directed to a return water dam or another dam, but definitely not into the Russell Stream.	does not authorize the release of water into the stream from the paddocks. He clarified that the project is not designed with return water dams or similar water containment facilities. The intention is to separate clean and dirty water before it reaches the affected areas, minimizing the interaction between the two. He acknowledged that, in the worst-case scenario, the paddocks' lowestpoint borders the stream banks, and excess water may ultimately flow into the stream, but this would be incidental and not planned.	
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink pointed out that, according to NEMA regulations, pollution must be prevented, and it would not be considered best practice to include a provision in the scoping report allowing for the release of dirty stormwater into the Russell Stream, even in an extreme event. Ms Liefferink emphasized that polluted water cannot be released into the receiving environment, referencing Section 19 of the National Water Act and Section 28 of NEMA. She suggested that a water treatment plant may be necessary and requested that the issue be addressed in the comments and response report.	Mr Tshamano explained that when submitting applications like this, they include a GN704 motivation, stating their reasons for the request. He noted that Ergo applies for exemption from GN704, particularly for situations like this, as it is a short-term effect. He emphasized that the team does not intend to hide information or present the situation in a misleading way.	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink suggested that while public safety assessments are done in relation to the requirements of the National Nuclear Regulator (NNR), which addresses radiological risks, other health risks associated with arsenic, cobalt, copper, manganese, and aluminium should also be assessed. She then noted that the rehabilitation plan for the Valley Silts involves shaping the areas to be free-draining and planting appropriate species to stabilize the soil but emphasized that stabilization alone does not equate to rehabilitation. She stressed that future land use should be predetermined and agreed upon with all affected parties, particularly the Riverlea community. She also questioned the acquisition of topsoil for erosion repairs, given its cost and difficulty in obtaining, and requested clarification on where it would be sourced. Finally, she asked whether the ongoing reclamation of the valley silts, mentioned inthe scoping report as started in May 2023, occurred after the appeal by the Riverlea Mining Forum had been declared abortive.	Mr Tshamano explained that the land where the project is taking place is privately owned, primarily by iProp, with Transnet owning the railway and the City of Johannesburg being a neighboring property owner not directly affected by the mining or reclamation activities. He clarified that consultation regarding land use would need to occur with iProp, with whom they already have a relationship, as iProp is involved in industrial development, and the area may eventually be developed for such purposes. Regarding the appeal, he explained that after it was lodged, engagement took place with the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), and the department gave Ergo approval to proceed with the project pending the outcome of the appeal. The appeal collapsed in July when the appellant withdrew it, allowing Ergo to proceed based on the department's decision.	Section 2.6.7
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink pointed out that the scoping report mentions rehabilitating the Valley Silts to an "appropriate and functioning ecological state" and asked what specific ecological state that would be.	Mr Tshamano explained that the water passing through the stream, excluding the Valley Silts area, is already heavily affected. He noted that the ultimate objective for rehabilitation would require	Section 2.6.7

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			She inquired whether the intention is to rehabilitate it to an A or B system state, or a C or D system, emphasizing that an E or F state would be unacceptable.	collaboration with the municipality and other landowners affected by the stream. The focus will primarily be on removing the silt and addressing the mining impacts, but the quality of water cannot be fully addressed since it is not solely impacted by the mining activities. He emphasized the need for broader stakeholder engagement, including the City of Johannesburg, as it controls the sewer systems that also impact the area.	
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink acknowledged the presence of wetlands, water bodies, endangered grasslands, and air pollution hotspots within the project area, as well as the health risks posed by dust to the Riverlea community. She then inquired about the risks posed by illegal mining in the area, highlighting that despite recent backfilling of open shafts by the DMR and Mintek, illegal miners have reopened these shafts and continue operating. She asked what the risks of this illegal mining are to the applicant's project.	Mr Tshamano acknowledged that illegal mining is a widespread issue faced by many mining companies, not unique to their operation. While DRDGOLD does not promote illegal mining, it has a responsibility to prevent it within mining rights areas under its control, with 24-hour security patrolling to deter it. However, illegal mining often occurs outside their boundary, beyond their control, as it does not have the legal authority to arrest individuals outside the project area. He emphasized the importance of collaboration with law enforcement agencies and stated that DRDGOLD does not have underground mining rights, so it cannot intervene in illegal underground mining. He further highlighted that the DMR and other relevant agencies have a	-

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				responsibility to secure sealed shafts and ensure they meet the required standards.	
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink mentioned that the open pits in the area are part of ongoing litigation involving iProp against the Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy, with the minister allegedly in contempt of court. She suggested that this legal process might assist the applicant's project (Ergo) by potentially addressing illegal mining. She also noted that a mining company has applied for a rehabilitation project to backfill some of these open pits.	The project team noted this.	-

3.3 Johannesburg Heritage Foundation

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Wynand Dreyer PrEng, Heritage Plans Committee – West, Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Email Correspondence	Monday, 28 October 2024	Dear Vanessa, Thuli and Anela, Thank you again for conscientiously keeping the JHF in the loop. Unlike earlier BIDs, the current doc is silent on Heritage Resources adjacent to or present in the	Good day, A heritage impact assessment is being undertaken for the project. No historical mine infrastructure is present on site.	Section 10 Section 2

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			affected area and makes no provision for a Specialist Heritage Study. Please would you advise if historical mine infrastructure has been removed or what the status of such resources is? Our big concern in previous applications, was the rehabilitation and restoration of the natural amenity to adjacent communities, notably that of Riverlee, whose separation remains a painful relic of the colonial/ apartheid era. We will study the BID in these respects and revert with comments.	The project involves the removal of silts that accumulated in the Russel stream bed as a result of historical upstream mine dumps. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any further queries.	

4 Forums

4.1 Riverlea Mining Forum

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			Dear Vanessa,	Dear Jennifer,	Appendix C

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere, RMF	Email Correspondence	Friday, 27 November 2024	It is our pleasure to submit our comments on the Draft Scoping Report. Our focus is to contribute to the scoping and assessment process by identifying key issues and gaps, and additional measures or processes that should be incorporated into the assessment process and the application for Environmental Authorisation and Integrated Water Use License, to ensure key objectives of the EIA process are met and the rights and interests of residents of Riverlea and other affected communities and workers are protected. kind regards Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere, Mark Kayter, Arlen Humphries, Ulinda Lotz and David van Wyk	Thank you for your email, we acknowledge receipt of your comments. Please note that these comments will be incorporated into the Comments and Response Report. A formal response will be compiled and emailed to you. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any further queries	
				Kongiwe shared the response to the comments with RMF on Wednesday, 04 December 2024.	
			The attachment detailed the following: These comments are based on a review of three documents made available as part of the review of initial scoping of DRD ERGO's proposed expanded Valley Silts, provided by Kongiwe. The documents are	Dear Ms Mohamed-Katerere, Mr Kayter, Mr Humphries, Ms Lotz and Mr van Wyk **RIVERLEA MINING FORUM's (RMF) COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR ERGO MINING's ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION**	

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			Background Information Document, Non-technical Summary and the Draft Scoping Report (DSR). Our focus is to contribute to the scoping and assessment process by identifying key issues and gaps, and additional measures or processes that should be incorporated into the assessment process and the application for Environmental Authorisation and Integrated Water Use License, to ensure key objectives of the EIA process are met and the rights and interests of residents of Riverlea and other aPected communities and workers are protected. **A. Urgent need to assess and document existing impacts on people and the environment** DRD ERGO has been mining the Russel Stream since 2023 (exact date not provided). Expansion of the existing project is motivated by the desire for further gold extraction: “The removal of silts within the already authorised Valley Silts Project area has been ongoing since and as such, the requirement to prepare for the Valley Eastern Expansion, Southern Expansion, and Valley	**APPLICATION FOR VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION PROJECT. DMRE Reference number: GP 184** We refer to your email of 27 November 2024, to our Stakeholder Engagement Team. We respond to each of the comments raised in the email under reply as set out in the table overleaf. For ease of reference, we have extracted the comments and incorporated our input in the next column for your consideration.	

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			Expansion Northwest is now necessary for continuous reclamation operation, as well as a sustainable feed source to the process plant." (Kongiwe, DSR, p iv). The Kongiwe team notes that: "The reclamation of the gold-bearing Valley Silts is already underway, thus any negative ePects from the proposed extension project would not be new. There are existing air quality, surface water and groundwater impacts occurring." (Kongiwe, DSR, p 50). It makes sense to assess these impacts as part of the EIA and incorporate the data into risk analysis, scenario development and other supporting research. Reporting on and sharing these findings and sharing of earnings is a important also to finding solutions for this controversial mining project in the municipality of Johannesburg, in close proximity to communities and industrial areas.		

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			It is recommended that the community of Riverlea be engaged in the assessment of impacts. **B. Adequacy of proposed assessment process to address required objectives** The scoping and assessment process can be improved to achieve the objectives of the EIA process as set out by law. Our proposals are made in the comment column of the Table Below.		
			It is our pleasure to submit our comments on the Draft Scoping Report. Our focus is to contribute to the scoping and assessment process by identifying key issues and gaps, and additional measures or processes that should be incorporated into the assessment process and the application for Environmental Authorisation and Integrated Water Use License, to ensure key objectives of the EIA process are met and the rights and interests of residents of Riverlea and other affected communities and workers are protected	Thank you for your email, we acknowledge receipt of your comments. We appreciate Riverlea Mining Forum's comments an input into the project. Please note that these comments will be considered and incorporated into the Comments and Response Report.	Appendix C
			A. Urgent Need to assess and document existing impacts on people and the environment	The existing monitoring data is being included and assessed in the specialist studies that are currently underway.	Section 10 Section 1.4 Appendix C

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			DRD ERGO has been mining the Russel Stream since 2023 (exact date not provided). Expansion of the existing project is motivated by the desire for further gold extraction: "The removal of silts within the already authorised Valley Silts Project area has been ongoing since 2023 and as such, the requirement to prepare for the Valley Eastern Expansion, Southern Expansion, and Valley Expansion Northwest is now necessary for continuous reclamation operation, as well as a sustainable feed source to the process plant." (Kongiwe, DSR, p iv) The Kongiwe team notes that: "The reclamation of the gold-bearing silts is already underway, thus any negative effects from the proposed extension project would not be new. There are existing air quality, surface water and groundwater impacts occurring." (Kongiwe, DSR, p50). It makes sense to assess these impacts as part of the EIA and incorporate the data into risk analysis,	The monitoring data will be presented in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA). As indicated in Section 7.6.5 of the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) (p 77) "*Consultation with stakeholders during the Environmental Impact Assessment phase entails providing stakeholders with comments on specialist study findings, recommendations and mitigation measures proposed. These studies and recommendations will be included as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and the Environmental Management Programme Report (EIA/EMPr). Stakeholder meetings will also be held to present the findings of the specialist studies and to get comments from stakeholders. The format of stakeholder meetings will be similar to the Scoping phase, these will be determined on a case-by-case depending on stakeholders' preference*." The Riverlea community has been involved in stakeholder meetings, including the Open Day held at Riverlea on 16 November 2024. Consultation with the community will be ongoing throughout the EIA	

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			scenario development and other supporting research.	Phase. Section 7 and Section 10.303 of the DSR and the Final	
			Reporting on and sharing these findings and sharing of earnings is a important also to finding solutions for this controversial mining project in the municipality of Johannesburg, in close proximity to communities and industrial areas. It is recommended that the community of Riverlea be engaged in the assessment of impacts.	Scoping Report (FSR), as well as Appendix C detail the proposed consultation for the EIA phase.	Section 7 Appendix C
			B. Adequacy of proposed assessment process to address required objectives The scoping and assessment process can be improved to achieve the objectives of the EIA process as set out by law. Our proposals are made in the comment column of the Table below.		
			(a) Identifying the relevant policies and legislation relevant to the activity; In addition to the laws mention, greater attention should be given to: 1. The overall framing provided by the Constitution of South Africa and particularly the rights of citizens to safe and healthy	Chapter 3 of the Scoping Report spells out the constitutional rights to a safe environment and Table 3-1 sets how these rights are addressed. Ergo is not a developer as contemplated in the Stormwater Management By-laws of the City of Johannesburg. Nonetheless, there is an existing Stormwater Management Plan for the existing Valley Silts Project and a further Management Plan	Section 3 Section 9.4

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			environment and fair and just administrative processes. 2. How this mining development in the Municipality of Johannesburg should – in law and from a best practice perspective – interface with the Stormwater Management By-laws of the City of Johannesburg and other municipal laws and realities 3. Common law responsibilities for incorrect determination of floodlines.	will be developed for the Valley Silts Expansion. See Page 29 of the Scoping Report. The Russell Stream is heavily silted and causing stormwater issues further downstream. The result of the proposed project will result in the removal of silts and the reinstatement of the natural channel or flow path. During the silt removal operations, Ergo will aim to ensure that the activities do not contribute to downstream erosion, sedimentation, degradation of water quality or flooding. It is uncertain what "incorrect determination of floodlines" is being referred to.	
			(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;**	As detailed in Section 1.3 of the DSR (p6) "*When mining was at its peak in the mid-late 1900's it was known practice to design tailings dumps within the immediate floodline, even within watercourses. At the same time dams were built on the Klipspruit,*	Section 6.1.1
			The desirability of the location should not only be addressed from the perspective of the mining company but should also consider the perspective of the impacted communities. Kongiwe is per the law required to be independent. The report boldly	As detailed in Section 1.3 of the DSR (p6) "*When mining was at its peak in the mid-late 1900's it was known practice to design tailings dumps within the immediate floodline, even within watercourses. At the same time dams were built on the Klipspruit,*	Section 6.1.1 Section 10 Section 1.4

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			asserts at page v that it will not consider alternative locations, even though it is required, as noted in section 6.1. The project is proximate to Riverlea; hence the community is concerned about how the mining will impact on their environmental rights as set out in the Constitution. This needs proper consideration (and integrated discussion in the report) to inform decision making for the EA and other licences. Three key considerations are Dust Pollution, Water Management and Disaster Risk Management. Profits need to be balanced against the rights of communities. The alternative is not to mine the stream in this locality, but to identify other locations of silt mining where environmental health impacts are minimal and DRD ERGO can earn desired profit.	*approximately 5.5 km east of New Canada and Fleurhof Dams, these were called the Russell Stream dam (also known as the No. 12 Shaft dam) and the Golf Meer Lake (Figure 1 2). Both the Russell Stream Dam and the Golf Meer Lake were utilised as wastewater dams / mine dams to service the several mines in the area. Mining operations were not adequately regulated and once mining had ceased around the project area, these tailing were left unmanaged.* *Over time tailings materials have accumulated in the Russell Stream Dam and the Golf Meer Lake due to erosion from the Rand Leases, Crown Mines, Bantjies and other old tailings dumps in the area. This has formed a thick layer of sediment, averaging 2m thick, but up to 12m in some areas. As a result of the silts build-up in the valley, the Russell Stream has a reduced stream velocity and has become displaced northward toward the areas of Riverlea and Crown Industrial.*" Because of the history of the Russell Stream, there is no alternative location for the removal of gold-bearing silts. Therefore no alternative location for this project is proposed. Based on your comment, more detail and	

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
				motivation have been presented in Section 6.1.1 of the Final Scoping Reort (FSR). Specialist studies are being undertaken. These, with the feedback received to date during the public participation process, will assess the impacts of the project. The findings will be presented in the Environmental Impact Assessment / Environmental Management Programme Report (EIA/EMPr). Dust Pollution, Water Management and Disaster Risk Management will be detailed in the EIA/EMPr. The No-Go option is presented in Section 6.1.6 (p65) of the DSR.	
			(c) Identify and confirm the preferred activity **and technology alternative through an impact and risk assessment and ranking process**; 1. The draft scoping report does not consider any technological alternatives or how environmental rehabilitation process led by environmentalists may be different from the silt mining process. 2. In Table 6-1, Kongiwe identifies advantages and disadvantages, no data	1. Technology alternatives refer to the way the activity will be undertaken. For the option of reclaiming the silts, due to the nature of the silts and their location, the only alternative is to undertake mechanical reclamation. 2. Statements that there are economic benefits from the reclamation of gold, that there will be a removal of pollution source after rehabilitation and cessation of project, an improvement of the natural stream functioning.	Section 6.1

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			or evidence is provided to back up these claims.		
			(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; 1. What is the existing baseline and how will cumulative impact particularly on health be assessed in Riverlea for the project duration. There is no mention of any intention to address these impacts in Riverlea in the EIA process. The report only refers to impact in City Deep. 2. As there is a risk of increased impact over and above existing pollution, what will Kongiwe propose to address these adverse impacts. Due consideration should be given to issues of redress (including compensation) for impacted individuals / communities.	1. Cumulative impacts will be assessed in the specialist studies and presented in the EIA/EMPr. The Plan of Study (section 10.1, p98) has been updated in the Final Scoping Report (FSR) to include the assessment of the impacts on health in Riverlea, as raised by numerous stakeholders during the public consultation process. 2. The cumulative impacts will be assessed by the specialists. The mitigation measures will be detailed in the EMPr. 3. The City Deep plant does not form part of the assessment of this project. Dust monitoring is being undertaken at City Deep Plant. The mining of the current Sector of Valley Silts is expected to be completed by the time a Record of Decision is anticipated from the authorities. However, the impacts of the current mining will be assessed in the specialist reports to determine the cumulative impacts.	Section 9.3 Section 10

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			3. Which communities proximate to City Deep will be monitored for cumulative impact? **Activities already underway** As noted by Kongiwe the stream bed mining is already underway with impacts on biodiversity and the biophysical environment. The noted studies should also assess the impact of the existing stream bed mining along with additional impact to have full appreciation of cumulative impacts.		
			e) Identify the key issues to be addressed in the assessment phase; In addition to the identified areas: 1. An assessment of existing impacts on the people and the environment of the existing Valley Silts stream bed mining. 2. Disaster Risk Management should be specifically considered. 3. 3. All the key issues identified need to be addressed both from an environmental and human well-being perspective	1. The existing impacts will be presented in the EIA. 2. A Disaster Risk Management Plan will be developed as requested. 3. Kongiwe confirms that key issues will be addressed both from an environmental and human well-being perspective.	Section 10
			f) Agree on the level of assessment to be undertaken, including the methodology to be applied, the expertise required as well as the	The DSR details the consultation to be undertaken during the Scoping Phase (Section 7) as well as the	Appendix C Section10.3.3

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			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 The DSR doesn't elaborate on further consultation. It simply lists the possible ways for engagement and asserts compliance, and no consideration is given to best practice. Improvements to proposed Public Participation 1. Public participation processes should be designed to effectively engage the community. However, the Draft Scoping Report does not provide for direct community engagement beyond meeting / open day held to review the draft scoping report (16 November 2024). As required by law, Kongiwe notes its intention to comply and make various reports available for public review.	planned consultation during the EIA phase (Section10.3.3, p106). 1. Extensive engagement has been undertaken with stakeholders. At the stage of making the DSR available, stakeholder consultation has just commenced. The FSR is updated to reflect the consultation undertaken. Please refer to Appendix C of the FSR for the full details of the consultation undertaken. 2. (a) Requests have been made to stakeholders for the preferred means of communication. (b) Should the RMF have any experts they would like included in the consultation we encourage them to send us a list with contact details to enable Kongiwe to invite these experts to register as interested an affected parties (I&APs) to be involved in the consultation process. (c) The request for topics to be discussed is noted. These will be discussed in	

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			2. It is proposed that further opportunity for participation should be incorporated into assessment process to create sufficient opportunity for consultation. As suggested in the Centre for Environmental Rights – Mining and your Community: Know your Environmental Rights (also cited by Kongiwe as a key Policy document), this includes: (a) Agreeing to appropriate times for face-to-face consultation, such as after working hours and on weekends (b) Ensuring that various issues (that directly impact the community) are adequately discussed. It is proposed that in addition to the Kongiwe expert, engaged by DRD, independent experts identified in consultation with community organisations should be invited to meetings and the relevant information, data etc should be shared ahead of the meeting. (c) It is proposed that meetings are held to discuss: i) Existing impacts the stream bed mining currently undertaken by	further consultation during the EIA phase. Kongiwe has attempted to have face-to face consultation with the RMF since the start of this process. Meetings have been set up by Kongiwe and cancelled by the RMF. Kongiwe has attempted to have follow up meetings with the RMF, but these meeting requests have been declined. Records showing the attempts and cancellations are included as an appendix to this response.	

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			DRD ERGO in its first phase of the Valley Silts project ii) Socio-economic benefits to the community: jobs, profit-sharing etc iii) Dust pollution: monitoring processes, mitigation, compensation/support for adverse health impact iv) Water impacts, including storm water management and flood management adequacy v) Disaster risk management (and continuous rehabilitation). This should bring the community, CoJ and others stakeholders together vi) Timely sharing of the records of the various steps/meetings in the consultation process. It is recommended that Kongiwe urgently meet with the affected community and Riverlea Mining Forum to agree on a meaningful participation process.		

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			(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. The proposed management or mitigation insufficiently addresses community concerns, specifically the following should be addressed, and adequate consultation should be undertaken **1. Mitigation for dust pollution** The scoping should investigate appropriate mitigation measures that can be implemented prior to undertaking the stream bed mining to reduce the adverse health impact of dust from the drying process. For example, the feasibility of planting fast growing plants, such as bamboo, as a buffer should be considered. **2. Disaster Risk Management: Contamination of water resources and flooding** The proposed mining takes place within the Municipality of Johannesburg and hence there must be effective minimisation of the risk of flooding in non-mining land and in residential areas. It is proposed that Kongiwe recommend a	The DSR proposed high-level mitigation measures. The EMPr will detail the full mitigation measures that are proposed for the project once the specialist studies have been conducted and the specialist recommendations have been considered. 1. Dust pollution mitigation measures will be presented in the EIA phase once the specialist studies have been undertaken. 2. The flooding referred to is the flooding resulting from the build-up of the silts in the Russell Stream as a result of erosion of historic TSFs. Surface water contamination is as a result of sewage from failed municipal infrastructure. The current baseline and impact of the current activities will be presented in the EIA. Groundwater contamination is occurring due to the TSFs in the area. 3. The risks to communities will be assessed and presented in the EIA phase. 4. The request for community monitoring is noted.	

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			disaster risk management plan as one of the measures DRD should implement. It is important that DRD engage with the municipality and community. The report page 9, notes the risk of excessive rainfall and elsewhere that the area has been prone to flooding problems. There is also a risk of surface and groundwater contamination. It is not clear how this will be factored into the proposals/recommendations or how extreme weather events associated with climate change will be considered. Kongiwe should reevaluate how it will assess flooding risk. It currently proposes to raise riverbanks only to the 50-year flood line. Further the DSR notes that dirty stormwater will be released into the Russel Stream. Given Kongiwe's stated commitment to best practice, it should consider of municipal development legislation, given the mining activity location. A recent expert report from the Water Research Council (A Best Practice Guideline for Design Flood Estimation in Municipalities in South Africa, 2023), notes that flood management needs to	5. Ergo are in consultation with the landowner, iProp, with regards to the desired end-land use. The rehabilitation plan will be developed in line with the desired end land use and will form part of the EIA.	

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			look beyond flood lines: "Design flood estimation is perhaps most frequently associated with the determination of flood lines, typically the 100-year flood line that is widely used for development control. There is however a much wider range of requirements in Municipal applications. The design of stormwater network requires the determination of smaller events such as 1-year, 2-year and 5-year events. Design of attenuation systems may include mid level events such as 10-year to 50-year events. Events larger than the 100-year event may also be required for disaster management and planning. For example, in the United Kingdom the determination of the 1000-year flood event is now a requirement for planning and disaster risk analysis." The report proposes that between 1:50 and 1:100 year flood lines or 32 m either side from the centre of the watercourse, whichever is the largest, and further there should be: -No structure that results in a loss of flood storage from the system.		

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			- No fill, dykes, levees or beams intended to restrict the area of the floodplain inundated. - No structure not designed by structural engineer to withstand the floodwater load. **3. Risk assessment that includes impact on the community of Riverlea and other affected communities** It is important to weigh up the potential risks and benefits for the community, using participatory methods. The risks associated with the project are significant and yet there are limited benefits. The lack of community benefits must be addressed in the socioeconomic assessment and proposals should be made to identify/propose opportunities. To support this there should be disclosure of likely profit and a proposal on profit sharing. Past and existing SLP have provided scant community investment. The value and independence of the report could also be enhanced by including discussion of responsibility for harm caused and what reparations the mining company will take.		

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			4. Enhance opportunities for community monitoring and oversight Communities are on the frontline of impact and have demonstrated active interest and concern about their wellbeing, including through legal action and demonstrations. It is recommended that opportunities for engaging the community (with relevant experts) in monitoring and oversight of the Valley Silts expansion activities would enhance compliance with the environmental authorisation and other licences. This would contribute to improved transparency and trust. **5. Consider viability of continuous rehabilitation** This should be based on a review of the literature on best practice for rehabilitation in mining. Currently the DSR states "rehabilitation will take place as and when exaction progresses to other target areas."		
			C. Desirability of the Project This Table in the DSR is heavily weighted in favour of the mining company, the risks to health from pollution and radiation are not considered. Similarly, the lack of opportunity for the neighbouring community is	The project desirability in the DSR is a preliminary finding. As indicated in Section 4, "*the Need and Desirability Guideline (GN891 of 2014) questions will be used to identify key issues and alternatives and will help to determine which areas require further investigation in the EIA phase*". Following the	Section 4

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			glossed over. Communities are effectively being asked to take on substantial risk without safeguards (community monitoring, continuous rehabilitation, disaster risk management) and without opportunity or benefits. It is recommended that a more balanced overview of the project desirability is given. Kongiwe is obligated in terms of the law to demonstrate independence.	undertaking of the specialist studies, Table 4-1 will be updated in the EIA.	
Mr Mark Kayte, Chairman, RMF	Email Correspondence	Friday, 27 November 2024	Good Evening Vannessa The Riverlea Mining Forum acknowledge your email. Regards Mark Kayter	Thank you, Mark, As per our telephonic discussion yesterday, you indicated that you are the correct person to speak to as the Riverlea Mining Forum Chairman. We will liaise with you as we did in the Scoping Phase to set up Face-to Face meetings with the RMF. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any further queries.	Appendix C
Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	Email Correspondence	Friday, 28 November 2024	Kindly note, that as the main author of these comments and a registered interested and affected part, I expect to be directly contacted on these comments, with the other authors in CC	Kongiwe noted.	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere		
Mr David Van Wyk, Bench-Marks Foundation	Email Correspondence	Thursday, 28 November 2024	Dear colleagues of RNF, please also note that Kongiwe and Ergo should take direct responsibility for any begative health, safety and environmental impacts and incidents that may occur during and after the life of the operation, and the community assumes the right to launch a class action against the parties individually and collectively should this project commence. Regards David van Wyk	Dear Mrs Mohamed-Katerere, With regard to the email from Mr David van Wyk dated 28 November 2024, we are uncertain as to whether this constitutes a formal response from the Riverlea Mining Forum, since it was addressed to you direct. Nonetheless, we confirm that Ergo takes responsibility for full compliance with the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations, as well as the provisions of the Environmental Management Programme Report, in the event that Environmental Authorisation is granted by the authorities	

4.2 Klip River Forum

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Mr Henk Coetzee, Specialist Scientist, Council of Geoscience	Zoom Online Meeting	Tuesday, 05 November 2024	Mr Coetzee raised a concern regarding the ingress of water to the undermined area after the removal of tailings from streambeds. He said they acknowledge that the removal of tailings reduces polluted seepage and runoff but would like to minimise seepage which could contribute to an increased volume of ingress to the underground mine voids.	Mr Ovens acknowledged the comment but stated that he would defer his response to gather the correct information before providing an accurate answer	Section 10
Mr Lesiba Mabona, Klip River Catchment Forum, DWS	Zoom Online Meeting	Tuesday, 05 November 2024	Mr Mabona asked when Mr Ovens would be able to respond to the raised comment.	Mr Ovens invited Mr. Coetzee to an online public participation meeting for the proposed project, scheduled for November 6, 2024. He stated that he would provide a response during that forum. He further explained that Ergo has conducted calculations regarding the salt load from the existing historical tailings storage facilities. However, he emphasized the need to fully understand the comment raised before providing a detailed response.	-
Mr Lesiba Mabona, Klip River Catchment Forum Chairperson, DWS	Zoom Online Meeting	Tuesday, 05 November 2024	Mr Mabona requested that the responses be shared with the Klip River Forum.	Mr Ovens confirmed that the responses would be shared.	-

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Mr Andrew Barker, Chairperson, Klip SA	Zoom Online Meeting	Tuesday, 05 November 2024	Mr Barker inquired about the meaning of a 'free-flowing stream.' He explained that investigations are currently underway regarding the upper portion of the Russell Stream, between the N1 and Crownwood Road, and the potential for a nature-based solution to address the high levels of pollution in the area. He further highlighted that the mix of sewage and stormwater flowing from the city centre results in water pollution that is unacceptable. From a city development and management perspective, he emphasized that improving water quality is not feasible due to limitations in both budget and technology. He also noted the challenges posed by the need to rebuild infrastructure in the inner city. Mr Barker concluded by explaining that, given these challenges, they are advocating for a nature-based solution as an initial step to help mitigate the water pollution flowing through the city. Mr Barker indicated that he would engage in further discussions with Kongiwe and the Ergo team to address the points raised.	Ms Wilreker noted the comment and expressed that Kongiwe and Ergo are looking forward to engaging with Mr Barker regarding the Valley Silts Expansion Project public participation forum.	Section 2.6.7

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Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	Zoom Online Meeting	Tuesday, 05 November 2024	• Ms Liefferink raised the issue of silting in the Russell Stream, which is contributing to flooding in the low-lying areas of the Riverlea settlement during heavy rains. She emphasized the need to remove the silt to improve water flow and prevent future flooding in the area. • Ms Liefferink also inquired about the current status of the appeal related to the initial environmental authorization for Valley Silts, which was submitted by the Riverlea Mining Forum. In response to Mr Coetzee's earlier statement, Ms Liefferink referenced a document produced by Professor Frank Winde. The document discusses concerns raised by ABSA and Standard Bank regarding the potential impacts of acid mine drainage on the basements of their buildings. Professor Winde identified newly emerging ingress sources that could become problematic once reclamation activities commence at highly disturbed areas. He suggested that this could result in additional generation of acid mine drainage.	• Mr Ovens indicated that the appellant had withdrawn the appeal. • The comments raised were noted by Kongiwe and Ergo.	Section 10

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5 Key Stakeholders and Interested and Affected Parties

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JC Mohamed-Katerere	Email Correspondence	Saturday, 26 October 2024	Kindly send me the draft scoping report or a link.	Good day, Thank you for your email. The scoping report is available for download on the Kongiwe Website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/	-
Mr Teddy Snyders, NPO/Business Forum	Email Correspondence	Wednesday, 06 November 2024	Open Day 16 November 2024 Riverlea Greetings: Vanessa, Thuli and Anela Aggrievance: The time slot set out for 16 November 2024, is unfair and unconstitutional. My argument is fairly based on the information that the resident need to know, there are many kinds of people, the ones that is in the Business Forum, and there are those that has formed the Mining Forum, and last there will be the person that is un-informed and has no clue about his surroundings and lived in harsh poverty. Then there are those that are well informed and educated about the complete process. And such	Good day Mr Snyders The date of and time of Saturday 16 November from 09h00 to 12h00 was chosen to enable those stakeholders who work during the week to attend the open day. The open day is set up to enable all stakeholders, irrespective of their background, to attend and raise their comments and concerns. Public consultation is undertaken as stipulated in the National Environmental Management Act Public Participation Guideline (2012). As is detailed in the Background Information Document, there is an existing authorisation for the current Valley Silts Project. The authorised area is indicated on the map (hashed green area). Ergo wish to expand the reclamation areas (Blocks N1 to N22) and as such these areas need to be authorised. Stakeholders are therefore being	Appendix C

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			information needed to be given to the people to understand the reality of what will happen in their environment and lifes, will they benefit or be left behind. As a self thought environment activist and very active, with that nothing goes un-notice for example, Kongiwe Proposal under the section Technical Details: you stated first paragraph: The removal of stilts within the already authorised Valley Project area has been ongoing since May 2023. The construction and site establishment began in October 2022 and as such, the requirement to prepare for the Valley Eastern Expansion, Southern, and Valley Expansion Northwest is now necessary to maintain an ongoing operation as well as asustainable feed source to the process plant. The last paragraph read: Gold bearing silts will be mechanically excavated from the project area. 30 ton Articulated Dump Trucks [ADT] will be used to transport and stockpile the silts from Russel Stream. The silts will be left to dry on stockpile footprints. This is considered a "dirty" footprint. Silts will have 30% to 40% moisture content when hauled and are	informed of the proposed expansion and invited to register as interested and affected parties. Extensive consultation was undertaken for the current authorised valley silts project. Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd has a procurement process in place that anyone wishing to conduct business with Ergo can participate in. Whichever contractor is appointed to undertake the reclamation works has to adhere to Ergo's requirements of employing from the local communities.	

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			not expected to be fully dried out. The dried ilts will be loaded onto tipper trucks and transported to the City Deep Plant for pre-processing. Well, according to my research and investigation the above process is already undertaken, so the question is why bring old news to the citizens of Riverlea and affected surrounding areas [there is no we in without us] the decision was undertaken without the community, for Kongiwe, DRD Gold and other Stakehoders has clearly make the decision for us, and denied us the opportunity to develop our Emerging Small Businesses and others to grow. Who? and who have told you we cannot afford tipper trucks or signed joint ventures with some companies. It clearly shows how you treat people who are living in poverty and then come with the logo that you guys are here to lift the people out of poverty? Kind Regards		
Mr Teddy Snyders, NPO/Business Forum	Email Correspondence	Monday, 11 November 2024	The presentation of DRDGold CEO Neil Pretorius at the thirty-sixth annual Gold Forum Americas 2024 in Colorado Springs highlighted the company's world leading gold from- tailings advances that	Dear Teddy, Thank you for the information.	-

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			restore the environment, uplift communities and pay consistent dividends to shareholders. Earlier this month [September], DRDGold transferred an agriculture entrepreneurship project to the community of Riverlea, near its Ergo mining operation, as part of creating self-sustaining livelihood. Please also find attachment document		
Mr Andrew de Blocq, Member of Parliament, Democratic Alliance	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr de Blocq inquired about the environmental studies conducted to assess the impacts of the proposed project on the community and the outcomes of these studies.	Mr Ceronio explained which environmental studies were being conducted for the proposed project and further clarified that the project is still in the scoping phase. He noted that the outcomes of these studies will be reported during the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) phase.	Section 10
Mr Andrew de Blocq, Member of Parliament, Democratic Alliance	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr de Blocq inquired whether the stockpiles would cause any pollution or dust.	Mr Ceronio explained that the stockpiles are wet and are temporarily stored on-site. He clarified that they are removed before they have the chance to dry out and become loose, preventing them from being blown away as dust.	Section 9.2
Mr Andrew de Blocq, Member of Parliament, Democratic Alliance	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr de Blocq inquired about the impacts of the existing operation.	Mr Ceronio explained that noise is one of the impacts of the existing operation, but it is addressed through the complaint book during the operation. He added that noise levels are	Section 9.2

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				monitored and there are measures in place to manage these.	
Mr Andrew de Blocq, Member of Parliament, Democratic Alliance	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr de Blocq inquired about the potential opportunities for the community.	Mr Ceronio explained that there might be employment opportunities for the community, but these would be limited, as there is already an operation currently taking place.	Section 9.2
Mr Andrew de Blocq, Member of Parliament, Democratic Alliance	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr de Blocq inquired about the date of the next open day.	Mr Ceronio explained that the next open day is dependent on the timeframes of the EIA and the responses received.	Section 10.3.3 Appendix C
Ms Blanche Elias, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Ms Elias inquired whether the project would affect the Riverlea community.	Mr Ceronio explained that the Valley Silts expansion will not affect the community, as it will only involve the removal of silts along the stream.	Section 9.2 Section 10
Ms Blanche Elias, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Ms Elias inquired about the landowner of the proposed project site.	Mr Ceronio stated that the landowner is iProp.	Section 2.6.7
Mr Vaughan Rey Reyneke, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Reyneke sought clarification on whether the purpose of this public participation is to request consent for the operation, considering that the operation is already ongoing.	Mr Ceronio explained that the public participation process for the operating side was already completed in 2018-2019.	-
Mr Vaughan Rey Reyneke,	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Reyneke asked for clarification on the location of the operation, questioning why consent is being requested when the operation is already ongoing. He	Mr Ceronio explained that the current project focused on the new section, which was not part of the 2018 operation.	Section 2.1.1

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Community member			also raised concerns about not being included or benefiting from the existing operation.		
During the Open Day, community members expressed a desire to have a single meeting involving all participants. They emphasized the importance of having one consolidated session to facilitate direct communication between the various stakeholders and ensure that everyone's voice is heard.					
Mr Ishmael Van Werk, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr van Werk raised a concern about how the information was received, claiming that he did not receive the necessary details from the consultant in his capacity as the leader of the mining forum. He inquired about how the community should protect itself, as their voices were not heard during the previous Valley Silts project, and their issues were not addressed. He emphasized that the community is suffering from the consequences of mining without receiving any benefits.	Mr Thornton explained that the information was disseminated in accordance with Public Participation Process (PPP) requirements. He further added that they are currently conducting an environmental impact assessment to ensure that the environmental aspects of the proposed project are thoroughly examined, and that appropriate mitigation measures are put in place.	Section 10
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	A community member inquired if the EIA is being submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), why the community stakeholders were not given the opportunity to submit their own EIA report, which they had compiled over the years. The member further stated that the mine's operations have a direct impact on them, their children, and that the health impact of the operating mine can even be observed at their local clinic. They requested that Kongiwe ensure the	Mr Thornton requested the community to please share their reports, as this would help address their concerns. He emphasized that Kongiwe is committed to being part of the solution and wants to work together with the community to ensure their issues are properly addressed.	-

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			community's concerns are properly addressed and reflected in the report.		
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	A community member inquired whether the proposed project is a new project or a continuation of an existing one. He further stated that the community is not interested in the infrastructure and other aspects being discussed. What they are more concerned about is understanding what benefits they will receive from the project, rather than facing health issues. He also asked about the measures in place to manage the stockpiles during the rainy season.	Mr Thornton responded that there are berms in place to prevent pollution from reaching the river and the community. These berms are designed as part of the measures to mitigate environmental impact and protect the surrounding area.	Section 2.6.3
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	A community member shared the history of pollution from Johannesburg to New Canada, emphasizing his understanding that all mines generate acid mine drainage. He mentioned having conducted thorough research on the effects of acid mine drainage on both the community and local streams and is now seeking compensation for the harm caused. He also asked for clarification on how much Ergo will profit from the mining operation and, more importantly, how the community will be compensated for the environmental and health impacts. He further complained about the lack of proper consultation with the community, stating that the community	Mr Thornton explained that there are NGOs currently in place, such as the Riverlea Mining Forum, that are already working with the mines to address community concerns and environmental issues.	-

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			needs to be more actively involved in the decision-making process. He emphasized that, in addition to addressing environmental concerns, the community requires financial benefits and development opportunities to improve their living conditions and well-being.		
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	The community member expressed the view that the information provided was very general and not detailed enough. He emphasized the importance of involving the community in these assessments, as they should have a direct role in the process. He claimed that the impact assessments had already been conducted, but no tangible outcomes or discussions have come to them.	Mr Thornton clarified that this is the initial stage of engagement with the community, aimed at gathering their concerns and feedback. He explained that the process is still in its early phases and that further discussions and consultations will follow to address the community's issues.	Section 10.3.3
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	A community member requested that at the next meeting, all the involved stakeholders (iProp, DMRE, DWS, and Ergo) be present to explain in detail how the community will benefit from the project. They emphasized the importance of having a clear understanding of the benefits and compensation for the community.	Mr Thornton expressed appreciation for the comments regarding the inclusion of all stakeholders in consultation meetings. He stated that he would be happy to have them in attendance; however, Kongiwe does not have the mandate to bring/force them to the stakeholder consultation meetings. Cllr Lobi added that Ergo should have been present at the meeting to address the community's queries. He stated that he would try to get the relevant	Section 10.3.3 Appendix C

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				department involved in the next engagement. He emphasized that the community's concerns should be taken seriously, as the issues raised today were the same as those brought up years ago, with no positive feedback or resolution. Cllr Mlobi further requested collaboration among all parties to effectively address the issues raised by the community.	
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Community member inquired about the authorisation process moving forward. She asked how updates will be communicated after the submission of applications and reports, and who will be responsible for this communication. Additionally, she raised concerns regarding meeting organisation, pointing out that some community members were absent.	Mr Thornton clarified that this is the application for Environmental Authorisation and the Water Use License application for the proposed Valley Silts Expansion project. He highlighted that this as a scoping phase, which is crucial for defining the scope and boundaries of the assessment. This phase aims to identify and address the most significant environmental and social impacts while also gathering community concerns and comments that will be incorporated into the upcoming Environmental Impact Report. Specialist studies (air quality, surface water, health etc.) will also be conducted. There will be a second round of stakeholder consultation dealing with the impact identified during the EIA phase and by specialists as well as proposed mitigation measures. Additionally, the	Section 1.4 Section 10.3.3 Section 10

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				consultation process involves a diverse range of stakeholders, including national, provincial, and local government departments, ward councillor, NGOs, and various interested and affected parties. Ms Wilreker indicated that the information from the signed register will be used to send updates to the community. She also requested that those who have received the information help spread the word to ensure that everyone is informed.	
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	A community member asked how the post operations will look like moving forward.	Mr Thornton stated that iProp, as the landowner, needs to be consulted on this matter.	Section 2.1.1
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	A community member asked how the river will look after the operations have concluded.	Mr Thornton responded by suggesting that the rehabilitation of the stream should aim to produce wetland systems that clean the Russell stream and the river system. He suggests promoting Russell Stream as a wetland area that can effectively clean the river system. He further stated that it is important to note that this is a suggestion aimed at improving the ecological health of the area.	Section 2.6.4
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	A community member asked, if iProp is the landowner, why the community is being consulted. They questioned whether iProp should be free to do	Mr Thornton explained that while iProp is the landowner, they do not have the expertise to remove the silts. Ergo specializes in the removal of silts, and this process requires community	-

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			as they please with its property, or if this consultation is merely a "tick-box" exercise.	consultation to ensure the concerns of the community are addressed. Mr Thornton confirmed that the consultation is not a ''tick-box'' exercise.	
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	A community member suggested that the next meeting be held at Riverlea Extension.	Project team noted this, but the community objected to the suggestion.	-
Mr Josiah Tshisevhe, Community Liaison Officer, Ergo	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024		Mr Tshisevhe explained that, as the community liaison officer, he will work closely with the Riverlea community on this proposed project. He further clarified the role of Kongiwe as the consultant and emphasized the importance of collaborating with the community to develop effective solutions	-
Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Tshamano clarified that Kongiwe is independent from Ergo and conducts the environmental impact assessment of the proposed project independently. He explained that Kongiwe submits a report outlining the impacts and mitigation measures, which Ergo can implement to manage the environmental aspects of the project. He further explained that Ergo's role is to observe the process without interfering, ensuring that it remains transparent. He also mentioned that the previous process was transparent, with the councillor being involved in the recruitment process.	Cllr Lobi confirmed his involvement is the previous Valley Silts project	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Jarrad Smith, RMF, Ward 68	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Smith expressed his disappointment regarding the presentation shared by Ms Wilreker with the community, noting that it was identical to the one presented in 2019. He pointed out that the community had not received any feedback from Kongiwe following the 2019 presentation. He questioned the tangible benefits the community would gain from the proposed project, expressing concerns that the mine is directly responsible for the poor condition of the river. Mr Smith emphasized that DRDGOLD should offer both employment opportunities and financial benefits to community members. He stated that the community is frustrated with both the mining companies and the "zama zamas" operating in the area. He made it clear that the community is demanding 40% from the mine and raised concerns about health issues, specifically eczema and asthma, which he attributed to the chemicals from the mining operations. He further stated that the Rivelea Mining Forum (RFM) would provide guidance on how any funds or	Ms Wilreker clarified that the presentation may appear similar to the 2019 version because the applicant is seeking approval to expand the Valley Silts project. Mr Thornton added that the proposed project would benefit the community by improving the environmental conditions. He emphasized that the pollution of the Klip River is primarily caused by sewage from the CBD. Kongiwe acknowledged and took note of all the comments raised by the attendees.	Section 9.2

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			resources from the mine should be allocated for community development. Mr Smith concluded by sharing that the RFM is interested in building a multipurpose medical centre to address the various health issues the community is facing, including those caused by mining-related chemicals.		
Ms Patricia Mogano, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Ms Magono stated that she is suffering from a chronic illness due to the current mine operations. She asked how the community would receive responses to the questions raised. Additionally, she inquired about how people were informed about the Public Participation Process (PPP) meeting, as she only learned about it the day before.	Mr Thornton explained that the information was disseminated in accordance with PPP requirements. Notices were placed in the local newspaper, and open day notices were displayed in various public places to inform the community about the project and invite them to the open day. He added that the same procedure would be followed for the EIA report.	Section 7 Appendix C
Mr Danny Du Preez, Community Leader, Ward 68	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Du Preez expressed his disappointment with the consultation process conducted by Kongiwe. He stated that, based on the presentation, the community was not informed about the economic, social, and health impacts of the project or where the community stands in relation to these issues. He further emphasized that the community is not currently benefiting from the project and made it	Mr Thornton expressed his appreciation for the constructive feedback provided. He clarified that the project is still in the scoping phase and assured attendees that all the comments raised would be thoroughly addressed during the EIA phase.	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			clear that they would continue to advocate for their rightful benefits.		
Mr Bassie Maile, SANCO Greater Johannesburg	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Maile suggested that it would be most effective to directly engage with the client to address the community's concerns, particularly regarding past issues and the 30% benefit. He also noted that the Klip River flows between Rivelea and Diepkloof and expressed a preference that the project employ 50% of the local community members. Additionally, he requested that these workers receive medical aid and proper safety PPE (Personal Protective Equipment).	Mr Thornton thanked the community for raising the issue of engaging directly with the client to address the community's concerns, including past issues and the 30% beneficiation. He emphasized that Kongiwe recognizes the importance of these matters and is committed to facilitating constructive dialogue between the client and the community. Mr Thornton indicated that he understands the significance of local employment opportunities, particularly with regard to the Klip River project. This includes looking into opportunities for skills training, long-term employment, and local sourcing where possible.	-
Mr Reece Resenbeck, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Resenbeck expressed frustration that the mine had made many promises to the community, but none had been fulfilled. The only noticeable impact has been health issues caused by the mine's operations, particularly the open pits. He highlighted that school children are being directly impacted by the mine, with many experiencing health problems and even requiring oxygen tanks. He	Kongiwe took note of the community's feedback and indicated that the concerns raised are recorded.	Appendix C

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			emphasized that the mine's operations are putting a strain on the community's well-being. Mr Resenbeck raised concerns about the high unemployment rate in the area, especially among youth. He noted that there has been no progress in creating jobs for young people in the community. He urged that the mine should contribute more to the community by building infrastructure or supporting community projects, as this has not yet been done. He recommended that the mine should stop engaging with individuals and instead communicate with RMF (Riverlea Mining Forum), as they serve as the primary point of entry to the community. Mr Resenbeck emphasized the need for actions to be above board and expressed that if the mine works with Kongiwe, they could rebuild the trust of the community. He expressed the view that mining companies have been taking the community for granted and that urgent changes are needed to		

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			address the ongoing health and employment challenges. Mr Resenbeck further suggested that Kongiwe's attendance register should reflect that the application under discussion is a proposed one.		
Ms Blanche Elins, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Ms Elins inquired about iProp's attendance at the meeting, emphasizing that as landowners, they should be actively involved in their property upliftment. She pointed out that iProp, as stakeholder in the land, has an obligation to contribute positively to the community's development. She acknowledged that iProp had consulted the community; however, she expressed concerns about the lack of transparency in the consultation process. She called for more open and honest communication moving forward, ensuring that the community's concerns and needs are genuinely addressed.	Kongiwe noted the comment.	-
Mr Theo Doyle, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Doyle inquired about the project's start date	Mr Macevele explained that after the scoping phase, an EIA will be conducted, and it is expected to be concluded sometime after June 2025. Only after the completion of the EIA can the project commence.	Section 2.6.5

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Theo Doyle, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Doyle inquired how is the scoping report circulated to the community.	Mr Macevele explained that site notices have been erected around public places, such as libraries, clinics, and etc to notify the community about the project.	Section 7 Appendix C
Mr Theo Doyle, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Doyle inquired whether Ergo has a good track record. He further stated that the community will likely oppose the project.	Mr Macevele responded that he cannot say for certain, as Ergo has many projects currently involving gold reclamation. He suggested that this question would be better answered by a representative from Ergo.	-
Cllr Msimelelo Lobi, Ward 68 councillor, CoJ	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Cllr Lobi inquired about the method of extraction.	Mr Macevele explained that the method of extraction is mechanical reclamation.	Section 2..6.2
Mr Teddy Snyders, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Snyders asked who authorizes the project and whether the community has the ability to object to it.	Mr Macevele explained that the DMRE authorizes the project. He added that Kongiwe is an independent consultant who conducts the environmental and social impacts of the proposed project, records the community's concerns and submit them to the DMRE as part of the final report.	Section 1.4
Ms Patricia, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Ms Patricia asked what "silt" refers to in the name "Valley Silts."	Mr Macevele explained that "silt" refers to the sediment or mud that contains the gold to be extracted.	Section 2.6
Ms Patricia, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Ms Patricia asked how the community can be sure that their comments are being considered as part of the process.	Mr Macevele explained that the report will be sent with community responses to the client, ensuring	Appendix C

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
				that community comments are addressed as part of the process.	
Community member (Ward 68)	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Community member has expressed concerns regarding the transparency of the public participation process. It was stated that during the previous EIA for the Valley Silt reclamation project, there was a noticeable lack of transparency, as he is unaware of anyone who received feedback related to the projects. The member has proposed a re-evaluation of the public participation approach to ensure that future presentations are effectively tailored to communicate with all stakeholders involved	Mr Thornton explained that Kongiwe was responsible for conducting the EIA and public participation for the previous Valley Silts project. He emphasized that, despite the challenges posed by COVID-19 restrictions, numerous meetings were held with the community in Riverlea at appropriate times to facilitate consultation. He clarified that Kongiwe does not make the final decision on whether the project proceeds; instead, Kongiwe facilitates the EIA and Water Use License Application (WULA) processes, taking into account the comments, issues, and input raised during these processes. The final decisions are made by the competent authorities, specifically the Department of Mineral Resources and the Department of Water and Sanitation. Mr Thornton stressed that this is a transparent process, and that Kongiwe's role is to provide information about the project, gather community feedback, and ensure that all comments are incorporated into the reports submitted to the competent authorities for evaluation.	Section 1.4

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Ishmael Van Wyk, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr van Wyk raised the point that the Riverlea Mining Forum is mandated by the community to represent their interests on mining related issues. He questioned why information regarding these projects did not come from the forum to the community, given its role as the organisation mandated to represent them. He further raised concerns regarding the allocation of R60 million from iProp to the community, noting that another report indicates these funds may instead be directed to the City of Johannesburg. He expressed concern that the mining activities could damage local infrastructure due to the proposed highly mechanical activities, which is not expected to generate jobs. He further questioned why the community should remain passive without receiving any benefits. He emphasised the need for clarity on these issues to prevent misunderstandings and blame among community members.	Mr Thornton acknowledged that the Riverlea Mining Forum is an NGO operating for the community and clarified that iProp is the landowner while Ergo is the mining company (the applicant). He explained that this is an independent EIA process, which focuses on assessing the social and environmental impacts of the project. He further noted that issues of benefits should be directed to Ergo. He assured the community that all comments received will be incorporated into the Environmental Impact Report.	Appendix C
Mr Teddy Snyders, Environmental Activist	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Snyders inquired about how the community will benefit from the project, noting that the community is affected by mine dumps in the area and pollution from upstream sources at the Russell Stream.	Mr Thornton encouraged all parties to collaborate to improve the current situation. He indicated that an environmental benefit would be the rehabilitation of Russell Stream through the removal of silt and the reshaping of areas to ensure proper drainage. Additionally, he stated that local	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
				residents should be considered for economic opportunities arising from this project; however, this should be discussed as an economic discussion with the applicant since it will be operating in the area.	
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Community member expressed concerns regarding the lack of a social development plan, which he believes is contributing to ongoing community complaints. He noted that the scoping report appears to be generic and inquired about the next phase of the project. Additionally, he emphasised the need for transparency in the EIA process and insisted that the community should receive some financial benefits from the project	Mr Thornton clarified that this is the scoping phase, which is essential for defining the scope and boundaries of the assessment. This phase ensures that the most significant environmental and social impacts are identified and addressed in the upcoming environmental impact report. He acknowledged the concerns raised regarding the consultation process, community benefits, and improvements to environmental quality and emphasising that all comments have been noted.	Section 1.4 Appendix C
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Community member expressed concern that the community has frequently been sidelined and has not benefited from projects like this one. He highlighted issues such as high unemployment rates, gang violence, and other social challenges affecting the community. He urged for greater unity within the community during the EIA process to ensure that their voices are heard and taken into account.	Mr Thornton responded by explaining that their consultation process involves a diverse range of stakeholders, including national, provincial, and local government departments, NGOs, and various interested and affected parties. He emphasising that Kongiwe does not engage in consultations with undisclosed individuals.	Section 7 Appendix C

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Community member has requested a list of individuals from the community who are currently working on the authorised section of the Valley Silts project	Mr Tshamano stated that he was happy to release the list of the current beneficiaries to the community.	-
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Community member has requested that all communications and details regarding the next meeting be conveyed through a ward councillor. Additionally, he urged the community to address this matter outside of the current consultation meeting	The project team noted this.	-
Mr Bradly Thornton, Project Director, Kongiwe	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Thornton outlined a way forward that includes compiling the minutes of the meeting, which will be circulated to all attendees to ensure transparency. He indicated that the issues raised during the meeting will be incorporated into the EIA phase and specialist studies. Additionally, he reminded attendees that there will be another consultation meeting next year, which will provide more detailed information about the environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures, as well as address community concerns. He encouraged collaboration between Ergo and the Riverlea community. Above all, he noted that the public participation window for the scoping phase is open until	The attendees thanked Kongiwe team for informing them about the project.	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			November 28, 2024, and urged community members to submit their comments.		
Denny Du Preez, Riverlea Community Member	Email Correspondence	Tuesday, 12 November 2024	Good moring I hereby wish to confirm my atendance between the 1st session @ 09h00- 10h00 Key isssues of m concern and needed to be attended with this project. I am currently not employede have been enaging with Kongi since the inception. 1.Employment of residence within the affected wards to receive firs prioroty 2.Business opportunities to be made availble and given to residens of ward 68 3 The session to appoint business owners who who business, tipper trucks to transport the soil as indicated ad not only ourside transporters. 4 Promise to rehabilitate all sides and closing of mining holes after the completion of mining.	Good day Mr Du Preez, Thank you for your email. Thank you for registering to attend the open day. Your comments are recorded . Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd has a procurement process in place that anyone wishing to conduct business with Ergo can participate in. Whichever contractor is appointed to undertake the reclamation works has to adhere to Ergo's requirements of employing from the local communities. Employment prioritisation ever since the commencement of valley silts project in 2022 has always been for the people of Ward 68. The employment of local community specifically for ward 68 includes Skills transfer. Unfortunately working under the current authorizations issued for this project does not require an SLP (Social Labour Plan) as prerequisite,	Section 2.6

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			5. Social planing plan and targets to be realized, not like in the past with jus promises. 6.Project sesssion must leave a legacy of skills and training to communties of the affected ward in particular ward 68. Regards	ERGO Mining is committed to comply with its SLP where required to. ERGO Mining has not left any unrehabilitated holes at valley silts. The holes which are on the northern side (outside project area) of Valley silts were created by a different mining company, as such it cannot be the responsibility of ERGO Mining to rehabilitate. ERGO Mining will ensure that they rehabilitate the authorized project area in line with the rehab plan which will be submitted to competent authorities. It is important to note that Valley Silts project is in itself a rehabilitation project. The areas from which silts are removed will be rehabilitated in line with the land use required by the landowners and what has been committed to on the rehabilitation plan.	
Mr Nico Godfrey	Email Correspondence	Wednesday, 13 November 2024	Good day Vanessa Viljoen Kindly note your name and contact details has been provided for the above project.	Dear Godfrey Thank you for your email. Due to size, we cannot email you the Draft Scoping Report, but you can download from the Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/.	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			I am in need of the draft scope report as I need to review the information prior to attending the meeting on Saturday. Please assist as early as possible so that I can come prepared on Saturday Yours sincerely	We have attached the Background Information Document and well and the Non-Technical Summary of the DSR for your information. Please do not hesitate to contact if you have any further enquires.	
Mr Michael Benham	Email Correspondence	Tuesday, 12 November 2024	Dear Vansessa I really appreciate the reminder on the above-mentioned, however we will not be able to attend. However ! I know that you and your Organisation will be addressed with a bagrage of ??? about how you and your employer has to toe the line about this "work " that has been going on for a long time and needs to adhere with the SLP and other requirements knowing full well that you all have all your ducks in a row. Basically it will be just "hot smoke " Carry on mining	Good day Michael, Thak you for your comment. If you would like a one on meeting online, we can organise this with you. The valley silts project was only fully authorized in July 2022, and since it started progress can be clearly seen on site, Unfortunately working under the authorizations issued for this project does not require an SLP (Social Labour Plan). ERGO Mining is commited to comply with its SLP where required to.	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Teddy Snyders, Environmental Activist	Email Correspondence	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Dear Guys First, thanks to all your guys for bringing this inniative to us, and hope everybody has arrived safe. As can be observed, in today's open day lots of people were lost due to mis-information, or lack thereof, we then needed to ask ourselves, do those that represent the community especially the Riverlea Mining Forum and the Riverlea Business Forum, why is it that only they attended the meeting? and where were the rest. Mark's leadership of the Mining forum was seriously lost and cannot differ between a tailing and silt, and the drying period for the silts from my observation it looks that they are here for their own personal gain. Maybe we should give the community proper educational training on the Environment Impact Issues and the danger the chemical within those silt holds to the community and how it has contaminated water resources. Also as a serious concern to me or us all Riverlea is huge and those present has exclude Riverlea Ext [also known as Zombie] is the community closes to the	Good day Mr Snyders Thank you for your email. Thank you for your comments, they are noted. Kongiwe endeavours to communicate with all stakeholders as far as is possible and we do not rely on one organisation to disseminate information to the community. We hope that liaising with numerous representatives we can get the project information out to as many stakeholders as possible.	Appendix C

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			tailings and streams and is the most effected, with the most highest unemployment and poverty as was heard that the Mining Forum stated that the current expansion only includes them, and only when it comes to the Russel Stream will Zombie be include, I forecast bloodshed and fighting. Kind Regards Teddy Snyders		
Mr Mark Kayter, Chairman, RMF	Email Correspondence	Tuesday, 19 November 2024	Dear Mark Hope you are doing well. Can you please indicate if the Riverlea Mining Forum would still like to have a meeting	Good Evening Vanessa. Thank you for your email. we will send our questions, comments via email. Regards Mark	-
Mr Mark Kayter, Chairman, RMF	Email Correspondence	Wednesday, 20 November 2024	Morning Mark, Thank you for your email, we await your written comments. Kind Regards	Good Afternoon Vanessa. is there a deadline to submit written submissions? Regards Mark	Section 1.4

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Mark Kayter, Chairman, RMF	Email Correspondence	Thursday, 21 November 2024	Dear Mark The Draft Scoping Report (DSR) for the proposed projects public review and comment period is from Tuesday, 29 October 2024 until Wednesday, 27 November 2024. We will accept comments later but these will only be captured in the comments and response report for the Environmental Impact Assessment Phase which starts in February. If you have any further queries do not hesitate to contact us. Kind Regards	Good Morning Vanessa. Thank you. Noted	Section 1.4

Appendix D
Screening Tool

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

EIA Reference number: MR 184 MR

Project name: Valley Silts Expansion Project

Project title: Valley Silts Expansion Project

Date screening report generated: 16/08/2024 13:04:29

Applicant: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd

Compiler: Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Compiler signature: ... .

Application Category: Mining|Mining Right

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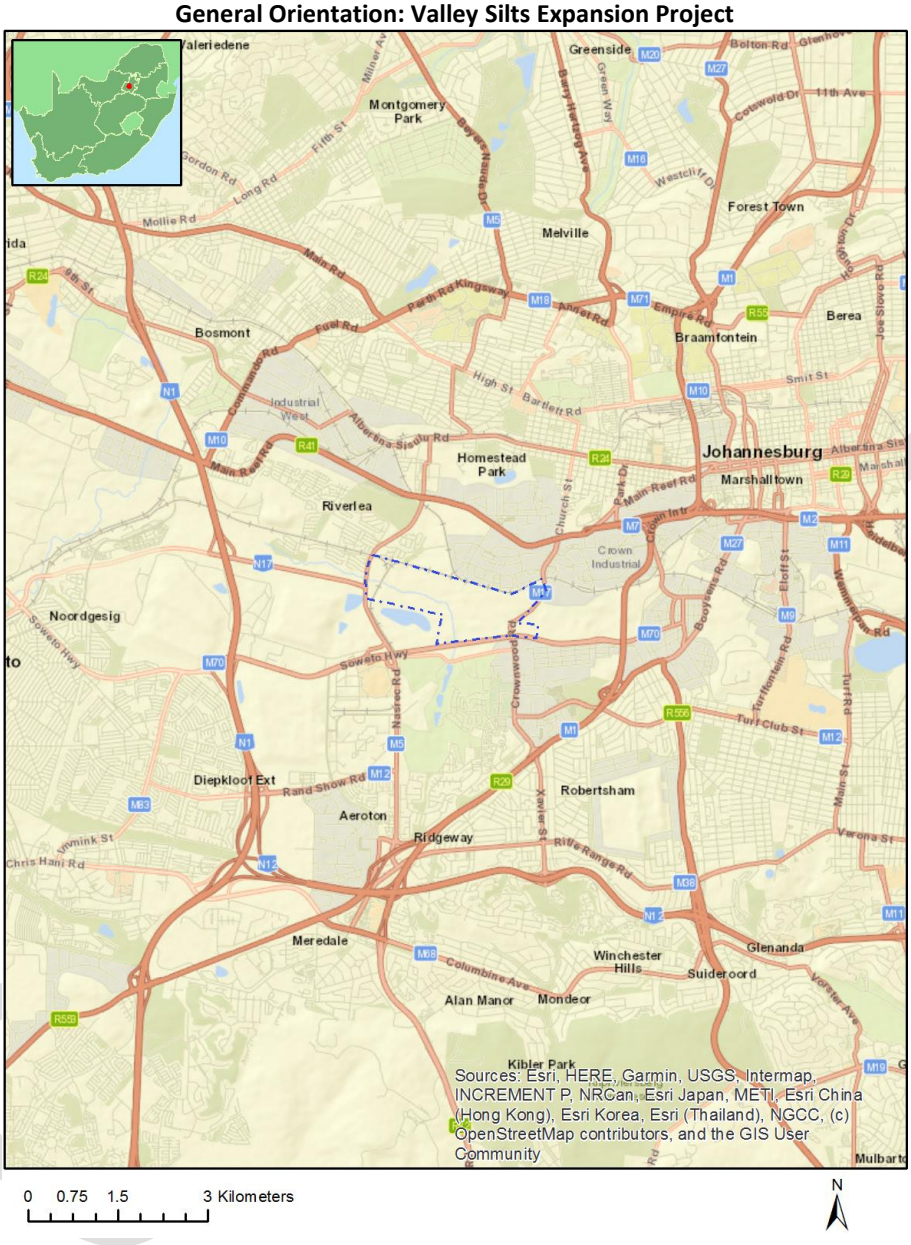
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Proposed Project Location

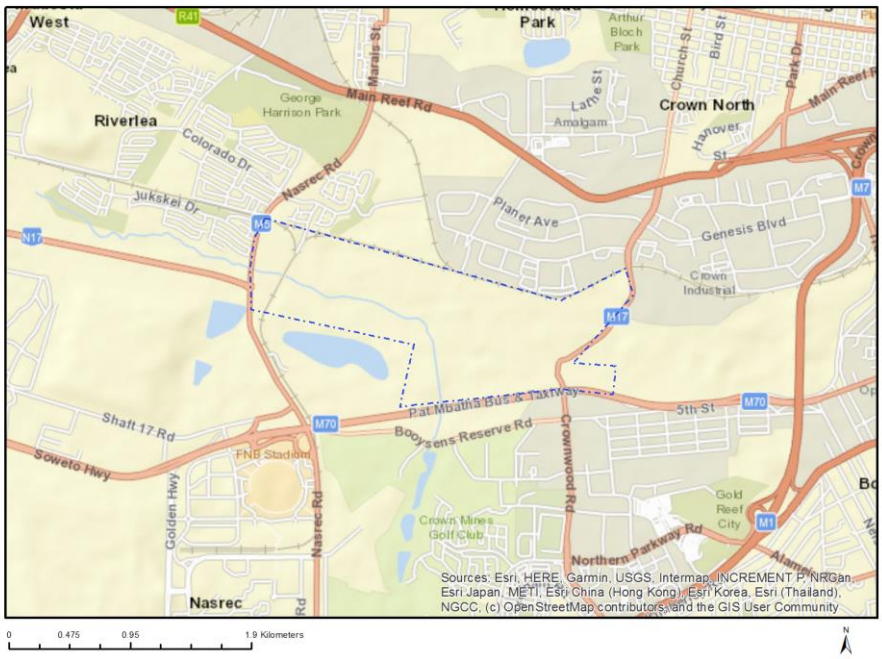
Orientation map 1: General location

General Orientation: Valley Silts Expansion Project



Disclaimer applies

Map of proposed site and relevant area(s)



Cadastral details of the proposed site

Property details:

No	Farm Name	Farm/ Erf No	Portion	Latitude	Longitude	Property Type
1	RIVERLEA	999	0	26°13'9.79S	27°58'54.25E	Erven
2	RIVERLEA	988	0	26°13'13.41S	27°58'50.92E	Erven
3	MOOIFONTEIN	225	0	26°13'31.34S	27°57'54.41E	Farm
4	MAYFAIR WEST	221	0	26°12'44.46S	27°59'17.04E	Farm
5		224	297	26°13'9.24S	27°59'9.05E	Farm Portion
6		224	9	26°13'24.59S	27°59'34.89E	Farm Portion
7	MOOIFONTEIN	225	5	26°13'28.92S	27°58'51.88E	Farm Portion
8		224	298	26°13'15.51S	27°59'1.15E	Farm Portion
9		224	300	26°13'13.36S	27°59'2.8E	Farm Portion
10		224	388	26°13'26.37S	28°0'42.13E	Farm Portion
11		224	11	26°13'26.58S	27°59'50.08E	Farm Portion
12		224	299	26°13'14.2S	27°59'2.4E	Farm Portion
13		224	107	26°13'13.51S	27°59'3.51E	Farm Portion
14	MOOIFONTEIN	225	10	26°13'26.06S	27°58'54.36E	Farm Portion
15		224	381	26°13'19.57S	27°58'54.33E	Farm Portion
16		224	380	26°13'9.55S	27°57'48.51E	Farm Portion
17		224	101	26°12'58.18S	27°58'26.18E	Farm Portion
18		224	170	26°13'6.62S	27°59'1.88E	Farm Portion
19		224	201	26°13'16.13S	28°0'25.67E	Farm Portion
20		224	174	26°13'12.08S	27°59'27.42E	Farm Portion
21		224	212	26°13'3.54S	27°58'25.18E	Farm Portion
22		224	288	26°13'17.46S	28°0'20.32E	Farm Portion
23		224	200	26°13'18.8S	27°59'52.6E	Farm Portion
24	MOOIFONTEIN	225	0	26°13'42.19S	27°59'44.22E	Farm Portion
25		224	3	26°12'49S	27°59'22.82E	Farm Portion
26		224	204	26°13'22.16S	28°0'6.84E	Farm Portion
27		224	172	26°13'15.18S	27°59'39.05E	Farm Portion
28		224	173	26°13'9.66S	27°59'15.92E	Farm Portion

Disclaimer applies

29		224	296	26°13'9.91S	27°59'3.06E	Farm Portion
30		224	106	26°13'14.5S	27°59'2.61E	Farm Portion
31		224	8	26°13'17.75S	27°59'27.36E	Farm Portion

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

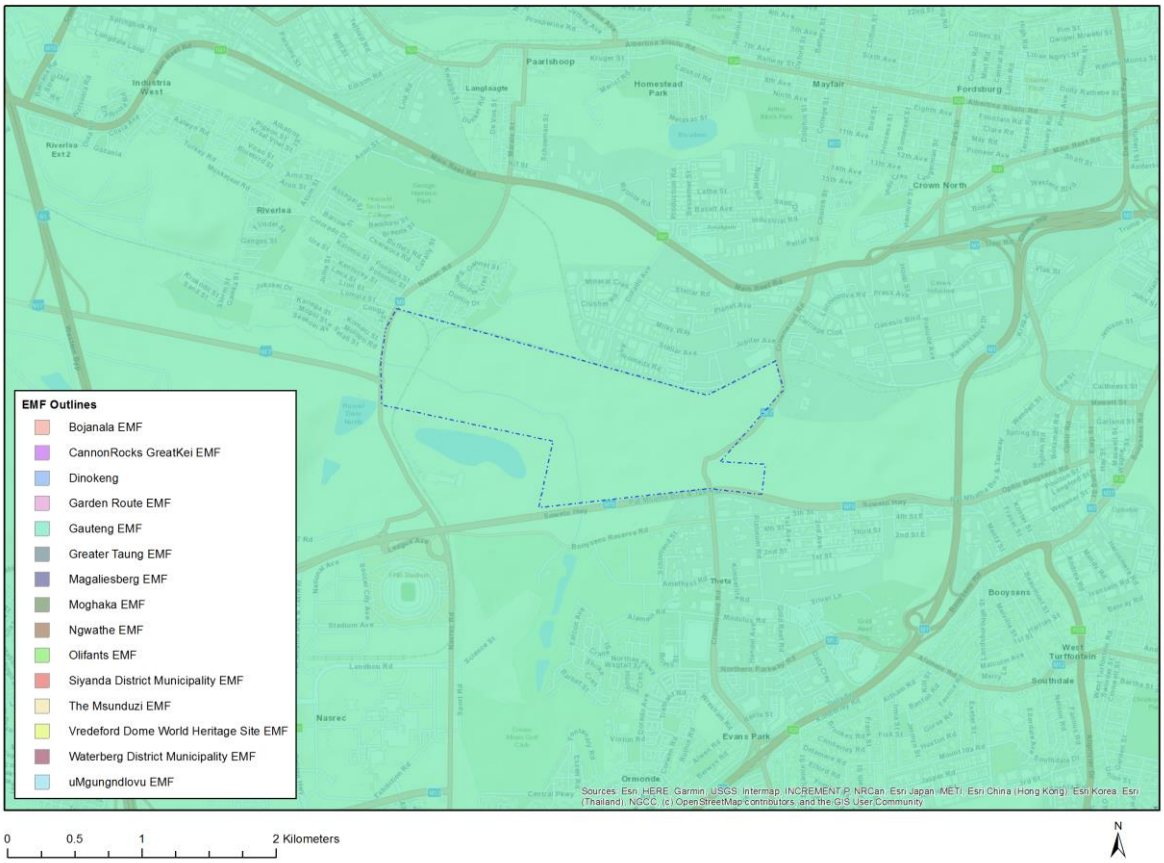
Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area

No	EIA Reference No	Classification	Status of application	Distance from proposed area (km)
1	002/15-16/E0152	Solar PV	Approved	8.9
2	14/12/16/3/3/2/825	Solar PV	Approved	26.5
3	12/12/20/2537/AM3	Solar PV	Approved	29.7
4	12/12/20/2147/A1	Solar PV	Approved	26.8
5	12/12/20/2539	Solar PV	Approved	29.5
6	12/12/20/2539/AM1	Solar PV	Approved	29.5
7	12/12/20/2530	Solar PV	Approved	1.4
8	12/12/20/2537/AM1	Solar PV	Approved	29.7
9	12/12/20/2147	Solar PV	Approved	26.8
10	14/12/16/3/3/2/375/AM1	Solar PV	Approved	17.1
11	12/12/20/2551	Solar PV	Approved	1.4

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

Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application



Environmental Management Framework	LINK
Gauteng EMF	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/EMF/GPEMF_2021_Gazette_and_summary.pdf

Environmental screening results and assessment outcomes

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

Relevant development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions

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

Incentive, restriction or prohibition	Implication
Strategic Transmission Corridor-Central corridor	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/Developmen

	tZones/Combined_EGI.pdf
Strategic Gas Pipeline Corridors-Phase 3: Richards Bay to Gauteng	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Combined_GAS.pdf
Gauteng EMF-Urban development zone 1	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Zone1_2021.pdf
Gauteng EMF-Industrial and large commercial focus zone 5	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Zone5_2021.pdf
Main Electricity Distribution Substation	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Distribution_Transmission.pdf

Proposed Development Area Environmental Sensitivity

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

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

Specialist assessments identified

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

No	Specialist assessment	Assessment Protocol
1	Agricultural Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Agriculture_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
2	Landscape/Visual Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
3	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
4	Palaeontology Impact	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/Asse

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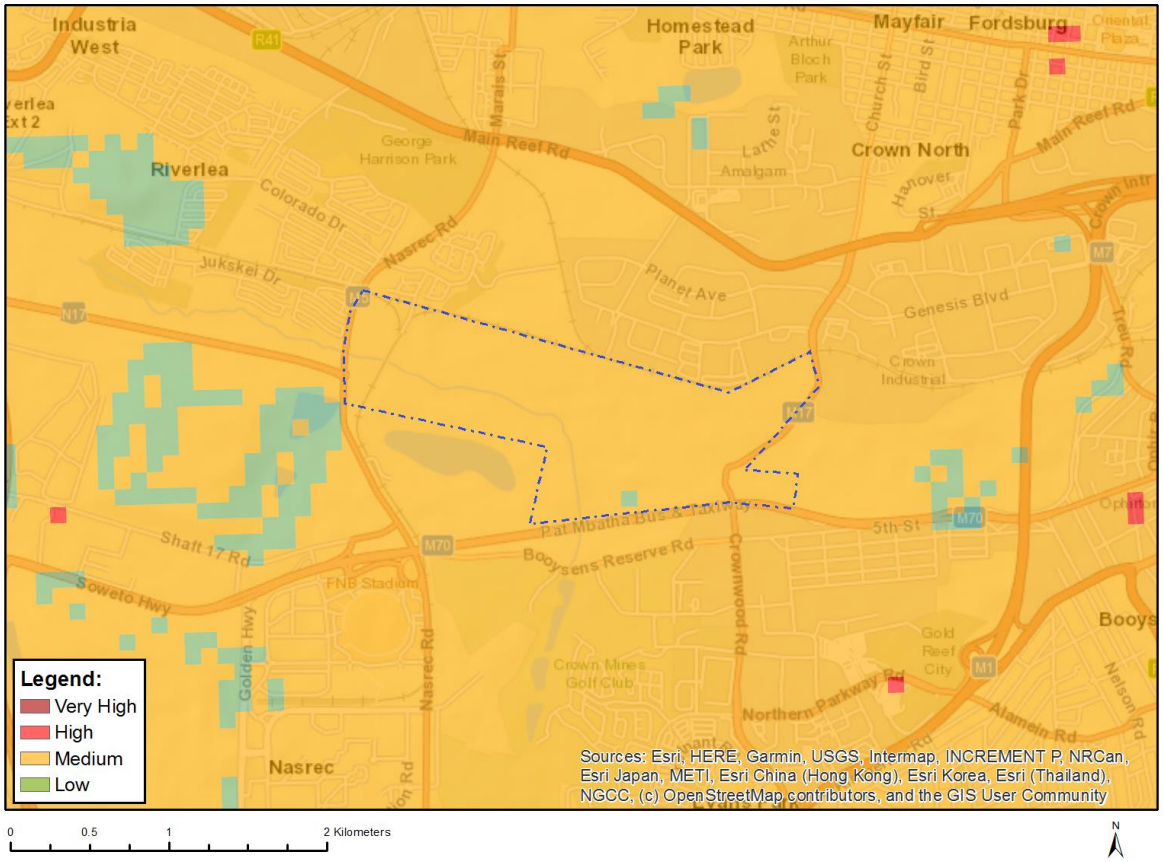
	Assessment	ssmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
5	Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Terrestrial_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
6	Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Aquatic_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
7	Hydrology Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
8	Noise Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Noise_Impacts_Assessment_Protocol.pdf
9	Radioactivity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
10	Traffic Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
11	Geotechnical Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
12	Climate Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
13	Health Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
14	Socio-Economic Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
15	Ambient Air Quality Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
16	Seismicity Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
17	Plant Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Plant_Species_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
18	Animal Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Animal_Species_Assessment_Protocols.pdf

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Results of the environmental sensitivity of the proposed area.

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

MAP OF RELATIVE AGRICULTURE THEME SENSITIVITY

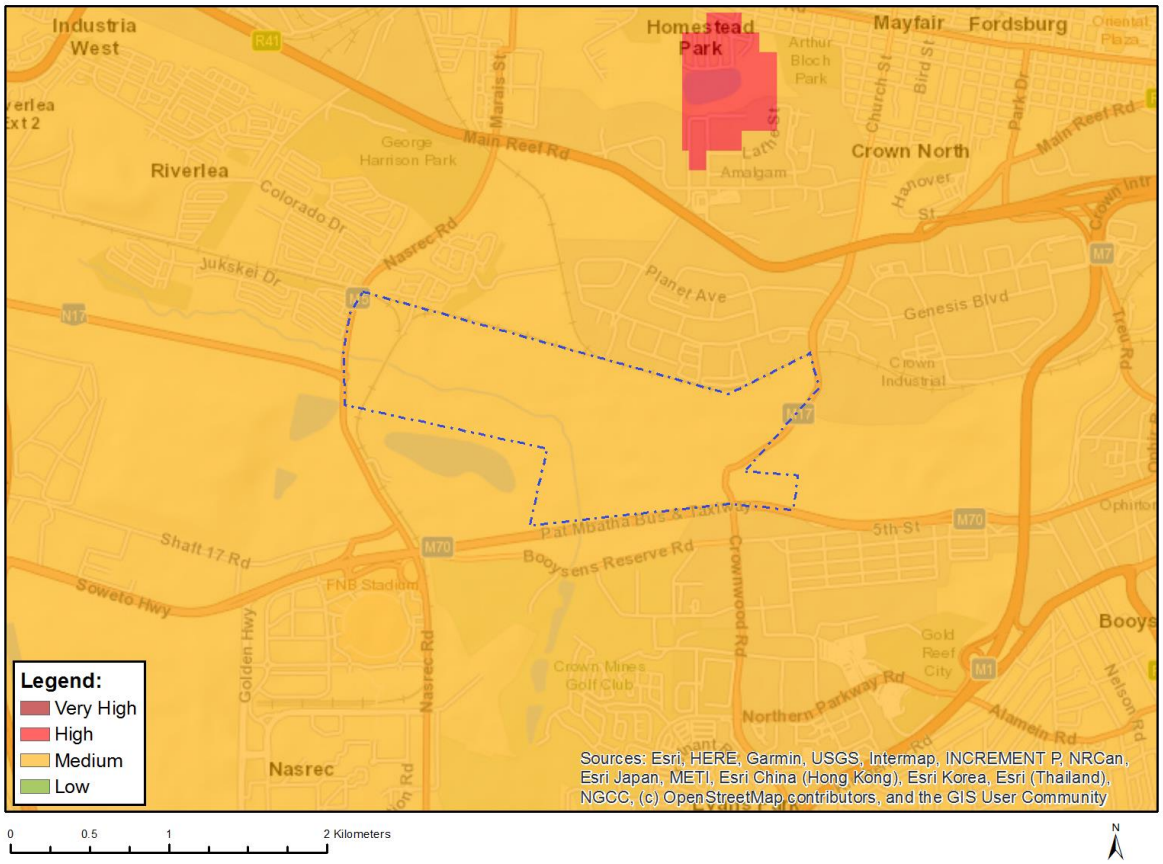


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Land capability;01. Very low/02. Very low/03. Low-Very low/04. Low-Very low/05. Low
Medium	Land capability;06. Low-Moderate/07. Low-Moderate/08. Moderate

MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



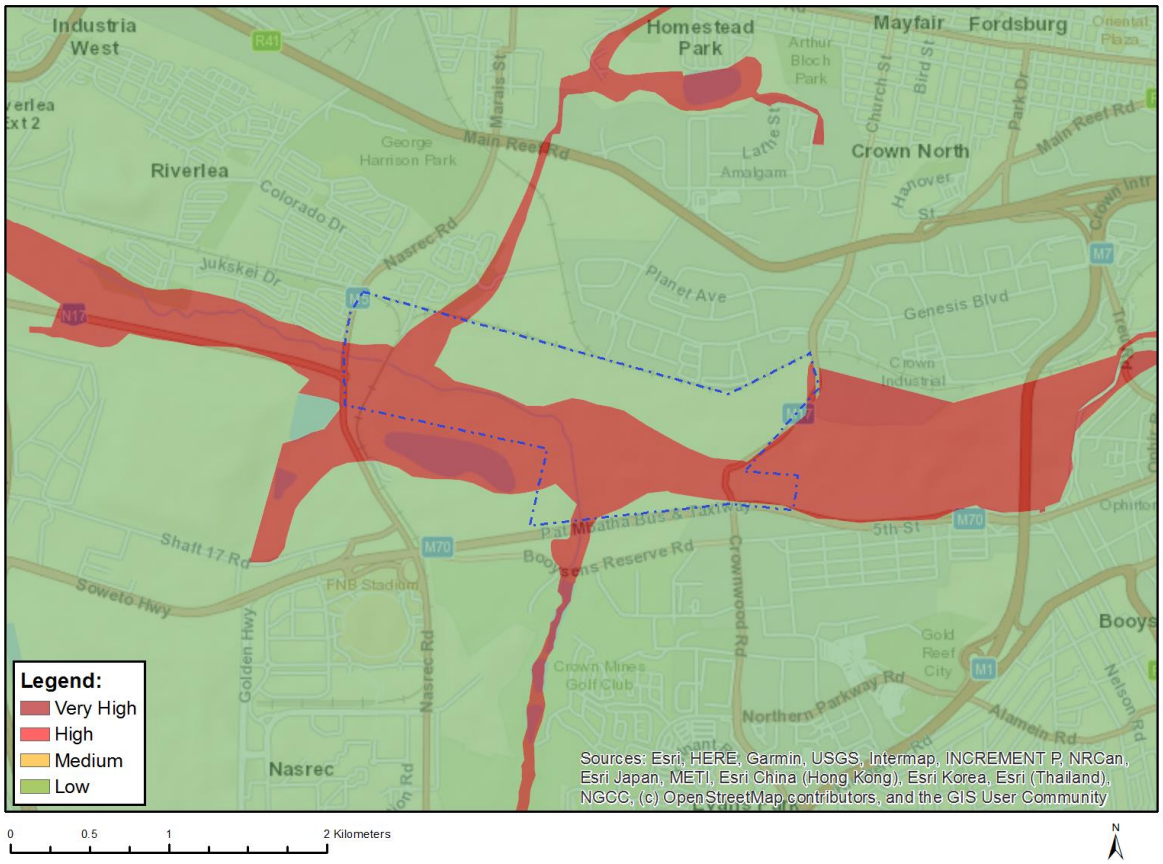
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their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

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Medium	Aves-Eupodotis senegalensis
Medium	Insecta-Aloeides dentatis dentatis
Medium	Mammalia-Chrysospalax villosus
Medium	Mammalia-Crocidura maquassiensis
Medium	Mammalia-Dasymys robertsii
Medium	Mammalia-Hydrictis maculicollis
Medium	Mammalia-Ourebia ourebi ourebi
Medium	Invertebrate-Clonia uvarovi

MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY

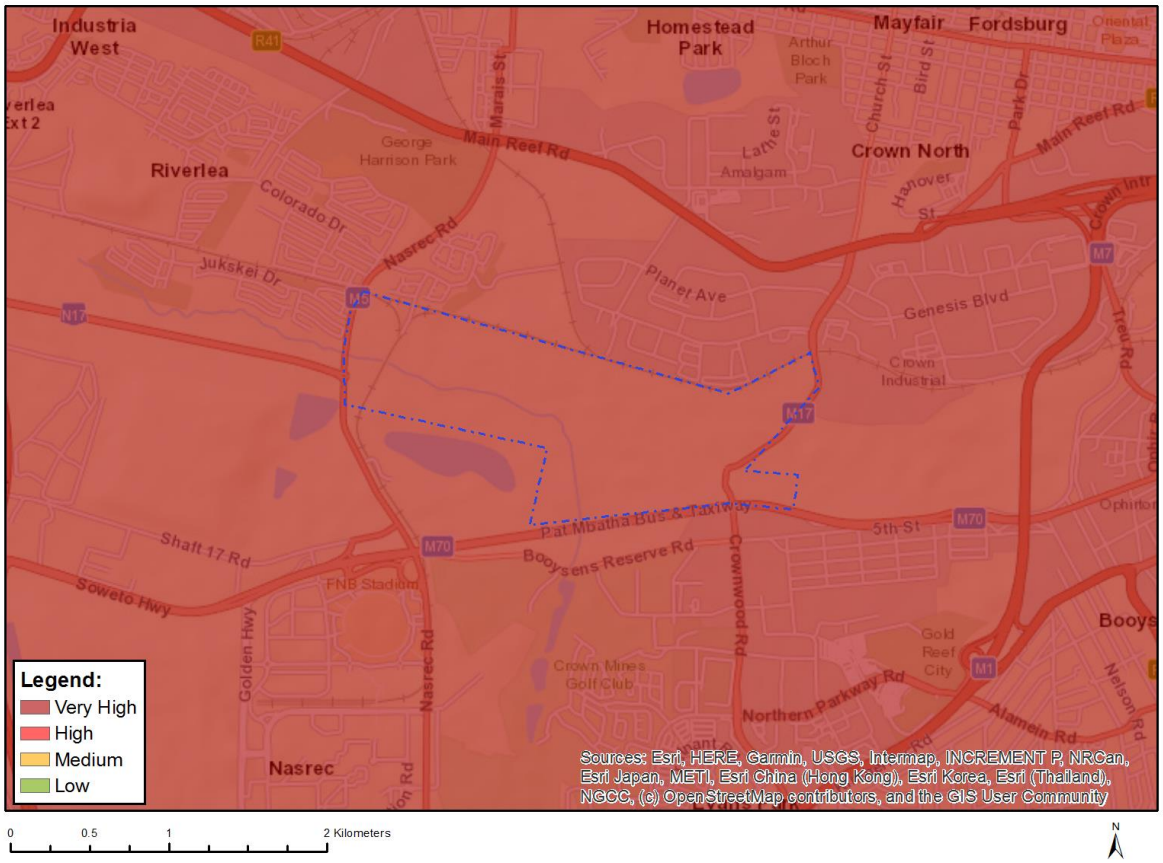


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity
Very High	Wetlands_Dry Highveld Grassland Bioregion (Valley-bottom)

MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY



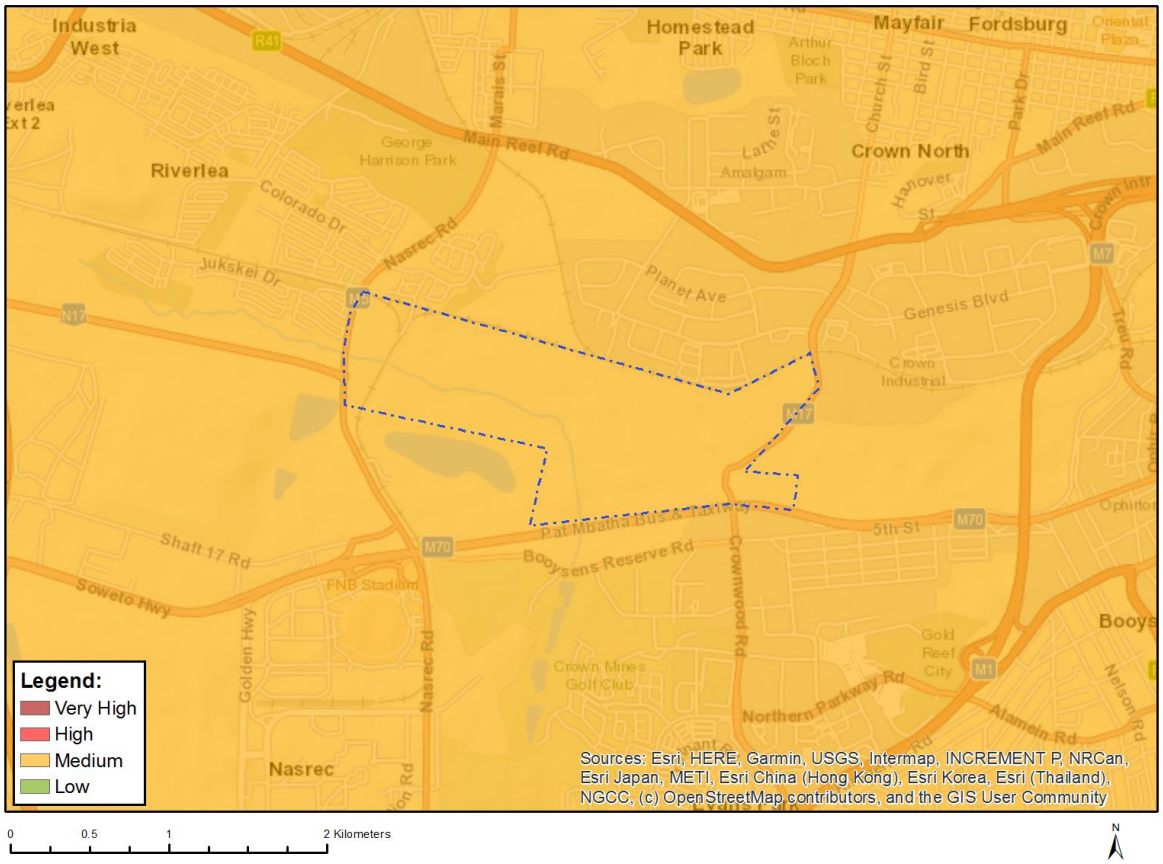
Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	Within 5km of a Grade I Heritage site
Very High	Within 2km of a Grade II Heritage site
Very High	Within 100m of an Ungraded Heritage site

Disclaimer applies

MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY



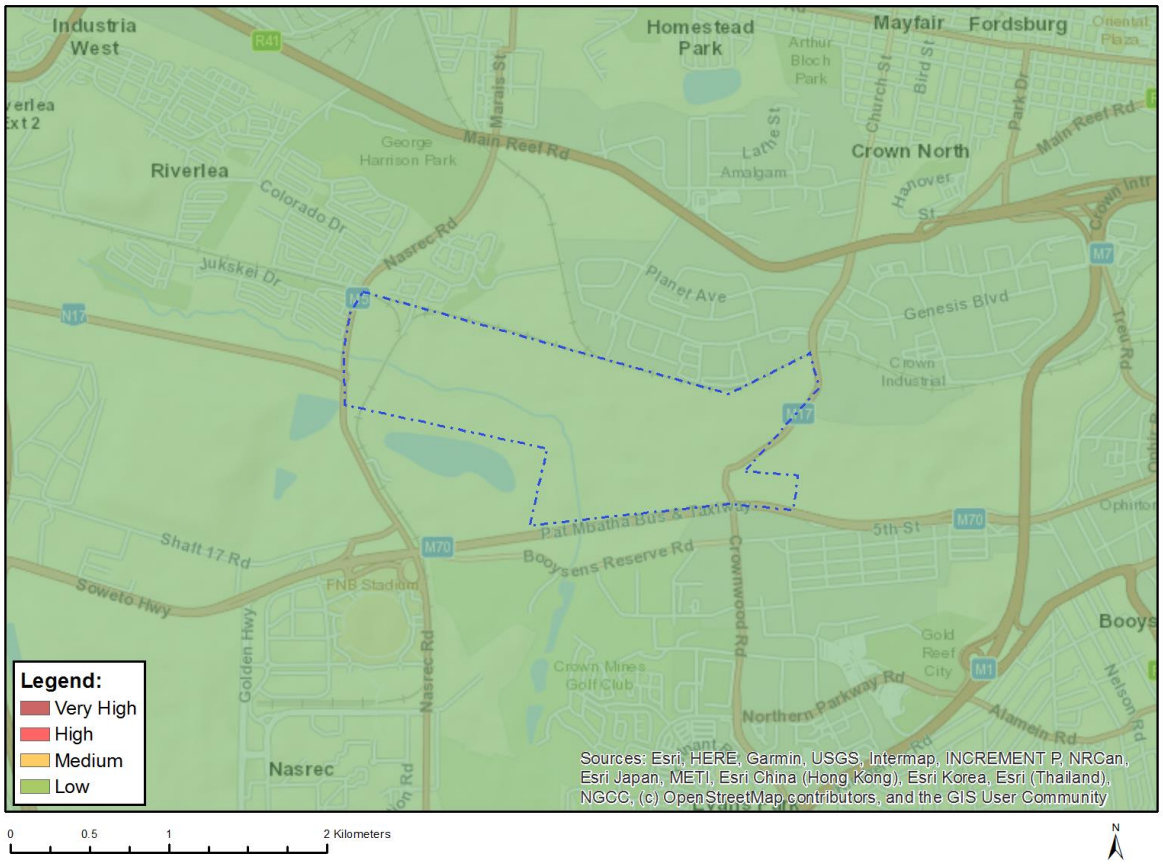
Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Medium	Between 15 and 35 km from a civil aviation radar
Medium	Between 15 and 35 km from a major civil aviation aerodrome
Medium	Between 8 and 15 km of other civil aviation aerodrome

Disclaimer applies

MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY



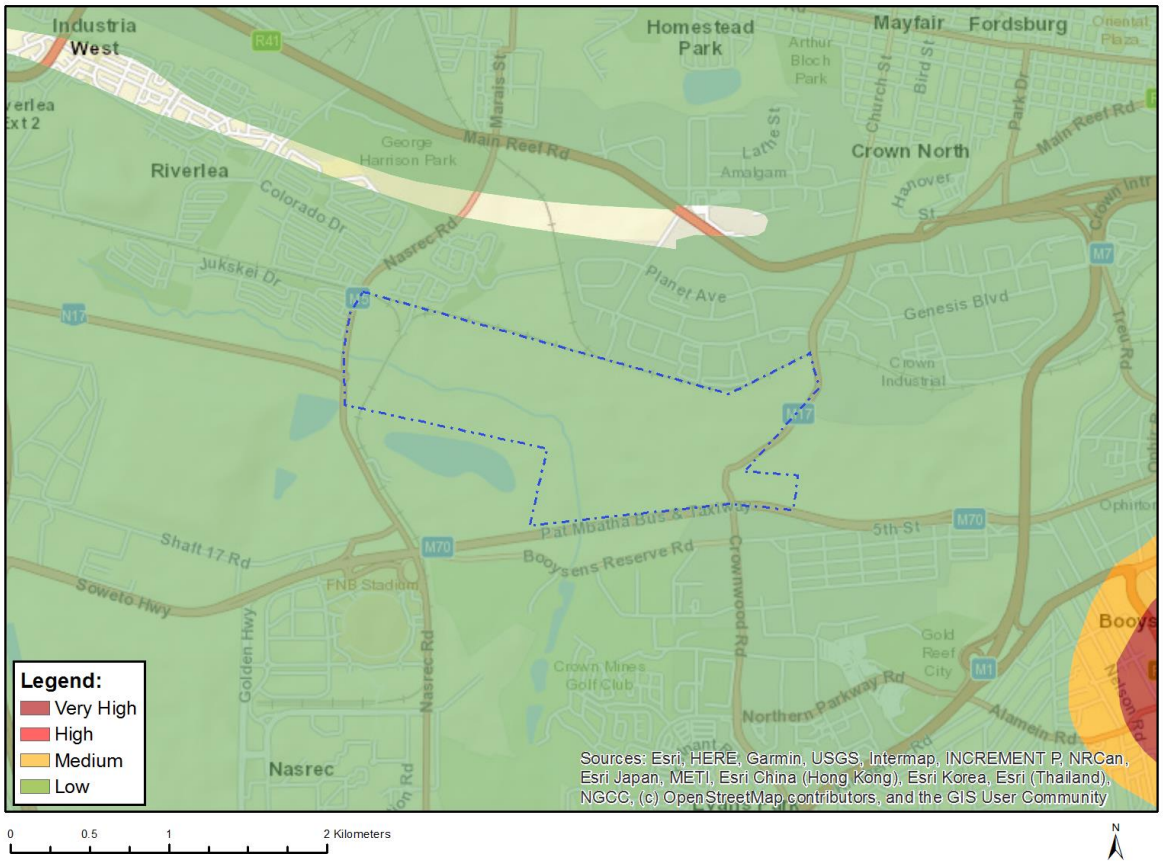
Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

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MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY



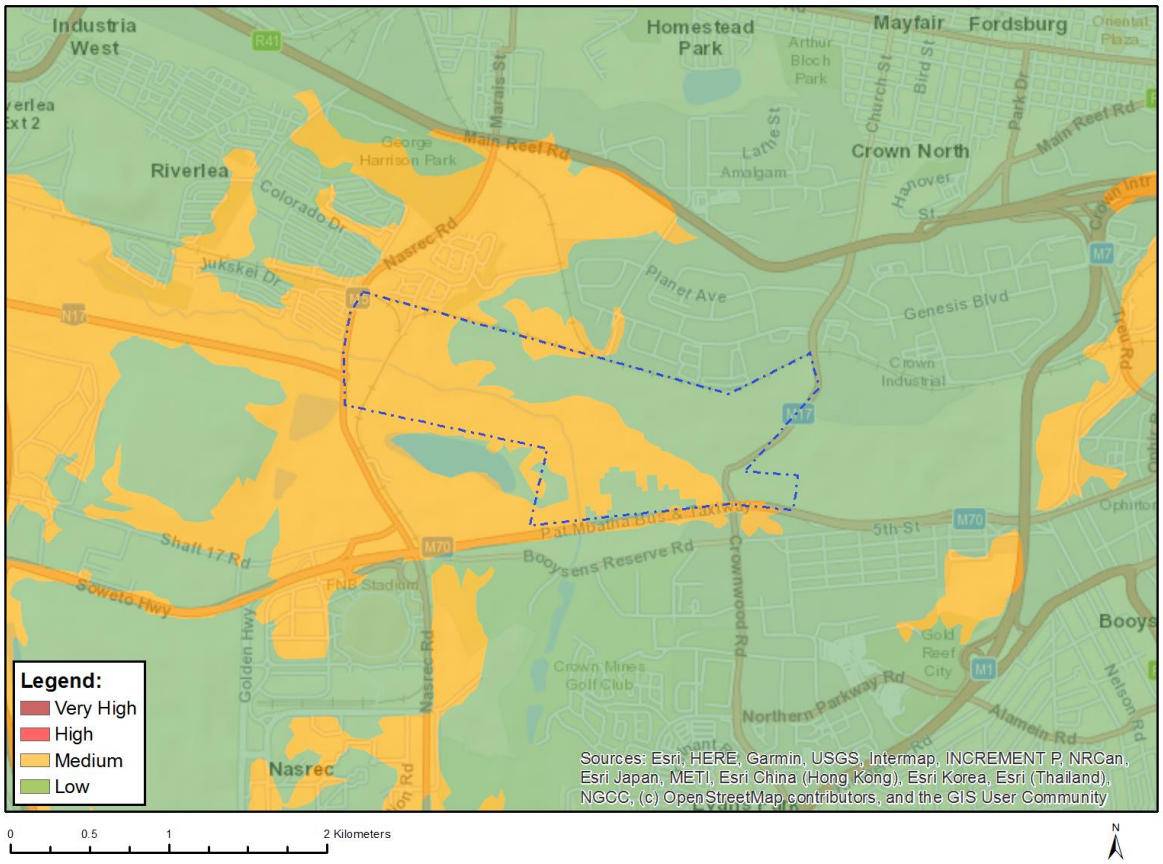
Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

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

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MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



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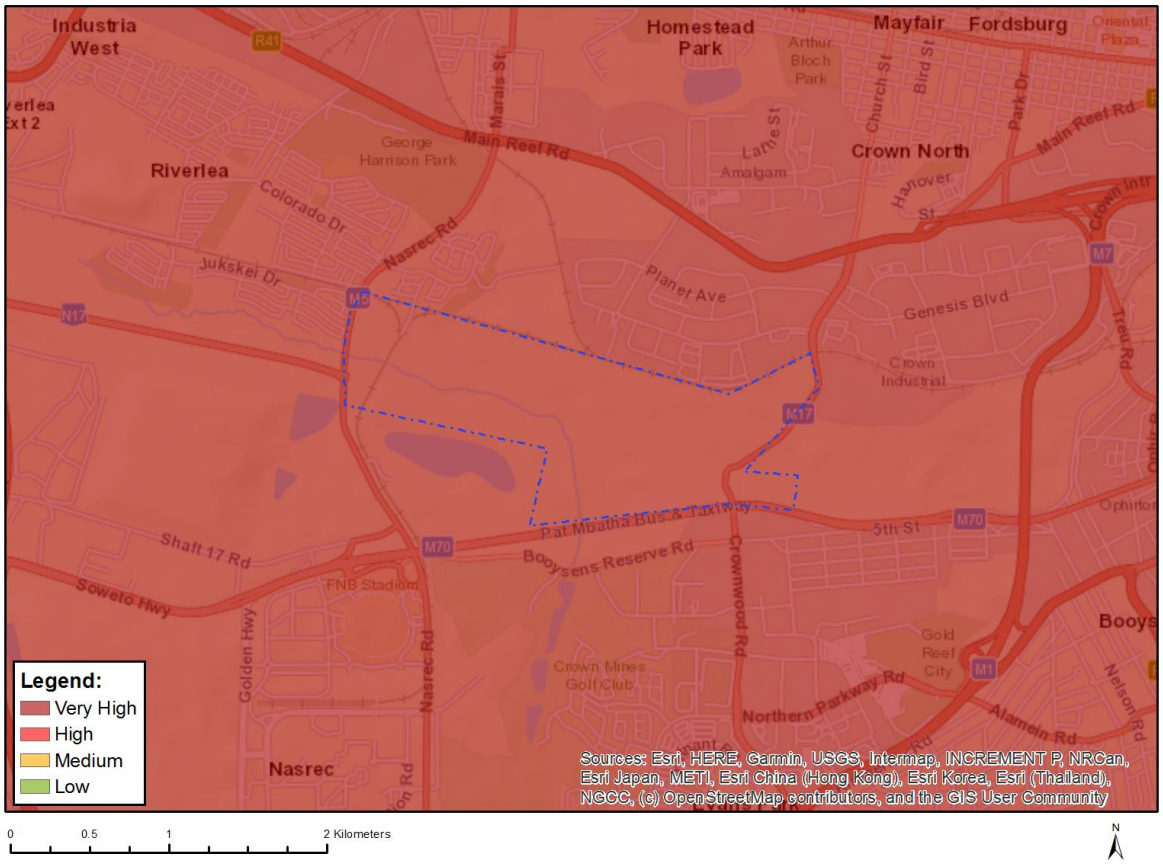
Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Medium	Sensitive species 1252
Medium	Khadia beswickii
Medium	Cineraria longipes
Medium	Sensitive species 691

Disclaimer applies
16/08/2024

MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	CBA 1
Very High	CBA 2
Very High	ESA 1
Very High	ESA 2
Very High	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES)
Very High	VU_Soweto Highveld Grassland

Disclaimer applies