KP2 PIPELINES AUTHORISATION IN WEST RAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, RAND WEST CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE

Final Basic Assessment Report and Environmental Management Programme Report

22 May 2025

DMRE Reference Number: GP 30/5/1/2/2 (66) MR

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mineral resources
Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT
AND
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT

SUBMITTED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 AND THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT WASTE ACT, 2008 IN RESPECT OF LISTED ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE BEEN TRIGERED BY APPLICATIONS IN TERMS OF THE MINERAL ABND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 200 (MPRDA) (AS AMENDED).

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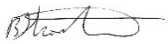
Reviewed by:	Legal Consultant	Michael Hennessy		04 March 2025
Reviewed and Approved by:	Project Director	Bradly Thornton		10 March 2025

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Important Notice

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, 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 Basic Assessment Process

The objective of the Basic Assessment process is to, through a consultative process –

(a) determine the policy and legislative context within which the activity is located and document how the proposed activity complies with and responds to the policy and legislative context;
(b) identify the alternatives considered, including the activity, location and technology alternatives;
(c) describe the need and desirability of the proposed alternatives;
(d) through the undertaking of an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts which focused on determining the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural sensitivity of the sites and locations within sites and the risk of impact of the proposed activity and technology alternatives of these aspects to determine:
    i. the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts occurring to; and
    ii. the degree to which these impacts –
        aa. can be reversed;
        bb. may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and
        cc. can be avoided, managed or mitigated;

(e) Through a ranking of the site sensitivities and possible impacts the activity and technology alternatives will impose on the sites and location identified through the life of the activity to –
    i. Identify and motivate a preferred site, activity and technology alternative;
    ii. Identify suitable measures to manage, avoid or mitigate identified impacts; and
    iii. Identify residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

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Public Review Period for the Draft Basic Assessment Report

Members of the public, local communities, and stakeholders were invited to comment on the Draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR) which was available for public review and comment from **Wednesday, 19 March until Tuesday, 22 April 2025**.

The DBAR was submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources (DMRE) on **Wednesday, 19 March 2025** and was available for review and comment at the following locations:

LOCATION	PHYSICAL ADDRESS	CONTACT PERSON
Hard copies		
Thusanang Public Library	Thusanang 2 Clinic, Thusanang, Westonaria, 1779	Mr Clement Daniels, Librarian, (079) 500 9158
Electronic copies		
Kongiwe Environmental website	https://kongiwe.com/projects/	Vanessa Viljoen/Thuli Phakathi Tel: 010 140 1725/6 Email: stakeholders@kongiwe.com

Comments received from the public throughout the 30-day public review period of the Basic Assessment (BA) phase of the project have been included in Appendix C9 (Comments and Responses Report (CRR)) of the Public Participation Report.

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Executive Summary

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd has been appointed by Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd (FWGR), as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) tasked with conducting the Basic Assessment (BA) process which is aimed at critically evaluating the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed KP2 Pipelines Authorisations (hereafter the Proposed Project).

The Proposed Project requires the following authorisations:

- Environmental Authorisation (EA) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act No. 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), which will follow a Basic Assessment (BA) process in terms of the EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended; and
- Water Use Licence (WUL) in terms of the National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) for Section 21 (c) and (i) water uses, before it can commence.

Project Introduction and Background

FWGR is in the process of reclaiming several historic Tailings Storage Facilities (TSFs) in the West Rand of Gauteng as part of its FWGR Tailings Retreatment Project.

Numerous pipelines conveying slurry, process water and treated water have been authorised in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA). FWGR has since considered further pipeline route optimisation and it has been identified that additional water and slurry pipelines are also required. These pipelines will tie into the authorised Regional TSF (RTSF) pipelines and run 2.16 km to the Kloof No. 2 Plant.

The KP2 Pipeline Project is not itself a mining project and accordingly no particular mining right is required. However, FWGR already holds the necessary authorisations to reclaim the applicable TSFs with several additional TSFs planned for future reclamation as well.

Project Description

The location of the proposed pipeline route is in Westonaria, within Ward 25 of the Rand West Local Municipality (RWLM). The pipelines run southwest of the Kloof No. 2 TSF, and directly south of the Kopanang Hostel.

The project area is predominantly surrounded by other TSFs, grasslands, water bodies and bare ground.

The technical details of the proposed pipelines are below:

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- Two process water pipelines of 600 mm in diameter; and
- Four overland slurry pipelines of 550 mm in diameter.

The proposed pipelines will tie into the authorised RTSF pipeline route and run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No.2 Plant.

Environmental Impact Process

The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environmental (DFFE), in consultation with the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) identified the need for the alignment of Environmental Authorisations (EAs) and promulgated a single 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, 2014 (Act No. 25 of 2014) (NEMLAA). In line with the One Environmental System the 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 on 21 June 2021.

The Proposed Project therefore requires an EA in terms of the NEMA and will follow a BA 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 197 days from acceptance of the EA application.

The nature and extent of the Proposed Project, as well as the potential environmental impacts associated with the construction, operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation of a facility of this nature is assessed and presented in this Basic Assessment Report (BAR).

Environmental Considerations

The Proposed Project will adopt the standards as set out in the FWGR's Environmental Policy. The Policy states that FWGR 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

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- 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 Basic Assessment Report

The report provides potential environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project, as well as a strategy for how these impacts will be mitigated during the project. The baseline environmental information provided in this BAR was compiled as a high-level desktop investigation. The summary of key finding of the impact assessment for the Proposed Project have been summarised below.

The Project Area of Influence (PAOI) comprises degraded and modified habitats, including grasslands and artificial water resources, with ongoing human disturbances such as invasive plant infestations, vehicle intrusion, and nearby mining activities limiting natural recovery. A biodiversity screening identified several medium- to high-sensitivity faunal species, though a field survey found no confirmed presence and a low likelihood of occurrence. Two provincially protected species were identified throughout the PAOI. Two hydrogeomorphic seeps and multiple artificial wet areas were identified, with the pipeline intersecting only stormwater-related areas. The wetland has been significantly altered by human activities, resulting in minor erosion and potential water quality degradation due to its proximity to a wastewater treatment facility. It has been classified as “Largely Modified” in terms of ecological condition, with a moderate ecological importance and sensitivity score. If all the suggested mitigation measures in this report and the EMPr are implemented, negative impacts can be mitigated or minimised to acceptable levels. The nature of the Proposed Project has a low likeliness that it will result in any major environmental harm as shown in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Summary of key findings for potential impacts

Phase	Aspect	Rating	
		Pre-Mitigation	Post-Mitigation
Construction	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands	**Minor (low)**	**Minor (low)**
Operation	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands	**Minor (low)**	**Minor (low)**
Decommissioning	❖ Wetlands	**Minor (low)**	**Minor (low)**

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Overall Conclusions

The proposed pipelines construction will span an overland distance of 2.16 km from the authorised Regional TSF (RTSF) pipelines to the Kloof No. 2 Plant. No major environmental impacts are expected to result from the Proposed Project.

It is the reasoned opinion of Kongiwe Environmental that if all the suggested mitigation measures in this report and the EMPr are implemented, negative impacts can be mitigated or minimised to acceptable levels. The nature of the Proposed Project has a low likeliness that it will result in any major environmental harm. Thus, it is the opinion of Kongiwe Environmental that the Proposed Project be authorised.

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Appendix B: A3 Maps
Appendix C: Public Participation Information
Appendix D: Environmental Screening Tool
Appendix E: Specialist Studies:

(i) Terrestrial Compliance Statement
(ii) Wetland Impact Assessment

Appendix F: Environmental Management Programme

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Abbreviations

AIP	Alien Invasive Plant
BA	Basic Assessment
BAR	Basic Assessment Report
BID	Background Information Document
BRP	Bioregional Plan
CA	Competent Authority
CBA	Critical Biodiversity Area
CR	Critically Endangered
CRR	Comments and Response Report
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DMRE	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DPWI	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIP	Environmental Implementation Plan
EIS	Ecological Importance and Sensitivity
EM	Environmental Manager
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme Report
EN	Endangered
ESA	Ecological Support Areas
FWGR	Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
FWRDWA	Far West Rand Dolomitic Water Association
GCP	Gauteng Conservation Plan
GDARD	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
GPEMF	Gauteng Province Environmental Management Framework
ha	Hectare
HGM	Hydrogeomorphic
HPA	Highveld Priority Area
I&AP	Interested and Affected Party
mamsl	Metres above mean sea level
MAP	Mean Annual Precipitation
MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002)
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998)
NEM:BA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No 10 of 2004)

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NEMLAA	National Environmental Management Laws Amendment Act, 2014 (Act No. 25 of 2014)
NFEPA	National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area
PA	Protected Areas
PAOI	Project Area of Interest
PES	Present Ecological State
PPP	Public Participation Process
RoD	Record of Decision
RWLM	Rand West City Local Municipality
RTSF	Regional Tailings Storage Facility
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SEI	Site Ecological Importance
TSFs	Tailing Storage Facilities
SAWS	South African Weather Service
VU	Vulnerable
WRDM	West Rand District Municipality
WRTP	West Rand Tailings Retreatment Project
WUL	Water Use Licence
WWTW	Wastewater Treatment Works

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PART A: FINAL BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

1 INTRODUCTION

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (Kongiwe) has been appointed as the Independent Environmental Practitioners (EAP), tasked with conducting the Basic Assessment (BA) process which is aimed at critically evaluating the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed **KP2 Pipelines Authorisations Project** (hereafter the Proposed Project).

1.1 Details of the Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)

Kongiwe is a contemporary, problem-solving consultancy specialising in solving real-world environmental challenges. We pride ourselves in using the latest technology available to realise pragmatic solutions for our clients. The company was created with the essential intent: *'To solve environmental challenges for a world driven towards a sustainable future.'*

With offices in Johannesburg, South Africa, our team of professional Environmental Scientists are highly trained in various environmental disciplines and have significant, hands-on experience in an array of projects across numerous industries. The company has extensive environmental and project management experience in multiple sectors, with significant experience in South Africa, as well as internationally. **Kongiwe** focuses on the integration of environmental studies and processes into larger projects. **Kongiwe** provides clients with strategic environmental assessments and compliance advice, the identification of environmental management solutions and mitigation / risk minimising measures throughout the project lifecycle.

1.1.1 Contact Person and Corresponding Address

The report was compiled by Phumla Mngwengwe and Chelsea Strooh. Details of the report compilers are in Table 1-1 and Table 1-2.

Table 1-1: Details of Report Compiler

Name	Chelsea Strooh, Kongiwe Environmental
Tel No	(010) 140 6508
e-mail address	cstrooh@kongiwe.com

Chelsea holds a BSc (Hons) in Environmental Science majoring in Zoology and Geography. She is dedicated to delivering excellent results through ensuring accuracy in data analysis and reporting. Chelsea is detail-oriented, with a reputation for reliability, efficiency, and a commitment to continuous improvement.

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Table 1-2: Details of Report Compiler

Name	Phumla Mngwengwe, Kongiwe Environmental
Tel No	(010) 140 6508
e-mail address	pmngwengwe@kongiwe.com

Phumla is a dedicated Environmental Consultant and holds a BSc (Hons) in Environmental Science and Geography from the University of Pretoria. Her professional experience in mining and construction projects has equipped her with invaluable insights into project processes, spanning from the pre-feasibility phase to implementation and execution. Her versatility shines as she adeptly navigates various contexts and tasks, ensuring optimal outcomes to meet client needs. Her responsibilities include environmental impact reporting and authorisations, water use licencing, environmental compliance and auditing, project management, authority liaison and stakeholder engagement. Driven by a passion for environmental stewardship, Phumla is committed to delivering excellence in every project she undertakes.

The Report was Peer Reviewed and signed off by Gerlinde Wilreker.

Table 1-3: Details of the Reviewer

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

Gerlinde Wilreker has an M.Sc. in Environmental Management degree from the previous Rand Afrikaans University (RAU), now the University of Johannesburg, and is a registered 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.

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1.1.2 Additional Project Team Members

Table 1-4: Additional project team members

Team Member	Position in the Company	Role and Responsibilities
Bradly Thornton	Chief Executive	Client Liaison and Project Director
Michael Hennessy	Legal Consultant	Legal review
Vanessa Viljoen	Stakeholder Engagement Consultants	Stakeholder engagement and all other public participation requirements.
Thuli Phakathi		
Zubher Omar	Geospatial Consultant	GIS mapping.

1.1.3 Independent Specialist Team Members

Specialist consultants were appointed as part of the BA team to adequately identify and assess potential impacts associated with the Proposed Project. The specialist consultants have provided input into this BAR as well as EMPr (Refer to Appendix F).

Table 1-5: Details of the Specialist Team

Specialist Study	Specialist Company	Specialist Name	Peer Reviewer
Terrestrial Compliance Statement	The Biodiversity Company	Byron Goris (Cert. Nat. Sci. 170720)	Leigh-Ann de Wet (Pri. Sci. Nat. 400233/12)
Wetland Impact Assessment		Namitha Singh (SACNASP Pr. Sci. Nat .157927)	Rowan Buhrmann (SACNASP Pr. Sci. Nat. 136853)

1.2 Structure of this Basic Assessment Report

The nature and extent of the Proposed Project, as well as the potential environmental impacts associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning is assessed and presented in this BA. This BA has been compiled in terms of the provisions of Appendix 1 of the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA), Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2014, as amended, and the Directive set out in the template prescribed by the DMRE. Table 1-6 cross-references the various sections in this report with these requirements.

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Table 1-6: Structure of the BA Report in line with Appendix 1 of the EIA 2014 Regulations.

NEMA regulation Requirement		Report Section
(a)	**Details of -**	
(i)	The EAP who prepared the report; and	Section 1
(ii)	The expertise of the EAP, including a CV	Appendix A
(b)	**The location of the activity, including:**	
(i)	The 21-digit Surveyor General code of each cadastral land parcel	Section 2.2
(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	
(c)	**A plan which locates the proposed activity or activities applied for as well as the associated structures and infrastructure at an appropriate scale, or, if it is –**	Section 2.2
(i)	A linear activity, a description and coordinates of the corridor in which the proposed activity or activities is to be undertaken	Appendix B
(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 –**	Section 2.1
(i)	All listed and specified activities triggered and being applied for	Section 2.2.4
(ii)	A description of the associated structures and infrastructure related to the development	Section 2.1.4
(e)	**A description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is proposed including –**	Section 3
(i)	An identification of all legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning frameworks, and instruments that are applicable to this activity and have been considered in the preparation of the report; and	
(ii)	How the proposed activity complies with and responds to the legislation and policy context, plans, guidelines, tools frameworks, and instruments	
(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;**	Section 4
(g)	**A motivation for the preferred site, activity and technology alternative;**	Section 5
(h)	**A full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred alternative within the site, including -**	Section 5.1
(i)	Details of the development footprint alternatives considered	Section 5.1.1
(ii)	Details of the public participation process undertaken in terms of regulation 41 of the Regulations, including copies of the supporting documents and inputs	Section 6
(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.	Section 6 and Appendix C
(iv)	The environmental attributes associated with the alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects;	Section 5.1
(v)	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-	Section 5.1 and Section 8

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NEMA regulation Requirement		Report Section
	(aa) can be reversed; (bb) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and (cc) can be avoided, managed or mitigated	
(vi)	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;	Section 8
(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;	Section 10
(viii)	The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and level of residual risk	Section 8.2
(ix)	The outcome of the site selection matrix;	Section 8.2
(x)	If no alternatives, including alternative locations for the activity were investigated, the motivation for not considering such; and	Section 5
(xi)	A concluding statement indicating the preferred alternatives, including preferred location of the activity;	Section 5
(i)	**a full description of the process undertaken to identify, assess and rank the impacts the activity will impose on the preferred location through the life of the activity, including -**	Section 8
(i)	a description of all environmental issues and risks that were identified during the environmental impact assessment process; and	Section 8.2
(ii)	an assessment of the significance of each issue and risk and an indication of the extent to which the issue and risk could be avoided or addressed by the adoption of mitigation measures	Section 8.3
(j)	**An assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk, including-**	Section 8.3
(i)	cumulative impacts;	
(ii)	the nature, significance and consequences of the impact and risk;	
(iii)	the extent and duration of the impact and risk;	
(iv)	the probability of the impact and risk occurring;	
(v)	the degree to which the impact and risk can be reversed;	
(vi)	the degree to which the impact and risk may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and	
(vii)	the degree to which the impact and risk can be avoided, managed or mitigated;	
(k)	**Where applicable, a summary of the findings and impact management measures identified in any specialist report complying with Appendix 6 to these Regulations and an indication as to how these findings and recommendations have been included in the final report;**	Section 9
(l)	**an environmental impact statement which contains-**	Section 10
(i)	a summary of the key findings of the environmental impact assessment:	Section 10.1
(ii)	a map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity and its associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred development footprint on the approved site as contemplated in the accepted scoping report indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers; and	Section 10.2 and Appendix B
(iii)	a summary of the positive and negative impacts and risks of the proposed activity	Section 10.3

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NEMA regulation Requirement		Report Section
	and identified alternatives;	
(m)	**Based on the assessment, and where applicable, impact management measures from specialist reports, the recording of the proposed impact management outcomes for the development for inclusion in the EMPr;**	Section 11
(n)	**Any aspects which were conditional to the findings of the assessment either by the EAP or specialist which are to be included as conditions of authorisation;**	Section 12.2
(o)	**A description of any assumptions, uncertainties, and gaps in knowledge which relate to the assessment and mitigation measures proposed;**	Section 12.1
(p)	**A reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should or should not be authorised, and if the opinion is that it should be authorised, any conditions that should be made in respect of that authorisation;**	Section 12.3
(q)	**Where the proposed activity does not include operational aspects, the period for which the environmental authorisation is required, the date on which the activity will be concluded, and the post construction monitoring requirements finalised;**	Section 12.4
(r)	**an undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to-**	
(i)	the correctness of the information provided in the reports	Section 9 Part B of this Report. Appendix C
(ii)	the inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs	
(iii)	the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports where relevant	
(iv)	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	
(t)	**Any specific information that may be required by the competent authority**	Section 14
(u)	**Any other matters required in terms of section 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act**	Section 15

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2 PROJECT DETAILS

2.1 Project Description and introduction

Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Limited (hereafter FWGR) has received an Environmental Authorisation (EA) for the optimised pipeline route for FWGR's Tailings Retreatment Projects in the West Rand. It has since been identified that additional water and slurry pipelines are also required. These pipelines will tie into the authorised Regional TSF (RTSF) pipelines and run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No. 2 Plant, as depicted in Figure 2-1.

Below are the details of the proposed pipelines:

- Two process water pipelines of 600 mm in diameter; and
- Four overland slurry pipelines of 550 mm in diameter.

The life of the Proposed Project is expected to be approximately 30 years.

The Proposed Project requires the following authorisations:

- Environmental Authorisation (EA) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act No. 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), which will follow a Basic Assessment (BA) process in terms of the EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended; and
- Water Use Licence (WUL) in terms of the National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) for Section 21 (c) and (i) water uses, before it can commence.

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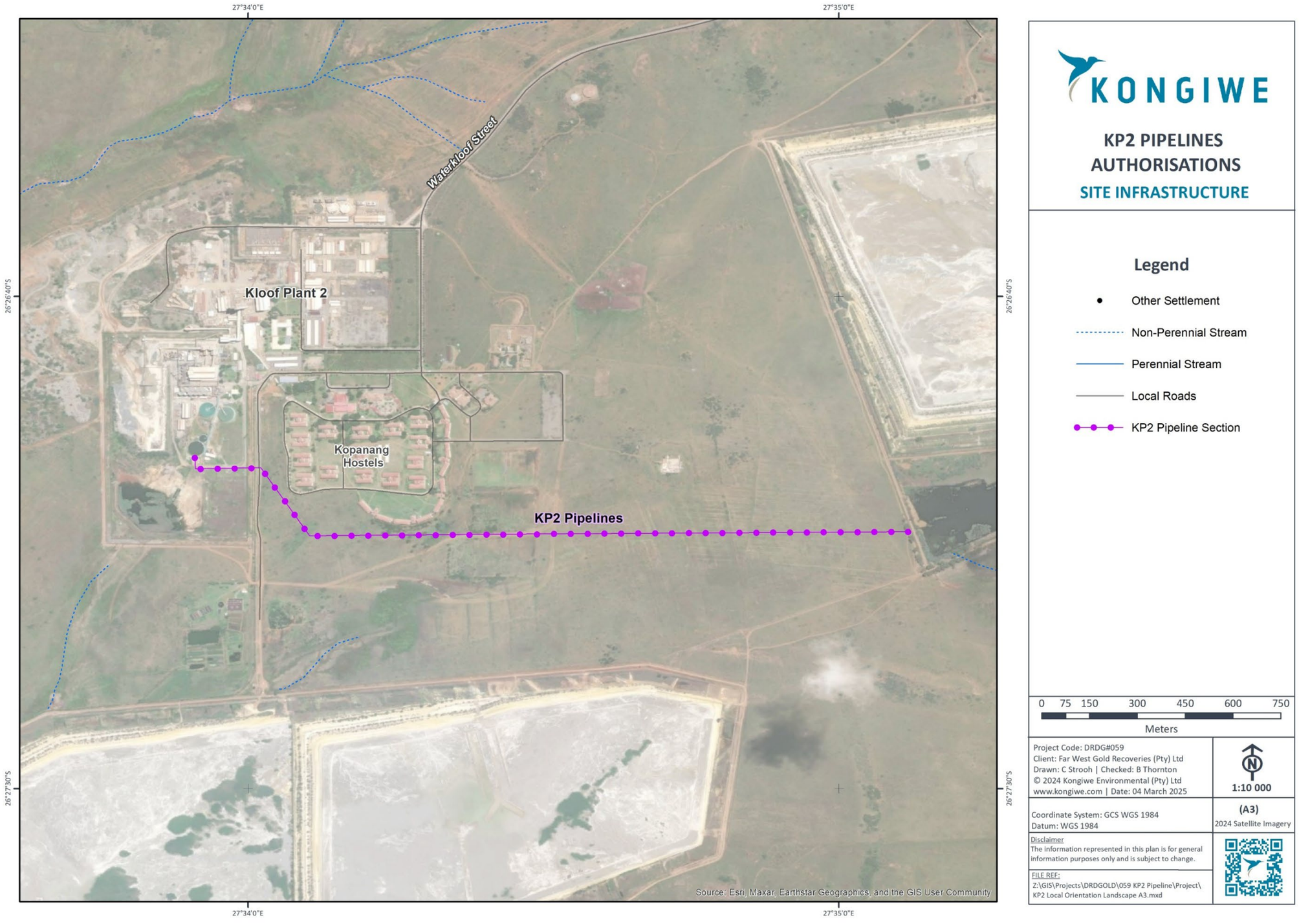


Figure 2-1: Infrastructure map of the KP2 Pipelines

2.1.1 Access

Waterkloof Street is proposed as the point of access to the Proposed Project area.

2.1.2 Power and Water supply

No additional power or water will be required for the proposed pipeline.

2.1.3 Technical Details

Two process water pipelines 600 mm in diameter and four overland slurry pipelines 550 mm in diameter will be installed and connected from the KP2 Booster Station to the RTSF pipelines. As stated above, the RSTF pipelines are authorised as part of FWGR's Tailings Retreatment Project.

2.1.4 Life-cycle Phases of the Project

The Proposed Project is divided into a number of stages, as shown in Figure 2-2 below.

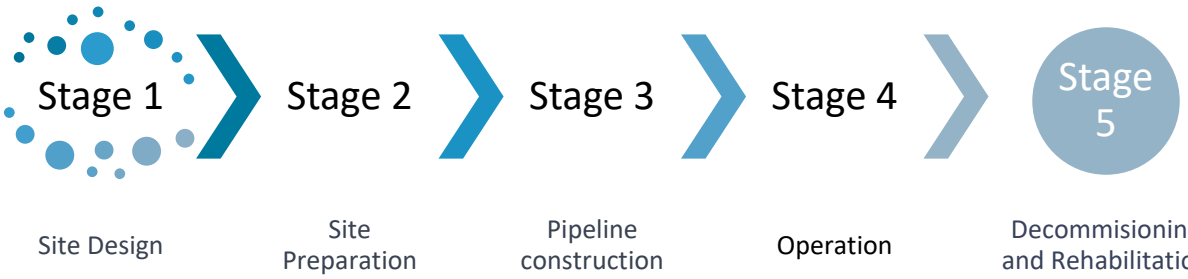


Figure 2-2: Project Process

2.1.4.1 Estimated Project Timeframes

The anticipated life span of the project is approximately 30 years including the construction, operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation phases.

2.1.4.2 Construction and Operational Phases

During construction, the pipelines will be installed on site and connected from the authorised RSTF pipelines to the Kloof No. 2 Plant.

During operation, process water will be transported via two 600mm diameter pipelines, and slurry transported via four 550 mm diameter overland slurry pipelines.

2.1.4.3 Rehabilitation and Closure Phases

After the end of life of the Proposed Project, the pipelines will be removed, and the area will be rehabilitated.

2.2 Description of the Project Location

The Proposed Project is in the Rand West City Local Municipality (RWLM), Gauteng Province. The proposed pipeline route runs within the Remaining Extent of the farm Leeudoorn 351 IQ within Ward 30 of the RWLM. The pipelines will run southwest of the Kloof No. 2 TSF, and directly south of the Kopanang Hostel. Refer to Figure 2-3 for the local orientation of the Proposed Project.

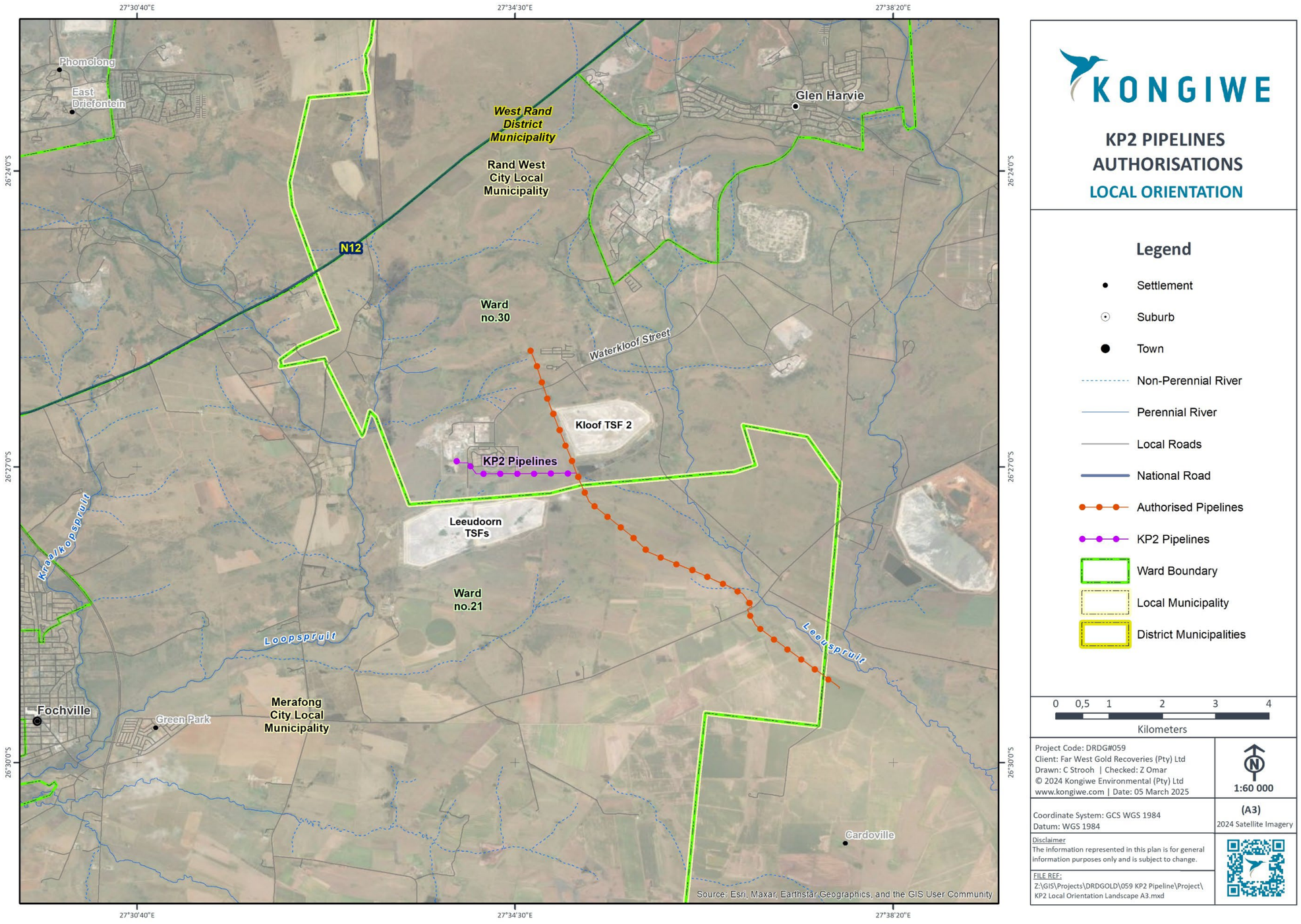
Table 2-1: Property details

Application Area	Linear project running 2.16 km (26°26'56.31"S, 27°33'54.60"E to 26°27'3.89"S, 27°35'7.16"E)
Magisterial District	West Rand District Municipality
Distance and Direction from Nearest Town	9km northeast of Fochville

Table 2-2: Description of directly affected property

Farm Name	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Farm owner	Infrastructure
Directly Affected Properties				
Leeudoorn 351 IQ	T0IQ00000000035100000	0	Sibanye Gold (Pty) Ltd	Pipeline

Refer to Figure 2-4 for the location of the directly affected farm portion.



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KP2 PIPELINES AUTHORISATIONS

LOCAL ORIENTATION

Legend

- Settlement
- Suburb
- Town
- Non-Perennial River
- Perennial River
- Local Roads
- National Road
- Authorised Pipelines
- KP2 Pipelines
- Ward Boundary
- Local Municipality
- District Municipalities

0 0,5 1 2 3 4
Kilometers

Project Code: DRDG#059
Client: Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
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www.kongiwe.com | Date: 05 March 2025

1:60 000

Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
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:
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Figure 2-3: Locality map

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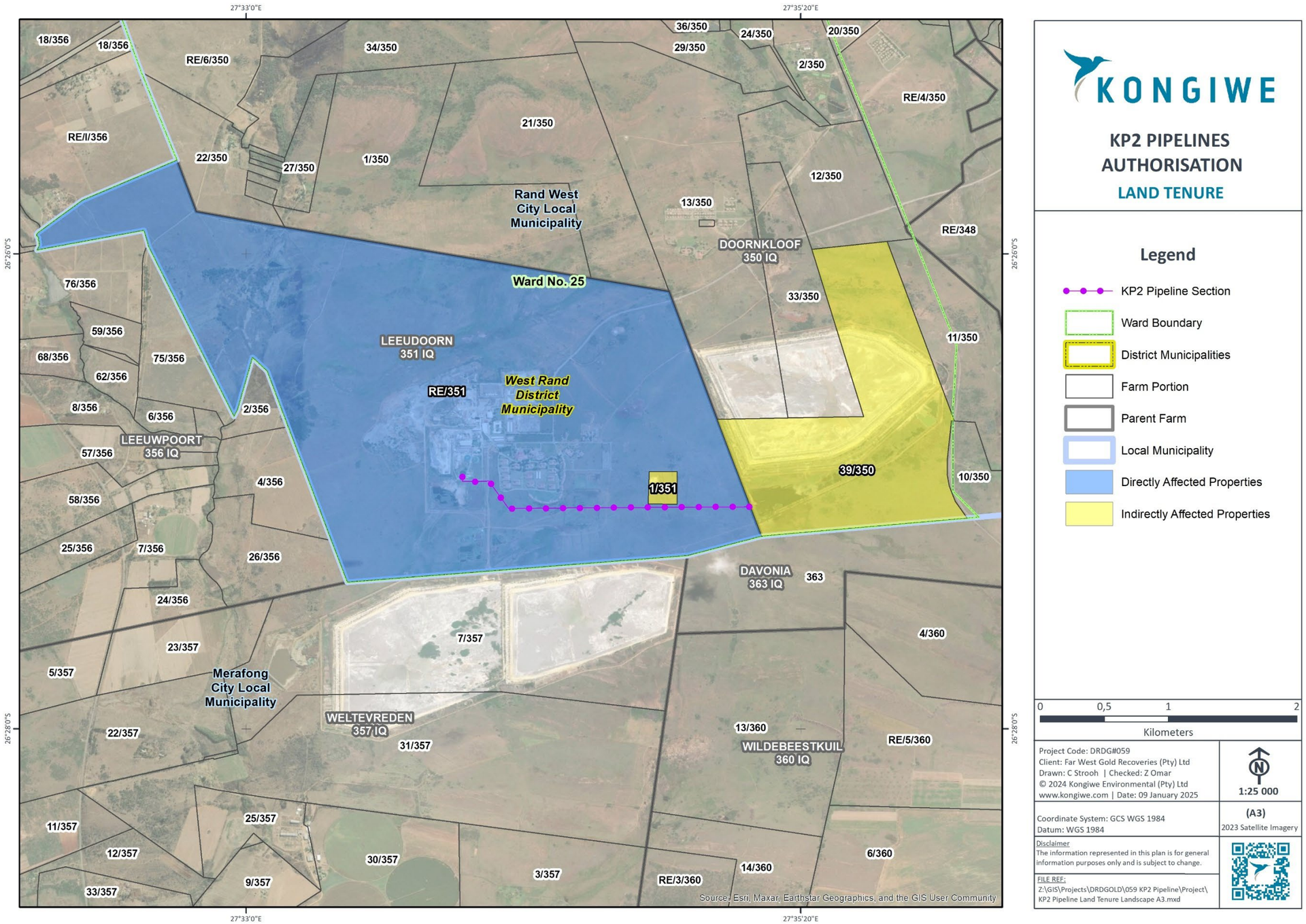

KONGIWE

KP2 PIPELINES AUTHORISATION

LAND TENURE

Legend

- KP2 Pipeline Section
- Ward Boundary
- District Municipalities
- Farm Portion
- Parent Farm
- Local Municipality
- Directly Affected Properties
- Indirectly Affected Properties

0 0,5 1 2

Kilometers

Project Code: DRDG#059
Client: Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
www.kongiwe.com | Date: 09 January 2025

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Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984

2023 Satellite Imagery

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FILE REF:
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Figure 2-4: Land tenure map

2.3 Requirement for Environmental Authorisation

The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE), in consultation with the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) identified the need for the alignment of EAs and promulgated a single environmental system under the 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, 2014 (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 11 June 2021. With reference to the aforementioned, this BA, prepared in support of the EA application, will comply with the requirements of the EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended.

The Proposed Project therefore requires an EA in terms of the NEMA and will follow a BA 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 **197 days** from acceptance of the EA application.

The nature and extent of the Proposed Project, as well as the potential environmental impacts associated with the construction, operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation of a facility of this nature is assessed and presented in this BAR.

2.4 Overview of the Basic Assessment (BA) Process

The following application will be made to the DMRE for the Proposed Project:

1. **Application for EA** for listed activities triggered in Listing Notices GN R983 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).

The period of the EA applied for is **30 years**.

The BA findings are used by the EAP, Applicant and Authorities to obtain an objective view of the potential environmental and social impacts that could arise due to the Proposed Project activities. Measures for the avoidance or mitigation of negative impacts will be proposed, and positive impacts will be enhanced.

2.4.1 Methodology applied to conducting the Basic Assessment Process

The BA process entails an assessment and description of the proposed environment and the possible environmental and social impacts that might occur due to the Proposed Project. The BA process is designed

for listed activities that appear in Listing Notice 1, GN R983, of the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended), promulgated in terms of the NEMA. These are projects/developments that are "smaller" and may potentially have less potential for significant social, economic and environmental impacts. Thus, these projects can be assessed and reviewed in a more succinct manner. The overall outcome remains the same as the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) phase, to provide the required mitigation, minimalisation or management plans for any possible negative impacts, and to provide plans to promote any positive impacts from the project.

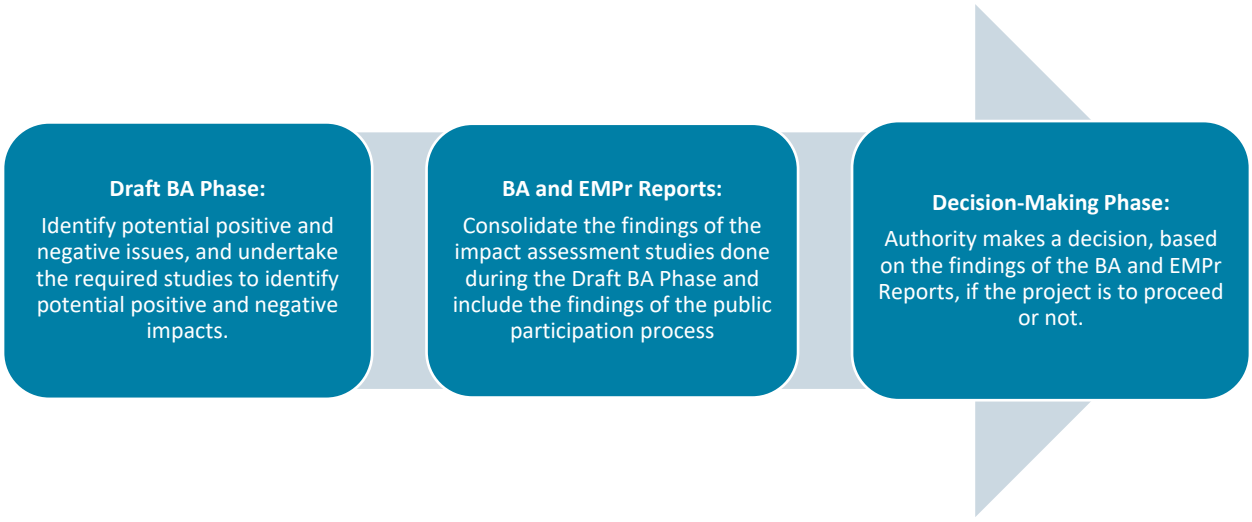

Figure 2-5: Methodology applied to conducting a BA process

2.4.2 BA Timeframes

- Once the Environmental Authorisation (EA) application has been accepted by the DMRE (the CA), the EAP has **90 days** to submit the **Final Basic Assessment Report (FBAR)**.
- The **Draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR) / EMPr** was made available for a **30-day** public review period during the aforesaid 90-day period. The comments received during this period were captured in a Comments and Responses Report (CRR) that is submitted with the **FBAR**.
- The **FBAR/EMPr** will be submitted to the DMRE, which then has **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** are required to the BA/EMPr where significant changes were not consulted on during the initial public participation process, a notice may be submitted to the DMRE stating that the BA/EMPr will be submitted within the **50-day** extension period, which will need to be applied for. In this event an additional **30-day** public participation period will need to be conducted. This will extend the entire time requirements of the project to **140 days**, prior to the 107-authority review.

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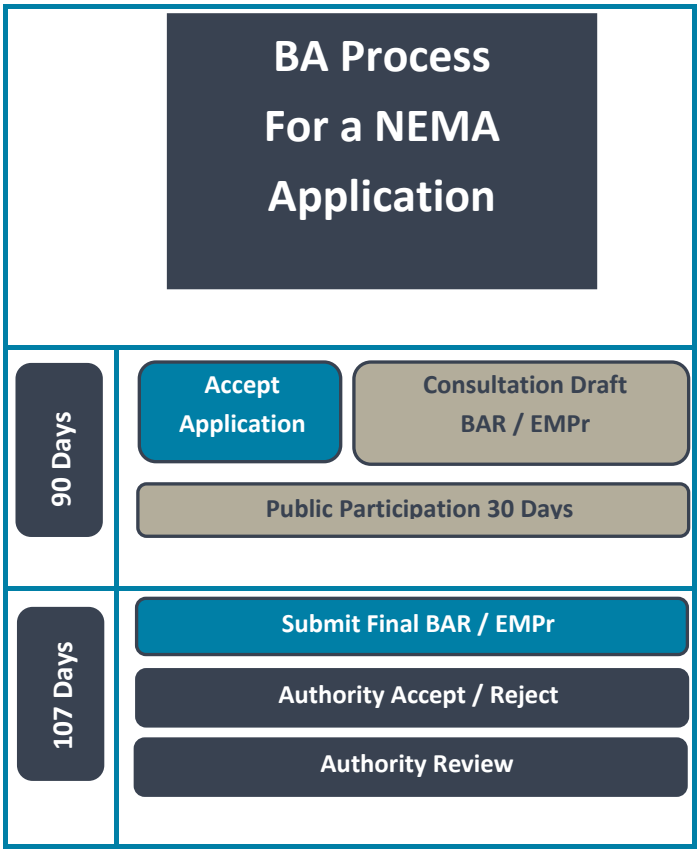
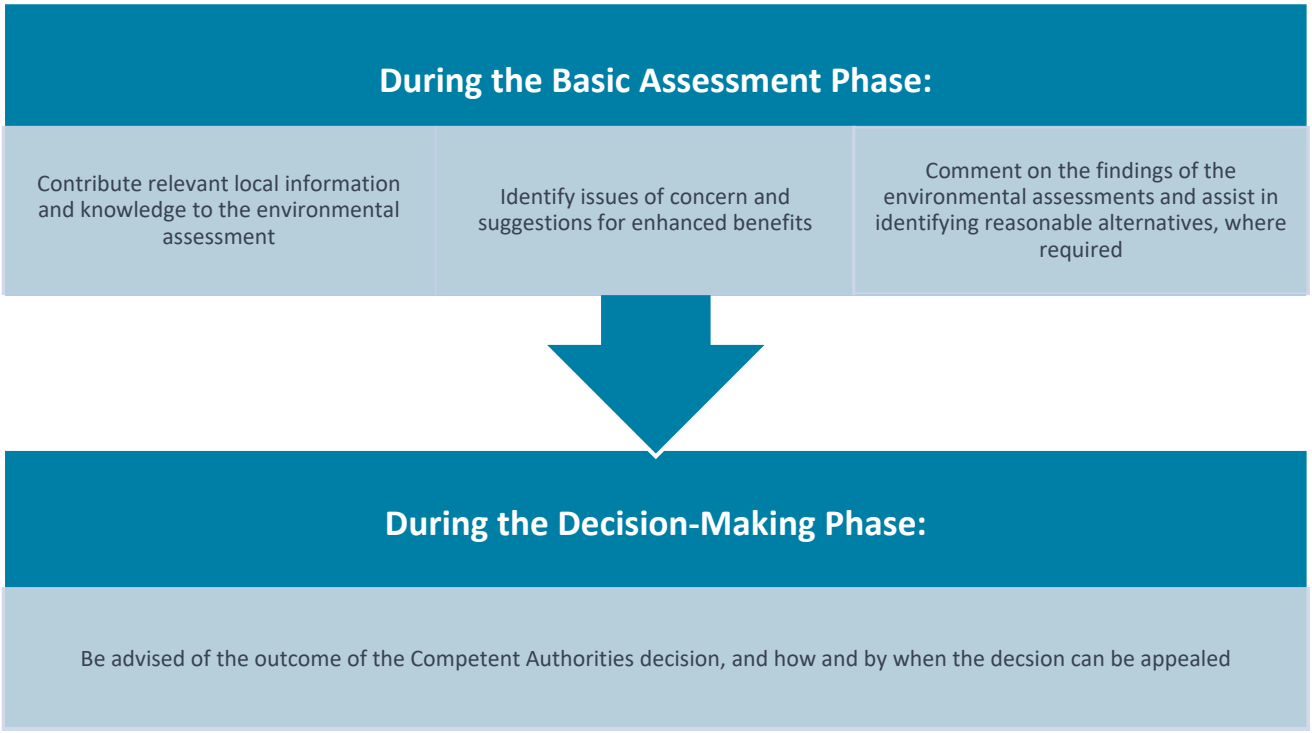


Figure 2-6: BA Process for a NEMA Application

2.4.3 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 to provide input into the BA/EMPr. 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:



2.4.4 Requirements for Environmental Authorisation

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 process.

Table 2-3 below contains all the listed activities which may be triggered by the Proposed Project, identified in terms of NEMA and the EIA Regulations 2014 (GN R982 of December 2014, as amended by GNR 326 of April 2017 and GN R517 of 11 June 2021), 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 Commenting Authorities for the KP2 Pipelines Authorisation are:

- Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD);
- West Rand District Municipality (WRDM);
- Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI);
- RWCLM; and
- Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS).

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Table 2-3: Listed activities triggered by the Proposed Project

Activity Trigger	Applicable Listing Notice	Listing Notice Description	Waste Management Authorisation	Water Use Licence Authorisation
Listing Notice 1				
Two process water pipelines of 600 mm diameter and 2.2 km in length are proposed. Four overland slurry pipelines of 550 mm diameter and 2.2 km in length are proposed.	Activity 10 of Listing Notice 1 (GNR 983 – 10)	The development and related operation of infrastructure exceeding 1 000 metres in length for the bulk transportation of sewage, effluent, **process water**, waste water, return water, industrial discharge or **slimes**- (i) with an internal diameter of 0,36 metres or more; or (ii) with a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more; excluding where- (a) such infrastructure is for the bulk transportation of sewage, effluent, process water, waste water, return water, industrial discharge or slimes inside a road reserve or railway line reserve; or (b) where such development will occur within an urban area.	N/A	Section 21 (c) and (i)

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3 POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

This chapter provides an overview of the policy and legislative context relevant to the KP2 Pipelines Authorisations Project. 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 (Act No. 108 of 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.

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Figure 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 (Act 108 of 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.	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. This DBAR was available for public review. The Appeal Process will be described to all stakeholders through the EA notification described in the PPP section of this report.
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. In this regard the MPRDA specifically states that the NEMA principles apply to all prospecting and mining operations and any matter or activity relating to such operation and serve as guidelines for the interpretation, administration and implementation of the environmental requirements of the MPRDA.	It is the objective of this application to align to NEMA. The NEMA is the overarching Act governing sustainable development and the NEMA principles apply to all prospecting and mining operations 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 2.4).

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Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the Report	Reference where Applied
NEMA authorises the Minister of the DFFE to issue Regulations relating to the administration of the Act[1], 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. 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 referred to as a BA, where after a Basic Assessment Report (BAR) is submitted to the competent authority. 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 DMRE (the competent authority) and must, amongst others, include proof of payment of the prescribed application fee. Regulation 19 provides for the submission of the basic assessment and supporting documents to the CA (the DMRE in this case) for consideration and states that the report must contain all the information set out in Appendix 1 to the EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended. In terms of regulation 20, the DMRE must, after considering the Basic Assessment, either accept the report, with or without conditions and advise the applicant to proceed with the project (Grant environmental authorisation (EA) or refuse the EA). The timeframes for submission of the Basic Assessment inclusive of the timeframes within which the DMRE must consider the reports and approve the EA as prescribed in regulations 20 of the EIA 2014 Regulations. Once a decision on the EA application has been reached, the DMRE (the competent authority) must notify the applicant in writing of the decision and give reasons for the decision.	
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 were considered when assessing and involving the public and registered interested and affected parties.
National Environmental Management Act; National Appeal Regulations, 2014	The requirements of the Act have been considered if an appeal may need to be or is

1 Sections 24(5) and Section 44

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the Report	Reference where Applied
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.	lodged for the project.
Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013) (POPIA) In terms of section 19 of 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. 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	Kongiwe continuously reviews security controls and procedures to ensure that personal information is secured

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

Policies, Guidelines and By-Laws	
Gauteng Conservation Plan Version 4.0 The main purposes of C-Plan 4.0 are: ❖ To serve as the primary decision support tool for the biodiversity component of the BA 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 4.0is 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 were considered throughout the BA process and were included within the reporting documents.
Gauteng Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP), 2016 The purpose of the EIP is to:	Aspects of this Plan are applicable to the Proposed Project. Where applicable, these were considered throughout the BA process and were included within the reporting

Policies, Guidelines and By-Laws	
❖ 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.	documents.
West Rand District Municipality Spatial Development Framework, 2017 The Ekurhuleni WRDM Spatial Development Framework (SDF) provides a framework for making resource-effective decisions that can help mitigate the following identified issues in the municipal zone: ❖ 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; ❖ Lack of securitisation and gated developments, and disconnected street networks (high cul-de-sac ratios and low intersection densities); ❖ Inefficient residential densities and land use diversity.	Aspects of this SDF are applicable to the Proposed Project. Where applicable, these were considered throughout the BA process and were included within the reporting documents.
West Rand District Municipality Environmental Management Framework (EMF), 2013 The aim of the EMF for the WRDM is to provide a framework that identifies and illustrates the general environmental characteristics of the municipality: The critical issues within the EMF are the identification of constraint zones and geographical areas. The development constraint zones within the EMF refer to the environmental suitability of land parcels for various types of land uses or	Aspects of this EMF are applicable to the Proposed Project. Where applicable, these were considered throughout the BA process and were included within the reporting documents.

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Policies, Guidelines and By-Laws	
activities. The types of development constraint zones identified in the EMF include: ❖ low to no constraint zone; ❖ agricultural constraint zone; ❖ geotechnical constraint zone; ❖ hydrological constraint zone; and ❖ ecological constraint zone.	
West Rand District Municipality Bioregional Plan (BRP), 2014 This BRP is based on Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) identified and described in the Gauteng C-Plan v4.0, a systematic biodiversity plan developed by GDARD. The BRP is aligned with other relevant spatial plans for the district. The BRP is consistent with the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (NEM:BA), and meets all the requirements of the Guideline regarding the determination of bioregions and the preparation and publication of BRPs. There is a wide range of mandatory and recommended users of BRPs, including: local, provincial and national government departments and authorities whose decisions and actions impact on biodiversity and the natural environment; national and provincial conservation agencies; environmental and planning consultants; conservation NGOs; and private landowners. The purpose of the BRP is to inform land-use planning, environmental assessment and authorisations, and natural resource management, by a range of sectors whose policies and decisions impact on biodiversity. This is done by providing biodiversity priority areas, referred to as 'CBAs and ecological support areas (ESAs)', with accompanying land use planning and decision-making guidelines. CBAs within the bioregion are the portfolio of sites that are required to meet the region's biodiversity targets and need to be maintained in the appropriate condition for their category. The West Rand District BRP identified the following categories: ❖ CBA One; ❖ CBA Two; ❖ ESA One; ❖ ESA Two;	Aspects of this BRP are applicable to the Proposed Project. Where applicable, these were considered throughout the BA process and were included within the reporting documents.

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Policies, Guidelines and By-Laws	
❖ Protected areas; ❖ No Natural areas remaining; ❖ Other natural areas	
The Gauteng Province Environmental Management Framework (GPEMF), 2018 The GDARD decided to produce an EMF 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 a BA 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 were considered throughout the BA process and were included within the reporting documents.
The Public Participation Guidelines in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2017 This document aims to assist with the participation process of all interested and affected parties (I&APs) regarding any Proposed Project. This guideline provides information and guidance for proponents or applicants, I&APs, competent authorities and EAPs 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 EAPs 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 document further sets out a list of questions which should be addressed when considering need and desirability of a proposed development.	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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4 THE NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF THIS PROJECT

FWGR has determined that additional slurry and process water pipelines are required to optimise the transportation of water and slurry as part of the FWGR's Tailings Retreatment Project. The Proposed Project has low environmental impacts if mitigation measures are implemented, as indicated in Section 8.3 of this report.

5 CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES

The assessment has been conducted using desktop and mapping data to ensure that the pipelines can be suitably positioned within the site boundaries, 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" CBAs.
  - Areas identified under the GCP as "Species Specific" ESA.
  - Areas identified under the Gauteng Biodiversity Sector Plan as "National Park/Nature Reserve" and a "Protected Environment: Natural" Protected Areas (PA).

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5.1 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.

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 DBAR and are discussed in greater detail below. Kongiwe strives to seek alternatives that maximise efficient and sustainable resource utilisation and minimise environmental impacts.

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

The pipelines will form part of FWGR's Tailings Retreatment Projects and will tie into the authorised RTSF pipelines and run to the existing Kloof No. 2 Plant. Therefore, the location of the proposed pipelines has been determined by the location of the aforementioned infrastructure. The proposed pipeline route is also suitable due the low sensitivity areas that it traverses. It is not anticipated that the proposed pipeline will affect the continuation of any long-term land uses.

5.1.2 The Type of Activity to be Undertaken

The only optional activity is for FWGR to transport water and slurry via pipelines. Due to the nature and benefits of the proposed activity, no assessment of alternative activities was undertaken.

5.1.3 The Design and Layout of the Activity

The current layout plan for the Proposed Project is considered the preferred layout plan. This proposed area will also not require any additional roads or access routes to be constructed thus minimising the overall impact to the local environment. The layout has been designed for optimum performance and as such there are no design or layout alternatives.

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5.1.4 The Technology to be Used in the Activity

Process alternatives imply the investigation of alternative processes or technologies that can be used to achieve the same goal. This includes using environmentally friendly designs or materials. No alternative technologies were considered in this assessment as the proposed technology is considered the standard practice for a process water and a slurry pipeline in the area, and the usage of other material for the construction of the pipeline would not change the level of significance of the identified impacts.

5.1.5 The Operational Aspects of the Activity

No alternatives were considered in terms of the operational aspects of the activity. Process water and slurry will be transported via the proposed pipelines which will traverse areas of low environmental sensitivity.

5.1.6 The "No-Go" option

The option of the Proposed Project not proceeding would mean that the environmental impact and social status would remain the same as current. This implies that both negative and positive impacts would not take place, and FWGR would only use the approved RTSF pipelines. Subsequently, FWGR would not be able to tie into the Kloof No. 2 Plant and make use of the facility.

At present, there are no activities on the Proposed Project site and therefore no negative impacts. The 'No-Go' alternative has not been considered due to the anticipated benefits of the proposed pipeline route.

6 PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

The Public Participation Process (PPP) offers stakeholders (Interested and Affected Parties – I&APs) a fair opportunity to be informed about the Proposed Project, to raise comments and to make suggestions for enhanced project benefits. It also outlines the ways in which the project team will communicate with stakeholders. The PPP has been developed to ensure compliance with the relevant legislation and facilitate meaningful stakeholder engagement for the Basic Assessment Process.

POPIA Disclaimer: Safeguarding registered person's personal information

In terms of section 19 of the Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013) (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.

6.1 Public Participation Information Materials

In accordance with the applicable legislative requirements and best practice, the following Public Participation (PP) information materials were used as part of the project information disclosure process:

Background Information Document (BID): The BID (**Appendix C3**) aims to provide important information about the project. The BID was emailed on **Tuesday, 11 March 2025**, to the stakeholder database **(Appendix C6)** and was also made available on Kongiwe's website (https://kongiwe.com/projects/).

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

Newspaper advertisement (BA): A newspaper advert was placed in **Randfontein Herald, on Friday, 14 March 2025 (Appendix C4).**

Newspaper advertisement (WULA): A newspaper advert was placed in **The Star, on Thursday, 10 April 2025 (Appendix C4).**

Site notice (BA and WULA): Site notices were developed and placed in various public places (**Appendix C5**). A site notice placement report and map has been developed, indicating the exact locations where the site notices were placed, with photos and GPS co-ordinates.

Notification Letter with a Comment and Registration Form: An email was sent to stakeholders to inform them about the Proposed Project. The email also shared details of the open day and invited the greater public to formally register as I&APs. A Comment and Registration Form was also provided for stakeholders to use for formal registration and to submit their comments (**Appendix C3). A reminder notification was emailed on Wednesday, 02 April 2025 to remind stakeholders of the availability of the DBAR for public review and comment.**

Telephonic discussions: Stakeholders were also consulted by means of telephonic discussions. These discussions facilitate the process of inviting stakeholders to stakeholder meetings and provide stakeholders with a platform to raise comments and suggestions regarding the Proposed Project.

6.2 Stakeholder Engagement

6.2.1 Draft Basic Assessment Consultation

Consultation during the Draft BA phase was aimed at providing key stakeholders with an overview of the Proposed Project and to obtain initial comments which inform relevant aspects of the project planning phase.

The DBAR/DEMPr for the Proposed Project was made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days from **Wednesday, 19 March** until **Tuesday, 22 April 2025**.

A non-technical summary of the DBAR was compiled and distributed electronically to all stakeholders on the database. Hard copies of the non-technical summary were distributed at the Open Day. The DBAR and associated appendices were delivered to the DMRE on **Tuesday, 18 March 2025**. Key Commenting Authorities received an email with a website link to where they can download the DBAR.

A variety of stakeholder meetings were held to facilitate dialogue between stakeholders and the project team members who presented an overview of the Proposed Project, locality, infrastructure and land tenure maps that are distributed as part of the meetings.

Subsequent to these meetings, minutes were developed, and the stakeholder database was updated with additional stakeholder information. A list of meetings and consultations that were undertaken to date form part of the PP Report appendices. All comments raised by stakeholders during these meetings have been captured into the CRR. Responses to comments have been provided in line with the overall project scope and available information.

Table 6-1 below provides a summary of the stakeholder engagement activities that formed part of the BA Phase.

Table 6-1: Summary of activities undertaken during the Draft Basic Assessment Phase

Activity	Details	Reference in Final BA 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 DALRRD, Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Gauteng Province. The letter contained a list of all the directly affected properties for the project. Feedback was received from DALRRD by means of letters dated **Monday, 7 April 2025** indicating that there are no land claims associated with the affected property.	**Appendix C2** Land claims enquiry letter and correspondence from the DALRRD
Distribution of the Background Information Document	The BID was developed and distributed to stakeholders. The BID was available on the following website: Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/	**Appendix C3** Background Information Document
Placement of newspaper advertisements	A newspaper advert was placed in **Randfontein Herald, on Friday, 14 March 2025** for the DBAR process. An additional newspaper advert was placed in **The Star, on Thursday, 10 April 2025** for the WULA process.	**Appendix C4** Newspaper advertisements
Placement of site notices	Site notices were placed at publicly accessible places within proximity of the project area for the BA and WULA processes. Copies of the site notices were placed at the following public place: ❖ Thusanang Public Library, Thusanang 2 Clinic, Westonaria, 1779 Site notice placement reports and maps were developed, indicating the exact locations of where the site notices were placed, with photos and GPS co-ordinates.	**Appendix C5** Site notice reports and placement map

Activity	Details	Reference in Final BA Report
Announcement of the project and the availability of the DBAR and the IWWMP	The announcement letter was distributed to stakeholders to: ❖ Announce the availability of the DBAR; ❖ Announce the availability of the DIWWMP; ❖ Invite stakeholders to the Open Day; ❖ Indicate where the DBAR and DIWWMP were available for public review and comment. The DBAR and DIWWMP were available on the following website: ❖ Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/ A copy of the DBAR, DIWWMP and the non-technical summaries were placed in the following public place: ❖ Thusanang Public Library, Thusanang 2 Clinic, Westonaria, 1779	**Appendix C6** Announcement Correspondence **Appendix C3** BID
Stakeholder meetings: **Pre-Application**	Stakeholders were invited to participate through online and in-person engagements. Consultation meetings with authorities, directly and indirectly affected landowners were held via online forums such as Microsoft Teams, or telephonically or in-person depending on preference. The purpose of these meetings was to discuss the Proposed Project, contents of the DBAR and IWWMP and 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 informed the specialist studies and project planning. The project team presented an overview of the Proposed Project and associated locality, infrastructure and land tenure maps. Subsequent to these meetings, minutes were developed, and the stakeholder database was updated with any additional stakeholder information.	**Appendix C8** List of meetings & Meeting Minutes **Appendix C9** CRR

Activity	Details	Reference in Final BA Report
Broader Public Constatation Meeting: **Basic Assessment and IWULA Phase**	Stakeholders were invited to participate through online and in-person engagements. The purpose of these meetings was to discuss the Proposed Project, contents of the DBAR and DIWWMP, to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team members. The following meetings were held: **Online Meeting:** ❖ **Wednesday, 9 April 2025** from **10H00-11H00** on Microsoft Teams **In-person Meeting:** ❖ An Open Day was held at the Thusanang Public Library, Thusanang 2 Clinic, Westonaria, 1779, on **Saturday, 12 April 2025 from 09H00-12H00.** Minutes of these meetings were compiled and distributed to everyone who attended these meetings. Comments raised during these meetings were included into the CRR.	**Appendix C8** List of meetings & Meeting Minutes **Appendix C9** CRR

6.2.2 Availability of the Final BAR/EMPr

The Final BAR/EMPr will be submitted to the DMRE for evaluation. The outcome of this evaluation will be communicated to all stakeholders.

Table 6-2: Summary of the PPP activities for the submission of the Final BAR/EMPr.

Activity	Details
Announcement of the FBAR	Notification letter notifying stakeholders about the availability of the FBAR and for comment was 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.
Placement of FBAR	The FBAR for the Proposed Project is available on the Kongiwe Environmental website https://kongiwe.com/projects/
Submission to DMRE	The FBAR was submitted to the DMRE.
Submission to DWS	The FIWWMP will be submitted to DWS once the public review period has ended.

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6.2.3 Consultation during the Decision-Making Phase

Once the DMRE 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 DMRE 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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7 THE BASELINE ENVIRONMENT

This Chapter provides a description of the environment that may be affected by the KP2 Pipelines Authorisations Project. The information is provided to assist the reader in understanding the receiving environment within which the project is proposed, and features of the biophysical, social, and economic environment that could be directly or indirectly affected by, or alternatively could impact on, the proposed development. This information has been sourced from existing available information.

7.1 Climate

Rainfall was obtained from the WR2012 study for the South African Weather Service (SAWS) station: Zuurbekom (Station no. C2E007), as well as from Sibanye for the Kloof weather station. The details of the weather stations are summarised in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1: Summary of the details of the rainfall stations

Station Name	Station Number	Station Location	Rainfall Record	MAP (mm)
Zuurbekom	C2E007	Southwest of Lenasia	Oct 1958 – Sep 2024	686
Kloof	-	Located at the Kloof Operation	Dec 2013 – Feb 2020	711

7.1.1 Annual Rainfall

The annual rainfall totals for the area are indicated in Figure 7-1. Due to the short record of Kloof weather station, as well as 2014 and 2016 being extremely wet years, the Mean Annual Precipitation (MAP) for the Kloof weather station is skewed and not entirely representative of the long-term conditions in the project area. Rainfall data was therefore obtained from the closest station with the most recent and complete dataset, that being the meteorological station Zuurbekom. The station is located 29 km northeast of the KP2 pipelines. The area has a MAP of 686 mm.

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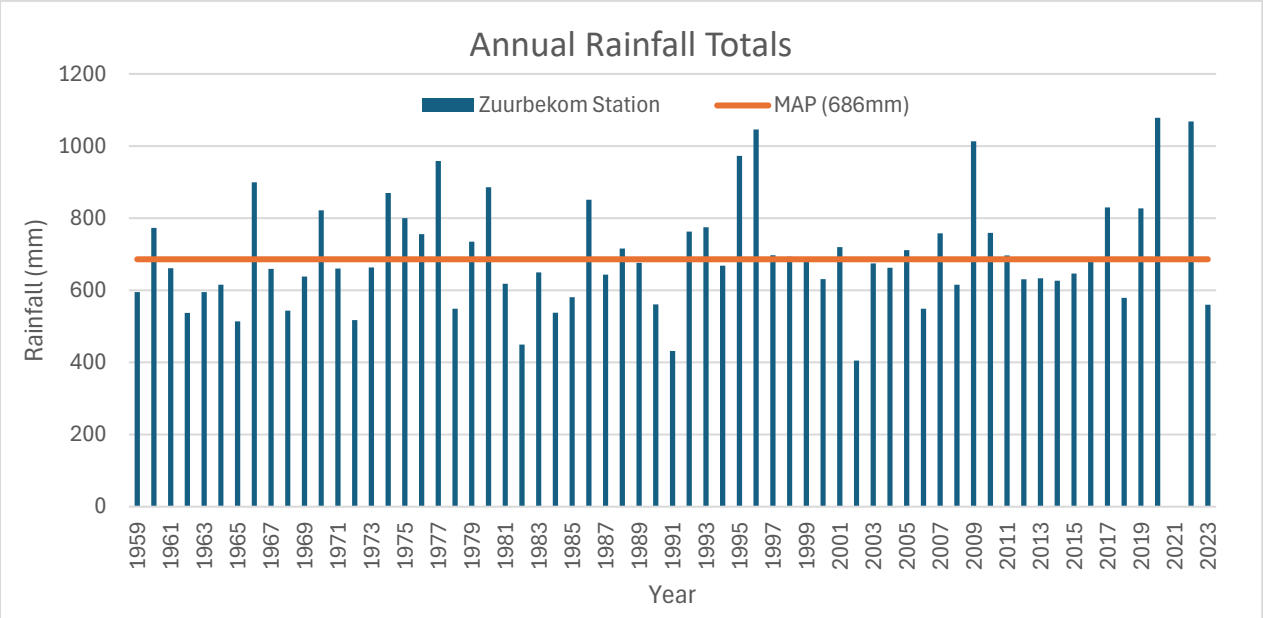

Figure 7-1: Average annual rainfall totals for the project area

7.1.2 Monthly Rainfall

The mean monthly rainfall for the area is indicated in Figure 7-2. Rainfall is highest over the summer months of October to April, and lowest over the months of May to September. Due to the short record of the Kloof weather station, the Zuurbekom rainfall was adopted to represent the long-term monthly rainfall of the area.

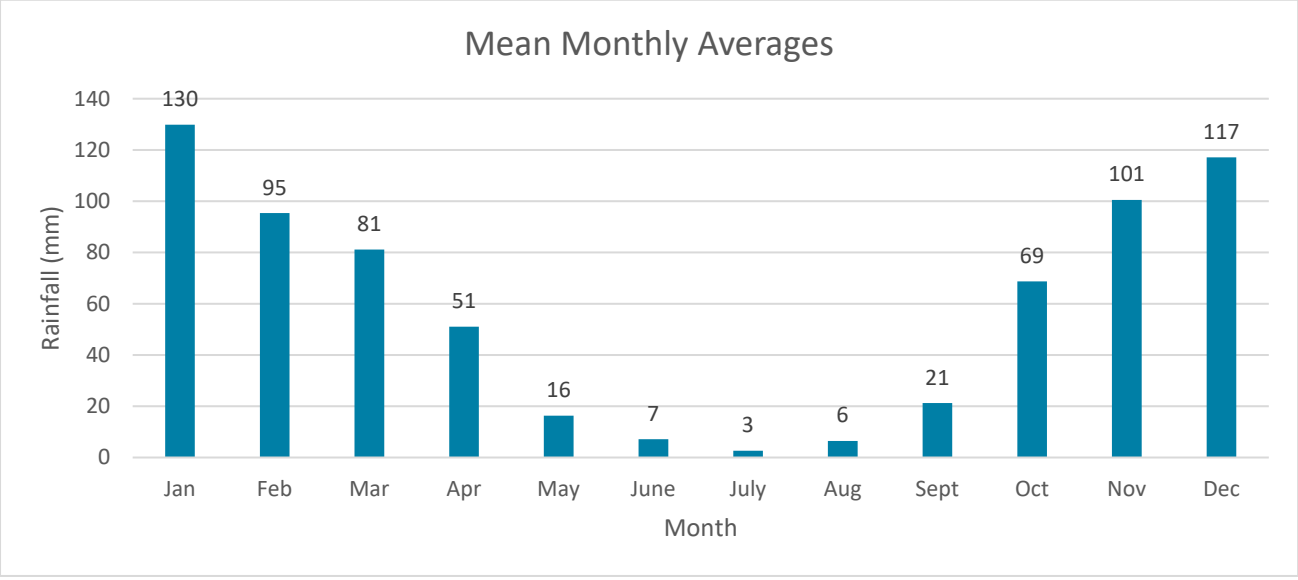

Figure 7-2: Average monthly rainfall totals for the project area

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7.1.3 Daily Rainfall

The daily rainfall measured at the Kloof weather station over the past 6 years is indicated in Figure 7-3. The highest rainfall recorded in a 24-hour period is 123 mm, which occurred on 7 January 2017. Rainfall occurs mostly as thunderstorms, which are often brief and intense.

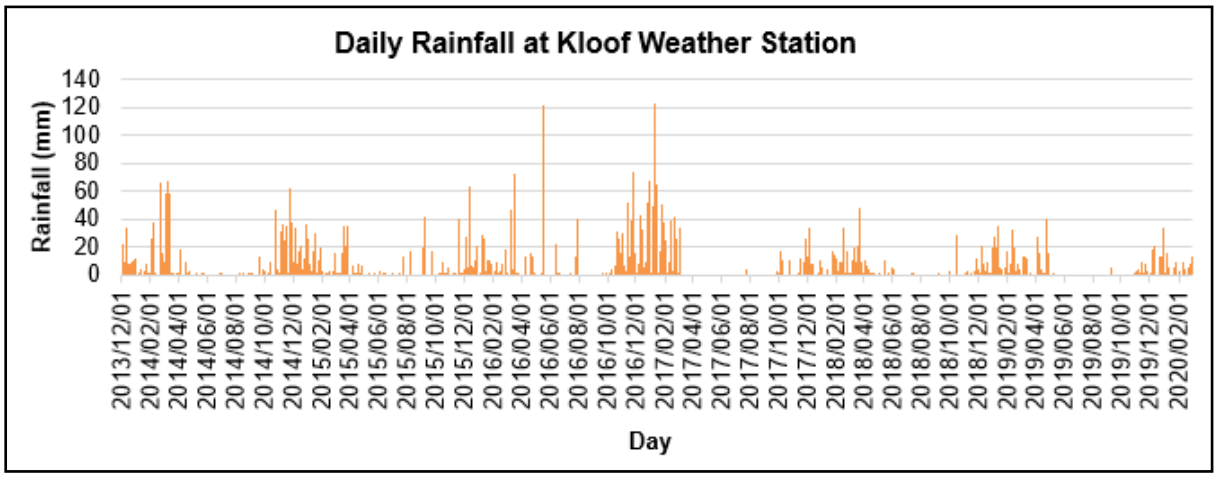

Figure 7-3: Average daily rainfall totals for the project area

7.1.4 Storm Rainfall Depths

The storm rainfall depths for the area were extracted from the *Design Rainfall Estimation in South Africa* software programme (Smithers and Schulze, 2002) using the closest weather station as a reference point, which was determined to be Fochville. The programme calculates the storm rainfall depths using the six closest rainfall stations to this user-specified position, indicated in Table 7-2. The extracted storm rainfall depths for the project are indicated in Table 7-3.

Table 7-2: Six closest rainfall stations used to calculate storm rainfall depths

Station Name	Station No.	Distance from Site (km)	Record (Years)	Latitude	Longitude	MAP (mm)	Altitude (mamsl)
Fochville (Pol)	0474899_W	0	72	26° 29" 0' S	27° 29" 0' E	611	1479
Elandsfontein	0474749_W	7.2	38	26° 29" 0' S	27° 25" 0' E	592	1462
Leeuwpoort	0475056_W	7.6	64	26° 26" 0' S	27° 32" 0' E	644	1580
Kloof (GM)	0475174_W	14.1	33	26° 24" 0' S	27° 35" 0' E	695	1723
Blyvooruitsig (GM)	0474684_W	15.3	58	26° 23" 0' S	27° 23" 0' E	689	1622
Wonderfontein	0474680_W	19.5	38	26° 20" 0' S	27° 23" 0' E	660	1495

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Table 7-3: Storm rainfall depths for the Proposed Project

Storm Duration	Return Period / Storm Rainfall Depth (mm)						
mm/hr/day	1:2yr	1:5yr	1:10yr	1:20yr	1:50yr	1:100yr	1:200yr
5m	9	12	14	15.9	18.5	20.4	22.4
10m	13	17.3	20.2	23	26.7	29.5	32.3
15m	16.1	21.5	25	28.5	33.1	36.6	40.1
30m	20.6	27.4	32	36.5	42.4	46.8	51.2
45m	23.8	31.7	37	42.2	48.9	54	59.2
1h	26.3	35.1	41	46.7	54.2	59.9	65.6
1,5h	30.4	40.5	47.4	54	62.6	69.1	75.7
2h	33.7	44.9	52.4	59.8	69.3	76.6	83.9
4h	40.2	53.6	62.6	71.3	82.7	91.4	100.1
6h	44.6	59.4	69.4	79	91.7	101.3	110.9
8h	47.9	63.9	74.6	85	98.7	109	119.4
10h	50.7	67.6	79	90	104.4	115.4	126.3
12h	53.1	70.9	82.7	94.3	109.4	120.8	132.3
16h	57.2	76.2	89	101.5	117.7	130	142.4
20h	60.5	80.7	94.2	107.4	124.6	137.6	150.7
24h	63.4	84.5	98.7	112.5	130.5	144.1	157.9
1d	54.9	73.2	85.5	97.5	113.1	124.9	136.8
2d	67.6	90.2	105.3	120	139.2	153.7	168.4
3d	76.4	101.8	118.9	135.5	157.2	173.6	190.1
4d	83	110.7	129.3	147.3	170.9	188.8	206.7
5d	88.6	118.2	138	157.2	182.4	201.5	220.6
6d	93.4	124.6	145.5	165.8	192.4	212.5	232.7
7d	97.7	130.3	152.2	173.4	201.2	222.2	243.4

7.1.5 Evaporation

Symons Pan (S-Pan) evaporation data for the area was obtained from the WR2012 study for quaternary catchment C22A. S-Pan evaporation measurements are not a true reflection of evaporation from natural open water bodies, as the water temperatures in the S-Pan are higher, resulting in higher evaporation rates. To convert S-Pan measurements to open water evaporation, monthly open water evaporation conversion factors were used, which were obtained from the WR2012 study. Table 7-4 shows that evaporation is highest over the months of September to March, and lowest over the cooler months of April to August.

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Table 7-4: Symons Pan and open water evaporation for the Proposed Project

Month	Symons Pan Evaporation (mm)	Open Water Evaporation Factor	Open Water Evaporation (mm)
January	161	0.84	135
February	134	0.88	118
March	122	0.88	107
April	97	0.88	85
May	82	0.87	71
June	67	0.85	57
July	75	0.83	62
August	106	0.81	86
September	143	0.81	116
October	159	0.81	129
November	160	0.82	131
December	166	0.83	138
Total	1 471	N/A	351

7.2 Topography

The landscape features sloping plains, and a series of ridges slightly elevated over undulating surrounding plains. The pipeline sits at an elevation of 1550 metres above mean sea level (mamsl) and runs upslope to an elevation of 1565m above mean sea level, as indicated in Figure 7-4.

7.3 Geology

The Council of Geosciences Geology Map of South Africa (Johnson and Wolmarans, 2008) indicates that the project area lies on the Pretoria Group outcrop of the Transvaal Supergroup, as shown in Figure 7-5. The Pretoria Group consists of several formations including Rooihoogte, Timeball Hill, Boshoek, Hekpoort, Strubenkop, Daspoort and Silverton. This group is predominantly composed of mudrock, sandstone and shale with alternating quartzite layers. The proposed pipeline route falls on the Daspoort, Hekpoort and Boshoek formations.

7.4 Soil classification

According to the land type database (Land Type Survey Staff, 1972 - 2006), the Project site supports the Ba1 (plinthic catena: upland duplex and margalitic soils) land type (Figure 7-6), which is comprised of a variety of soils but predominantly made up of “red”, apedal B-horizon Hutton soils.

7.5 Land Use

The project area is predominantly surrounded by other mining-related activities, such as Kloof Plant 2, or remnants thereof, such as the Leeudoorn TSF to the south and Kloof TSF to the east. Outside of these two TSFs are expanses of cultivated land and grassland as shown in Figure 7-7.

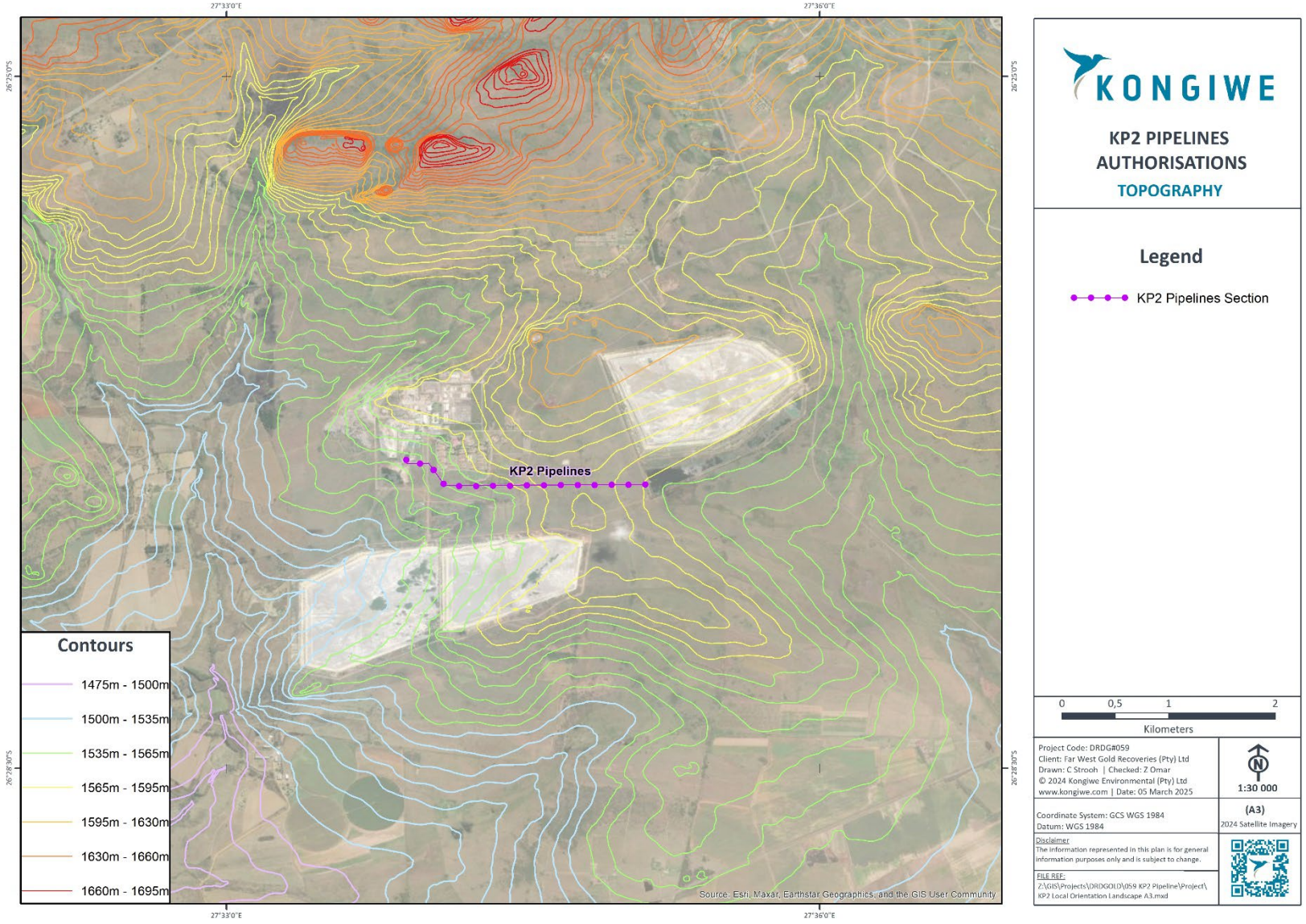

Figure 7-4: Topography of the project area

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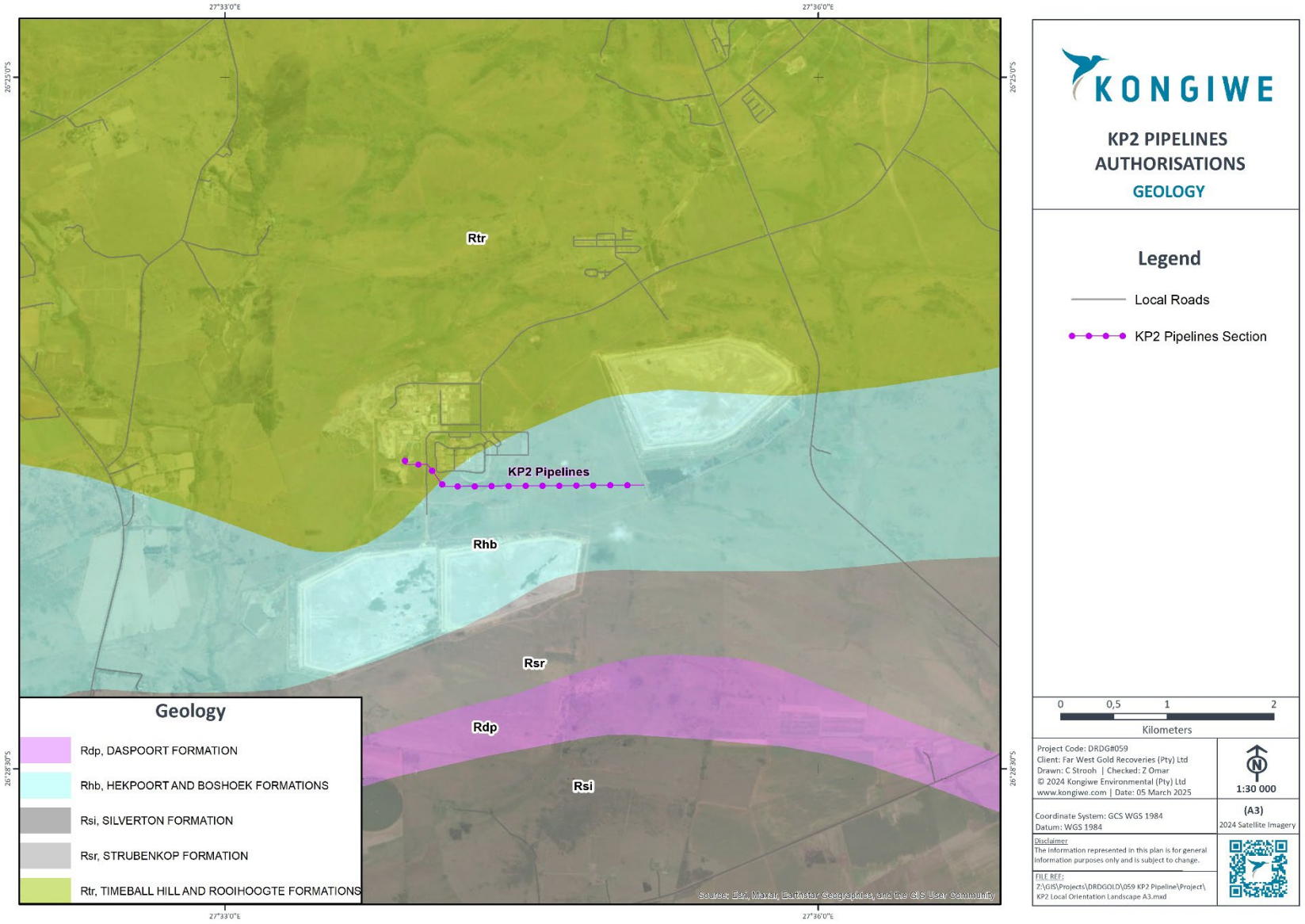

Figure 7-5: Geology of the project area

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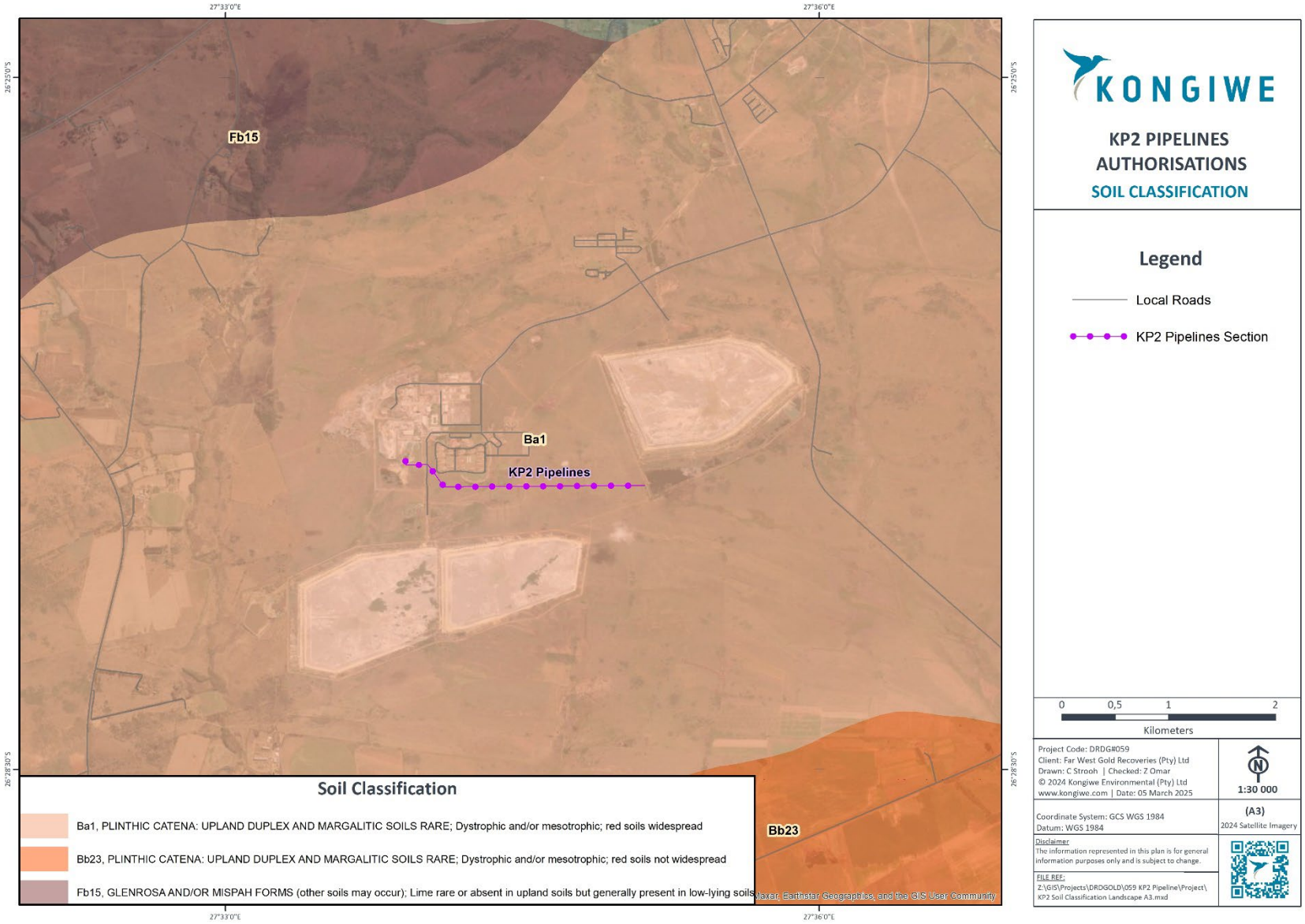

Figure 7-6: Soils of the project area

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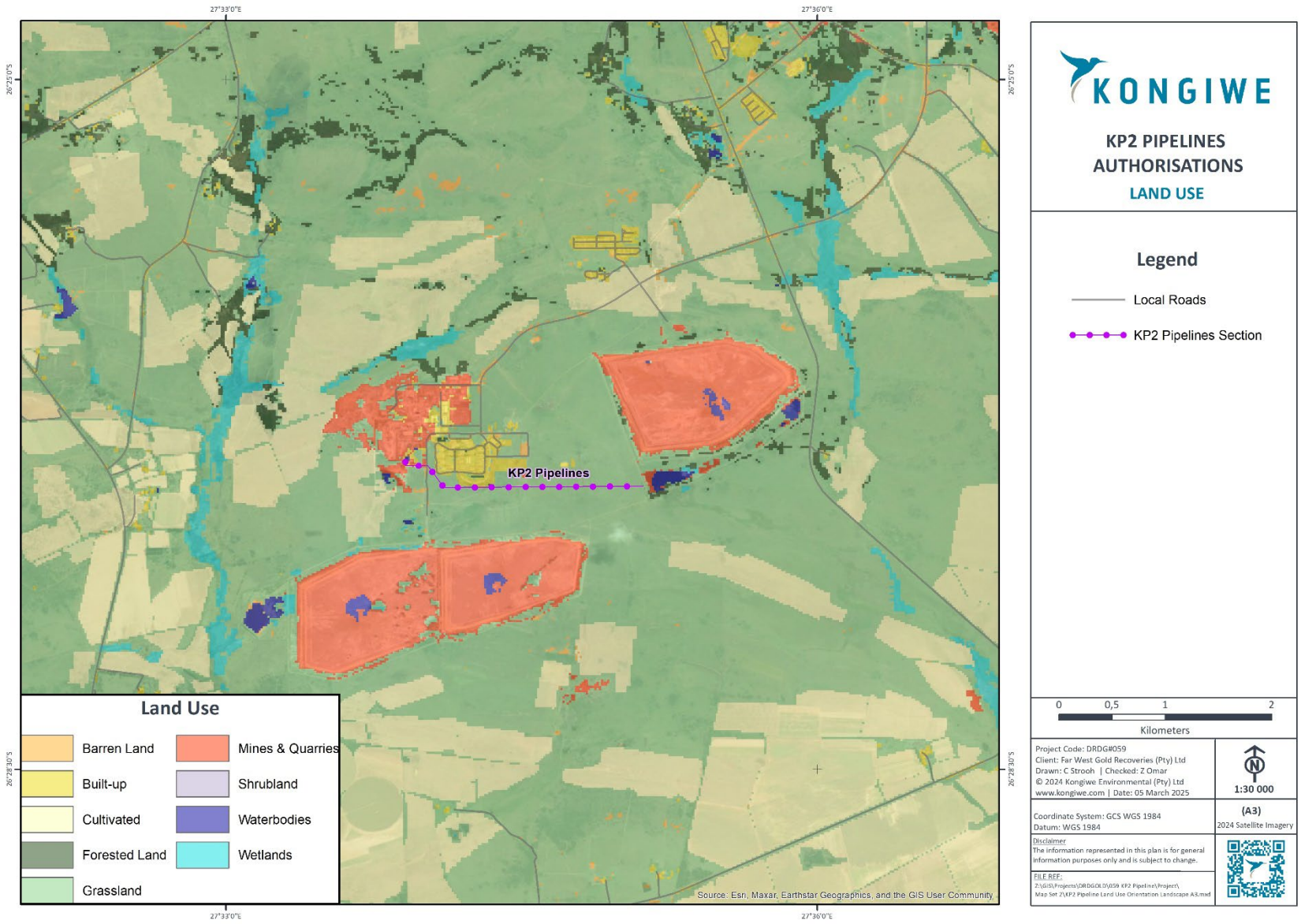

Figure 7-7: Land use map of the project area

7.6 Biodiversity

7.6.1 Habitat Assessment

A single season field survey was undertaken on the 16th of January 2025, which constitutes a wet season survey, to determine the presence of any local Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) and to achieve the delineation of local habitat types and their associated sensitivities (The Biodiversity Company, 2025a).

Four main habitat types were identified across the Project Area of Interest (PAOI) and include:

- Degraded Grassland,
- Secondary Grassland,
- Artificial Water Resources; and
- Modified areas.

Figure 7-8 shows the habitats that the proposed pipeline route crosses. Due to limited rehabilitation efforts and ongoing human disturbances, the PAOI remains largely degraded or in a slow state of recovery. Factors such as invasive plant infestations, human and vehicle intrusion, and the influence of nearby mining activities have further impacted the habitat. Without proactive restoration measures, its condition will continue to decline, as natural recovery is unlikely.

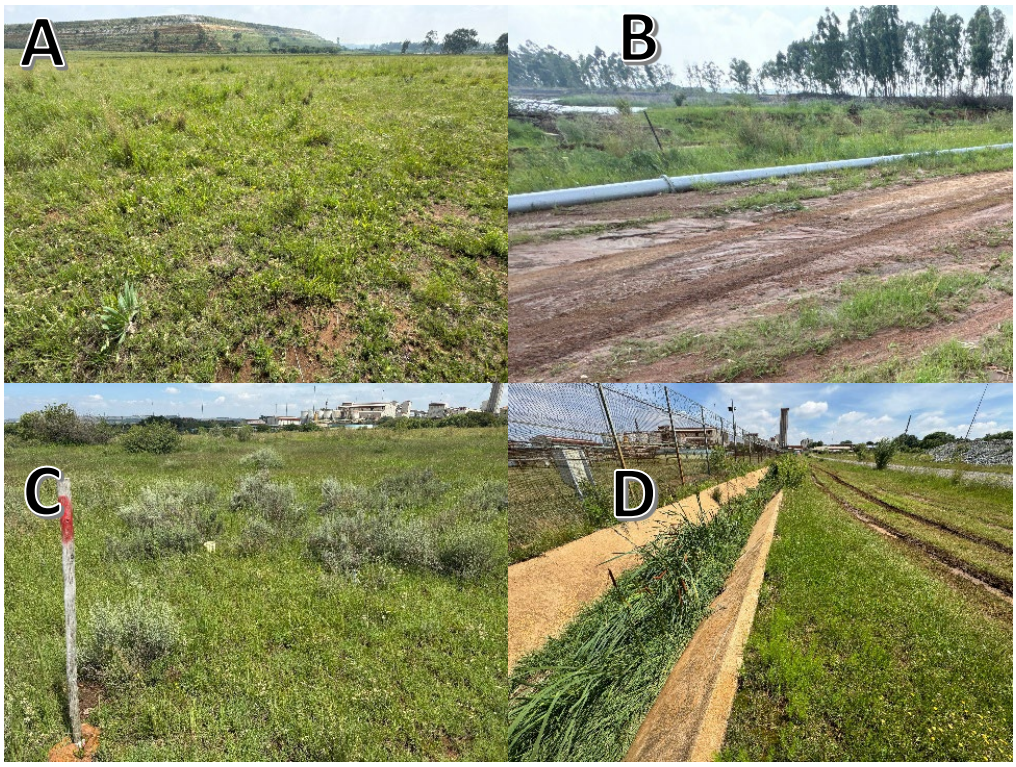

Figure 7-8: The habitats observed within and surrounding the Proposed Project area; A) Secondary Grassland B) Artificial Water Resource C) Degraded Grassland D) Modified

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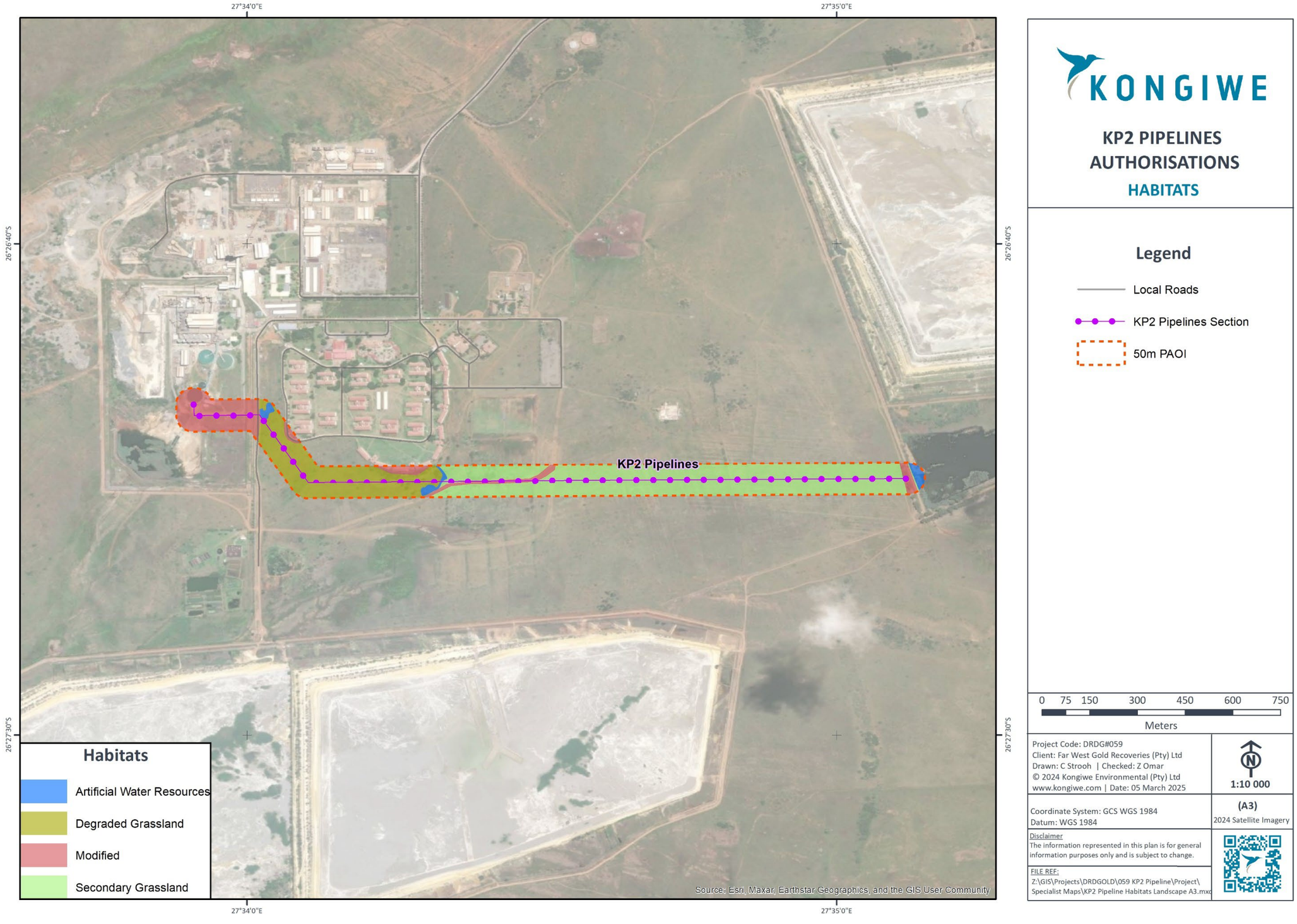

Figure 7-9: Habitats identified within the PAOI

7.6.2 Flora

7.6.2.1 Rand Highveld Grassland

The Proposed Project traverses the Rand Highveld Grassland. The Rand Highveld grassland vegetation consists of species-rich, wiry, and sour grassland interspersed with low, sour shrubland on rocky outcrops and steeper slopes. The dominant grasses on the plains belong to the genera *Themeda*, *Eragrostis*, *Heteropogon*, and *Elionurus*. A notable feature of the area is its high diversity of herbs, many from the *Asteraceae* family. Rocky hills and ridges support sparse, savanna-like woodlands, primarily composed of *Protea caffra* subsp. *caffra*, *P. welwitschii*, *Senegalia caffra*, and *Celtis africana*, with a diverse understory of shrubs, particularly from the *Rhus* genus, including *R. magalismonata* (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006).

7.6.2.2 Protected species and locations

The appearances and localities of the provincially protected flora *Boophone disticha* (Common oxbane/Poison bulb) and *Gladiolus crassifolius* (Thickleaf Gladious) were recorded during the site assessment and are detailed below.

Note that this is not exhaustive, and it is highly possible that there are more individuals of each species occurring within the PAOI that were not encountered or may only emerge closer to the time of construction activities commencing.

Figure 7-10: Provincially protected flora Thickleaf Gladious (*Gladiolus crassifolius*)

7.6.3 Fauna

The Screening Tool indicates that five medium sensitivity mammal species, two medium sensitivity invertebrate species, one medium and one high sensitivity avifaunal species could occur in the general area.

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None have been confirmed for the site during the site assessment and likelihood of occurrence is considered low.

7.6.4 Screening Tool Comparison

The allocated sensitivities for each of the relevant themes are either disputed or validated for the overall PAOI in Table 7-5 below. A summative explanation for each result is provided as relevant. The specialist-assigned sensitivity ratings are based largely on the SEI process followed in the previous section, and consideration is given to any observed or likely presence of SCC species. A map illustrating the overall SEI allocations for the PAOI can be seen in Figure 7-11.

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Table 7-5: Summary of the screening tool vs specialist assigned sensitivities

Screening Tool Theme	Screening Tool	Habitat	Specialist	Tool Validated or Disputed by Specialist - Reasoning
Animal Theme	**Medium**	**N/A**	**Low**	Disputed – Habitat exists in a largely impacted and in some sections a degraded state with high levels of anthropogenic disturbances, particularly those associated with the TSF, housing, and other mining-related activities on site, as well as historical land clearing. No SCC observed and unlikely to be resident, although some may use the habitats on site for foraging and as a movement corridor.
Plant Theme	**Medium**	**N/A**	**Low**	Disputed – Habitat exists in a largely degraded or modified state with high levels of anthropogenic disturbance, particularly those associated with the TSF on site. High numbers of alien and invasive plants. No SCC observed and unlikely to occur.
Terrestrial Theme	Very High	**Secondary Grassland**	**Low**	Disputed – This habitat has developed on land previously subjected to significant disturbance (TSF, housing, and other mining-related activities) and is in a state of recovery. While it retains some ecological functions and supports a mix of indigenous and non-indigenous species, the presence of invasive species and edge effects from nearby developments are prevalent. The ecological services are improving, but the habitat quality remains sub-standard. Although it acts as a transitional zone supporting the gradual return of indigenous species, the overall ecological value is reduced compared to more intact grassland types, justifying a lower sensitivity rating. The habitat is no longer representative of an ESA or CBA, nor natural Rand Highveld Grassland, but does exhibit some ecological functionality. No SCC noted nor expected.

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		Degraded Grassland	**Low**	Disputed – This habitat has been exposed to various disturbances, such as mining-related activities, AIP invasions, and dumping – leading to significant ecological degradation. While it still exhibits some natural grassland characteristics and hosts restricted ecological functions, the overall habitat quality is compromised. The limited presence of indigenous vegetation and reduced biodiversity contribute to its low sensitivity rating, reflecting the habitat's diminished capacity to support diverse ecological processes and species. No SCC noted and none are expected.
		Artificial Water Resources	**Low**	These wetlands have formed in historically dug pits and exhibit limited ecological functions and biodiversity. While they provide minimal ecosystem services, such as water filtration and habitat provision, their contribution to the overall ecological landscape is restricted. Due to their artificial origins and low ecological value, these wetlands are appropriately assigned a low sensitivity rating, reflecting their limited role in the landscape's ecological dynamics.
		Modified	**Very Low**	Disputed – Habitat has been severely altered by anthropogenic activities with limited ecological functions provided to surrounding ecosystems.

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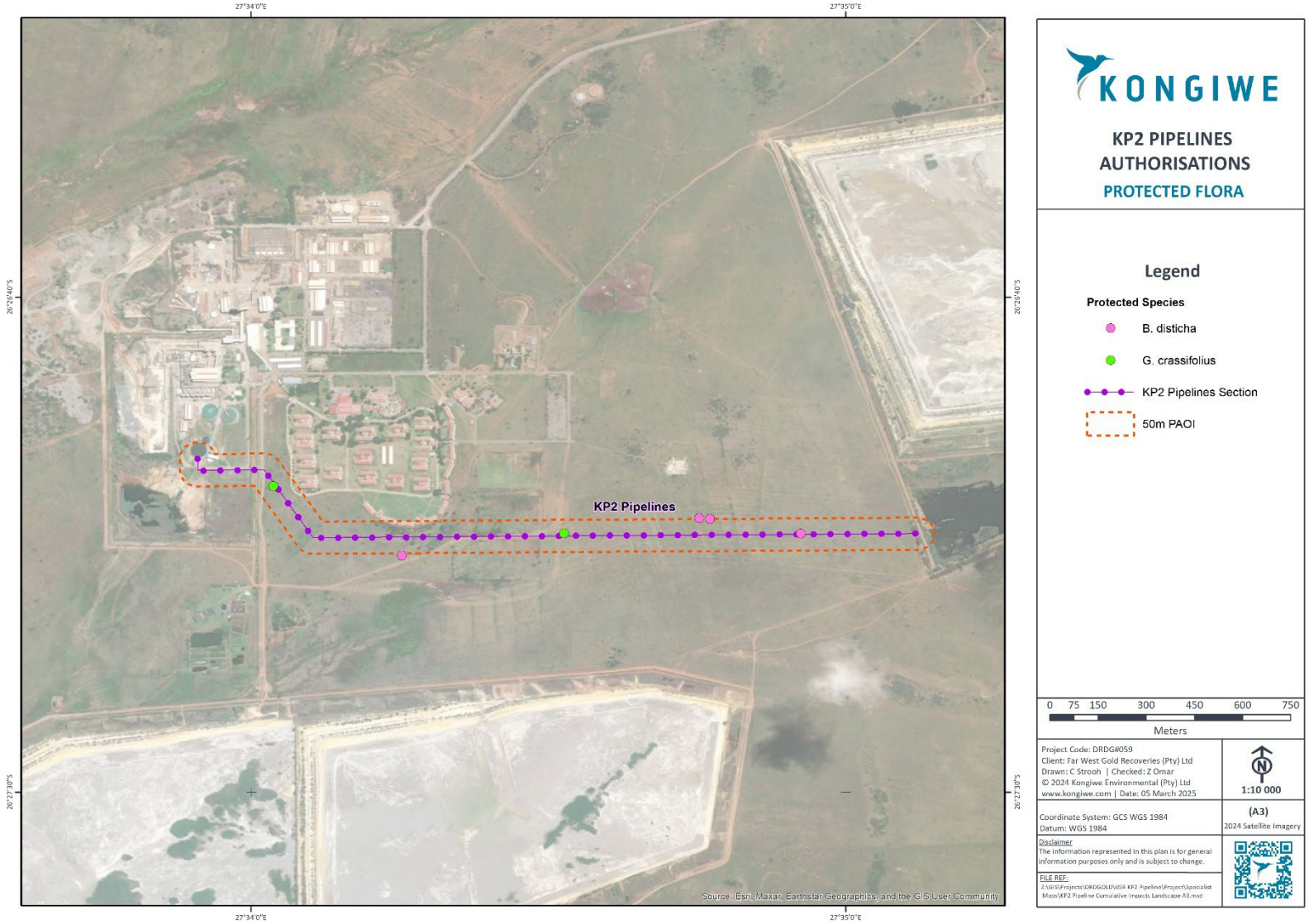

Figure 7-11: Sites of provincially protected flora species

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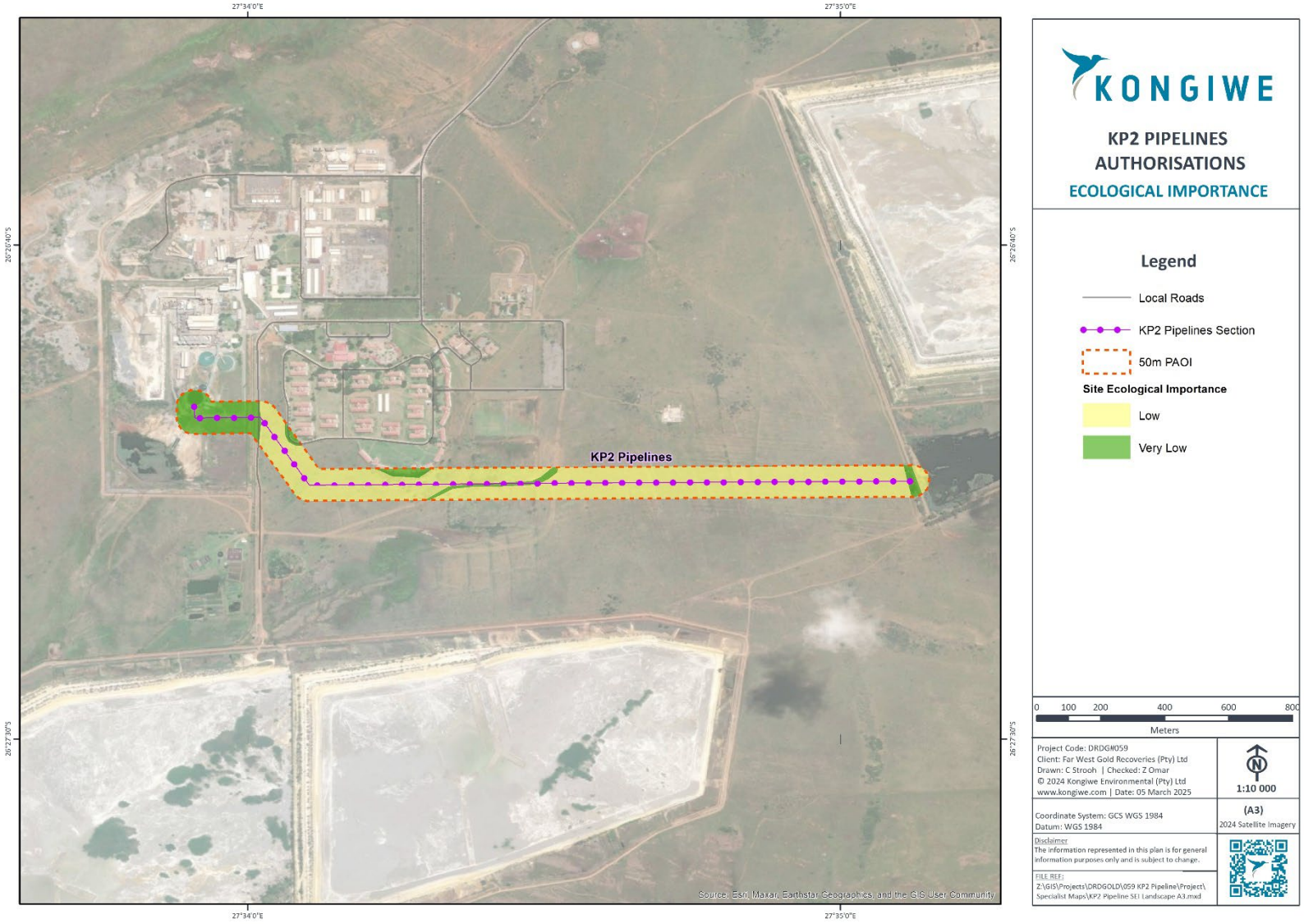

Figure 7-12: Map illustrating the site ecological importance for the PAOI

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7.7 Wetlands

7.7.1 Wetland Classification

A field survey for the area was undertaken on the 16th of January 2025 (The Biodiversity Company, 2025b).

Two Hydrogeomorphic (HGM) units were identified within the encompassing 50m PAOI. These were classified as two seeps, HGM 1 and HGM 2. Additionally, numerous artificial wet areas were identified within the surrounding areas, pictured in Figure 7-13. These artificial wet areas include three dams, Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW) settling/oxidation ponds, a concreted drainage canal, stormwater runoff areas, an excavated pond and an artificial seep. The pipeline only intersects the artificial wet areas related to stormwater, indicated in Figure 7-14.

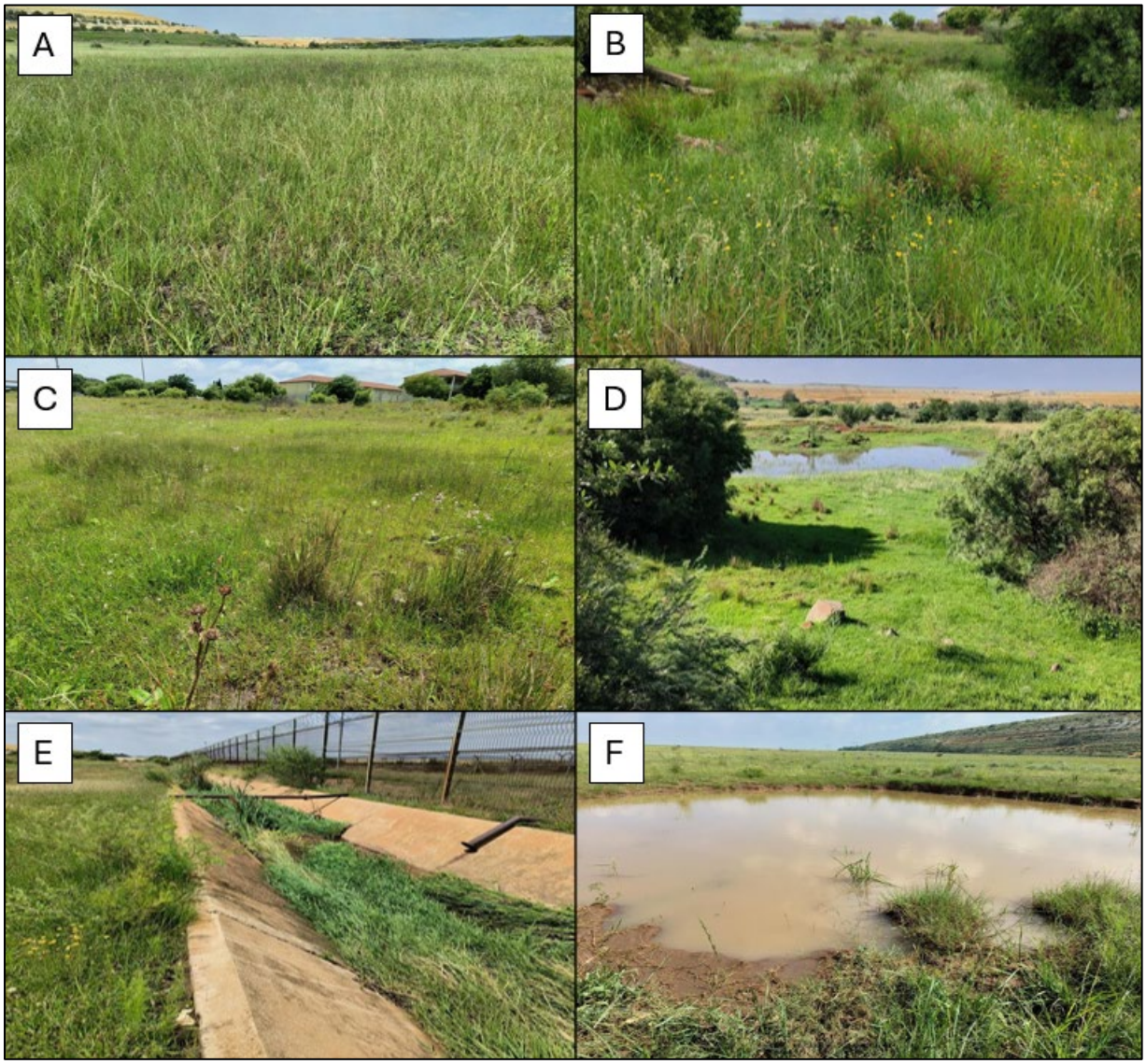

Figure 7-13: Representative photographs of freshwater features within the PAOI.

A) HGM 1 – Seep; B & C) Artificial wet area from stormwater; D) Dam; E) Drainage canal and; F) Excavated pond.

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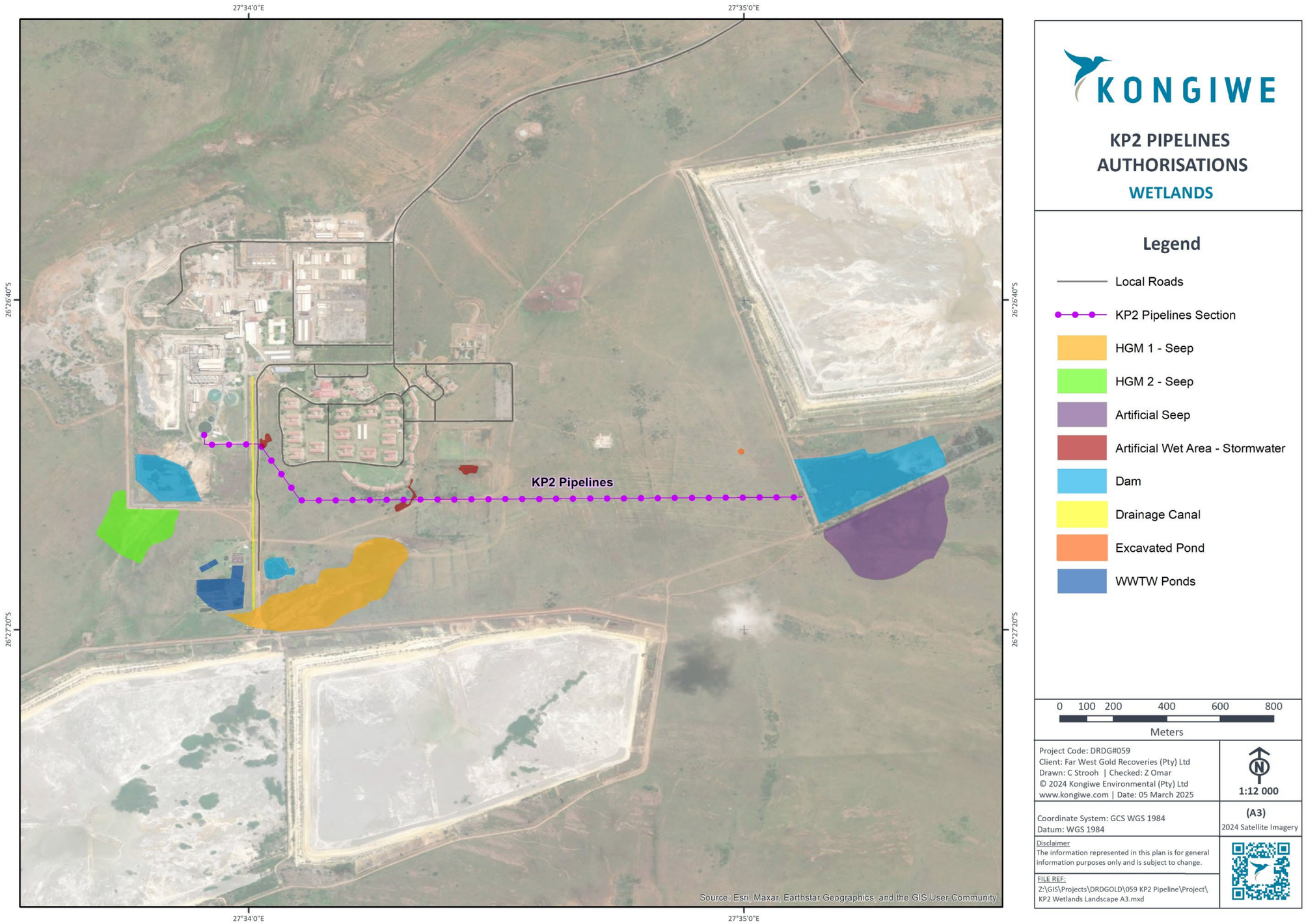

Figure 7-14: Delineated wetland features identified in the PAOI

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7.7.2 Wetland Ecological Functional Assessment

The ecosystem services provided by the wetlands identified on site were assessed and rated using the WET-EcoServices method (Kotze *et al*. 2008). HGM unit 2 was identified to be "Not at Risk", as it is physically buffered by existing infrastructure and is located a considerable distance (> 250 m) from the proposed development. Therefore, no direct or indirect impacts are anticipated to affect the wetland system.

The average ecosystem services score of HGM 1 falls within the "Intermediate" class. Ecosystem services contributing to this score includes flood attenuation, minimal streamflow regulation, sediment trapping, phosphate and nitrate assimilation, moderate toxicant assimilation, provisioning of water for human use, erosion control, and the maintenance of biodiversity.

7.7.3 The Wetland Health Assessment

The wetland exhibited different degrees of modification resulting from natural physical changes as well as anthropogenically induced impacts at both the local and catchment level. The results are shown in Table 7-6.

Modifications to the landscape has altered overland flows and the vegetation structure associated with it. This is evident by the minor erosion present within the wetland. Water quality is also presumed to be negatively affected by the wetland's proximity to a WwTW and tailings facilities. This has earned it an average Present Ecological State (PES) score within the "D – Largely Modified" class.

Table 7-6: Summary of the scores for the Wetland PES

HGM Unit	Hydrology		Geomorphology		Water Quality		Vegetation		Overall PES	
	Score	Rating	Score	Rating	Score	Rating	Score	Rating	Score	Rating
HGM 1	Seriously Modified (E)	7	Largely Modified (C)	3.7	Moderately Modified (D)	4.0	Seriously Modified (D)	7.9	Largely Modified (D)	5.5

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7.7.4 The Ecological Importance and Sensitivity Assessment

The levels of sensitivity and ecological importance of the wetland was assessed by applying The Ecological Importance and Sensitivity (EIS) assessment alongside the ecosystem service scores in the preceding section.

Various components pertaining to the protection status of a wetland is considered for the EIS. The results of the assessment are shown in Table 7-7, indicating that the wetlands EIS score presents within the "C – Moderate" category.

Table 7-7: Aspects considered in the Ecologically Importance and Sensitivity assessment

***SWSA: Strategic Water Source Areas CBA: Critical Biodiversity Areas ESA: Ecological Support Areas**

	NFEPA Wetlands				NBA Wetlands				
HGM No.	**Type**	**Ecosystem Threat Status**	**Ecosystem Protection Level**	**Wetland Condition**	**Ecosystem Threat Status 2018**	**Ecosystem Protection Level**	**SWSA (Y/N)**	**CBA/ESA (Y/N)**	**EIS Class**
HGM 1	Mesic Highveld Grassland Group 4	Least Threatened	Not Protected	Largely Modified (D)	Critically Endangered	Poorly Protected	N	Y (CBA & ESA)	**Moderate (C)**

7.7.5 Screening Tool Comparison

The allocated sensitivities for each of the relevant themes are either disputed or validated for the assessed areas as presented in Table 7-8 below. A summative explanation for each result is provided as relevant. It should be noted that the National Web-based Environmental Screening Tool allocates sensitivities to freshwater resources identified through the available national freshwater datasets based on their presence (very high) or absence (low). The specialist-assigned sensitivity ratings presented herein consider the presence of features, their size and the ecological characteristics of the wetlands as discussed above.

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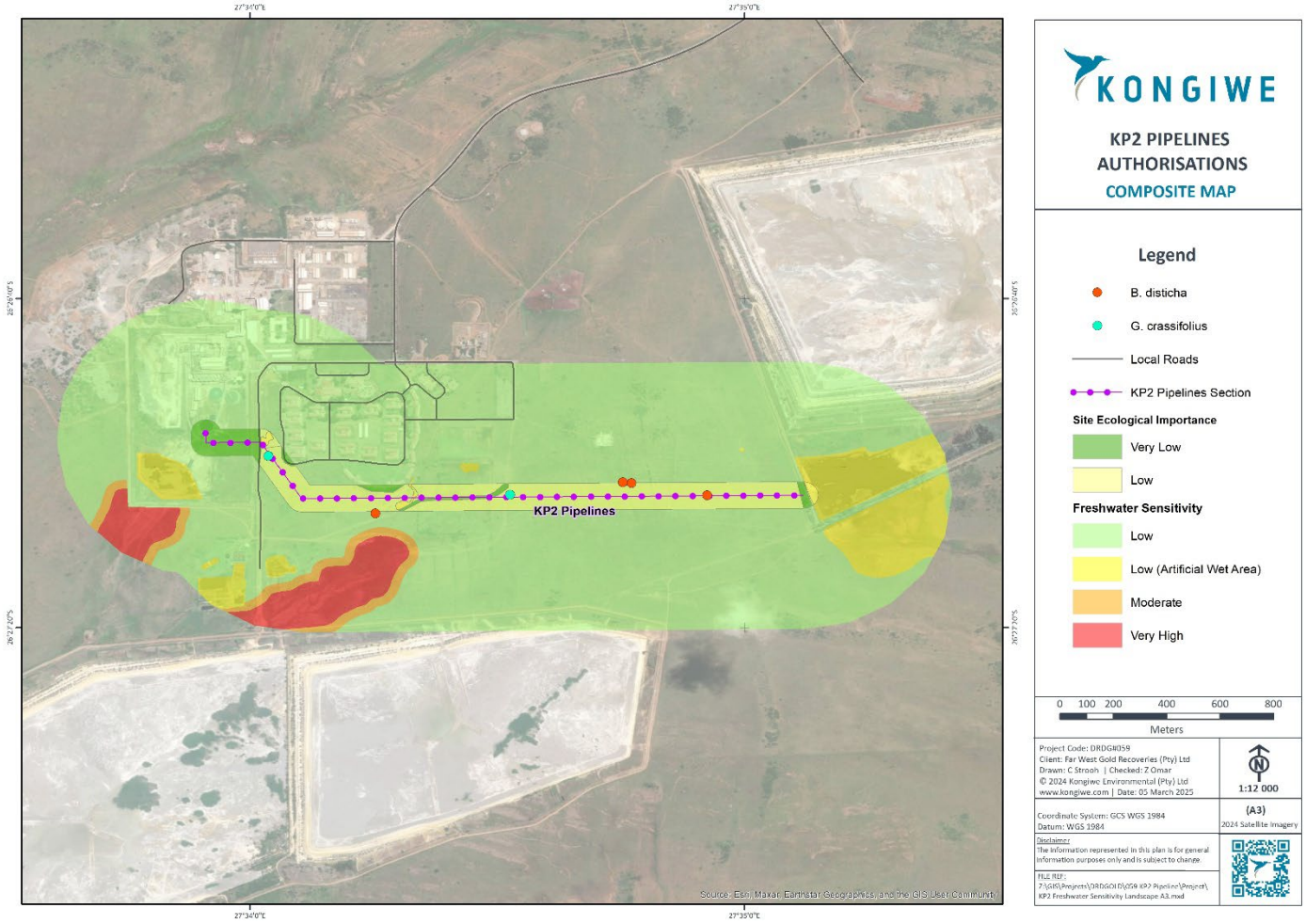

Figure 7-15: Freshwater sensitivity

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Figure 7-15 presents the delineated systems within the PAOI and the assigned sensitivities.

Table 7-8: Summary of the screening tool vs specialist assigned sensitivities

Feature	Screening Tool Theme	Screening Tool	Specialist Finding	Tool Validated or Disputed by Specialist - Reasoning
HGM 1 & HGM 2	Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	Very High	Very High	Validated – Natural wetlands were identified which provide moderate levels of ecological benefit.
32 m Buffer	Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	Very High / Low	**Moderate**	Disputed – Whilst the buffer areas do not necessarily represent freshwater features, their conservation is imperative to limiting impact to the wetlands as they form the periphery of the wetlands thereby having spatial connectivity to the wetlands. The sensitivity of the buffers is therefore determined by the landscape and the sensitivity of the features they encompass.
Artificial Wet Areas, Drainage Canal and	Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	**Low**	**Low**	Validated – These are artificial features which do not have natural ecological sensitivity and would cease to exist if the artificial hydrological inputs are stopped and if the landscape was returned to its pre-disturbed state. Furthermore, whilst wetland vegetation was observed within the Artificial Wet Areas, these areas are not considered to have functionality as a fully-fledged natural wetland.
Remaining Area	Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	**Low**	**Low**	Validated – No natural surface water features were identified within these areas.

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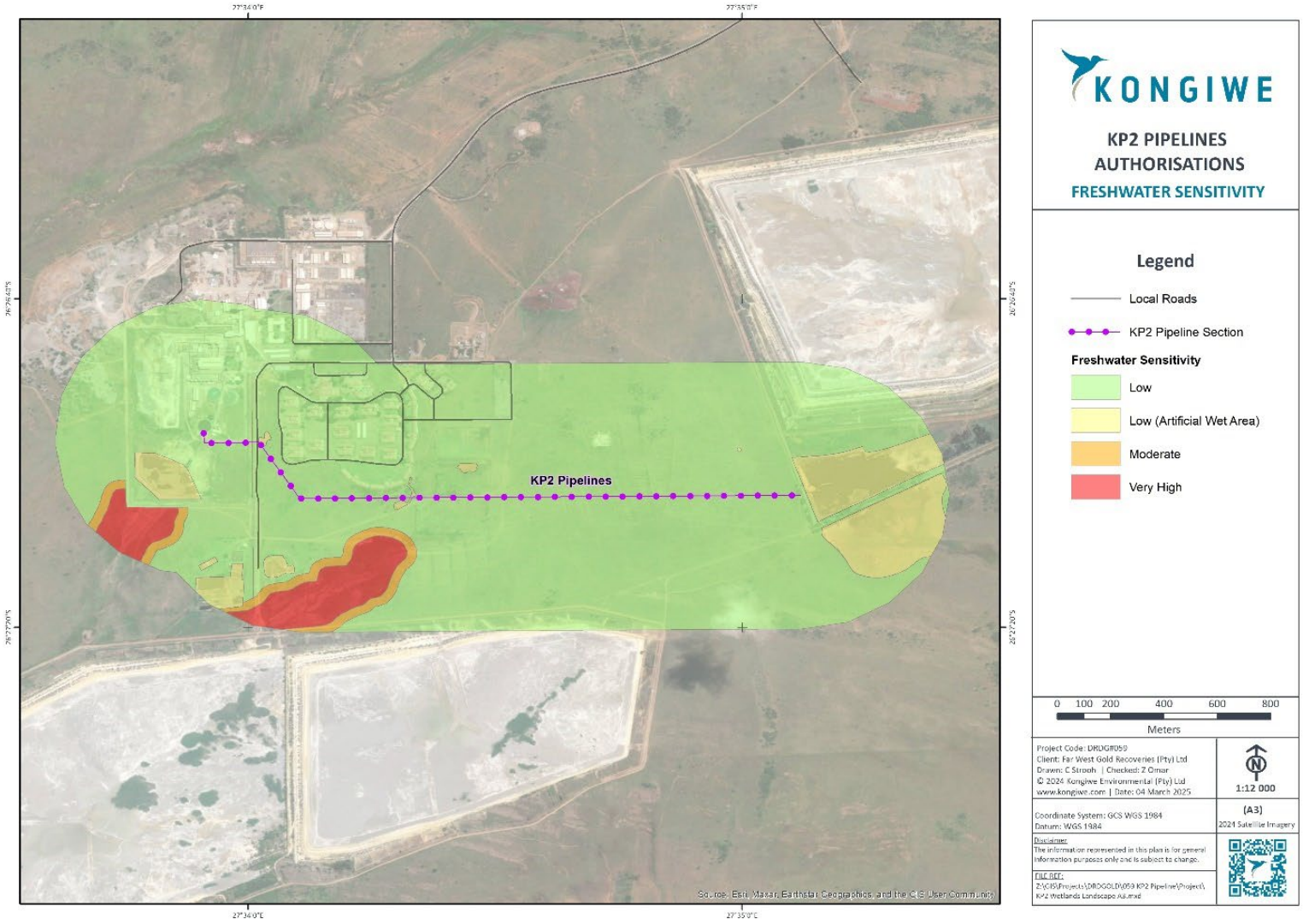

Figure 7-16: Map illustrating the freshwater sensitivity for the PAOI

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8 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

8.1 Methodology for assessing 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. As read within the DWS's Best Practice Guideline: G4 – Impact Prediction, there are three basic components that define an impact (or a risk). Figure 8-1 represents the relationship between these three components and their influence on the significance of a certain impact of a project.

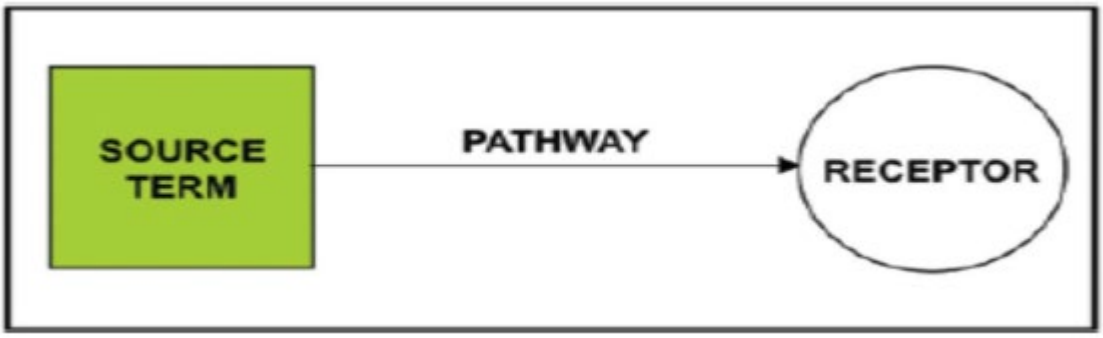

Figure 8-1: Impact prediction model.

The impact significance rating system is presented in Table 8-1, Table 8-2 and Table 8-3, and 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.

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

Use these definitions to define the consequence in Part B.

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Figure 8-2: 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
	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

8.1.2 Part B: Determining Consequence Rating

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

Figure 8-3: Consequence rating methodology.

MAGNITUDE	DURATION	SPATIAL SCALE/ POPULATION		
		Site or Local	Regional	National/ International
Minor	Long term	Medium	Medium	High
	Medium term	Low	Low	Medium
	Short term	Low	Low	Medium
Moderate	Long term	Medium	High	High

MAGNITUDE	DURATION	SPATIAL SCALE/ POPULATION		
		Site or Local	Regional	National/ International
	Medium term	Medium	Medium	High
	Short term	Low	Medium	Medium
Major	Long term	High	High	High
	Medium term	Medium	Medium	High
	Short term	Medium	Medium	High

8.1.3 Part C: Determining Significance Rating

Rate significance based on consequence and probability.

Figure 8-4: 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

8.2 Impacts and Cumulative Impacts Identified

This subchapter serves to provide insight on the major positive, negative and cumulative impacts associated with the KP2 pipelines construction. The potential impacts are discussed per environmental feature / aspect. For more detail, please refer to the specialist studies contained in **Appendix D**.

8.2.1 Construction Phase

FWGR will commence with the pre-construction and construction phases for its project in line with its approved environmental authorisations. During the construction phase the following activities will take place on site:

Table 8-1: Summary table of the Activities associated with the construction phase of the project

Activity	Description
Pre-Construction	
1	Removal of vegetation and site clearance
2	Preparation of access roads should this be required
3	Start implementing monitoring plans, Authorisation, Licensing and EMPr conditions.
Construction phase	
4	Operation of construction machinery and vehicles
5	Install proposed pipelines

Activity	Description
6	Instatement of traffic signage and access

8.2.1.1 Biodiversity

The following potential impacts were considered on biodiversity (fauna and flora) during the construction phase:

- Loss and fragmentation of indigenous vegetation communities within the ecosystem in the vicinity of the PAOI;
- Negative fragmentation effects of the development and safe movement of fauna species; and
- Direct and indirect loss and disturbance of flora and fauna species and communities, including the negative effects associated with the introduction and proliferation of alien and invasive species.

Table 8-2: Assessment of significance of potential construction impacts on vegetation and habitats

Impact Name	**Vegetation and Habitats**	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Minor -	Minor -
Duration	Short Term	Short Term
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Low -
Management Measures:		
• Laydown and construction preparation activities must be limited to already modified areas and should take up the smallest footprint possible. • Areas of indigenous vegetation, even secondary communities outside of the direct project footprint, should not be fragmented or disturbed further if possible. • All vehicles and personnel must make use of existing roads and walking paths as far as possible, especially construction vehicles. • All laydown areas should be restricted to Low and Very Low SEI areas. Any materials may not be stored for extended periods of time and must be removed from the project area once the construction/closure phase has been concluded. • It must be made an offence for any staff member to remove any protected indigenous plant species from the PAOI or bring any alien species in. This is to prevent the spread of exotic or alien species or the illegal collection of plants.		
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)		Low -
Cumulative Impacts		No

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Table 8-3: Assessment of significance of potential construction impacts on fauna

Impact Name	Fauna	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Minor -	Minor -
Duration	Short Term	Short Term
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Low -
Management Measures:		
• Clearing and disturbance activities must be conducted in a progressive linear manner, always outwards and away from the centre of the PAOI, to provide an easy escape route for all small mammals and herpetofauna. • The areas to be disturbed must be specifically and responsibly demarcated to prevent the movement of staff or any individual into the surrounding environments, signs must be put up to enforce this. • The duration of the activities should be minimised to as short a term as possible, to reduce the period of disturbance to fauna. • Noise must be kept to an absolute minimum during the evenings and at night to minimise all possible disturbances to reptile species and nocturnal mammals.		
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)		Low -
Cumulative Impacts		No

Table 8-4: Assessment of significance of potential construction impacts related to alien species

Impact Name	Alien Species	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Minor -	Minor -
Duration	Short Term	Short Term
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Low -
Management Measures:		
• The footprint area of the construction should be kept to a minimum. The footprint area must be clearly demarcated to avoid unnecessary disturbances to adjacent areas. Footprints of the roads must be kept to prescribed widths.		
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)		Low -
Cumulative Impacts		No

8.2.1.2 Wetlands

The following potential impacts were considered on wetlands during the construction phase:

- ❖ Temporary increase of overland flow from hardened surfaces; Potential erosion and sedimentation from increased flows;
- ❖ Introduction and proliferation of alien invasive vegetation from disturbance; and
- ❖ Potential contamination of water from accidental spills and leaks of machinery and equipment used in the construction activities.

Table 8-5: Assessment of significance of potential construction impacts on wetlands

Impact Name	Wetlands	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Minor -	Minor -
Duration	Short Term	Short Term
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Low -
Management Measures:		

- Implement temporary drainage and stormwater systems to manage surface runoff effectively in a manner that reduces the erosion potential and subsequent sedimentation.
- Rehabilitate and revegetate disturbed areas.
- Remove temporary drainage structures only after site stabilisation.
- Monitor runoff patterns and adjust rehabilitation efforts as needed.
- Stabilise exposed soil with vegetation or erosion control mats.
- Schedule construction activities during dry seasons to minimise erosion risk.
- Ensure that all disturbed areas are stabilised before the onset of rainy seasons.
- Conduct post-construction inspections to assess and address erosion issues.
- Conduct regular monitoring and removal of invasive species.
- Use native plant species for site rehabilitation and landscaping.
- A hydrocarbon spill management plan must be put in place to ensure that should there be any chemical spill out or over that it does not run into the surrounding areas. The Contractor shall be in possession of an emergency spill kit that must always be complete and available on site.
    - Drip trays or any form of oil absorbent material must be placed underneath vehicles/machinery and equipment when not in use.
    - No servicing of equipment on site unless necessary.
    - All contaminated soil / yard stone shall be treated in situ or removed and be placed in containers.
    - Appropriately contain any generator diesel storage tanks, machinery spills (e.g., accidental spills of hydrocarbons oils, diesel etc.) in such a way as to prevent them from leaking and entering the environment.
    - Construction activities and vehicles could cause spillages of lubricants, fuels and waste material negatively affecting the functioning of the ecosystem.
    - All vehicles and equipment must be maintained, and all re-fueling and servicing of equipment is to take place in demarcated areas outside of the PAOI.
- Follow best practices for installation of pipelines to prevent spills.

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Impact Name	Wetlands
• Ensure all hazardous materials are properly disposed of or recycled.	
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)	Low -
Cumulative Impacts	No

8.2.2 Operational Phase

The operational phase will entail the transportation of process water and slurry to to the Kloof No. 2 Plant via the proposed pipelines.

8.2.2.1 Biodiversity

The following potential impacts were considered on biodiversity (fauna and flora) during the operational phase:

- ❖ Loss and fragmentation of indigenous vegetation communities within the ecosystem in the vicinity of the PAOI;
- ❖ Negative fragmentation effects of the development and safe movement of fauna species; and
- ❖ Direct and indirect loss and disturbance of flora and fauna species and communities, including the negative effects associated with the introduction and proliferation of alien and invasive species.

Table 8-6: Assessment of significance of potential operational impacts on vegetation and habitats

Impact Name	Vegetation and Habitats	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Minor -	Minor -
Duration	Short Term	Short Term
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Low -
Management Measures:		
• Areas that are denuded during construction need to be revegetated with indigenous vegetation, to prevent erosion during flood and wind events and to promote the regeneration of functional habitat. This will also reduce the likelihood of encroachment by alien invasive plant species. All grazing mammals must be kept out of the areas that have recently been re-planted. • All footprints to be rehabilitated after construction is complete. Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas existing in the project area must be made a priority. Topsoil must also be utilised, and any disturbed area must be revegetated with plant and grass species which are endemic to this vegetation type. • Precautions must be taken against the erosion damage that would be caused by unplanned pipe leaks. A leak warning and detection system must be installed. Dense indigenous pioneer grass seeds should also be planted across all bare earth areas to prevent erosion.		

Impact Name	Vegetation and Habitats	
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)		Low -
Cumulative Impacts		No

Table 8-7: Assessment of significance of potential operational impacts on fauna species

Impact Name	Fauna	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Minor -	Minor -
Duration	Short Term	Short Term
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Low -
Management Measures:		
• All maintenance motor vehicle operators should undergo an environmental induction that includes instruction on the need to comply with speed limits, to respect all forms of wildlife. Speed limits must be enforced to ensure that road killings and erosion is limited.		
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)		Low -
Cumulative Impacts		No

Table 8-8: Assessment of significance of potential operational impacts related to alien species

Impact Name	Alien Species	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Minor -	Minor -
Duration	Short Term	Short Term
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Low -
Management Measures:		
• An AIP Management Plan must be compiled and implemented. This should regularly be updated to reflect the annual changed in AIP composition.		
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)		Low -
Cumulative Impacts		No

8.2.2.2 Wetlands

The following potential impacts were considered on wetlands during the operational phase:

- Temporary alteration of hydrology in the event of a pipeline leak;
- Potential erosion and sedimentation from increased flows; and
- Potential contamination of water from a pipeline leak.

Table 8-9: Assessment of significance of potential operational impacts on wetlands

Impact Name	Wetlands	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Minor -	Minor -
Duration	Short Term	Short Term
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Low -
Management Measures:		
• Develop a contingency plan for hydrological alterations, including temporary water diversion strategies. • Maintain vegetation cover along the pipeline route to stabilise soil. • Use erosion control measures in vulnerable areas. • Monitor and repair any erosion damage promptly. • Implement a comprehensive monitoring program for the pipeline and ensure maintenance and repairs are undertaken accordingly. • Use corrosion-resistant materials and coatings for pipelines. • Establish emergency response protocols for pipeline leaks.		
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)		Low -
Cumulative Impacts		No

8.2.3 Decommissioning Phase

8.2.3.1 Wetlands

The following potential impacts were considered on wetlands during the decommissioning phase:

- Potential erosion and sedimentation ;
- Introduction and proliferation of alien invasive vegetation from disturbance; and
- Potential contamination of water from accidental spills and leaks of machinery and equipment used in the decommissioning activities.

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Table 8-10: Assessment of significance of potential construction impacts on wetlands

Impact Name	Wetlands	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Minor -	Minor -
Duration	Short Term	Short Term
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Low -
Management Measures:		
• Use erosion control measures in vulnerable areas. • Monitor and repair any erosion damage promptly. • Monitor runoff patterns and adjust rehabilitation efforts as needed. • Use drip trays and secondary containment for machinery and equipment. • Use native plant species for site rehabilitation and landscaping. • Regularly inspect and maintain equipment to prevent leaks. • Follow best practices for dismantling and removing equipment to prevent spills. • Conduct a post-decommissioning site assessment to confirm no residual contamination remains.		
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)		Low -
Cumulative Impacts		No

8.3 Specialist Studies Conclusions and Recommendations

8.3.1 Biodiversity

The location, state and size of the ecosystem suggests that it is unlikely that any functional habitat or SCCs will be lost as a result of the impacts arising from the proposed activities. However, these assumptions pertain to the terrestrial habitat within the PAOI only and the recommendations and mitigations presented in the accompanying freshwater assessment must be strictly adhered to.

It is the opinion of the specialist that the proposed development is favourable only if all mitigation measures provided in this and other specialist reports are implemented, as well as the following:

- A final site walkthrough must be conducted prior to construction to ensure all protected plant species are marked and relocated to a similar habitat nearby which will not be affected by construction activities (in case some arise which were not present during this survey. Protected flora species must be relocated away from the development footprint and if these are relocated within the property boundary (not off-site), a permit is not required;
- An AIP management plan must be compiled and implemented; and
- A rehabilitation plan must be compiled and implemented for all areas of the PAOI impacted by the project activities.

8.3.2 Wetlands

A risk assessment was conducted for the Proposed Project. The post-mitigation risks for the project presented within the “Low” significance category attributed to the direct avoidance of the natural wetlands and the limited probability for indirect impacts to reach the system attributed to the distance between the proposed pipeline route and the natural wetland features.

It is deemed acceptable for the pipeline to traverse the artificial wet areas resulting from stormwater management, as these have been identified as low sensitivity features that do not have significant biodiversity attributes and do not have spatial connectivity to the natural wetlands within the larger PAOI.

It is the opinion of the specialists that the environment can return to its natural (pre-construction) state within two years of project completion, given that the best practice engineering methods will be implemented during the construction phase of the project. The project may be favourably considered for approval, and the CA must consider the prescribed mitigation measures for the authorisation.

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9 SUMMARY OF SPECIALIST REPORTS

The PAOI comprises degraded and modified habitats, including grasslands and artificial water resources, with ongoing human disturbances such as invasive plant infestations, vehicle intrusion, and nearby mining activities limiting natural recovery. A biodiversity screening identified several medium- to high-sensitivity faunal species, though a field survey found no confirmed presence and a low likelihood of occurrence. Two provincially protected species were identified throughout the PAOI. Two hydrogeomorphic seeps and multiple artificial wet areas were identified, with the pipeline intersecting only stormwater-related areas. The wetland has been significantly altered by human activities, resulting in minor erosion and potential water quality degradation due to its proximity to a wastewater treatment facility. It has been classified as "Largely Modified" in terms of ecological condition, with a moderate ecological importance and sensitivity score. If all the suggested mitigation measures in this report and the EMPr are implemented, negative impacts can be mitigated or minimised to acceptable levels. The nature of the Proposed Project has a low likeliness that it will result in any major environmental harm.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

The environmental impact statement is used to summarise all the potential environmental impacts identified for the Proposed Project. The significance of the impact associated with the biophysical environment, pre-mitigation and post mitigation are presented.

10.1 Summary of the Key Findings of the Impact Assessment

Figure 10-1: Summary of the key findings of the impact assessment

Phase	Aspect	Rating	
		Pre-Mitigation	Post-Mitigation
Construction	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands	**Minor (low)**	**Minor (low)**
Operation	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands	**Minor (low)**	**Minor (low)**
Decommissioning	❖ Wetlands	**Minor (low)**	**Minor (low)**

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10.2 Summary of the Positive and Negative Impacts and Risks of the Proposed Activity and Alternatives

It is highly unlikely that the proposed construction activities will have a substantial negative impact on the environment surrounding the pipelines. No excavating will be required, and manual labour will be employed to install the pipelines reducing the need for heavy machinery. There is a low possibility that the proposed pipelines will negatively affect the local environment should there be any leaks, this is however unlikely if regular inspections and required maintenance are performed. It is recommended that all of the suggested mitigation measures be implemented.

11 IMPACT MANAGEMENT MEASURES AND OUTCOMES FOR INCLUSION IN THE EMPR

The EMPr is compiled with the aim of achieving a required end state that, as far as possible, ensures that environmental quality is maintained. The impact management objectives and outcomes for the KP2 pipelines construction are as follows:

- To minimise the negative environmental impacts as far as feasible;
- To re-establish the area to the required pre-prospecting environment, and
- To maintain cordial relationships with local residents, authorities and other stakeholders via sustained open communication.

The EMPr describes how activities that have, or could have, an adverse impact on the environment will be mitigated, controlled and monitored. The EMPr will address the environmental impacts during the construction, operational, decommissioning/rehabilitation phases of the Project. Due regard must be given to environmental protection during pipelines construction, and a number of environmental recommendations are made in this regard. These recommendations are aimed at ensuring that the contractor maintains adequate control over the Project to:

- Minimise the extent of an impact during the life of the Proposed Project;
- Maintain a state of Environmental Quality following completion of the Proposed Project; and
- Ensure appropriate restoration of areas affected by the construction activities.

The EMPr is presented in **Appendix F**.

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12 INFORMATION FOR CONSIDERATION

12.1 Assumptions, Uncertainties and Gaps in Knowledge

The information used for this project was obtained from a desktop study, previous project reports for projects in the same area as the Proposed Project, specialist studies conducted in the Proposed Project area in 2025 and online sources.

12.2 Aspects for Inclusions as Considerations of the Environmental Authorisation

When considering aspects for inclusion into the environmental authorisation, all mitigation measures suggested in this report and the EMPr should be considered. Furthermore, the extent of the activity should be limited to the buffer zones around the pipelines route

12.3 A Reasoned Opinion: Should the Project be Approved?

It is the reasoned opinion of Kongiwe Environmental that if all the suggested mitigation measures in this report and the EMPr be implemented that any negative impact can be mitigated or minimised. The nature of the Proposed Project has a low likeliness that it will result in any major environmental harm. Thus, it is the opinion of Kongiwe Environmental that the **KP2 Pipelines Project be authorised**.

12.4 Period for which the Environmental Authorisation is required

The period required for this proposed operation is 30 years.

13 SPECIFIC INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

13.1 Impact on the Socio-Economic Conditions of any Directly Affected Person

In terms of regional locality, the KP2 pipelines are 8km away from Fochville. The Proposed Project will have a limited localised disturbance with a small likeliness of noise disturbance. The Proposed Project will not affect the socio-economic conditions of any directly affected persons. No new employment opportunities are expected to be created by the Proposed Project, however, future planning related to the broadening of the Project may include employment opportunities.

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

The proposed activity will not have an effect on a National Heritage Resource and will not impact the cultural landscape. The extent of the impact will be limited to the stretch of land leading from Kloof No.2 Plant Station to the authorised RTSF pipelines.

14 OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED IN TERMS OF SECTIONS 24(4) (A) AND (B) OF THE ACT

All requirements stipulated by section 24(4) (a) and (b) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998), as amended, are contained in this report in Section 3 to Section 12 of this report and its appendices.

15 REFERENCES

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Appendix A: Curriculum Vitae

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 – Phumla Mngwengwe

Environmental Consultant

Professional Registration
- South African Council for Natural Science Professionals (SACNASP) – 2024

Qualifications
- BSc (Hons): Geography and Environmental Science, University of Pretoria , 2017
- BSc: Geography, University of Pretoria , 2016

Languages
- English – Fluent
- IsiZulu – Fluent

Countries Worked in
- South Africa
- Zimbabwe

Phumla is a dedicated Environmental Consultant and holds a BSc (Hons) in Environmental Science and Geography from the University of Pretoria. Her professional experience in mining and construction projects has equipped her with invaluable insights into project processes, spanning from the pre-feasibility phase to implementation and execution. Her versatility shines as she adeptly navigates various contexts and tasks, ensuring optimal outcomes to meet client needs. Her responsibilities include environmental impact reporting and authorisations, water use licencing, environmental compliance and auditing, project management, authority liaison and stakeholder engagement. Driven by a passion for environmental stewardship, Phumla is committed to delivering excellence in every project she undertakes.

Her skills include:

- Environmental impact reporting and authorisation;
- Report writing;
- Stakeholder engagement;
- Water Use Licencing;
- Environmental Compliance Auditing; and
- GIS.

SACNASP

South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions

herewith certifies that

Phumla Nomathemba Mngwengwe

Registration Number: 121442

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 **12 June 2024** Expires **31 March 2025**

Chairperson

Chief Executive Officer

To verify this certificate scan this code

Curriculum Vitae – Chelsea Strooh

Junior GIS Consultant

Qualifications
- BSc, Geography and Zoology, 2021
- BSc Hons, Environmental Science, 2021

Languages
- English – Fluent

Countries Worked in
- South Africa

Chelsea is a GIS professional with a comprehensive background in GIS and Remote Sensing, holding a BSc (Hons) in Environmental Science and having specialised in GIS. She has been exposed to various regulatory frameworks and guidelines during her time at Kongiwe whilst collaborating with environmental consultants. Her experience with spatial data analysis has equipped her with a strong analytical mindset that allows her to approach complex issues creatively and strategically.

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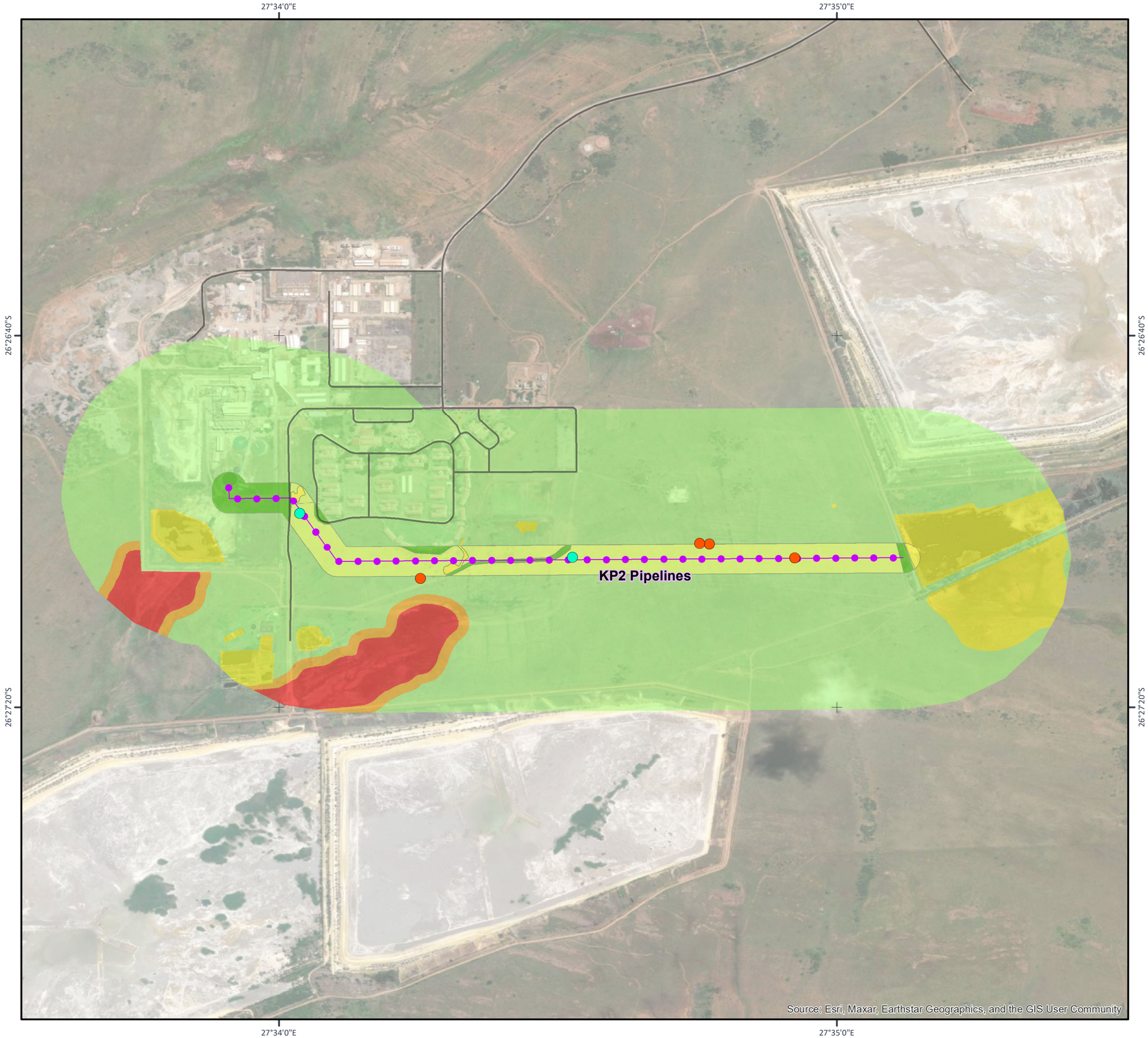
Appendix B: A3 Maps



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KP2 PIPELINES AUTHORISATIONS

COMPOSITE MAP

Legend

- B. disticha
- G. crassifolius
- Local Roads
- KP2 Pipelines Section

Site Ecological Importance

- Very Low
- Low

Freshwater Sensitivity

- Low
- Low (Artificial Wet Area)
- Moderate
- Very High

0 100 200 400 600 800

Meters

Project Code: DRDG#059
Client: Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
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www.kongiwe.com | Date: 05 March 2025

N

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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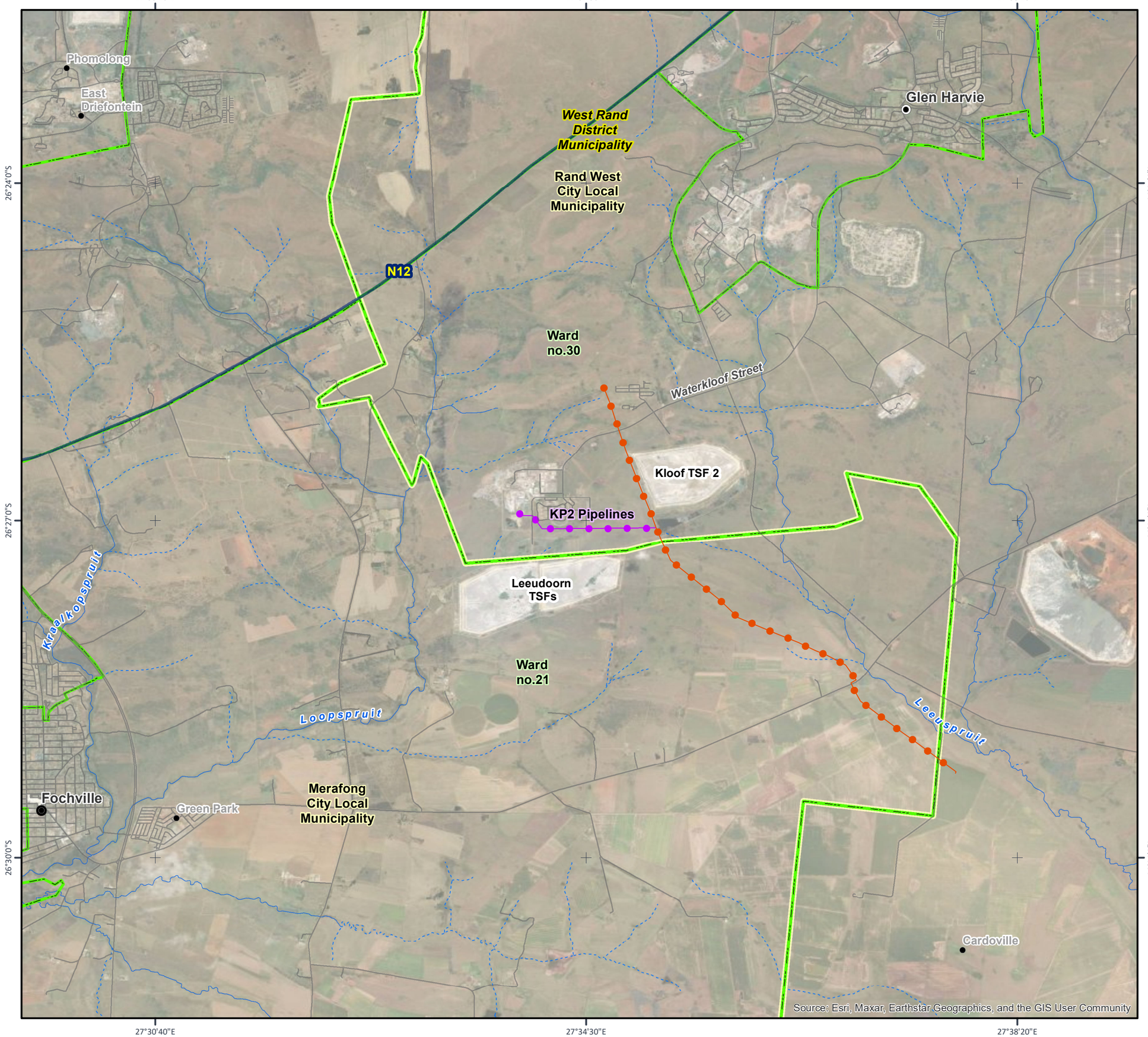

KONGIWE

KP2 PIPELINES AUTHORISATIONS

LOCAL ORIENTATION

Legend

- Settlement
- Suburb
- Town
- Non-Perennial River
- Perennial River
- Local Roads
- National Road
- Authorised Pipelines
- KP2 Pipelines
- Ward Boundary
- Local Municipality
- District Municipalities

0 0,5 1 2 3 4

Kilometers

Project Code: DRDG#059
Client: Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
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www.kongiwe.com | Date: 05 March 2025

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2024 Satellite Imagery

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KONGIWE

KP2 PIPELINES AUTHORISATIONS

SITE INFRASTRUCTURE

Legend

- Other Settlement
- Non-Perennial Stream
- Perennial Stream
- Local Roads
- KP2 Pipeline Section

0 75 150 300 450 600 750

Meters

Project Code: DRDG#059
Client: Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
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Appendix C: Public Participation

Environmental Authorisations for the KP2 Pipelines Project in the Rand West Local Municipality, West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng Province

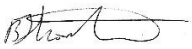
DMRE reference number: GP 30/5/1/2/2 (66) MR
DWS reference number: WU41756

Public Participation Process Report: (Appendix C)

May 2025

Report Information

Project:	**Environmental Authorisations for the KP2 Pipelines Project in the West Rand District Municipality, Rand West Local Municipality, Gauteng Province**
Report Title:	Public Participation Report
DMRE Reference No:	GP 30/5/1/2/2 (66) MR
DWS Reference No:	WU41756
Client:	Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Limited (FWGR)
Project No:	DRDG#059
Compilation Date:	May 2025
Status of Report:	**PP Report for the Final Basic Assessment Report**

Verification	Capacity	Name	Signature	Date
Author:	Stakeholder Consultant	Vanessa Viljoen		5 May 2025
Reviewed by:	Project Manager	Phumla Mngwengwe		30 April 2025
Authorised by:	CEO	Bradly Thornton		6 May 2025

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Abbreviations

BA	Basic Assessment
BAR	Basic Assessment Report
BID	Background Information Document
CA	Competent Authority
CRR	Comments and Response Report
CBOs	Community-Based Organisations
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DBAR	Draft Basic Assessment Report
DMRE	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
DPWI	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
FBAR	Final Basic Assessment Report
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
I&AP	Interested and Affected Party
IWULA	Integrated Water Use Licence Application
IWWMP	Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NWA	National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998)
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
RTSF	Regional Tailings Storage Facility
RWLM	Rand West City Local Municipality
SMS	Short Message Services
WRDM	West Rand District Municipality

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1 Introduction

The following report outlines the Public Participation activities conducted as part of the Environmental regulatory processes for the proposed KP2 Pipelines Authorisations Project (Proposed Project) in the Rand West City Local Municipality (RWLM), Gauteng Province.

The proposed pipelines will tie into the authorised Regional Tailings Storage Facility (RTSF) pipelines and will run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No. 2 Plant. The proposed pipeline route runs within the Remaining Extent of the farm Leeudoorn 351 IQ within Ward 30 of the RWLM. The pipelines will run southwest of the Kloof No. 2 TSF, and directly south of the Kopanang Hostel.

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 has been undertaken to ensure compliance with the relevant legal framework applicable to the Proposed Project.

This report discusses the following aspects with regard to undertaking the necessary PPP:

- The objective of the PPP;
- The process of identifying stakeholders and capturing them on the project database;
- The status of identifying land claims relevant to the farm portions that are directly affected by the Proposed Project;
- Materials for undertaking the PPP;
- The Draft Basic Assessment (BA) consultation process;
- The Final BA consultation process;
- The Water Use Licence Application (WULA) consultation process, and
- Public Participation during the decision-making phase.

2.1 Applicable Legislation

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

- National Environmental Management Act No. 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), which will follow a Basic Assessment (BA) process in terms of the EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended; and
- National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) for Section 21(c) and (i) activities.
- Public Participation guideline in terms of NEMA;
- 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); and
- International good-practice guidelines for public participation and the Core Values of the International Association for Public Participation.

POPIA: Safeguarding registered person's personal information

In terms of section 19 of 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 were to:

- Ensure that stakeholders are informed about the Proposed Project.
- Provide stakeholders with the opportunity to participate meaningfully and provide comments.
- 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 was undertaken in three phases as presented in the **Table 2-1**: below:

Table 2-1: PPP activities

Project Phase	Activities Undertaken
Pre-Consultation Phase **Process complete**	❖ Stakeholder identification (WinDeed searches, compilation of stakeholder database); ❖ Consultation with directly affected landowners/ occupier in the form of meetings (Online via Microsoft Teams / one-on-one consultation meetings); ❖ Consultation with Authorities (including ward councillors) (Online via Microsoft Teams/One-on-one consultation meetings); ❖ Compilation of announcement documents (Background Information Document (BID), Registration Sheet, Advert, site notice and notification about the availability of the Draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR) and Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP) for public review and comment, and providing project information to stakeholders; ❖ Distribution and placement of project announcement materials (BID, site notices, newspaper advertisement); ❖ Obtaining initial comments, suggestions and concerns from stakeholders; and ❖ Submission of the Land Claims enquiry to DALRRD.

Basic Assessment and Water Use License Application Phase **Process complete**	❖ Site Visit; ❖ Ongoing consultations with directly affected landowners; lawful land occupiers; and any other persons; ❖ Updating of the stakeholder database; ❖ Making available the DBAR for public review and comment; ❖ Making available the IWWMP for public review and comment; ❖ Provide the opportunity for Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to comment on specialist findings, impact assessments and recommendations; ❖ Consultations with stakeholders (Open Day and Online meetings); ❖ Obtaining further comments, suggestions and concerns from stakeholders; ❖ Verify that comments raised by I&APs have been accurately recorded; ❖ Informing specialists and the applicant about comments received from stakeholders; and ❖ Update the BAR and submit it to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE). ❖ Update the IWWMP and submit to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) via the electronic (e-WULAAS).
Decision Making Phase	❖ Once the competent authorities have come to a decision regarding the EA authorisation of the project, all registered stakeholders will be notified of the decision made and the appeal process will be explained.

2.4 Public Participation Process Approach

Submission of the Environmental Authorisation Application Form and IWULA Registration

The application for an Environmental Authorisation (EA), Reference No: GP 30/5/1/2/2 (66) MR was submitted to the DMRE which is the Competent Authority (CA) for the Proposed Project, on **Tuesday, 18 March 2025**.

An IWULA will be submitted via the electronic - Water Use Licence Application and Authorisation System (e-WULAAS) once complete. The project has been registered (reference number: WU41756) on e-WULAAS and the e-WULAAS process is ongoing.

Pre-application Meeting with the Department of Water and Sanitation

A pre-application meeting was held with Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) officials on **Monday, 14 April 2025**.

The purpose of the meeting was to:

- Present and discuss the Proposed Project**;**
- Provide an overview of the Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) process;
- 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 was integrated into the Basic Assessment Report (BAR), and the Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP).

Project information was presented by means of a PowerPoint presentation and minutes of the meeting were compiled and distributed **(Appendix C8)**.

The following stakeholders attended the meeting:

Table 2-2: DWS Pre-application meeting attendees

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
DWS	Ms Xolelwa Bhele	Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment
DWS	Ms Karabo Modiba	Environmental Officer
DWS	Ms Dineo Josephine Magolego	Water Resource Management and Planning, Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment Manager
DWS	Ms Hellen Mathedimosa	Environmental Officer
Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd (FWGR)	Ms Anja Esterhuizen	Environmental Officer
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Chelsea Strooh	Junior Geospatial Consultant
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Phumla Mngwengwe	Project Manager and Environmental Consultant
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Mr Benjamin Dunn	Environmental Intern
Apologies		
Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms Basani Nkuna	Case Officer

2.4.2 Stakeholder Analysis and Identification

Stakeholder analysis is a process of identifying stakeholders before the project begins, grouping them according to their levels of participation, interest, and influence in the project, and determining how best to involve and communicate to each of these stakeholder groups throughout the PPP.

Project stakeholders are defined as individuals / groups / entities who:

- Are potentially affected directly or indirectly (positively / negatively) by the Proposed Project; and
- May have an interest in the Proposed Project. These include individuals / groups / entities whose interests 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 indirectly affected and adjacent farms;
- Desktop and online research;
- Identifying the relevant ward councillors and community leaders (ward committee members) for the affected ward;
    - Cllr Kwanele Kati (Ward Councillor: Ward 30)
- Consult landowners and land occupiers;
- Consult with Mr Solomon Maruma, Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Gauteng Province, Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD);
- Consult with government departments on a National, Provincial and Local level;
- Consult with stakeholders who respond to the publication of newspaper advertisements;
- Consult with stakeholders who respond to the distribution of project documentation; and
- Update the stakeholder database from attendance registers from a broad range of stakeholder meetings that were held throughout the process.

Identified stakeholders who are affected by or interested in the Proposed Project 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 the 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 an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP).
- **Communities:** Surrounding communities / community leaders and key community representatives;
- **Agriculture:** Farmer associations / farmer unions
- **Water Association:** Entities responsible for water management and / or regulation;
- **Environmental Forums**: Forums;
- **Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)**: Environmental organisations
- **Community-Based Organisations (CBOs):** Community-based organisations;
- **Business and Industry:** Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs) and large business organisations.

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

2.4.3 Land Claims Enquiry

A formal letter of enquiry was compiled and sent to the Land Claims Commission, Mr Solomon Maruma, Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Gauteng Province DALRRD on **Monday, 10 March 2025**. The letter contained the details of the directly affected property related to the Proposed Project.

Feedback was received from DALRRD by means of letters dated **Monday, 7 April 2025 (Appendix C2)** indicating that there are no land claims.

2.4.4 Communication and Engagement

2.4.4.1 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 BA and IWULA processes**.**

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

- A project description of the Proposed Project.
- The BA and the PPP to be undertaken in support of the relevant environmental authorisations and the contact details of the stakeholder engagement consultants.
- Details about how stakeholders can register as an I&APs and be kept informed about the project developments.
- The public review and comment period for the DBAR; and
- Invitation to attend the Open Day or Online Meeting.

The BID was emailed on **Tuesday, 11 March 2025**, to the stakeholder database **(Appendix C6)**. The BID was available on the following website:

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

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

Newspaper Advertisement (BA): A newspaper advert **(Appendix C4)** was placed in ***Randfontein Herald, on Friday, 14 March 2025***. The advert included the following details:

- Brief project description;
- Legal framework, the Cas;
- How stakeholders can access the DBAR for public review and comment;
- The details of the Open Day;
- Registration as stakeholders; and

- The contact details of the stakeholder engagement consultants.

Additional Newspaper Advertisement (WULA): An additional newspaper advert **(Appendix C4)** was placed in ***The Star, on Thursday, 10 April 2025***. The advert included the following details:

- Brief project description;
- Legal framework, the CAs;
- How stakeholders can access the IWWMP for public review and comment;
- The details of the Open Day;
- Registration as stakeholders; and
- The contact details of the stakeholder engagement consultants.

Site notice (BA): The site notice provided an overview of the project and highlighted the applicable legislation, for the environmental authorisation. It also outlined the stakeholder engagement process to be followed and where relevant information can be obtained. A locality map of the project site was included in the site notice. Details of the Open Day and how stakeholders can register as I&APs were included in the site notice. Pictures and co-ordinates of where the site notices were placed was recorded in the site notice report and a site notice map was developed **(Appendix C5).**

Additional Site notice (WULA): The site notice provided an overview of the project and highlighted the applicable legislation, for the Water Use Licence Application. It also outlined the stakeholder engagement process to be followed and where relevant information can be obtained. A locality map of the project site was included in the site notice. Details of the Open Day and how stakeholders can register as I&APs were included in the site notice. Pictures and co-ordinates of where the site notices were placed was recorded in the site notice report and a site notice map was developed **(Appendix C5).**

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

A reminder notification was emailed on **Wednesday, 02 April 2025** to remind stakeholders of the availability of the DBAR for public review and comment. The reminder email also served the purpose of reminding stakeholders to attend the Open Day, which was held on **Saturday, 12 April 2025 at Thusanang 2 Clinic, Thusanang Public Library, Westonaria,1779 from 09H00-11H00. (Appendix C6).**

Notification Letter (WULA): An email was sent to stakeholders to inform them that as part of the Proposed Project, it was identified that a WULA is required and that the IWWMP is available for public review and comment. The email also shared details of the Open Day and invited the greater public to formally register as I&APs. **(Appendix C6).**

Telephonic discussions: Stakeholders were also be consulted by means of telephonic discussions. These discussions facilitate the process of inviting stakeholders to stakeholder meetings and provide stakeholders with a platform to raise comments and suggestions regarding the Proposed.

2.4.4.2 Basic Assessment and IWULA Consultations

Stakeholders were invited to participate through online and in-person engagements. Consultation meetings with authorities, directly and indirectly affected landowners were held via online forums such as Microsoft Teams, or telephonically or in-person depending on preference. The purpose of these meetings were to discuss the Proposed Project, contents of the DBAR and IWWMP, and to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their comments and interact with the project team members.

Consultation meetings were aimed at engaging with key stakeholders regarding the Proposed Project to obtain initial comments which informed the specialist studies and project planning. The project team presented an overview of the Proposed Project, locality, infrastructure and land tenure maps were distributed as part of the meetings.

Authority Meetings were held with various Organs of State. The project team presented a formal presentation of the Proposed Project including the associated locality, infrastructure and land tenure maps.

Landowner Consultation Meetings were held with directly and indirectly affected landowners. The project team presented a formal presentation of the Proposed Project including the associated locality, infrastructure and land tenure maps.

Online meetings were held with I&APs who prefer online engagements.

Broader Public Consulting meetings: An Open Day was held with the broader public who preferred in-person engagements during the public review period. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the Proposed Project, contents of the BAR and IWWMP, to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team members.

Please refer to Table 2-3 for the stakeholders' meeting schedule highlighting meetings that were undertaken with I&APs as part of the PPP.

Table 2-3: Stakeholder Meetings

Meeting dates	Time slots	Method of Engagement
Online Meetings		
Tuesday, 1 April 2025	10H00 – 11H00	Online / Microsoft teams meeting with Ms Dana Lazarus, indirectly affected landowner
Wednesday, 2 April 2025	09H00 – 10H00	Online / Microsoft teams meeting with Sibanye, directly affected landowner
Tuesday, 8 April 2025	10H00 – 11H00	Online / Microsoft teams meeting with Rand West Municipality
Wednesday, 09 April 2025	10H00 - 11H00	Online / Microsoft Teams with Broader Stakeholders
Monday, 14 April 2025	10H00 - 11H00	Online / Microsoft teams meeting with Department of Water and Sanitation

Meeting dates	Time slots	Method of Engagement
In-person Meeting		
Saturday, 12 April 2025	09H00 – 11H00	Open Day with Broader Stakeholders Thusanang Public Library, Thusanang 2 Clinic, Westonaria, 1779

Focused efforts were made to engage with directly impacted stakeholders (residents in the Proposed Project area), including vulnerable groups at the 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 opinions openly.

Stakeholders were given the option to raise issues in the language of their choice and where translation was required, it was provided. The languages that were used are English, isiZulu, isiXhosa.

Extensive mobilisation of stakeholders was 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 (SMSs).

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

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

An Open Day was held at the **Thusanang Public Library, Thusanang 2 Clinic, Westonaria, 1779 on Saturday, 12 April 2025 from 09H00 to 11H00.** Attendance of this meeting was confirmed by stakeholders. The purpose of this Open Day was to discuss the DBAR and the DIWWMP, present findings of the specialist studies, provide stakeholders with a platform to raise comments and interact with the project team. Posters with information regarding the Proposed Project, findings of the specialist studies, impacts and proposed mitigation measures were displayed. These posters included various maps related to the Proposed Project. Copies of the non-technical summary were distributed to stakeholders who attended the Open Day. The non-technical summaries were available in English.

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Figure 2-1: Photos of the Open Day held on Saturday, 12 April 2025

2.4.5.3 Availability of the Draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR) and the Draft Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP) for public review and comment

The DBAR was available to stakeholders for a 30-day comment period from **Wednesday, 19 March 2025 to Tuesday, 22 April 2025.**

The DIWWMP report is available for a 60-day public review and comment period from **Friday, 11 April 2025 to Tuesday, 17 June 2025**.

The DBAR and DIWWMP were made available as follows:

- Kongiwe's website: https://www.kongiwe.com/projects/
- A hard copy of the DBAR and the DIWWMP were available at the following public place:

Location	Physical Adress	Contact Person
Thusanang Public Library	Thusanang, Thusanang 2 Clinic, Westonaria, 1779	Mr Clement Daniels, Librarian 0795009158 (Mon – Fri: 09h00 – 16h00)

A non-technical summary of the DBAR was compiled and distributed electronically to all stakeholders on the database. Hard copies of the non-technical summary were distributed at the Open Day.

The DBAR and associated appendices were delivered to the DMRE on **Tuesday, 18 March 2025**. Key Commenting Authorities received an email with a website link to where they can download the DBAR.

Table 2-4 below provides details of the activities that formed part of the Draft Basic Assessment and IWULA Processes.

Table 2-4: Summary of activities undertaken during the Draft Basic Assessment and IWULA Processes.

Activity	Details	Reference in Draft BA 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 DALRRD, Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Gauteng Province. The letter contained a list of all the directly affected properties for the project. Feedback was received from DALRRD by means of letters dated **Monday, 7 April 2025** indicating that there are no land claims associated with the affected property.	**Appendix C2** Land claims enquiry letter and correspondence from the DALRRD
Distribution of the Background Information Document	The BID was developed and distributed to stakeholders. The BID was available on the following website: Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/	**Appendix C3** Background Information Document
Placement of newspaper advertisements	A newspaper advert was placed in **Randfontein Herald, on Friday, 14 March 2025** for the DBAR process. An additional newspaper advert was placed in **The Star, on Thursday, 10 April 2025** for the WULA process.	**Appendix C4** Newspaper advertisements

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Activity	Details	Reference in Draft BA Report
Placement of site notices	Site notices were placed at publicly accessible places within proximity of the project area for the BA and WULA processes. Copies of the site notices were placed at the following public place: ❖ Thusanang Public Library, Thusanang 2 Clinic, Westonaria, 1779 Site notice placement reports and maps were developed, indicating the exact locations of where the site notices were placed, with photos and GPS co-ordinates.	**Appendix C5** Site notice reports and placement map
Announcement of the project and the availability of the DBAR and the IWWMP	The announcement letter was distributed to stakeholders to: ❖ Announce the availability of the DBAR; ❖ Announce the availability of the DIWWMP; ❖ Invite stakeholders to the Open Day; ❖ Indicate where the DBAR and DIWWMP were available for public review and comment. The DBAR and DIWWMP were available on the following website: ❖ Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/ A copy of the DBAR, DIWWMP and the non-technical summaries were placed in the following public place: ❖ Thusanang Public Library, Thusanang 2 Clinic, Westonaria, 1779	**Appendix C6** Announcement Correspondence **Appendix C3** BID

Activity	Details	Reference in Draft BA Report
Stakeholder meetings: **Pre-Application**	Stakeholders were invited to participate through online and in-person engagements. Consultation meetings with authorities, directly and indirectly affected landowners were held via online forums such as Microsoft Teams, or telephonically or in-person depending on preference. The purpose of these meetings was to discuss the Proposed Project, contents of the DBAR and IWWMP and 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 informed the specialist studies and project planning. The project team presented an overview of the Proposed Project and associated locality, infrastructure and land tenure maps. Subsequent to these meetings, minutes were developed, and the stakeholder database was updated with any additional stakeholder information.	**Appendix C8** List of meetings & Meeting Minutes **Appendix C9** CRR
Broader Public Constatation Meeting: **Basic Assessment and IWULA Phase**	Stakeholders were invited to participate through online and in-person engagements. The purpose of these meetings was to discuss the Proposed Project, contents of the DBAR and DIWWMP, to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team members. The following meetings were held: **Online Meeting:** ❖ **Wednesday, 9 April 2025** from **10H00-11H00** on Microsoft Teams **In-person Meeting:** ❖ An Open Day was held at the Thusanang Public Library, Thusanang 2 Clinic, Westonaria, 1779, on **Saturday, 12 April 2025 from 09H00-12H00.** Minutes of these meetings were compiled and distributed to everyone who attended these meetings. Comments raised during these meetings were included into the CRR.	**Appendix C8** List of meetings & Meeting Minutes **Appendix C9** CRR

2.4.5.4 Availability of the Final Basic Assessment Report (FBAR)

Stakeholders will be notified of the availability of the Final BAR for review by the CA's.

Table 2-5: Summary of the PPP activities - Final BAR and Final IWWMP

Activity	Details
Announcement of the FBAR	Notification letter notifying stakeholders about the availability of the FBAR and for comment was 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.
Placement of FBAR	The FBAR for the Proposed Project is available on the Kongiwe Environmental website https://kongiwe.com/projects/
Submission to DMRE	The FBAR was submitted to the DMRE.
Submission to DWS	The FIWWMP will be submitted to DWS once the public review period has ended.

2.4.5.6 Consultation during the Decision-Making Phase

Once the CA 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 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 Authorisation for the KP2 Pipelines in the Rand West Local Municipality, West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng Province

Stakeholder Meeting Stakeholder Database (Final BA and IWWMP)

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	Ms	Wilma	Prinsloo	Regional Secretary	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Agricultural Union	TLU SA	Mr	Mauritz	Lombard	Manager: Policy Liaison	Gauteng
Agricultural Union	Transvaal Agricultural Union of South Africa (TAUSA)	Mr	Henry	Geldenhuys	President	Gauteng
Agricultural Union	Boshoff Smuts Inc on Behalf of AFGRI	Ms	Caitlin	Coetzee	Candidate Attorney	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Eskom	Mr	Jason	Kasper	Land and Rights Manager	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Eskom	Mr	Moitheri	Khuphane	Ekurhuleni Environmental	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Eskom	Mr	Sbu	Nkalanga	Ekurhuleni Representative	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

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Business & Commerce	South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL)	Mr	Ayanda	Vilakazi	Business Development	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)	Mr	Ockert	Stevens		Gauteng
Business & Commerce	South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL)	Ms	Naledi	Itumeleng	Land Acquisition Specialist	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	SANRAL	SANRAL	Central Environmental Department email	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL)	Ms	Victoria	Bota	Environmentalist (Gauteng Region)	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL)	Ms	Thembelihle	Ndlandla	Environmental Manager	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Business & Commerce	South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL)	Mr	David	Thubane	Land Acquisition Specialist	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Transnet Freight Rail Ltd	Ms	Rebone	Moukangwe	Environmental Officer	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Transnet Freight Rail Ltd	Ms	Zanele	Manyathi	Environmental Manager	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Transnet Freight Rail Ltd (JHB)	Ms	Banzi	Mlungu		Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Transnet Freight Rail Ltd (JHB)	Mr	Thembinkosi	Memela	Property Technician	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Transnet Freight Rail Ltd: Gauteng	Ms	Suzan	Aidelomo	Gauteng Environmental Specialist	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA)	Mr	Paul	Motsoaledi	Real Estate Manager	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA)	Mr	Sphesihle	Bophela	Real Estate	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Catchment Forum	BBM	Mr		Maponya	Wonderfontein & Loopspruit Forum: Kromdraai Catchment	Gauteng
Catchment Forum	BBM	Mr	AR	Zwart	Wonderfontein & Loopspruit Forum: Kromdraai Catchment	Gauteng
Catchment Forum	BBM	Mr	J	Masoba	Wonderfontein & Loopspruit Forum: Kromdraai Catchment	Gauteng
Catchment Forum	BBM	Mr	Mandy	Vilakazi	Wonderfontein & Loopspruit Forum: Kromdraai Catchment	Gauteng
Catchment Forum	BBM	Mr	N	Mogopodi	Wonderfontein & Loopspruit Forum: Kromdraai Catchment	Gauteng
Catchment Forum	BBM	Mr	P	Leburu	Wonderfontein & Loopspruit Forum: Kromdraai Catchment	Gauteng
Catchment Forum	BBM	Mr	Stephan	Veldsman	Wonderfontein & Loopspruit Forum: Kromdraai Catchment	Gauteng
Catchment Forum	BBM	Mr	WZ	De Lange	Wonderfontein & Loopspruit Forum: Kromdraai Catchment	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Catchment Forum, National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Mogale	Matseba	Manager: Water Resource Planning and Management	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Joe	Mokhachane	Ward 30	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Lucky	Mthimkulu	Ward 30	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Ms	Siposihle	Ndlovu	Ward 30	Gauteng
Community Member	Ward 30 Youth Forum	Mr	Simlindile	Magalela	Chairman	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	Sibanye Stillwater	Mr	Bashan	Govender	Environmental Compliance SA Region	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	Sibanye Stillwater	Mr	Divan	Van Niekerk	Superintendent – Environmental and Water Engineering	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	Sibanye Stillwater	Mr	Kahmani	Gounden	Supervisor Surface and Mineral Rights	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Directly Affected Landowner	Sibanye Stillwater	Mr	Stephan	Botes	Unit Manager - Mineral Title and Legal Services	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	Sibanye Stillwater	Ms	Christi	Lategan	Superintendent – Land Management	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	Sibanye Stillwater	Ms	Evelyn	Mekgwe	Superintendent - Environmental Compliance	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	Sibanye Stillwater	Ms	Madeleine	Bornman	Environmental Specialist Manager	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	Sibanye Stillwater	Ms	Mapule	Kgwale	Supervisor for Environmental Compliance	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner, Indirectly Affected Landowner	Sibanye Stillwater; G F I Mining South Africa Pty Ltd	Mr	Sylvester	Nkwe	Environmental Compliance	Gauteng
District Municipality	West Rand District Municipality (WRDM)	Mr	HB	Munyai	Speaker	Gauteng
District Municipality	West Rand District Municipality (WRDM)	Mr	Tebogo	Patane	PA to Infrastuture	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
District Municipality	West Rand District Municipality (WRDM)	Mr	Zeblon	Mphaphuli	Regional Development Planning and Environmental Management	Gauteng
District Municipality	West Rand District Municipality (WRDM)	Ms	Amanda	Segopolo	PA to Municipal Manager	Gauteng
District Municipality	West Rand District Municipality (WRDM)	Ms	Portia	Sikiti		Gauteng
District Municipality	West Rand District Municipality (WRDM)	Ms	Robbie	Hendrikse	Town Planner	Gauteng
District Municipality	West Rand District Municipality (WRDM)	Ms	Susan	Stoffberg	Environmental Manager	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	African Wattle Crane Programme (ICF/EWT)	Ms	Kerryn	Morrison	Senior Manager: Africa	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Benchmarks Foundation (BMF)	Mr	David	van Wyk	Lead Researcher	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	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	Kongiwe Environmental	Mrs	Vanessa	Viljoen	Consultant	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Environmental NGO's	Minerals Council South Africa	Mr	Babalwa	Matiwane	Environment Department	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Mining Affected Communities United in Action (MACUA)	Mr	Gilbert	Moela	Media Liaison	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	WESSA Wildlife & Environmental Society of South Africa (WESSA)	Mr	Morgan	Griffiths	Senior Manager: Advocacy, Membership and Governance	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	WESSA Wildlife & Environmental Society of South Africa (WESSA)	Ms	Seipati	Mphasane	Senior Education Officer: Environmental Coordinator	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA)	Ms	Kgomotso	Kotlai		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)	Mr	Sabelo	Sithole	Admin	Gauteng
Indirectly Affected Landowner	Private Landowner	Ms	Dana	Lazurus	Landowner	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Interested & Affected Party	AfriMat	Ms	Marie-Louise	Myburgh	Regional Environmental Officer – Gauteng	Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	AfriMat (Randfontein Cement)	Ms	Hulisani	Nunga	Environmental Specialist	Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited	Ms	Suryna	Van Huyssteen	Senior Environmental Officer	Gauteng
Local Municipality	Merafong City Local Municipality	Mr	I	Mashamba	Environmental Officer	Gauteng
Local Municipality	Merafong City Local Municipality	Mr	I	Mavhutha	Chief Environmental Management	Gauteng
Local Municipality	Merafong City Local Municipality	Mr	Siyethemba	Mdletshe	Municipal Manager	Gauteng
Local Municipality	Merafong City Local Municipality	Mr	Elvis	Mphithikezi	Speaker	Gauteng
Local Municipality	Rand West City Local Municipality	Mr	Moses	Mokwana		Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Local Municipality	Rand West City Local Municipality	Mr	Vuyani	Bekwa	Executive Manager:Economic Development and Planning	Gauteng
Local Municipality	Rand West City Local Municipality	Ms	Gladys	Mahlangu	Assistant Manager : Environmental Protection Unit	Gauteng
Local Municipality	Rand West City Local Municipality	Mr	Atang	Modise	PA/Executive Secretary: Infrastructure	Gauteng
Local Municipality	Rand West City Local Municipality	Mr	Bongani Eugene	Nkambule	Executive Manager: Infrastructure	Gauteng
Local Municipality	Rand West City Local Municipality	Mr	Edward	Nkoana	Credit Controller	Gauteng
Local Municipality	Rand West City Local Municipality	Mr	Mulalo	Sigeda		Gauteng
Local Municipality	Rand West City Local Municipality	Mr	Mzubanzi	Silinga	Executive Director: Community Services	Gauteng
Local Municipality	Rand West City Local Municipality	Mr	Samuel	Monkwe	Unit Manager Infrastructure Planning and Programme Management	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Local Municipality	Rand West City Local Municipality	Mr	Thabo	Ndlovu	Municipal Manager	Gauteng
Local Municipality	Rand West City Local Municipality	Ms	Anele	Songelwa		Gauteng
Local Municipality	Rand West City Local Municipality	Ms	Cassie	Pelser	Senior Town Planner	Gauteng
Local Municipality	Rand West City Local Municipality	Ms	Diteboho	Moabi		Gauteng
Local Municipality	Rand West City Local Municipality	Ms	Isabel	Olivier	Town Planner	Gauteng
Local Municipality	Rand West City Local Municipality	Ms	Kgomotso	Sekgobela		Gauteng
Local Municipality	Rand West City Local Municipality	Ms	Leanne	Scheepers		Gauteng
Local Municipality	Rand West City Local Municipality	Ms	Lebogang	Mabena		Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Local Municipality	Rand West City Local Municipality	Ms	Maliba	Ramatlhape	Environmental Manager	Gauteng
Local Municipality	Rand West City Local Municipality	Ms	Selina	Moumakwe	Speaker	Gauteng
Local Municipality	Rand West City Local Municipality	Ms	Sewela	Malehopa	Town Planner	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Councillor	Merafong City Local Municipality	Mr	Johan	Zwart	Ward Councillor: Ward 21 (indirectly)	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Councillor	Rand West City Local Municipality	Cllr	Anele	Saba	Ward Councillor: Ward 25 (indirectly)	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Councillor	Rand West City Local Municipality	Mr	Kwanele	Kati	Ward Councillor: Ward 30	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Councillor	Rand West City Local Municipality	Mr	Mkhuseli	Jokazi	Ward Councillor: Ward 23 (indirectly)	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)	Mr	Solomon	Maruma	Land Claims Gauteng Regional Officer	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD)	Mrs	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)	Ms	Mashudu	Marubini	Deputy Director	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD)	Ms	Phyllystas	Mmakola	Resource Auditor	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	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

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
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	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	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	Tabisa	Fiko	Chief Directorate 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	David	Msiza	Mine Health and Safety Inspectorate	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
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	Jimmy	Sekgale	Assistant Director	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	Nicholas	Chavalala	Regional Manager: Environmental Management	Gauteng
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)	Mr	Tseliso	Maqubela	Minerals and Petroleum Regulation	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
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	Thobile	Mbatha	Chief Director	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
National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Mr	Zakhele	Ndebele	Real Estate Management Services	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Ms	Desire	Msimango		Gauteng
National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Ms	Lerato	Mbatha		Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Mr	Jacob	Mahloko	Construction Project Management	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Ms	Friedah	Khoza	Property Manager	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Adriaan	Claassen	Chief Engineer	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Ayanda	Mtetwa	National	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Khathutshelo	Mudau	Specialised Production	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	KP	Makgoba	Wonderfontein & Loopspruit Forum: Kromdraai Catchment	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

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Noe	Malaise	Resource Protection & Waste	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	TG	Makhari	Wonderfontein & Loopspruit Forum: Kromdraai Catchment	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	Gloria Xolelwa	Bhele	Chairperson: Wonderfontein & Loopspruit Forum: Kromdraai Catchment	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms	Jeanette Ledile	Nyama	Wonderfontein Catchment Manager	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms	Josephine Dineo	Magolego	Environmental Officer: Case Officer	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms	Karabo	Modiba		Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms	Mathedimosa Hellen	Makgwale	GAU	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
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	Nthata	Thandile		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)	Ms	Thabelo	Tshipate	Environmental Officer	Gauteng
National Government	National Department of Health (DOH)	Mr	Zamokuhle	Mntambo	Assistant Director: Environmental Health	Gauteng
National Government	National Department of Health (DOH)	Ms	Belinda	Makhafola	Directorate: Environmental Health Deputy Director: Environmental HealthServices	Gauteng
National Government	National Nuclear Regulator (NNR)	Mr	Patle	Mohajane	Programme Manager: NORM	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
National Government	South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)	Ms	Nokusho	Ngobeni	Heritage Officer	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 Ch	Gauteng
Nature Reserve	SANBI	Ms	Vivian	Malema	Director: Biodiversity Education and Public Engagement Directorate	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Health: Gauteng Province	Mr	Cheleng	Khotle	Ekurhuleni District	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Health: Gauteng Province	Mr	Simon	Choma	Acting Chief Director: Ekurhuleni District	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Health: Gauteng Province	Ms	Londiwe	Mkhize	Environmental Health Practitioner- Ekurhuleni District	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms	Basani	Nkuna	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)	Mr	Dan	Motaung	Deputy Director: EIA	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	Albertina	Setsiba		Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Ms	Hellen	Sithole		Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Mr	Tjatja	Mosia	Environmental Officer	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)		Erick	Moletsane	Manager: Environmental Planning & Impact Assessment	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Ms	Christina	Seegers	Protected Areas	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Health	Ms	Christina	Moumakwe	Deputy Director: Environmental Health Services	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Health	Ms	Louisa	Magabane	Environmental Health Manager	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Health: West Rand District Health Services	Ms	Sentle	Mofokeng	Chief Environmental Health Practitioner	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Health: West Rand District Municipality	Ms	Cynthia D.	Mokhali	Environmental Health & Safety	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Health: West Rand District Municipality	Ms	Onica	Papiso	AD: Health and Safety	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Health: West Rand District Municipality	Ms	Rejoice	Khosa	Environmental Health & Safety	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng: Department of Economic Development	Mr	Blake	Mosley-Lefatola		Gauteng
Provincial Government	GDARD			GDARD	Environmental Department	Gauteng
Ward Committee Member	Rand West City Local Municipality	Mr	Bulelani	Ngangali	Ward Committee Member: Ward 30	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Ward Committee Member	Rand West City Local Municipality	Mr	Petros	Lethae	Ward Committee Member: Ward 30	Gauteng
Ward Committee Member	Rand West City Local Municipality	Mrs	Zintle Nokanyile	Gelem	Education and Cooperate	Gauteng
Ward Committee Member	Rand West City Local Municipality	Ms	Emily	Luthuli	Ward Committee Member: Ward 30	Gauteng
Ward Committee Member	Rand West City Local Municipality	Ms	Mapaseka	Mandyu	Ward Committee Member: Ward 30	Gauteng
Ward Committee Member	Rand West City Local Municipality	Ms	Nofikile	Galoshe	Ward Committee Member: Ward 30	Gauteng
Ward Committee Member	Rand West City Local Municipality	Ms	Nontsizi	Magalela	Ward Committee Member: Ward 30	Gauteng
Ward Committee Member	Rand West City Local Municipality	Ms	Zameka	Msiza	Ward Committee Member: Ward 30	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	Randwater	Mr	Jimmy	Maluleke	Environmental Co-ordinator	Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Randwater	Mr	Lesley	Hoy	Manager Environmental Assessments & Compliance	Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Randwater	Mr	Marc	de Fontein	Senior Water Quality Advisor & Blesbokspruit to Forum Member	Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Randwater	Mr	Noel	Dzhivhuho	Civil Engineering Assistant - HO	Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Randwater	Mr	Obakeng	Tlhabye		Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Randwater	Mr	Thokozani	Masilela	Environmental Assessor	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Water Bodies -Institution	Randwater	Ms	Cwengile	Ma-Awu		Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Randwater	Ms	Kgalalelo	Gaobotse	Environmental Officer	Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Randwater	Ms	Khanya	Vezi		Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Randwater	Ms	Lindiwe	Gamede		Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Randwater	Ms	Mukhondeni	Mudau		Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Randwater	Ms	Natalie	Koneight	Secretary - Nursery-CD	Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Randwater	Ms	Nomkhosi	Mohlahlo		Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Randwater	Ms	Peleka	Mashele		Gauteng

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

Environmental Authorisation for the KP2 Pipelines in the Rand West Local Municipality, West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng Province

Landowners Database KP2 Project Area

Directly Affected Landowners

Farm Name & Number	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Owner-Windeed	Farm owner	Contact Person
Leeudoorn 351	IQ	0	Sibanye Gold Ltd	Sibanye Gold Ltd	Mr Bashan Govender

Indirectly Affected Landowners

Farm Name & Number	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Owner-Windeed	Farm owner	Contact Person
Doornkloof 350	IQ	39	Sibanye Gold Ltd	Sibanye Gold Ltd	Mr Bashan Govender
Leeudoorn 351	IQ	1	Rudoshap Syndicate Pty Ltd	Rudoshap Syndicate Pty Ltd	Ms Dana Lazurus

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Appendix C2: Land Claims

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Monday, 10 March 2025

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

Environmental Authorisation for the KP2 Pipelines in the Rand West Local Municipality, West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng Province
LAND CLAIMS ENQUIRY

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (Kongiwe) has been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner, tasked with conducting the Basic Assessment (BA) and General Authorisation (GA) processes which are aimed at critically evaluating the potential environmental and social impacts of the KP2 Pipelines Project. Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Limited (hereafter FWGR) has recently received an Environmental Authorisation (EA) for the optimised pipeline route for FWGR's Tailings Retreatment Projects in the West Rand. It has since been identified that additional water and slurry pipelines are required. These pipelines will tie into the authorised Regional Tailings Storage Facility (RTSF) pipelines and run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No. 2 Plant.

The proposed location of the proposed pipeline route is in Westonaria, within Ward 30 of the Rand West Local Municipality (RWLM). The pipelines run southwest of the Kloof No. 2 TSF, and directly south of the Kopanang Hostel.

The project area is made up of 1 farm portion falling within the Rand West Local Municipality (RWLM). The affected farm is listed in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Directly Affected property details.

Farm Name & Number	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Farm owner
Leeudoorn 351	IQ	R/E	Sibanye Gold Limited

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

Kind regards,

Vanessa Viljoen
Stakeholder Engagement Consultant

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd.
Registration Number 2016/135562/07
Directors: N Banks, GE Cornish-Bowden, AM Lemon, GL Smith, BJ Thornton
Telephone: +27 (10) 140 6508 Email: info@kongiwe.com
Registered Address: 150 Bryanston Drive, Bryanston, Sandton, 2191, South Africa.
Mailing Address: PostNet Suite no 163, Private Bag X21, Bryanston, 2021, South Africa.
www.kongiwe.com

Vanessa Viljoen

From: Vanessa Viljoen
Sent: Monday, 10 March 2025 08:58
To: Solomon Maruma
Cc: Thuli Phakathi
Subject: Environmental Authorisation for the KP2 Pipelines in the Rand West Local Municipality, West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng Province
Attachments: 10March25_Lclaims_Let.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Mr Solomon Maruma

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (Kongiwe) has been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner, tasked with conducting the Basic Assessment (BA) and General Authorisation (GA) processes which are aimed at critically evaluating the potential environmental and social impacts of the KP2 Pipelines Project.

Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Limited (hereafter FWGR) has recently received an Environmental Authorisation (EA) for the optimised pipeline route for FWGR's Tailings Retreatment Projects in the West Rand. It has since been identified that additional water and slurry pipelines are required. These pipelines will tie into the authorised Regional Tailings Storage Facility (RTSF) pipelines and run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No. 2 Plant.

The proposed location of the proposed pipeline route is in Westonaria, within Ward 30 of the Rand West Local Municipality (RWLM).

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.

www.kongiwe.com

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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 – R/E OF FARM LEEUDOORN 351, REG DIV IQ, GAUTENG

We refer to your land claim enquiry dated **01 April 2025.**

We confirm that as at the date of this letter no land claims appear on our database in respect of the Properties listed as per attached list. 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: 7/4/2025

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Appendix C3: Consultation Materials

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Environmental Authorisation for the KP2 Pipelines in the Rand West Local Municipality, West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng Province

Background Information Document

DMRE Reference to be assigned

PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

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

- The intention of Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd to authorise the KP2 pipelines in the Rand West Local Municipality (RWLM), Gauteng Province;
- The independent Basic Assessment (BA) and the Public Participation Process (PPP) to be undertaken as part of the Environmental Authorisation (EA) process;
- How you 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 the Basic Assessment Report (BAR).

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Limited (hereafter FWGR) has recently received an EA for the optimised pipeline route for FWGR's Tailings Retreatment Projects in the West Rand. It has since been identified that additional water and slurry pipelines are also required. These pipelines will tie into the authorised Regional Tailings Storage Facility (RTSF) pipelines and run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No. 2 Plant.

LOCALITY

The proposed location of the proposed pipeline route is near Westonaria, within Ward 30 of the RWLM as shown in **Figure 1**. The pipelines run southwest of the Kloof No. 2 TSF, and directly south of the Kopanang Hostel. **Table 1** shows details of the of the directly affected property.

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Table 1: Directly affected property details

Farm Name & Number	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Farm owner
Leeudoorn 351	IQ	R/E	Sibanye Gold Limited

INFRASTRUCTURE

The following infrastructure is proposed:

- Two process water pipelines of 600 mm in diameter; and
- Four overland slurry pipelines of 550 mm in diameter.

The proposed pipelines will tie into the authorised RTSF pipeline route and run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No.2.

LIFE OF OPERATION

The life of the Proposed Project is expected to be approximately 30 years.

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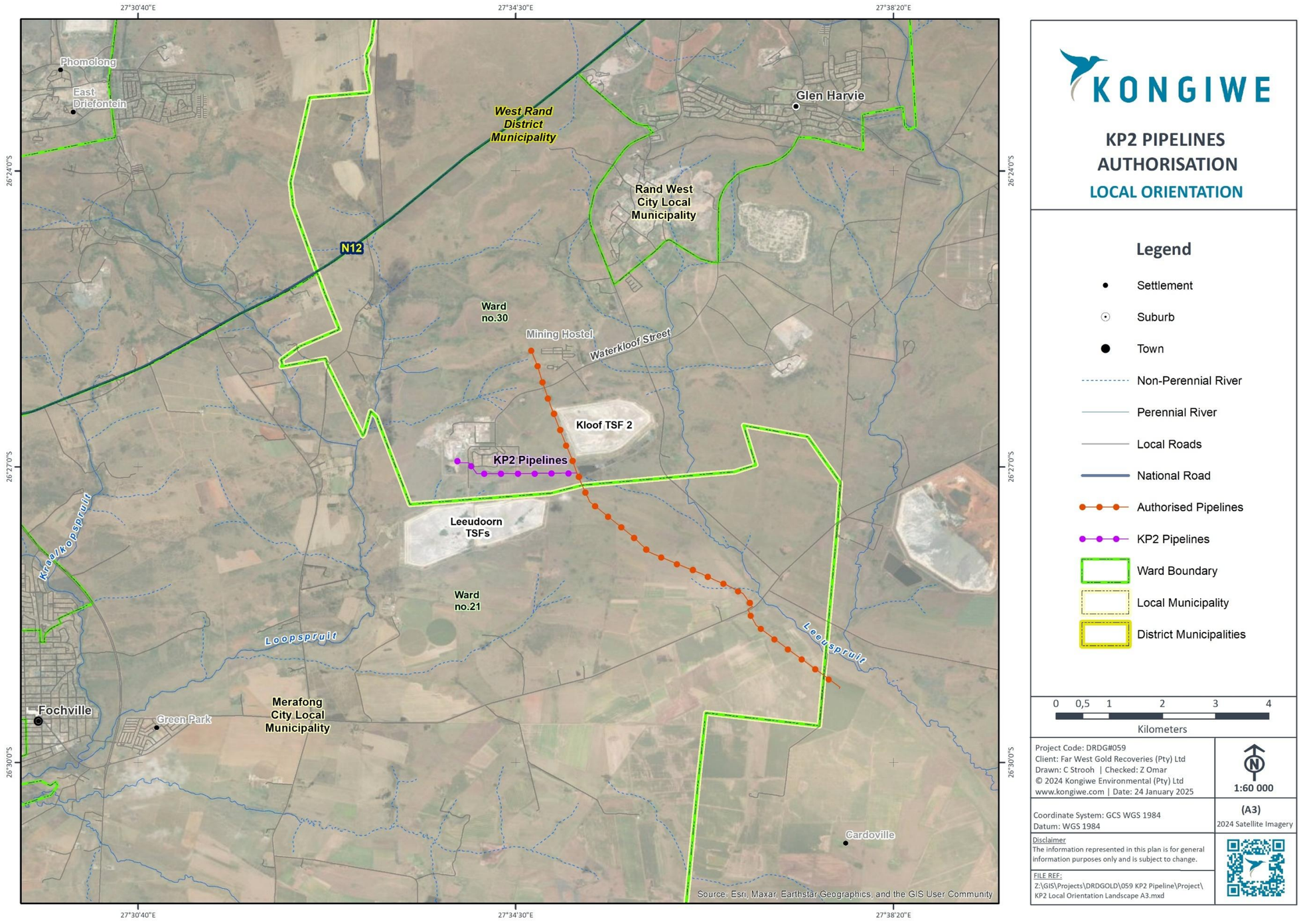

Figure 1: KP2 Pipelines Locality Map

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LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (hereafter Kongiwe) has been appointed by FWGR, a subsidiary of DRDGOLD Limited, to undertake a BA process which evaluates the environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project as part of an EA. The BA and the associated specialist studies to be undertaken will support the application for the required approvals. The following application will be made to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) for the Proposed Project:

1. **Environmental Authorisation (EA)** for listed activities triggered in Listing Notices GN R983 (as amended) in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014, as promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA). The Competent Authority (CA) is the DMRE.

In addition, the following application will be made to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS):

2. **A General Authorisation (GA)** [1]application in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA). The application will be submitted to the DWS for any potential impact(s) to water resources by the Proposed Project.

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.

BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS

Kongiwe will conduct the BA 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 BA process for the Proposed Project will be carried out in the following phases:

[1] It should be noted that there is no legislative requirement for a Public Participation Process for a GA application. Details related to the GA application are included in this report purely for information purposes.

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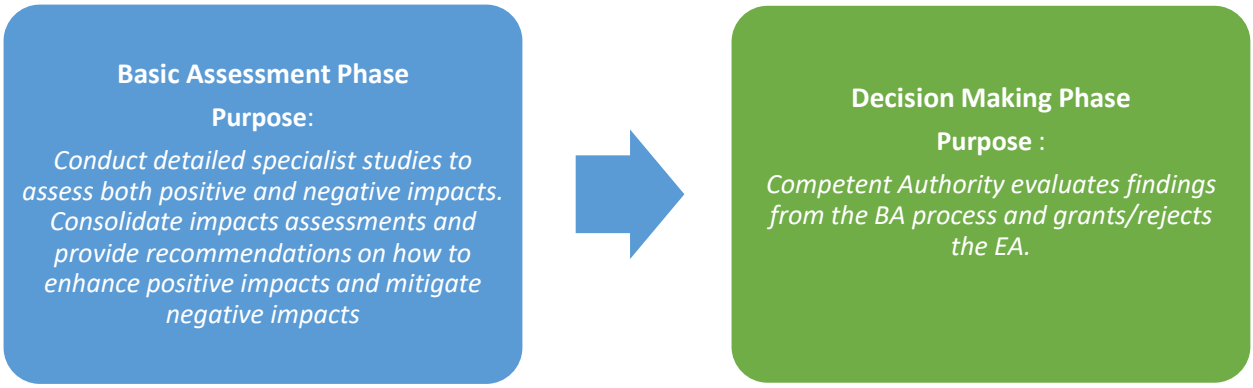

Figure 2: Basic Assessment Process

SPECIALIST STUDIES

A Wetland Impact Assessment has been undertaken as part of the BA process to assess the potential impacts associated with the Proposed Project.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS (PPP)

The PPP will form part of the EA process. The PPP 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 BA process.

Availability of the Basic Assessment Report for Public Review and Comment

The BAR for the Proposed Project will be made available for public review and comment for a **period of 30 days**, from **Wednesday, 19 March 2025 until Tuesday, 22 April 2025**.

The BAR will be made available as follows:

- Copies of the BAR will be made available for public review and comment on Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/
- A hard copy of the BAR will be made available at a public place within the project area as indicated in the table below:
- Copies of the non-technical summary of the BAR will be distributed electronically to all stakeholders on the database.

Location	Physical Adress	Contact Person
Thusanang Public Library	Thusanang 2 Clinic, Thusanang, Westonaria, 1779	Mr Clement Daniels, Librarian, (079) 500 9158

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You can comment on the BAR in any of the following ways:

- By providing comments at the Open Day (please see details below);
- By writing a letter or sending an email to stakeholders@kongiwe.com; and
- By contacting our stakeholder engagement team telephonically.

STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS

Stakeholders are invited to participate through online and in-person engagements. Consultation meetings will be held during the public review period using Microsoft Teams, telephonic discussions, and an Open Day. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss the Proposed Project, the contents of the BAR and to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team.

Please refer to **Table 2** for the proposed stakeholders' meeting schedule. Please confirm your attendance for both meetings by ***Wednesday, 02 April 2025.***

Table 2: Proposed dates and methods of public engagement

Proposed dates	Available time slots	Method of Engagement
Online Meetings		
Wednesday, 9 April 2025	10H00 – 11H00	Microsoft Teams/ scheduled Telephonic discussions
In-person meeting: Open Day		
Saturday, 12 April 2025	09H00 – 11H00	Thusanang 2 Clinic, Thusanang Public Library, Westonaria, 1779

INVITATION TO BECOME INVOLVED AS AN I&AP

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

- Telephonic consultations;
- Short Message Services (SMSes);
- Email correspondence:
  - Stakeholders with access to email are requested to send their comments/queries via email;
  - Stakeholders can email their Registration and Comment Form.
- Online engagements:
  - Project information will be timeously uploaded on Kongiwe's website:
  - Online Microsoft Teams meetings;
- In-person Engagements:
  - One-on-One consultation meetings;

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- Open Day

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 (CRR). 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 they are registered as an I&AP;
- Inform others whom they think may be interested and/or affected by the Proposed Project;
- Ensure comments are submitted within the allowed timeframes to Kongiwe's Stakeholder Engagement office;
- Contribute information and/or knowledge of the environment;
- Provide comments on the Proposed Project; and
- Attend meetings scheduled throughout the process to participate and access information.

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

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

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Environmental Authorisation for the KP2 Pipelines in the West Rand District Municipality, Rand West Local Municipality, Gauteng Province
DMRE reference number: to be assigned

Stakeholder Registration and Comment Form

Please return a completed reply form to the Stakeholder Engagement Team:
Ms Vanessa Viljoen / Phone: (010) 140 1725 or Ms Thuli Phakathi Phone: (010) 140 1726 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				Tel		
Email address							
Postal address							
Please indicate your preferred method of communication	Email				SMS		

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

Proposed dates	Available time slots	Method of Engagement	Yes	No
Virtual meeting				
Wednesday, 9 April 2025	10H00 - 11H00	Microsoft teams/scheduled telephonic discussions	Yes	No
Live meeting: Open Days				
Saturday, 12 April 2025	09H00 – 11H00	Thusanang 2 Clinic, Thusanag Public Library, Westonaria,1779	Yes	No

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

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Comments/Concerns/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							

In terms of section 19 of the Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013) (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 or parties to whom the information is supplied.

Signature:		**Date:**	

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KP2 PIPELINES AUTHORISATION IN WEST RAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, RAND WEST CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE

Draft Basic Assessment Report Non-Technical Summary

2 April 2025

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PROJECT BACKGROUND

Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Limited (hereafter FWGR) has recently received an Environmental Authorisation (EA) for the optimised pipeline route for FWGR's Tailings Retreatment Projects in the West Rand. It has since been identified that additional water and slurry pipelines are also required. These pipelines will tie into the authorised Regional Tailings Storage Facility (RTSF) pipelines and run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No. 2 Plant.

LOCALITY

The proposed location of the proposed pipeline route is near Westonaria, within Ward 30 of the RWLM as shown in **Figure 1**. The pipelines run southwest of the Kloof No. 2 TSF, and directly south of the Kopanang Hostel. **Table 1** shows details of the of the directly affected property.

Table 1: Directly affected property details

Farm Name & Number	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Farm owner
Leeudoorn 351	IQ	R/E	Sibanye Gold Limited

INFRASTRUCTURE

The following infrastructure is proposed:

- Two process water pipelines of 600 mm in diameter; and
- Four overland slurry pipelines of 550 mm in diameter.

The proposed pipelines will tie into the authorised RTSF pipeline route and run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No.2.

LIFE OF OPERATION

The anticipated life span of the project is approximately 30 years including the construction, operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation phases.

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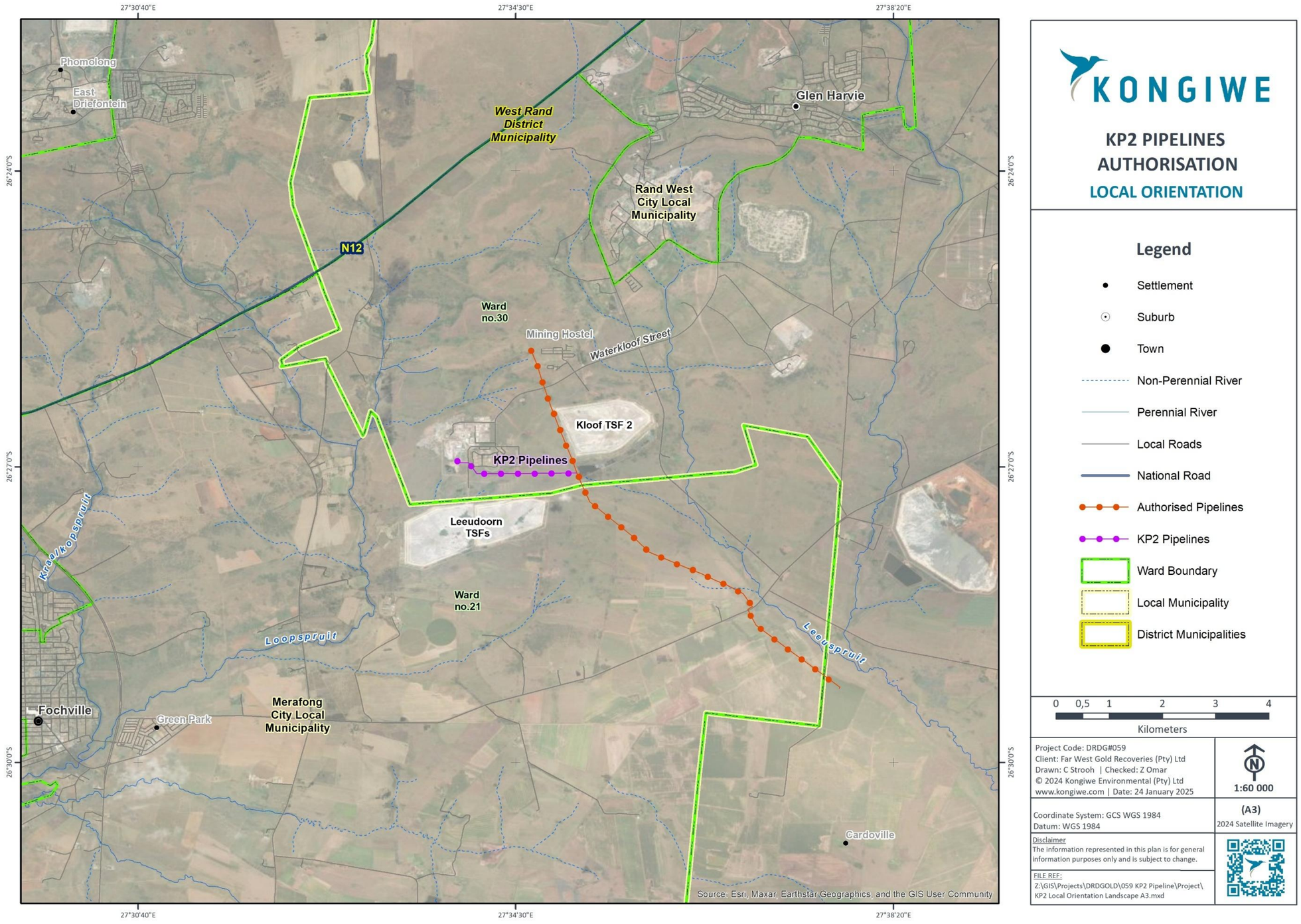

Figure 1: KP2 Pipelines Locality Map

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PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

No alternatives have been considered for the Proposed Project. The pipelines will form part of FWGR's Tailings Retreatment Projects and will tie into the authorised RTSF pipelines and run to the existing Kloof No. 2 Plant. Therefore, the location of the proposed pipelines has been determined by the location of the aforementioned infrastructure. The proposed pipeline route is also suitable due the low sensitivity areas that it traverses. It is not anticipated that the proposed pipeline will affect the continuation of any long-term land uses.

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (hereafter Kongiwe) has been appointed by FWGR, a subsidiary of DRDGOLD Limited, to undertake a BA process which evaluates the environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project as part of an EA. The BA and the associated specialist studies to be undertaken will support the application for the required approvals. The following application will be made to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) for the Proposed Project:

1. **Environmental Authorisation (EA)** for listed activities triggered in Listing Notices GN R983 (as amended) in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014, as promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA). The Competent Authority (CA) is the DMRE.

In addition, the following application will be made to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS):

2. **A General Authorisation (GA)** application in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA). The application will be submitted to the DWS for any potential impact(s) to water resources by the Proposed Project.

Table 1: Listed activities triggered by the Proposed Project

Activity Trigger	Applicable Listing Notice	Listing Notice Description	Waste Management Authorisation	Water Use Licence Authorisation
Listing Notice 1				
Two process water pipelines of 600 mm diameter and 2.2 km in length are proposed. Four overland slurry pipelines of 550 mm diameter and 2.2	Activity 10 of Listing Notice 1 (GNR 983 – 10)	The development and related operation of infrastructure exceeding 1 000 metres in length for the bulk transportation of sewage, effluent, **process water**, waste water, return water, industrial discharge or **slimes**- (i) with an internal diameter of 0,36 metres or more; or	N/A	Section 21 (c) and (i)

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km in length are proposed.		(ii) with a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more; excluding where- (a) such infrastructure is for the bulk transportation of sewage, effluent, process water, waste water, return water, industrial discharge or slimes inside a road reserve or railway line reserve; or (b) where such development will occur within an urban area.		

TECHNICAL DETAILS

During construction, the pipelines will be installed on site and connected from the authorised RSTF pipelines to the Kloof No. 2 Plant.

During operation, process water will be transported via two 600mm diameter pipelines, and slurry transported via four 550 mm diameter overland slurry pipelines.

After the end of life of the Proposed Project, the pipelines will be removed, and the area will be rehabilitated.

SPECIALIST STUDIES

A Wetland Impact Assessment and Terrestrial Compliance Statement has been undertaken as part of the BA process to assess the potential impacts associated with the Proposed Project.

KEY FINDINGS

The report provides potential environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project, as well as a strategy for how these impacts will be mitigated during the project. The baseline environmental information provided in this BAR was compiled as a high-level desktop investigation. The summary of key finding of the impact assessment for the Proposed Project have been summarised below.

The Project Area of Influence (PAOI) comprises degraded and modified habitats, including grasslands and artificial water resources, with ongoing human disturbances such as invasive plant infestations, vehicle intrusion, and nearby mining activities limiting natural recovery. A biodiversity screening identified several medium- to high-sensitivity faunal species, though a field survey found no confirmed presence and a low likelihood of occurrence. Two provincially protected species were identified throughout the PAOI. Two hydrogeomorphic seeps and multiple artificial wet areas were identified, with the pipeline intersecting only stormwater-related areas. The wetland has been significantly altered by human activities, resulting in

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minor erosion and potential water quality degradation due to its proximity to a wastewater treatment facility. It has been classified as "Largely Modified" in terms of ecological condition, with a moderate ecological importance and sensitivity score. If all the suggested mitigation measures in this report and the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) are implemented, negative impacts can be mitigated or minimised to acceptable levels. The nature of the Proposed Project has a low likeliness that it will result in any major environmental harm as shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Summary of key findings for potential impacts

Phase	Aspect	Rating	
		Pre-Mitigation	Post-Mitigation
Construction	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands	**Minor (low)**	**Minor (low)**
Operation	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands	**Minor (low)**	**Minor (low)**
Decommissioning	❖ Wetlands	**Minor (low)**	**Minor (low)**

OVERALL CONCLUSIONS

The proposed pipelines construction will span an overland distance of 2.16 km from the authorised Regional TSF (RTSF) pipelines to the Kloof No. 2 Plant. No major environmental impacts are expected to result from the Proposed Project.

It is the reasoned opinion of Kongiwe Environmental that if all the suggested mitigation measures in this report and the EMPr are implemented, negative impacts can be mitigated or minimised to acceptable levels. The nature of the Proposed Project has a low likeliness that it will result in any major environmental harm, as illustrated in **Figure 2**. Thus, it is the opinion of Kongiwe Environmental that the Proposed Project be authorised.

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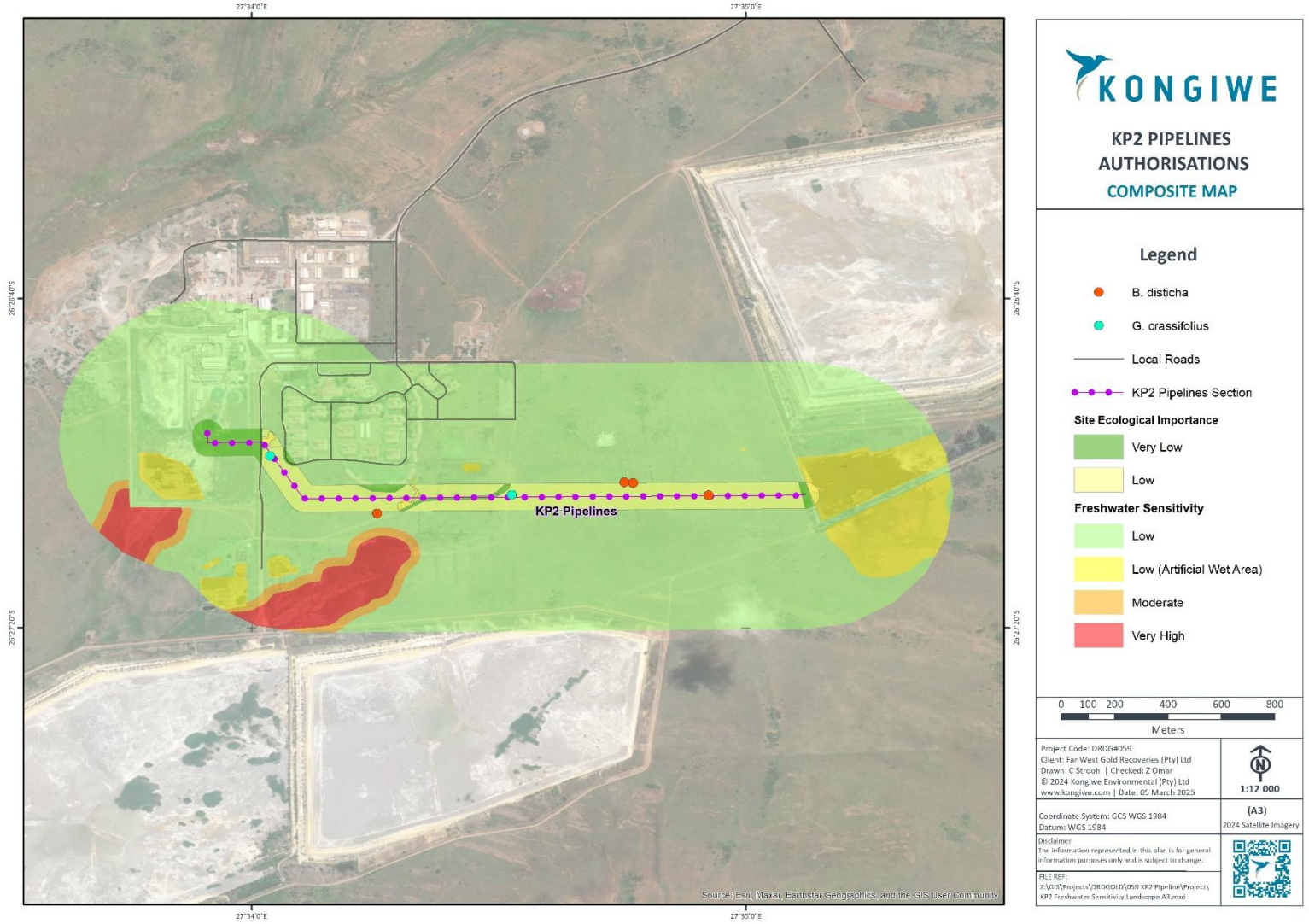

Figure 2: Composite Site Map

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Appendix C4: Newspaper Advertisement

The hearing loss warrior

Leah with her older sister, Mialeigh. Insert: Leah Strydom.

Dominique Duvenhage
dominiqued@caxton.co.za

***Westonaria* — The Herald has reached out to the Strydom family to find out how Leah is doing after her surgery and they were elated to confirm her healthy recovery.**

Mom Amanda expressed that since Leah's surgery on September 25, 2024, she has made remarkable progress. She received her cochlear implant just two days after her first birthday, and since then, she has been reaching one milestone after another.

"Before the surgery, Leah constantly tilted her head to the left due to fluid in her mastoid bone. However, right after the surgery, she began to hold her head upright. A few days later, she began sitting independently, and shortly after, she began crawling.

She now walks around furniture and can stand on her own, though she still falls frequently," Amanda shared.

Leah was admitted to the hospital for nearly two weeks after the surgery. Consequently, several tests were performed and all harmful conditions were eliminated.

She was later diagnosed with extreme vertigo, which caused her to be unable to eat or drink, leaving her ill. However, she recovered afterwards.

"We are extremely thankful for God's protection and healing," Amanda expressed. According to her, Leah is currently receiving weekly speech and hearing therapy. "She is beginning to speak and can say a few words, with her favourite being an extended 'nooo'. We have been advised to also start weekly sensory occupational therapy and neuro-physiotherapy to aid her in further development," she said. However, little Leah is still facing some challenges. "She is struggling significantly with sensory issues, not only with textures but also with anything new or unfamiliar in her environment. Certain textures are a particular issue for her. For instance, she may accept a certain food texture today, but the very next day, she may refuse it entirely.

"However, we trust that with the right therapy, these challenges will improve over time. We are still in search of an Occupational Therapist who can help Leah with her sensory development and mobility. Due to damage to the left sensory part of Leah's brain, she is a bit behind on her milestones. She is currently 17 months old and is eager to begin walking." She further advised struggling mothers.

"Always stay on your knees in prayer. Never feel alone, and remember that the Lord will never bring you into a situation and leave you there. Stay strong in your faith and trust that He is always right beside you. Pray without ceasing, and believe that the difficult season you are in will eventually come to an end, according to His perfect timing."

The family managed to raise R375 000 in just one month for Leah's cochlear implant. "We would like to express our heartfelt gratitude for every donation, every message, and every smile. It is truly a blessing to walk into a store and have people recognise Leah's story. This journey has taken us across so many news platforms, and through Leah's story, we want to remind everyone that no matter who you know or don't know, God has a unique plan for each person's life. If you trust in Him and believe, He will always make a way," she expressed.

The Strydom family will be hosting a fundraiser on April 5, where residents can meet Leah in person. According to Amanda, this event is hosted by the Sons of Old School MC in co-operation with the Foundation for Children with Hearing Loss in SA.

For more information regarding the fundraiser, contact Amanda via email at *mandystrydom89@gmail.com* or on 066 206 1231.

SPCA raise funds for better security

***Homelake* —** The RandWest SPCA hosted a much-needed fundraiser to improve security at its premises.

This comes after the Westonaria branch was the target of theft recently.

Committee members Zané Jacobs, Ansie Malan, as well as Andre and Brenda Eloff, came together to raise funds.

"We are in urgent need of security for our branches. This will not only help reduce theft, but it will directly keep the shelter animals safe," Brenda said who is also the RandWest SPCA chairperson.

She further stated that the SPCA is also in need of volunteers and committee members. They will be hosting a clean-up programme on March 22 and would like to have as many people as possible to support the initiative.

> "We are in urgent need of security for our branches

"Volunteers play a very big role. They help with fundraising and other initiatives, as well as other important tasks. We do not have enough hands to help us do what we would like to," she expressed.

She also said they would appreciate any donations such as dog food, cleaning supplies, blankets and treats for the animals. "Come visit us and spend time with the animals.

"You will realise that minute of love you give to the animals would mean the world to them. There are so many animals in search of homes.

"Please, see if you can adopt a pet before you buy one," she said.

Brenda concluded by asking residents to keep a lookout on their *Facebook* page *www.facebook.com/spcarandwest* for any new and upcoming events.

SPCA committee members Zané Jacobs, Ansie Malan as well as Andre and Brenda Eloff at the fundraiser.

Cast Aways on the brink of closure

***Wilbotsdal AH* —** If Cast Aways Animal Sanctuary cannot receive the help they urgently need, they will be forced to shut down the shelter.

"This is the third week in a row that we need to ask for food to feed our shelter dogs. Did you know that all 130 dogs in our care consist of 90% strays found in Randfontein?

"They come in either neglected, dumped or rescued. People pick them up from the streets and do not know where to go with them.

"Then we take in those animals with barely any support from the community and none of the residents are willing to adopt a dog," founder Louisa Rossouw said.

"I did everything possible to keep Cast Aways standing. I made multiple loans and even put myself in debt to keep the doors open. So much so that I am unable to make another loan. Please, if anyone is willing to donate cat or dog food to our shelter, we appeal to you."

Rossouw also added that if anyone would like to adopt a dog, it would only cost them R600, which includes deworming, parasite control, vaccination, microchip and sterilisation. "Please remember, we will still do strict home checks to ensure our animals get the best homes they deserve."

If anyone is willing to help Cast Aways, contact them on 072 812 3333.

One of the dogs at Cast Aways seeks a forever home.

SECTIONAL GARAGE DOORS
WE ARE THE CHEAPEST IN AFRICA
REQUEST CATALOGUE ON 071 606 5977
PRICE INCLUDES: Door, Motor, Hardware & 2 Remotes
SINGLE BROWN BLOCKS R5,999 Size: 2.5m(w) x 2.1m(h)
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Lenasia H/Office: 011 857 2052/61 | 071 606 5977
KINGDOM DOORS

Environmental Authorisation for the KP2 Pipelines in the Rand West Local Municipality, West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng Province

DMRE reference number: to be assigned

• **Applicant:** Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Limited • **Project Name:** KP2 Pipelines Authorisations Project

Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Limited (FWGR), a subsidiary of DRDGOLD Limited, has recently received an Environmental Authorisation (EA) for the optimised pipeline route for FWGR's Tailings Retreatment Projects in the West Rand. It has since been identified that additional water and slurry pipelines are required. These pipelines will tie into the authorised Regional Tailings Storage Facility (RTSF) pipelines and run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No. 2 Plant. The proposed location of the proposed pipeline route is in Westonaria, within Ward 30 of the Rand West Local Municipality (RWLM). The pipelines run southwest of the Kloof No. 2 TSF, and directly south of the Kopanang Hostel.

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (Kongiwe) has been appointed by FWGR to undertake a Basic Assessment (BA) process which evaluates the environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project as part of an EA. The BA and the associated specialist study to be undertaken will support the applications for the required approvals.

The following application will be made to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) for the Proposed Project:

1. **Environmental Authorisation (EA)** for listed activities triggered in Listing Notices GN R983 (as amended) in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014, as promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA).

In addition, the following application will be made to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS):

2. **A General Authorisation (GA)** application in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA). The application will be submitted to the DWS for any potential impact(s) to water resources by the Proposed Project.

AVAILABILITY OF THE BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT: The Basic Assessment Report (BAR) for the proposed project will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days, from **Wednesday, 19 March 2025 until Tuesday, 22 April 2025**. The BAR will also be made available electronically on Kongiwe's website **https://kongiwe.com/projects/**. Copies of the non-technical summary of the BAR will be distributed electronically to all stakeholders on the database. A hard copy of the BAR will be made available at the following public place within the project area: **Thusanang Public Library, Westonaria, Mr Clement Daniels, Librarian, (079) 500 9158.**

STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS: Stakeholders are invited to participate through online and in-person engagements. Consultation meetings will be held during the public review period 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 BAR and to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team. Please confirm your attendance of the meeting by **Wednesday, 02 April 2025.**

Proposed dates	Available time slots	Method of Engagement
Online meetings:		
Wednesday, 9 April 2025	10H00 – 11H00	Microsoft teams/scheduled Telephonic discussions
In-person meeting: Open Day		
Saturday, 12 April 2025	09H00 – 11H00	Thusanang 2 Clinic, Thusanang Public Library, Westonaria, 1779

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 or E-mail: stakeholders@kongiwe.com**

KONGIWE

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

071 PETS

WOODROCK ANIMAL RESCUE

Leads the Way in Animal Welfare in Gauteng

Woodrock Animal Rescue continues to be a leading force in the care and protection of underprivileged dogs and cats across Gauteng. In 2024, the shelter achieved a remarkable milestone by sterilising over 2,900 animals, thanks to the unwavering support of the local community. The organisation's outreach programme is essential in ensuring the survival and well-being of these animals, offering much-needed assistance to those in distress. As a non-profit, Woodrock relies heavily on donations to sustain its vital mission and is actively calling for public support to continue its lifesaving work.

WOODROCK ANIMAL RESCUE/ FIRST NATIONAL BANK/ ACC NUMBER: 62463902299/ BRANCH CODE: 254005/ CHEQUE ACCOUNT. REF: your name.

Check out our adorable animals available for adoption.

KITTENS ALERT! These adorable, purring puffs of happiness are on a mission to find their forever snuggle buddies! If you're ready to welcome a bundle of joy into your life, give a shout at 061 230 0844. Your future cuddle partner awaits!

PUPPIES: Get ready for cuteness overload! We've got adorable mixed-breed puppies just waiting to steal your heart! They're absolutely fabulous! Want to adopt one? Give us a ring at 082 925 3133!

Rocky, a spirited and loyal dog, was surrendered due to his owner's relocation. He is eager for a new family and is full of love and enthusiasm. Rocky is the perfect companion for anyone looking for a devoted friend. If you're ready to welcome him into your home, contact Woodrock Animal Rescue. Embrace the joy of friendship and start a wonderful journey with Rocky! Call 082 682 7262.

Milo, a courageous dog who lost his family in a car crash, is seeking a new home filled with love and companionship. He is gentle and friendly, ready to bring joy to a new family. Contact Woodrock Animal Rescue to give Milo a fresh start. Call 082 682 7262.

Rukia, a stray, is a gentle and resilient soul seeking a loving home. Despite her challenging past, her affectionate nature shines through. Ready to find a family, Rukia embodies survival and bravery. If you're looking for a sweet and loyal companion, consider meeting her through Woodrock Animal Rescue. Call 082 682 7262

Aaden has sadly been returned by his owner. Despite this change, this delightful companion is prepared to start a fresh journey with a caring family who will value his vibrant personality. Aaden is excited to spread joy and warmth in his new home. For more information, please call 082 682 7262.

Woodrock Animal Rescue: A Heartfelt Appeal for Support

Woodrock Animal Rescue is reaching out to the community for help in continuing its vital mission to care for underprivileged animals. The shelter is in need of donations, including dog and cat food, as well as financial contributions. Every donation, no matter the size, makes a significant impact on the lives of these animals. For more information or to make a donation, please contact Stella at 060 806 7438. Your generosity can bring about real change for these deserving animals and provide them with the care they need to thrive.

071 PETS

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702 BUSINESS LICENCE

GAUTENG GAMBLING ACT NO 4, OF 1995 (as amended)
APPLICATION FOR A TRANSFER OF GAMING MACHINE LICENSE

Notice is hereby given that the following applicant intends on submitting applications to the Gauteng Gambling Board for a Transfer of a Gaming Machine Licenses as listed:

• APPLICATION FOR A TRANSFER OF A GAMING MACHINE LICENSES FROM SEPELS BEST BETS CC TO BETTING WORLD(PTY)LTD IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL GAMBLING ACT(ACT 35 OF 1996), THE REGULATIONS AND THE GAUTENG GAMBLING ACT(ACT 4 OF 1995) (AS AMENDED) FOR THE TRADING OF THE SITES AS LISTED BELOW.

1. SPORTBET MABOPANE – SHOP NO. 4/5/6, CAMBRIDGE BUILDING, BUITEKANT STREET, MABOPANE.

The applications will available for Public Inspection viewing on the website of the Gauteng Gambling Board from 10th April 2025. Attention is directed to the provisions of Section 20 of the Gauteng Gambling Act No.4 of 1995(as amended), which makes provisions for the lodging of written representations in respect of the application.

Written representations should be lodged with the Chief Executive Officer, Gauteng Gambling Board, Private Bag 15, Bramley, 2018, within one month from 14th April 2025. Such representation shall contain at least the following:

(a) The name of the applicant to which the representations relates:
(b) The ground or grounds on which representations are made;
(c) The name, address, telephone and fax number of the person submitting the representations;
(d) Whether the person submitting the representations requests the Board to determine that such person's identity may be divulged and the grounds for such request; and
(e) Whether or not they wish to make oral representations at the hearing of the applicant.

702 BUSINESS LICENCE

GAUTENG GAMBLING ACT NO 4, OF 1995 (as amended)
APPLICATION FOR A TRANSFER OF GAMING MACHINE LICENSE

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• APPLICATION FOR A TRANSFER OF A GAMING MACHINE LICENSES FROM SEPELS BEST BETS CC TO BETTING WORLD(PTY)LTD IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL GAMBLING ACT(ACT 35 OF 1996), THE REGULATIONS AND THE GAUTENG GAMBLING ACT(ACT 4 OF 1995) (AS AMENDED) FOR THE TRADING OF THE SITES AS LISTED BELOW.

4. SPORTSBET SUNNYSIDE – ROBERT SOBUKWE STREET, SUNNYSIDE, PRETORIA.

The applications will available for Public Inspection viewing on the website of the Gauteng Gambling Board from 10th April 2025. Attention is directed to the provisions of Section 20 of the Gauteng Gambling Act No.4 of 1995(as amended), which makes provisions for the lodging of written representations in respect of the application.

Written representations should be lodged with the Chief Executive Officer, Gauteng Gambling Board, Private Bag 15, Bramley, 2018, within one month from 14th April 2025. Such representation shall contain at least the following:

(a) The name of the applicant to which the representations relates:
(b) The ground or grounds on which representations are made;
(c) The name, address, telephone and fax number of the person submitting the representations;
(d) Whether the person submitting the representations requests the Board to determine that such person's identity may be divulged and the grounds for such request; and
(e) Whether or not they wish to make oral representations at the hearing of the applicant.

702 BUSINESS LICENCE

GAUTENG GAMBLING ACT NO 4, OF 1995 (as amended)
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3. SPORTSBET HAMMANSKRAAL – SHOP NO. 92 AND 93, JUBILEE MALL, HAMMANSKRAAL.

The applications will available for Public Inspection viewing on the website of the Gauteng Gambling Board from 10th April 2025. Attention is directed to the provisions of Section 20 of the Gauteng Gambling Act No.4 of 1995(as amended), which makes provisions for the lodging of written representations in respect of the application.

Written representations should be lodged with the Chief Executive Officer, Gauteng Gambling Board, Private Bag 15, Bramley, 2018, within one month from 14th April 2025. Such representation shall contain at least the following:

(a) The name of the applicant to which the representations relates:
(b) The ground or grounds on which representations are made;
(c) The name, address, telephone and fax number of the person submitting the representations;
(d) Whether the person submitting the representations requests the Board to determine that such person's identity may be divulged and the grounds for such request; and
(e) Whether or not they wish to make oral representations at the hearing of the applicant.

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702 BUSINESS LICENCE

GAUTENG GAMBLING ACT NO 4, OF 1995 (as amended)
APPLICATION FOR A TRANSFER OF GAMING MACHINE LICENSE

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• APPLICATION FOR A TRANSFER OF A GAMING MACHINE LICENSES FROM SEPELS BEST BETS CC TO BETTING WORLD(PTY)LTD IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL GAMBLING ACT(ACT 35 OF 1996), THE REGULATIONS AND THE GAUTENG GAMBLING ACT(ACT 4 OF 1995) (AS AMENDED) FOR THE TRADING OF THE SITES AS LISTED BELOW.

2. LINDIE CONRADIE (previously DE CANHA), Identity Number: 810327 0082 08 8, Married out of community of property in favour of **The Trustees for the time being of the SIETER FAMILIE TRUST, Number: IT6306/2005**, in respect of:

A Unit consisting of -

(a) **Section Number 26** as shown and more fully described on **Sectional Plan Number SS1410/2007** in the scheme known as **HILLSIDE** in respect of the land and building or buildings situated at **ERF 148 LA MONTAGNE EXTENSION 2 TOWNSHIP, LOCAL AUTHORITY: CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY**, of which section the floor area, according to the said sectional plan is 241 (Two Hundred and Forty One) 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 ST9359/2014.

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 : SOUTH GAUTENG at JOHANNESBURG within 2 (TWO) weeks from the date of the publication of this notice.

REGISTRAR OF DEEDS – JOHANNESBURG
DEEDS OFFICE
INFORMATION SECTION
MEZZANINE FLOOR,
208 – 212 MARBLE TOWERS BUILDING
CORNER VON WEILLIGH & PRITCHARD STREET,
JOHANNESBURG

702 BUSINESS LICENCE

GAUTENG GAMBLING ACT NO 4, OF 1995 (as amended)
APPLICATION FOR A TRANSFER OF GAMING MACHINE LICENSE

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8. SPORTBET JOHANNESBURG – 1ST FLOOR BREE STREET MALL, 235 JEPPE STREET, JOHANNESBURG.

The applications will available for Public Inspection viewing on the website of the Gauteng Gambling Board from 10th April 2025. Attention is directed to the provisions of Section 20 of the Gauteng Gambling Act No.4 of 1995(as amended), which makes provisions for the lodging of written representations in respect of the application.

Written representations should be lodged with the Chief Executive Officer, Gauteng Gambling Board, Private Bag 15, Bramley, 2018, within one month from 14th April 2025. Such representation shall contain at least the following:

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(b) The ground or grounds on which representations are made;
(c) The name, address, telephone and fax number of the person submitting the representations;
(d) Whether the person submitting the representations requests the Board to determine that such person's identity may be divulged and the grounds for such request; and
(e) Whether or not they wish to make oral representations at the hearing of the applicant.

702 BUSINESS LICENCE

GAUTENG GAMBLING ACT NO 4, OF 1995 (as amended)
APPLICATION FOR A TRANSFER OF GAMING MACHINE LICENSE

Notice is hereby given that the following applicant intends on submitting applications to the Gauteng Gambling Board for a Transfer of a Gaming Machine Licenses as listed:

• APPLICATION FOR A TRANSFER OF A GAMING MACHINE LICENSES FROM SEPELS BEST BETS CC TO BETTING WORLD(PTY)LTD IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL GAMBLING ACT(ACT 35 OF 1996), THE REGULATIONS AND THE GAUTENG GAMBLING ACT(ACT 4 OF 1995) (AS AMENDED) FOR THE TRADING OF THE SITES AS LISTED BELOW.

3. SPORTSBET BLOED – SHOP NO. 63, 51 BLOED STREET MALL, PRETORIA CENTRAL, PRETORIA.

The applications will available for Public Inspection viewing on the website of the Gauteng Gambling Board from 10th April 2025. Attention is directed to the provisions of Section 20 of the Gauteng Gambling Act No.4 of 1995(as amended), which makes provisions for the lodging of written representations in respect of the application.

Written representations should be lodged with the Chief Executive Officer, Gauteng Gambling Board, Private Bag 15, Bramley, 2018, within one month from 14th April 2025. Such representation shall contain at least the following:

(a) The name of the applicant to which the representations relates:
(b) The ground or grounds on which representations are made;
(c) The name, address, telephone and fax number of the person submitting the representations;
(d) Whether the person submitting the representations requests the Board to determine that such person's identity may be divulged and the grounds for such request; and
(e) Whether or not they wish to make oral representations at the hearing of the applicant.

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702 BUSINESS LICENCE

GAUTENG GAMBLING ACT NO 4, OF 1995 (as amended)
APPLICATION FOR A TRANSFER OF GAMING MACHINE LICENSE

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• APPLICATION FOR A TRANSFER OF A GAMING MACHINE LICENSES FROM SEPELS BEST BETS CC TO BETTING WORLD(PTY)LTD IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL GAMBLING ACT(ACT 35 OF 1996), THE REGULATIONS AND THE GAUTENG GAMBLING ACT(ACT 4 OF 1995) (AS AMENDED) FOR THE TRADING OF THE SITES AS LISTED BELOW.

6. SPORTBET HILLBROW – 62 KOTZE STREET, HILLBROW, JOHANNESBURG.

The applications will available for Public Inspection viewing on the website of the Gauteng Gambling Board from 10th April 2025. Attention is directed to the provisions of Section 20 of the Gauteng Gambling Act No.4 of 1995(as amended), which makes provisions for the lodging of written representations in respect of the application.

Written representations should be lodged with the Chief Executive Officer, Gauteng Gambling Board, Private Bag 15, Bramley, 2018, within one month from 14th April 2025. Such representation shall contain at least the following:

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(c) The name, address, telephone and fax number of the person submitting the representations;
(d) Whether the person submitting the representations requests the Board to determine that such person's identity may be divulged and the grounds for such request; and
(e) Whether or not they wish to make oral representations at the hearing of the applicant.

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 T018276/2003**, passed by **THE EXECUTOR IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE HESTER SOPHIA WILHELMINA VERWEY, Estate Number: 8750/2001**, in favour of **TOBIAS JOHANNES PETRUS VERWY, Identity Number: 490621 5021 083, DECEASED**, in respect of certain **Erf 299 The De Deur Estates Limited Township, Registration Division I.Q., Province of Gauteng**, 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 NORTH GAUTENG DEEDS REGISTRY, at 600 Lilian Ngoyi Street, Pretoria Central, Pretoria, within two weeks from the date of publication of this notice.

Dated at Johannesburg this 8TH day of APRIL 2025

Z AREINGTON INCORPORATED
ADDRESS:
3RD FLOOR
ESB CENTRE
37 MINT ROAD
FORDSBURG
JOHANNESBURG
E-MAIL ADDRESS:
attorney@za-inc.co.za
CONTACT NUMBER:
081 509 2946

711 LOST DEED

wessels + van zyl inc

FORM JJJ

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

NOTICE IN TERMS OF REGULATION 68 OF THE DEEDS REGISTRIES ACT, 1937

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 **ST9359/2014**, passed by:

1. ANITA CONRADIE, Identity Number: 601121 0037 08 2, Married out of community of property

2. LINDIE CONRADIE (previously DE CANHA), Identity Number: 810327 0082 08 8, Married out of community of property

in favour of **The Trustees for the time being of the SIETER FAMILIE TRUST, Number: IT6306/2005**, in respect of:

A Unit consisting of -

(a) **Section Number 26** as shown and more fully described on **Sectional Plan Number SS1410/2007** in the scheme known as **HILLSIDE** in respect of the land and building or buildings situated at **ERF 148 LA MONTAGNE EXTENSION 2 TOWNSHIP, LOCAL AUTHORITY: CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY**, of which section the floor area, according to the said sectional plan is 241 (Two Hundred and Forty One) 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 ST9359/2014.

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 : SOUTH GAUTENG at **JOHANNESBURG** within 2 (TWO) weeks from the date of the publication of this notice.

REGISTRAR OF DEEDS – JOHANNESBURG
DEEDS OFFICE
INFORMATION SECTION
MEZZANINE FLOOR,
208 – 212 MARBLE TOWERS BUILDING
CORNER VON WEILLIGH & PRITCHARD STREET,
JOHANNESBURG

711 LOST DEED

NOTICE FOR A 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 T60681/1996, passed by:

THEODORUS CORNELIUS MINNE WOLMARANS Identity Number 500701 5039 00 1 Married Out of Community of property

In favour of:

1. MINNELIEN MARIA WOLMARANS Identity Number 781110 0038 00 2 Unmarried

2. DANIEL WOLMARANS Identity Number 720907 5058 00 8 Unmarried

in respect of certain:

ERF 1342 RYNFIELD TOWNSHIP
REGISTRATION DIVISION I.R., THE PROVINCE OF GAUTENG

IN EXTENT: 1983 (ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THREE) SQUARE METRES

HELD BY DEED OF TRANSFER NUMBER T60681/1996

which Deed 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 : SOUTH GAUTENG at **JOHANNESBURG** within 2 (TWO) weeks from the date of the publication of this notice.

REGISTRAR OF DEEDS – JOHANNESBURG
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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 to the **REGISTRAR OF DEEDS: NORTH GAUTENG at PRETORIA**, for the issue of a certified copy of **Deed of Transfer Number T21599/2002**, passed by **KENNETH MCKENZIE FRASER, Identity Number: 510524 5092 08 7, Married out of community of property**, in favour of **ELSBETH SIGNER, Identity Number: 490827 0096 08 4, Married out of community of property**, in respect of certain **ERF 740 BLAIRGOWRIE TOWNSHIP**, 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 Deed at North Gauteng, within two weeks from the date of publication of this notice.

Applicant:
ELSBETH SIGNER
Address:
EUGENE PEYPER ATTORNEY INC.
216 GROSVENOR ROAD
BRYANSTON
E-mail Address:
steph@epeyper.co.za
Contact Number:
081 242 6220

711 LOST DEED

NOTICE FOR A 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:

NOTARIAL DEED OF CESSION OF USUFRUCT NUMBER K4294/1996S, passed by:

THEODORUS CORNELIUS MINNE WOLMARANS Identity Number 500701 5039 00 1 Married Out of Community of property

(the grantor)

In favour of:

JACOBA ELIZABETH COMBRINCK Identity Number 520603 0036 08 9 Married In Community of property to FREDERICK CHRISTOFFEL COMBRINCK And assisted by him in so far as deemed necessary

(the Usufructory)

in respect of certain:

ERF 1342 RYNFIELD TOWNSHIP
REGISTRATION DIVISION I.R., THE PROVINCE OF GAUTENG

IN EXTENT: 1983 (ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THREE) SQUARE METRES

HELD BY DEED OF TRANSFER NUMBER T60681/1996

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 : SOUTH GAUTENG at JOHANNESBURG within 2 (TWO) weeks from the date of the publication of this notice.

REGISTRAR OF DEEDS – JOHANNESBURG
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711 LOST DEED

NOTICE FOR A LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

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DEED OF TRANSFER NUMBER T60681/1996, passed by:

THEODORUS CORNELIUS MINNE WOLMARANS Identity Number 500701 5039 00 1 Married Out of Community of property

In favour of:

1. MINNELIEN MARIA WOLMARANS Identity Number 781110 0038 00 2 Unmarried

2. DANIEL WOLMARANS Identity Number 720907 5058 00 8 Unmarried

in respect of certain:

ERF 1342 RYNFIELD TOWNSHIP
REGISTRATION DIVISION I.R., THE PROVINCE OF GAUTENG

IN EXTENT: 1983 (ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THREE) SQUARE METRES

HELD BY DEED OF TRANSFER NUMBER T60681/1996

which Deed 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 : SOUTH GAUTENG at **JOHANNESBURG** within 2 (TWO) weeks from the date of the publication of this notice.

REGISTRAR OF DEEDS – JOHANNESBURG
DEEDS OFFICE
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CORNER VON WEILLIGH & PRITCHARD STREET,
JOHANNESBURG

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 T56635/2019**, passed by **ATTERBURY RESIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY LIMITED, Registration Number: 2006/002701/07**, in favour of **THULANI SYDNEY VUNDLA, Identity Number: 680607 6192 08 1, and CECILIA KGOMOTSO VUNDLA, Identity Number: 750524 0802 08 3, Married in community of property to each other**, in respect of certain **ERF 77 BEAU RIVAGE TOWNSHIP, REGISTRATION DIVISION JQ, PROVINCE OF NORTH-WEST, MEASURING 1290 (ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY) Square Metres, HELD BY Deed of Transfer Number T56635/2019**, 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 Deed at North Gauteng, Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, 600 LILIAN NGOYI STREET, BEREA PARK, PRETORIA, 0001, within two weeks from the date of publication of this notice.

Dated at Johannesburg on this 4th Day of March 2025

Applicant:
CECILIA KGOMOTSO VUNDLA (EXECUTOR)
Address:
c/o Sutherland Attorneys
109 King Street, Northcliff
E-mail Address:
bianca@sutherlandattorneys.co.za
Contact Number:
082 404 9123

711 LOST DEED

hannes gouws & partners inc

FORM JJJ

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 T39168/1970**, passed by **PRIMA HOMES (PROPRIETARY LIMITED), Registration Number: U.C. No: 29807**, in favour of **BERND FISCHER, BORN ON 3RD JUNE 1943**, in respect of certain **ERF 1283 BIRCHLEIGH EXTENSION 1 TOWNSHIP, REGISTRATION DIVISION I.R., PROVINCE OF GAUTENG**, 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: North Gauteng at Pretoria, Deeds Office Information Section, 600 Lilian Ngoyi Street, Berea Park, Pretoria, 0001, within two weeks from the date of the publication of this notice.

EMBRENCHIA SUSAN BOTES in my capacity as Executrix in the Estate of the Late BERND FISCHER, Estate Number: 017604/2024 acting under Letters of Executorship No. 017604/2024 issued by the Master of the High Court of Johannesburg, in terms of sections 13 and 14 of the Administration of Estates Act 66 of 1965 at Johannesburg on 16 October 2024

c/o Hannes Gouws & Partners Inc.
2nd Floor
Corobay Corner
152 Dallas Street
Menlyn Maine, 0181
012 3211008
E-mail:
conveyance@hannesgouws.co.za

711 LOST DEED

NOTICE FOR A 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 T60681/1996, passed by:

THEODORUS CORNELIUS MINNE WOLMARANS Identity Number 500701 5039 00 1 Married Out of Community of property

In favour of:

1. MINNELIEN MARIA WOLMARANS Identity Number 781110 0038 00 2 Unmarried

2. DANIEL WOLMARANS Identity Number 720907 5058 00 8 Unmarried

in respect of certain:

ERF 1342 RYNFIELD TOWNSHIP
REGISTRATION DIVISION I.R., THE PROVINCE OF GAUTENG

IN EXTENT: 1983 (ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THREE) SQUARE METRES

HELD BY DEED OF TRANSFER NUMBER T60681/1996

which Deed 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 : SOUTH GAUTENG at **JOHANNESBURG** within 2 (TWO) weeks from the date of the publication of this notice.

REGISTRAR OF DEEDS – JOHANNESBURG
DEEDS OFFICE
INFORMATION SECTION
MEZZANINE FLOOR,
208 – 212 MARBLE TOWERS BUILDING
CORNER VON WEILLIGH & PRITCHARD STREET,
JOHANNESBURG

714 PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF A BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT (BA) FOR THE PROPOSED DOORNRUG SOLAR PARK AND CONNECTION INFRASTRUCTURE ON PORTION 9, 23, 28, 29, 30 & 42 OF FARM DOORNRUG 302 JS, WITHIN THE EMALAHLENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, NKANGALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

Genam Energy (Pty) Ltd is proposing the development of a Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Facility and associated infrastructure located approximately 16.37 km west of Emalahleni, in the Mpumalanga Province. The Doornrug Solar Park will consist of construction, operation and maintenance of a Photovoltaic (PV) Power Plant with a Maximum Export Capacity up to 240 MW within a footprint up to 500 ha. The proposed PV facility will be located on Portions 9 (481.809 ha), 23 (21.533 ha), 28 (111.3492 ha), (29 (684.8531 ha), 30 (799.9736 ha) and 42 (199.7549) of the Farm Doornrug 302 JS, within the Emalahleni Local Municipality, Nkangala District Municipality, Mpumalanga province.

The Doornrug Solar Park will be connected to the Eskom "HSV ONE" Distribution Substation, through a new 132kV powerline (double circuit) 7.0 km long, crossing the following properties:

• Portion 29 of the Farm Doornrug 302 JS (part of the project site);
• Portion 42 of the Farm Doornrug 302 JS;
• Remainder of the Farm Rondebult 303 JS;
• Portions 3 and 4 of the Farm Highveld Industrial Park 1230 JS.

Environmental Authorization Process:
Exigent Engineering Consultants have been appointed by Genam Energy (Pty) Ltd as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to undertake the Basic Assessment Process (BA) and the Public Participation Process.

The site is located within the Renewable Energy Development Zone 9 (GN 142, GG 44191 of 26 February 2021).

Notice is given of the Environmental Authorization application to be submitted to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE) in terms of the EIA Regulations published in Government Notice No. R982 of 4 December 2014, as amended, under Section 24(5), and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended (GNR326, 2017), of the intent to carry out the EIA Process (in terms of listed activities 11(i), 12(ii)(c), 19, 24(ii), 28(ii) and 30 of Listing Notice 1 - GN R327, listed activities 1 and 15 of Listing Notice 2 - GN R325 and listed activity 4(f)(i)(cc)(ee), 12(f)(i))(ii) and 14(ii)(c)(f)(dd)(ff) of Listing Notice 3 - GN R324). In addition, notice is also given in terms of National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), Act No. 25 of 1999). Notice is hereby also given of the WULA to be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) for listed water uses in terms of Section 21 of the National Water Act (NWA), (Act 36 of 1998).

Invitation to participate:
To register as an Interested and or Affected Party (I&AP) in terms of environmental issues regarding the abovementioned processes, and to obtain further information related to the proposed projects, please contact Exigent Engineering Consultants by 19 May 2025.

Project information will be provided on the Exigent website, www.exigent.co.za, and updated as the process continues.

Exigent Engineering Consultants
Jacolette Adam / Michelle Boshoff
PO Box 11634, Erasmuskloof, 0048
Tel: (082) 852 6417 / 082 893 8537
E-mail: doornrugsolar@exigent.co.za

Date of Notice: 10 April 2025

714 PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF A BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS

AMENDMENT FOR THE PROPOSED EXTERNAL SERVICES FOR FOUNDERS HILL EXTENSION 19, 20, AND 21 TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT. THE EXTERNAL SERVICES ARE TO BE SITUATED ON THE REMAINDER OF PORTIONS 1, 33, 36, 61, AND 66 OF THE FARM MODDERFONTEIN 35-IR; ERF 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 437, 438, 460, 634, AND 635 OF ILLIONDALE; ERF 729 OF SPARTAN; PORTIONS RE/83 AND 262 OF THE FARM ZUURFONTEIN 33-IR; PORTIONS 152 AND 159 OF THE FARM RIETFONTEIN 63-IR; AND THE FARM MODDERFONTEIN 298, WITHIN THE CITY OF JOHANNESBURG METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY AND CITY OF EKURHULENI METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

Central Property Development Johannesburg (Pty) Ltd proposes the construction of infrastructure on the above properties. This is an amendment to the previous advertisement published in the Star Newspaper on 30 July 2024, as the proposed electrical route has been revised and an internal attenuation dam has been included in the development proposal. The civil services under consideration will include an attenuation dam as well as sewer, water, stormwater, roads and electricity networks. The total footprint for the additional services is approximately 4.2 ha in extent.

Authorization Processes:
Exigent Engineering Consultants has been appointed by Rastaban Energy (Pty) Ltd as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to undertake the Basic Assessment Process (BA) and the Public Participation Process.

The site is located within the Renewable Energy Development Zone 9 (GN 142, GG 44191 of 26 February 2021).

Notice is given of the Environmental Authorization application to be submitted to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE) in terms of the EIA Regulations published in Government Notice No. R982 of 4 December 2014, as amended, under Section 24(5), and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended (GNR326, 2017), of the intent to carry out the BA Process (in terms of listed activities 11(i), 12 (ii)(c), 19, 24 (ii) and 28 (ii) of Listing Notice 1 - GN R327, listed activities 1 and 15 of Listing Notice 2 - GN R325 and listed activity 4 (f)(i)(cc)(ee), 12 (f)(i))(ii) and 14 (ii)(c)(f)(dd)(ff) of Listing Notice 3 - GN R324). In addition, notice is also given in terms of National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), Act No. 25 of 1999).

Integrated Water Use License Applications (IWULA)will also be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) in terms of Section 21 of the National Water Act (NWA), (Act 36 of 1998).

Invitation to participate:
To register as an Interested and or Affected Party (I&AP) in terms of environmental issues regarding the abovementioned processes, and to obtain further information related to the proposed projects, please contact Exigent Engineering Consultants by 19th May 2025

Project information will be provided on the Exigent website, www.exigent.co.za, and updated as the process continues.

Exigent Engineering Consultants
Jacolette Adam
PO Box 11634, Erasmuskloof, 0048
Tel: (082) 852 6417
E-mail: rastabansolar@exigent.co.za
Website: https://www.exigent.co.za/environmental/public-review-documents

Date of Notice: 10 April 2025

714 PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF A BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT (BA) AND INTEGRATED WATER USE LICENCE APPLICATION (IWULA) FOR THE PROPOSED RASTABAN SOLAR PARK AND CONNECTION INFRASTRUCTURE ON PORTION 1 OF FARM NOOITGEDACHT 300 JS WITHIN THE EMALAHLENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, NKANGALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

Rastaban Energy (Pty) Ltd (2024/019029/07) is proposing the development, construction of a renewable energy generation facility (Photovoltaic Power Plant) and associate infrastructure, and structures on Portion 1 of Farm Nooitgedacht 300 JS (300.4 ha), located within Emalahleni Local Municipality, Nkangala District Municipality, Mpumalanga Province. The Rastaban Solar Park will consist of construction, operation and maintenance of a PV Powerplant with a maximum export capacity up to 120 MW with a footprint of 223 ha.

The on-site substation will be connected to the Eskom "Komdraai" Distribution Substation, through a new 132 kV powerline (double circ

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Appendix C5: Site Notice

Environmental Authorisation for the KP2 Pipelines in the Rand West Local Municipality, West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng Province

DMRE reference number: to be assigned

Applicant: Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Limited **Project Name**: KP2 Pipelines Authorisations Project

Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Limited (FWGR), a subsidiary of DRDGOLD Limited, has received an Environmental Authorisation (EA) for the optimised pipeline route for FWGR's Tailings Retreatment Projects in the West Rand. It has since been identified that additional water and slurry pipelines are required. These pipelines will tie into the authorised Regional Tailings Storage Facility (RTSF) pipelines and run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No. 2 Plant.

The proposed location of the proposed pipeline route is in Westonaria, within Ward 30 of the Rand West Local Municipality (RWLM). The pipelines run southwest of the Kloof No. 2 TSF, and directly south of the Kopanang Hostel.

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (Kongiwe) has been appointed by FWGR to undertake a Basic Assessment (BA) process which evaluates the environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project as part of an EA. The BA and the associated specialist study to be undertaken will support the applications for the required approvals.

The following application will be made to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) for the Proposed Project:

- **Environmental Authorisation (EA)** for listed activities triggered in Listing Notices GN R983 (as amended) in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014, as promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA).

In addition, the following application will be made to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS):

- **A General Authorisation (GA)** application in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA). The application will be submitted to the DWS for any potential impact(s) to water resources by the Proposed Project.

AVAILABILITY OF THE BASIC ASSESMENT REPORT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT: The Basic Assessment Report (BAR) for the proposed project will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days, from **Wednesday, 19 March 2025 until Tuesday, 22 April 2025**. The BAR will also be made available electronically on Kongiwe's website https://kongiwe.com/projects/. Copies of the non-technical summary of the BAR will be distributed electronically to all stakeholders on the database. A hard copy of the BAR will be made available at the following public places within the project area: **Thusanang Public Library, Mr Clement Daniels, Libarian, (079) 500 9158**

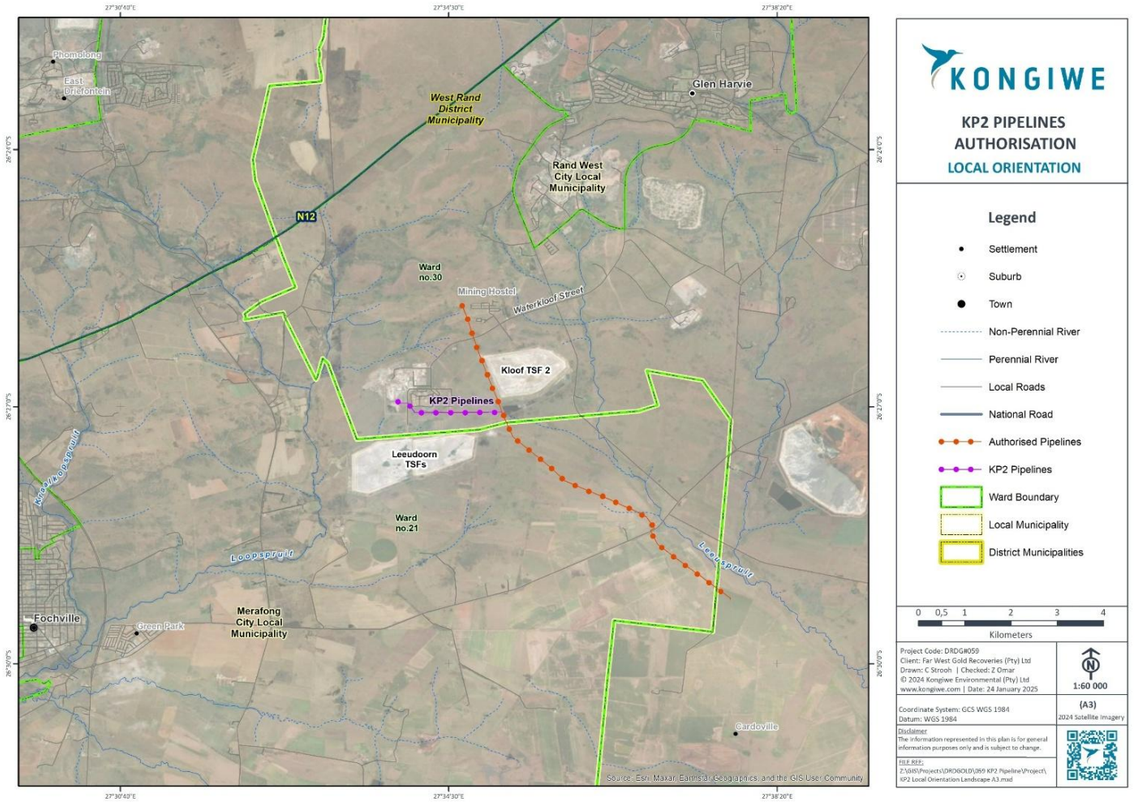

Figure 1: Regional Map of the K2 Pipeline Project

STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS: Stakeholders are invited to participate through online and in-person engagements. Consultation meetings will be held during the public review period 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 BAR, to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team. Please confirm your attendance at the meeting by **Wednesday, 02 April 2025**

Proposed dates	Available time slots	Method of Engagement
Online meetings:		
Wednesday, 9 April 2025	10H00 – 11H00	Microsoft teams/ scheduled Telephonic discussions
In-person meeting: Open Day		
Saturday, 12 April 2025	09H00 – 11H00	Thusanang 2 Clinic, Thusanang Public Library, Westonaria,1779

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 or E-mail: stakeholders@kongiwe.com

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

Environmental Authorisation and Water Use Licence Application for the KP2 Pipelines Project in the West Rand District Municipality, Rand West Local Municipality, Gauteng Province

DMRE reference number: to be assigned

DWS reference number: WU41756

Applicant: Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Limited **Project Name**: KP2 Pipelines Authorisations Project

Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Limited (FWGR), a subsidiary of DRDGOLD Limited, has received an Environmental Authorisation (EA) for the optimised pipeline route for FWGR's Tailings Retreatment Projects in the West Rand. It has since been identified that additional water and slurry pipelines are required. These pipelines will tie into the authorised Regional Tailings Storage Facility (RTSF) pipelines and run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No. 2 Plant.

The location of the proposed pipeline route is in Westonaria, within Ward 30 of the Rand West Local Municipality (RWLM). The pipelines run southwest of the Kloof No. 2 TSF, and directly south of the Kopanang Hostel.

The following application (Reference Number: WU41756) is being made to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS):

- **A Water Use Licence (WUL)** application in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) for Section 21(c) and (i) activities.

Availability of the Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP) for Public Review and Comment:

The IWWMP for the Proposed Project will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 60 days, from **Friday, 11 April 2025 to Tuesday, 17 June 2025**. The IWWMP will also be made available electronically on Kongiwe's website https://kongiwe.com/projects/. A hard copy of the IWWMP will be made available at the following public place within the project area: **Thusanang Public Library, Westonaria, Mr Clement Daniels, Librarian, (079) 500 9158.**

Stakeholder Meetings

Stakeholders are invited to participate through online and in-person engagements. Consultation meetings will be held during the public review period using platforms like Microsoft Teams, telephonic discussions, and an Open Day. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss the Proposed Project, and to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise comments and interact with the project team.

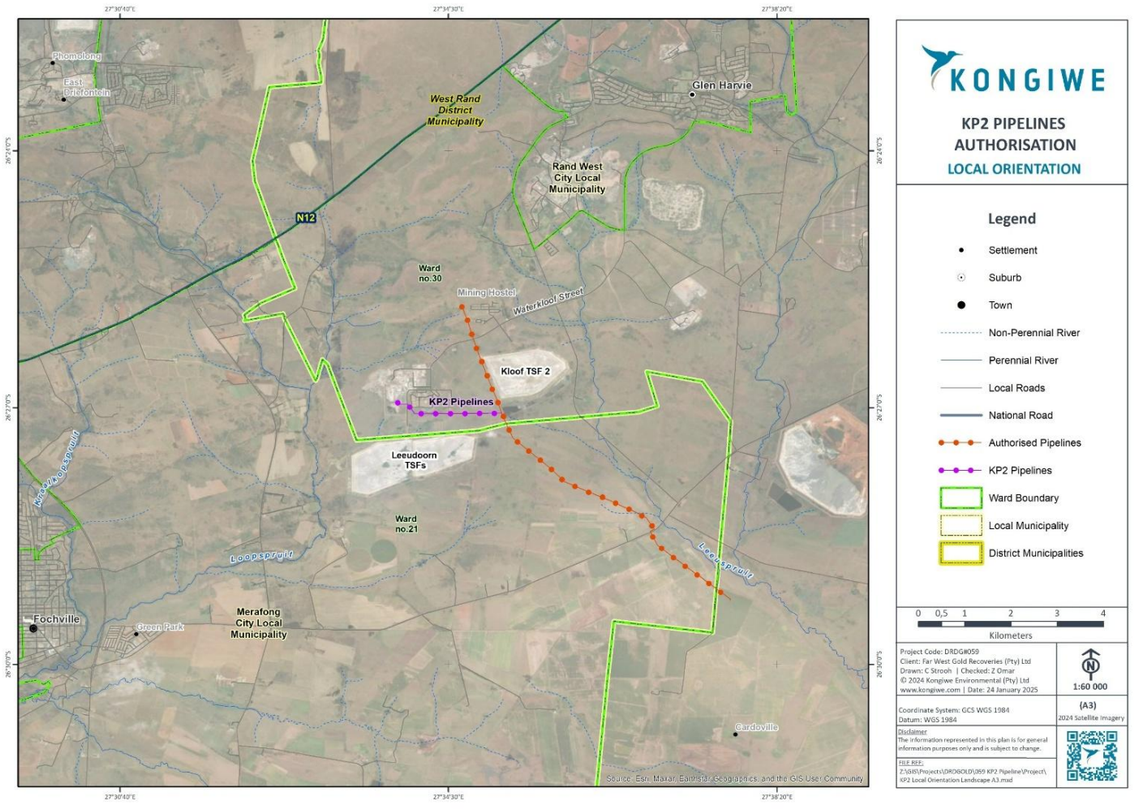

Figure 1: Regional Map of the K2 Pipeline Project

Proposed dates	Available time slots	Method of Engagement
In-person meeting: Open Day		
Saturday, 12 April 2025	09H00 – 11H00	Thusanang 2 Clinic, Thusanang Public Library, Westonaria,1779

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 or E-mail: stakeholders@kongiwe.com

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

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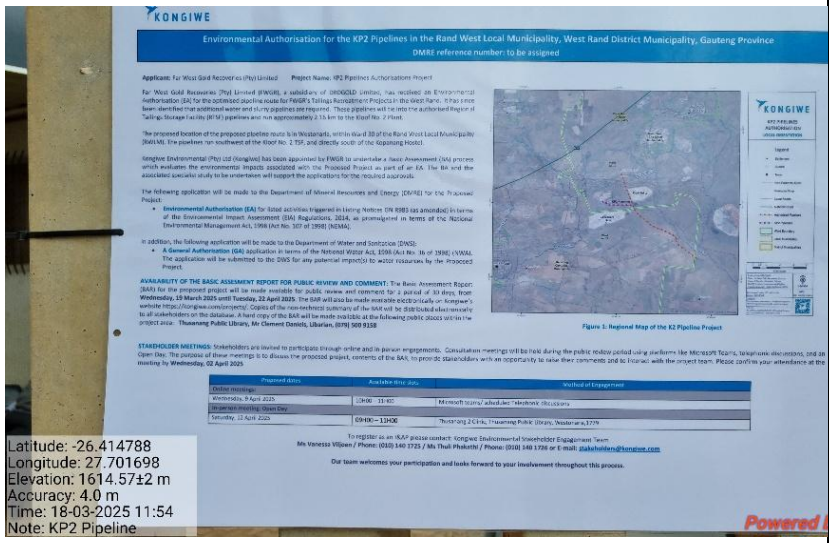
Environmental Authorisation and General Authorisation for the KP2 Pipelines, Westonaria, Gauteng

Site Notice Placement Report – Tuesday, 18 March 2025

Site Notice Number	Location	Co-ordinates	Photo	
1.	Thusanang Public Library	26.414788° S, 27.701698° E		

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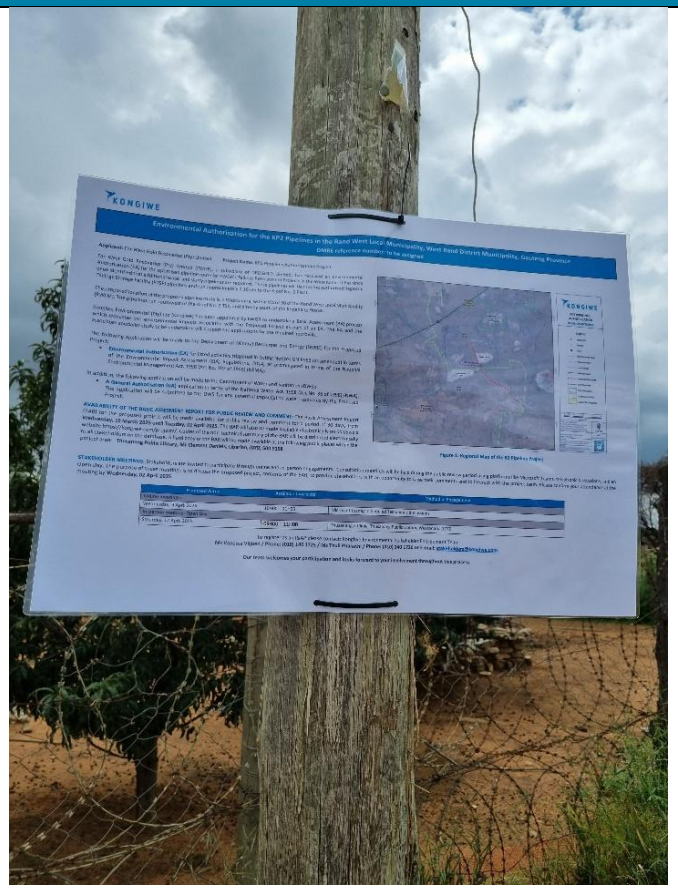
Site Notice Number	Location	Co-ordinates	Photo	
2.	Centre of Thusanang	26.412737° S, 27.700473° E		

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Site Notice Number	Location	Co-ordinates	Photo	
3	Alternative entrance to Thusanang – Lamp Post	26.415524° S, 27.700931° E		

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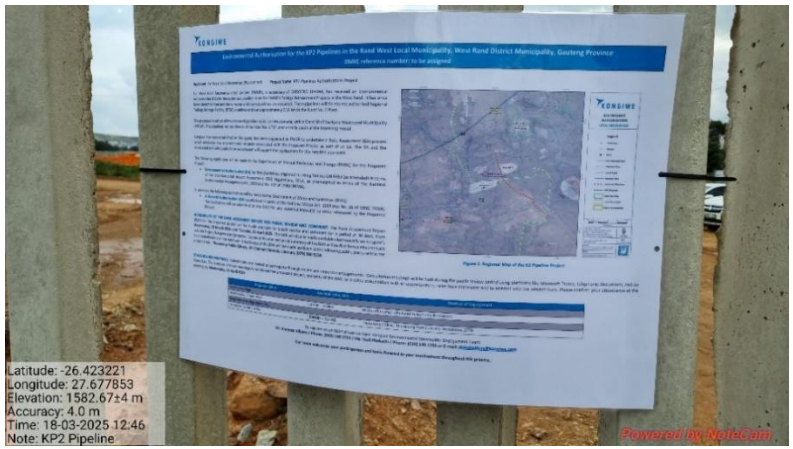
Site Notice Number	Location	Co-ordinates	Photo	
4	Intersection at entrance to South Deep Gold Mine	26.423221° S, 27.677853° E		

© 2025 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Site Notice Number	Location	Co-ordinates	Photo	
5	Entrance to Sibanye Stillwater - Lamp post at intersection	26.442594° S, 27.571607° E		

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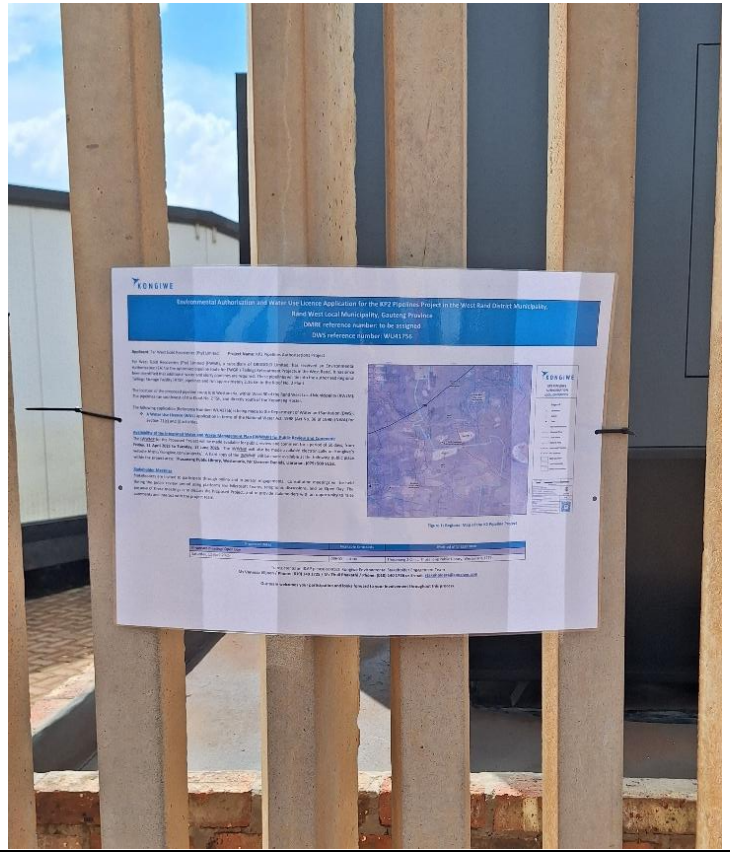
Environmental Authorisation and Water use licence application for the KP2 Pipelines, Westonaria, Gauteng

Site Notice Placement Report – Tuesday, 8 April 2025

Site Notice Number	Location	Co-ordinates	Photo	
1.	Thusanang Public Library	26.414741° S, 27.701695° E		

© 2025 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Site Notice Number	Location	Co-ordinates	Photo	
2.	Centre of Thusanang	26.41268°S, 27.700507° E		

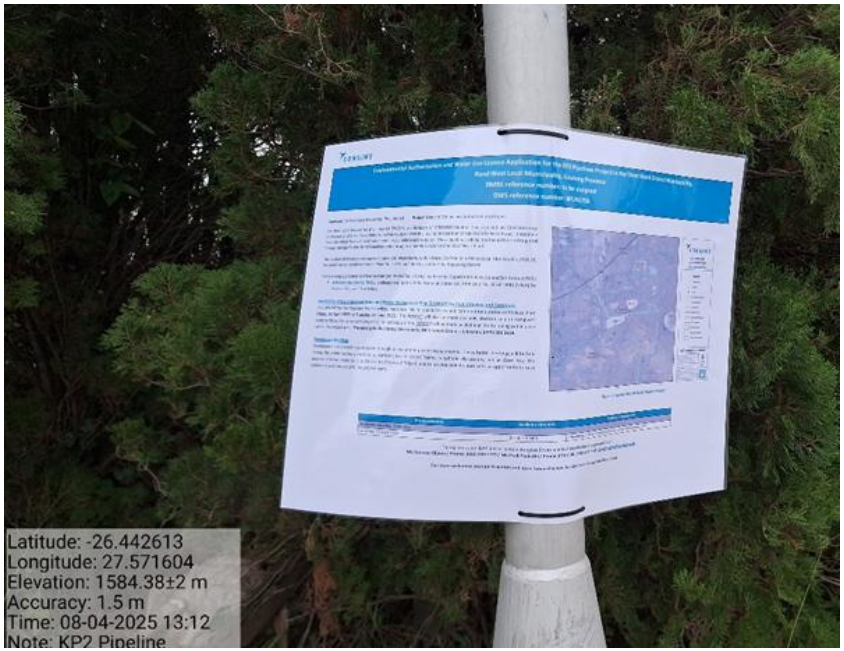
© 2025 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Site Notice Number	Location	Co-ordinates	Photo	
3.	Alternative entrance to Thusanang – Lamp Post	26.415533° S, 27.700868° E		

© 2025 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Site Notice Number	Location	Co-ordinates	Photo	
4.	Intersection at entrance to South Deep Gold Mine	26.423234° S, 27.677848° E		

© 2025 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Site Notice Number	Location	Co-ordinates	Photo	
5.	Entrance to Sibanye Stillwater - Lamp post at intersection	26.442613° S, 27.571604° E		

27°36'0"E

27°40'0"E

26°25'0"S

26°28'30"S

KONGIWE

KP2 PIPELINES AUTHORISATIONS

BA SITE NOTICES

Legend

- Site Notices
- Local Roads
- KP2 Pipelines Section

0 0,5 1 2 3 4

Kilometers

Project Code: DRDG#059
Client: Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
© 2025 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
www.kongiwe.com | Date: 05 May 2025

1:55 000

Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
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.

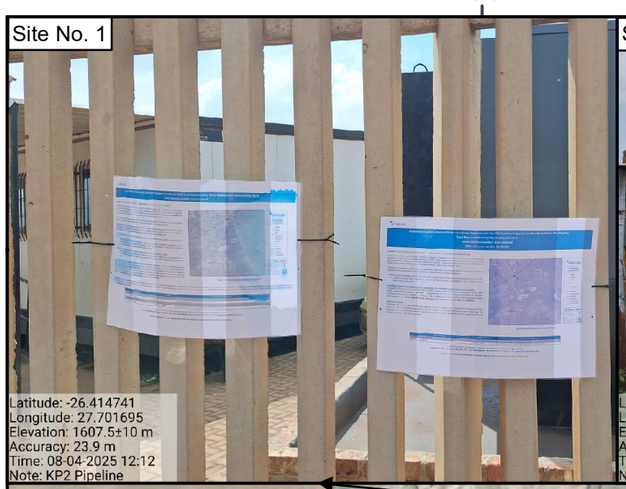
FILE REF:
Z:\GIS\Projects\DRDGOLD\059 KP2 Pipeline\Project\KP2 Pipeline Site Notices BA Landscape A3.mxd

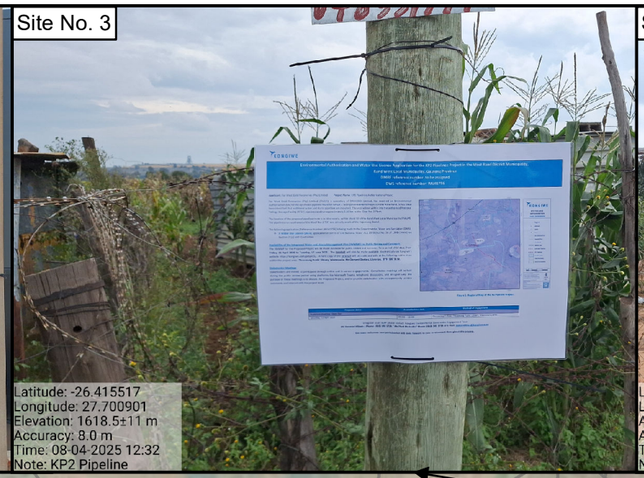
27°36'0"E

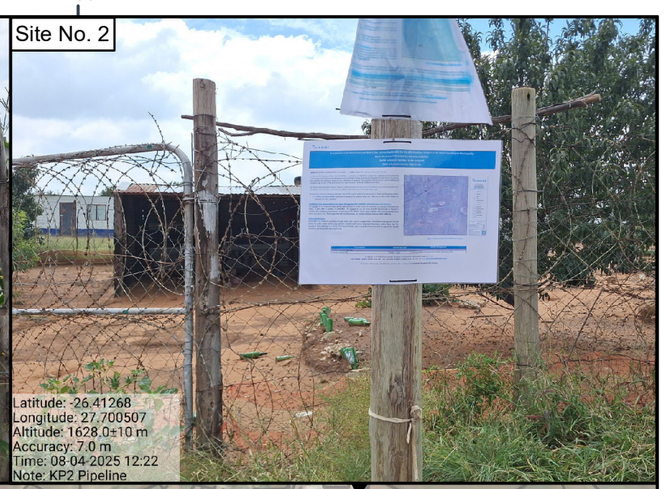
27°40'0"E

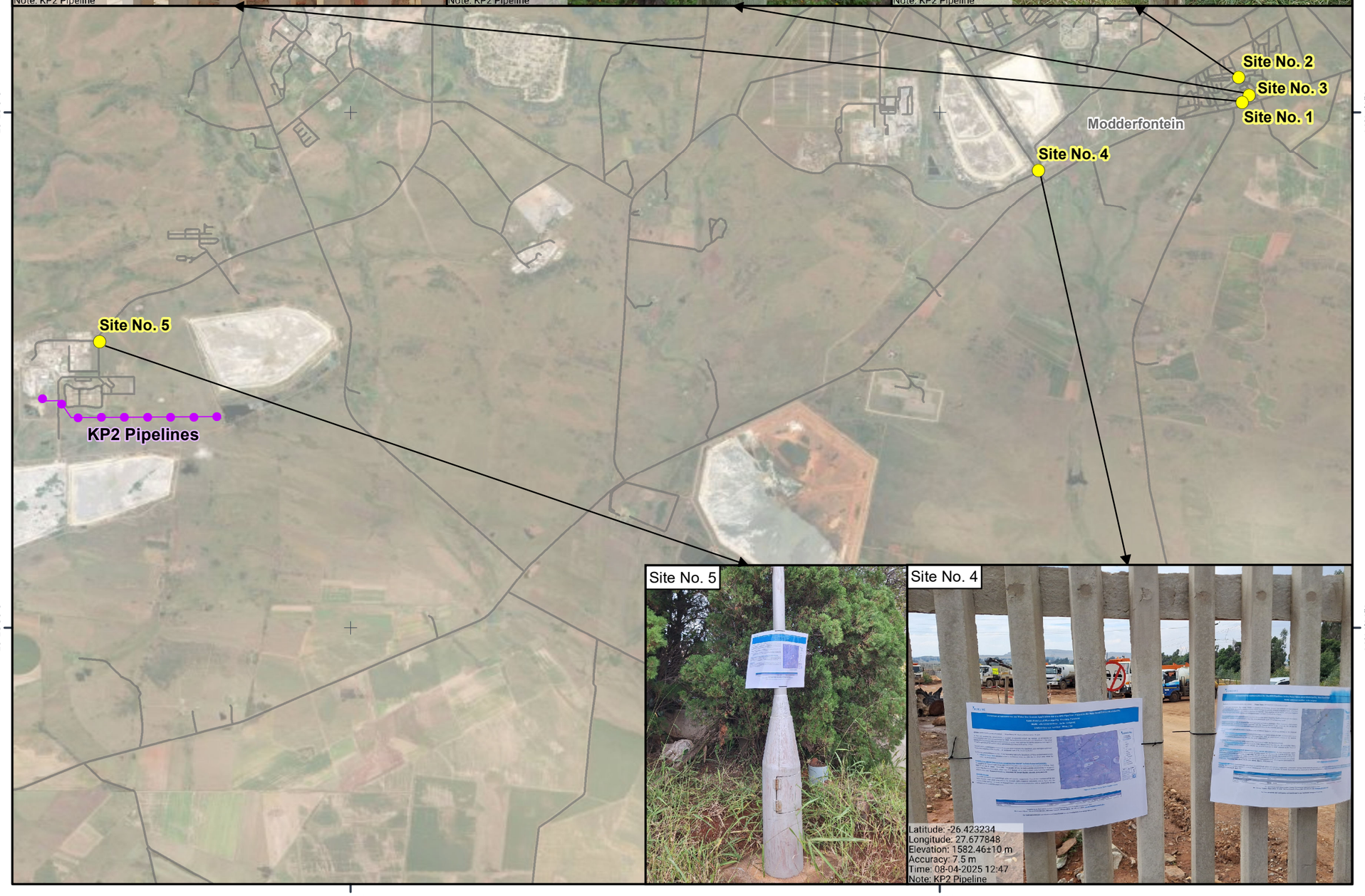
26°25'0"S

26°28'30"S









KONGIWE

KP2 PIPELINES AUTHORISATIONS

WULA SITE NOTICES

Legend

- Site Notices
- Local Roads
- KP2 Pipelines Section

0 0,5 1 2 3 4

Kilometers

Project Code: DRDG#059
Client: Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
© 2025 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
www.kongiwe.com | Date: 05 May 2025

1:55 000

(A3)

Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984

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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Appendix C6: Correspondence

Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement

From: Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement
Sent: Tuesday, 11 March 2025 08:38
To: Thuli Phakathi; Phumla Mngwengwe
Subject: KP2 Pipelines Project
Attachments: KP2_Bid_Ref_Form_11March25.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Dear Stakeholder

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (Kongiwe) hereby gives notice that the Draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR) for the for the KP2 Pipelines in the Rand West Local Municipality, West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng Province, is available for public review.

Availability of the DBAR for Public Review and Comment

The DBAR for the Proposed Project will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days, from **Wednesday, 19 March 2025 until Tuesday, 22 April 2025**.

Invitation to Open Day

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APS) are invited to attend an Open Day which will be held at **Thusanang Public Library, Thusanang 2 Clinic, Thusanang, Westonaria, 1779 on Saturday, 12 April 2025 from 09H00-11H00**. Please confirm your attendance of the meeting by **Wednesday, 2 April 2025** by filling in the registration form or by email.

The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the Proposed Project, the contents of the BAR and to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any queries.

Kind Regards,

Stakeholder Engagement Team | Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd.
Tel: +27 (10) 140 1725 | 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: Wednesday, 02 April 2025 08:20
To: Phumla Mngwengwe; Thuli Phakathi
Subject: FW: REMINDER: KP2 Pipelines Project
Attachments: KP2_Bid_Ref_Form_11March25.pdf; KP2_Non_Technical Summary - Final.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Tracking:

Recipient	Read
Phumla Mngwengwe	
Thuli Phakathi	Read: 2025/04/02 08:38

Dear Stakeholder

This email serves as a reminder that the Draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR) for the for the KP2 Pipelines in the Rand West Local Municipality, West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng Province, is available for public review.

Availability of the DBAR for Public Review and Comment

The DBAR for the Proposed Project is available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days, from **Wednesday, 19 March 2025 until Tuesday, 22 April 2025**.

Invitation to Open Day

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APS) are invited to attend an Open Day which will be held at **Thusanang Public Library, Thusanang 2 Clinic, Thusanang, Westonaria, 1779 on Saturday, 12 April 2025 from 09H00-11H00**. Please confirm your attendance of the meeting by **Wednesday, 2 April 2025** by filling in the registration form or by email.

The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the Proposed Project, the contents of the DBAR and to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team.

Attached please also find the Summary of the Draft BA Report for your perusal.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any queries.

Kind Regards,

Stakeholder Engagement Team | Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd.
Tel: +27 (10) 140 1725 | 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: Monday, 07 April 2025 13:34
To: Phumla Mngwengwe; Thuli Phakathi
Subject: KP2 Pipelines Project - Availability of the Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP) for Public Review and Comment
Attachments: 7April25_WUL_Notification.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Tracking:

Recipient	Read
Phumla Mngwengwe	
Thuli Phakathi	Read: 2025/04/07 13:38

Dear Stakeholder

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (Kongiwe) hereby gives notice that the Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP) for the for the KP2 Pipelines Project in the Rand West Local Municipality, West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng Province, is available for public review.

Availability of the IWWMP for Public Review and Comment

The Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP) for the Proposed Project will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 60 days, from **Friday, 11 April 2025 to Tuesday, 17 June 2025.**

Invitation to Open Day

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APS) are invited to attend an Open Day which will be held at **Thusanang Public Library, Thusanang 2 Clinic, Thusanang, Westonaria, 1779 on Saturday, 12 April 2025 from 09H00-11H00**.

The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the Proposed Project, the contents of the DBAR and IWWMP and to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any queries.

Kind Regards,

Stakeholder Engagement Team | Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd.
Tel: +27 (10) 140 1725 | Email: stakeholders@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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Monday, 7 April 2025

Environmental Authorisation and Water Use Licence Application for the KP2 Pipelines in the West Rand District Municipality, Rand West Local Municipality, Gauteng Province

DMRE reference number: to be assigned

DWS reference number: WU41756

Dear Stakeholders,

As part of Far West Gold Recoveries' (Pty) Limited (FWGR) KP2 Pipelines Authorisations Project, it has been identified that a Water Use Licence Application (WULA) is required.

The following application (Reference Number: WU41756) is being made to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS):

- **A Water Use Licence (WUL)** application in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) for Section 21(c) and (i) activities.

Availability of the Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP) for Public Review and Comment

The IWWMP for the Proposed Project will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 60 days, from Friday, 11 April 2025 to Tuesday, 17 June 2025.

- Copies of the IWWMP will be made available for public review and comment on Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/
- A hard copy of the IWWMP will be made available at a public place within the project area as indicated in the table below:

Location	Physical Adress	Contact Person
Thusanang Public Library	Thusanang 2 Clinic, Thusanang, Westonaria, 1779	Mr Clement Daniels, Librarian, (079) 500 9158

Stakeholder Meetings

Stakeholders are invited to participate through online and in-person engagements. Consultation meetings will be held during the public review period using platforms like Microsoft Teams, telephonic discussions, and an Open Day. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss the proposed project, and to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise comments and interact with the project team.

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd.
Registration Number 2016/135562/07
Telephone: +27 (10) 140 6508 / Email: info@kongiwe.com
Registered Address: 150 Bryanston Drive, Bryanston, Sandton, 2191, South Africa.
Mailing Address: PostNet Suite no 163, Private Bag X21, Bryanston, 2021, South Africa.
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Proposed dates	Available time slots	Method of Engagement
In-person meeting: Open Day		
Saturday, 12 April 2025	09H00 – 11H00	Thusanang 2 Clinic, Thusanang Public Library, Westonaria,1779

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 or E-mail: stakeholders@kongiwe.com

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

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Appendix C7: Authority Correspondence

mineral &
petroleum resources
Department:
Mineral and Petroleum Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X 5, Braamfontein, 2017 222 Smit Street, Braamfontein, 2017.
Tel: 011 358 9700 Email: Nicholas.Chavalala@dmre.gov.za Ref No: GP 30/5/1/2/2 (66) MR

From: Mineral and Petroleum Regulation: Gauteng Office **Enquiries: Mr. Nicholas Chavalala**

By Registered Mail

Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd

P. O. Box 12442

SELCOURT

1567

Attention: Anja Esterhuizen

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A 2,16KM WATER AND SLURRY PIPELINE TO THE KLOOF NO.2 PLANT LISTED IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT: EIA REGULATIONS (983) 2014 IN RESPECT OF PORTION 1 AND THE REMAINING EXTENT OF THE FARM LEEUDOORN 351 IQ, AND PORTION 39 OF THE FARM DOORNKLOOF 350 IQ, SITUATED IN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF WESTRAND.

The above-mentioned application lodged with the Department on **18 March 2025** refers.

1. The Department hereby acknowledges receipt of your application for an **Environmental Authorisation** for the proposed 2,16km water and slurry pipeline in respect of the above-mentioned properties.

2. Only activities listed on the application will be considered when issuing environmental authorisation and the onus is on the applicant to ensure that **all activities** related to the proposed project are included on the application form.

3. Kindly note that no listed activity may commence without an Environmental Authorisation.

4. You are required, in terms of regulation 19(1) of the EIA Regulations, 2014, to submit a Basic Assessment Report (BAR) contemplated in the EIA Regulations, 2014 within 90 days from the date of the acknowledgement of your application.

5. Kindly note that, in terms of section 24F of the NEMA, you may not commence with a listed activity without an Environmental Authorisation.

6. This Department reserves the right to revise its initial comments and request further information from you based on any new or revised information received.

Yours faithfully

.....

Regional Manager: Mineral and Petroleum Regulation

Gauteng Region

Date: 19/05/2025

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Appendix C8: Meeting Minutes

Environmental Authorisation for the KP2 Pipelines in the Rand West Local Municipality, West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng Province

Stakeholder Meeting Schedule – Final BA and WUL Phase

Date of the meeting	Time	Meeting Type / Format	Organisation / Address	Invited / Attended / Apologies	Resources Used	Who Presented (EAP / Ergo)	Project Team Attendance (FWGR and Kongiwe)
Tuesday, 01 April 2025	**10H00**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Indirectly Affected Landowners** Ms Dana Lazurus	**Invited:** ❖ Ms Dana Lazurus, Landowner **Attended:** ❖ Ms Dana Lazurus, Landowner **Apologies:** **None**	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Ms Phumla Mngwengwe, Kongiwe	Ms Anja Esterhuizen, FWGR Ms Phumla Mngwengwe, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Mr Ben Dunn, Kongiwe
Wednesday, 02 April 2025	**09H00**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Directly and Indirectly Affected Landowners** Sibanye Stillwater	**Invited:** ❖ Ms Evelyn Mekgwe, Environmental Compliance Projects ❖ Mr Bashan Govender, Manager Environmental Compliance **Attended:** ❖ Ms Evelyn Mekgwe, Environmental Compliance Projects ❖ Mr Divan Van Niekerk, Superintendent – Environmental and Water Engineering ❖ Ms Madeleine Bornman, Environmental Specialist Manager ❖ Ms Mapule Kgwale, Supervisor for Environmental Compliance ❖ Mr Sylvester Nkwe, Environmental Compliance ❖ Ms Christi Lategan, Superintendent – Land Management **Apologies:** **None**	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Ms Phumla Mngwengwe, Kongiwe	Ms Anja Esterhuizen, FWGR Ms Phumla Mngwengwe, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Mr Ben Dunn, Kongiwe
Tuesday, 8 April 2025	**10H00**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Local Municipality** Rand West City Local Municipality	**Invited:** ❖ Ms Maliba Ramatlhape, Manager: Environmental Management ❖ Ms Gladys Mahlangu, Assistant Manager: Environment Management ❖ Ms Lebogang Mabena, Biodiversity Officer **Attended:** ❖ Ms Maliba Ramatlhape, Manager: Environmental Management	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Ms Phumla Mngwengwe, Kongiwe	Mr Greg Ovens, FWGR Mr Jacques Botha, FWGR Ms Phumla Mngwengwe, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Mr Ben Dunn, Kongiwe Ms Chelsea Strooh, Kongiwe

Date of the meeting	Time	Meeting Type / Format	Organisation / Address	Invited / Attended / Apologies	Resources Used	Who Presented (EAP / Ergo)	Project Team Attendance (FWGR and Kongiwe)
				❖ Ms Gladys Mahlangu, Assistant Manager: Environment Management ❖ Ms Lebogang Mabena, Biodiversity Officer **Apologies:** **None**			
Wednesday, 9 April 2025	**10H00**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**<u>Online Meeting</u>** ❖ An opportunity for online meetings were given to those stakeholders who do not want to / cannot attend the open day. <u>All sectors of society / Broader Public</u>	**Invited:** All sectors of society / Broader Public **Attended:** ❖ Ms Suryna Van Huyssteen, Senior Environmental Officer (Harmony) ❖ Ms Marie-Lousie Myburgh, Environmental Officer (AfriMat) ❖ Ms Xolelwa Bhele, Environmental Officer (DWS) - ❖ Ms Ledile Jeanette Nyama, Water Resource Management and Planning, Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment Manager (DWS) ❖ Ms Dineo Josephine Magolego, Environmental Officer (DWS) **Apologies:** None	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Ms Phumla Mngwengwe, Kongiwe	Mr Greg Ovens, FWGR Mr Jacques Botha, FWGR Ms Phumla Mngwengwe, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Mr Ben Dunn, Kongiwe Mr Bradly Thornton, Kongiwe
Saturday, 12 April 2025	**09H00**	**<u>Open Day</u>** **In-Person**	**<u>Open Day</u>** ❖ All sectors of society / Broader Public. **<u>Thusanang 2 Clinic, Thusanang Public Library, Westonaria, 1779</u>**	**Invited:** ❖ <u>All sectors of society / Broader Public</u> Ward Councillors, Ward Committee members, community leaders and community members. **Attended:** ❖ Mr Kwanele Kati, Ward Councillor ❖ Ms Mapaseka Mandyu, Ward Committee Member ❖ Ms Nofikile Galoshe, Ward Committee Member ❖ Mr Joe Mokhachane, Ward Committee Member ❖ Mr Bulelani Ngangali, Ward Committee Member ❖ Ms Nokhanyile Gele, Ward Committee Member ❖ Mr Peter Lethae, Ward Committee Member ❖ Ms Emily Luthuli, Ward Committee Member	❖ Attendance Register ❖ Maps ❖ Posters ❖ Non-Technical Summaries of the BA	Ms Phumla Mngwengwe, Kongiwe	Ms Anja Esterhuizen, FWGR Ms Phumla Mngwengwe, Kongiwe Ms Vanessa Viljoen, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Mr Bradly Thornton, Kongiwe Mr Ben Dunn, Kongiwe

Date of the meeting	Time	Meeting Type / Format	Organisation / Address	Invited / Attended / Apologies	Resources Used	Who Presented (EAP / Ergo)	Project Team Attendance (FWGR and Kongiwe)
				❖ Nontsizi Magalela, Ward Committee Member ❖ Ms Zameka Msiza, Ward Committee Member ❖ Mr Simlindile Magalela, Chairman, Youth Forum (Ward 30) ❖ Ms Siposihle Ndam, Community Member ❖ Mr Lucky Mthimkhulu, Thusanang Trustee			
Monday, 14 April 2025	**10H00**	**<u>Pre-Application</u>** **Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**<u>Competent Authority:</u>** <u>Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)</u>	**Invited:** ❖ Ms Xolelwa Gloria Bhele, Environmental Officer (Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment) ❖ Ms Karabo Modiba, Environmental Officer ❖ Ms Dineo Josephine Magolego, Water Resource Management and Planning, Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment Manager ❖ Ms Hellen Mathedimosa, Environmental Officer **Attended:** ❖ Ms Xolelwa Gloria Bhele, Environmental Officer (Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment) ❖ Ms Karabo Modiba, Environmental Officer ❖ Ms Dineo Josephine Magolego, Water Resource Management and Planning, Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment Manager ❖ Ms Hellen Mathedimosa, Environmental Officer **Apologies:** ❖ Ms Basani Nkuna, Case Officer	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Ms Phumla Mngwengwe, Kongiwe	Ms Anja Esterhuizen, FWGR Ms Phumla Mngwengwe, Kongiwe Mr Ben Dunn, Kongiwe Ms Chelsea Strooh, Kongiwe

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Environmental Authorisation and Integrated Water Use Licence Application for the KP2 Pipelines in the Rand West Local Municipality, West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng Province
Indirectly affected landowner meeting

DMRE reference number: GP 30/5/1/2/2 (66) MR
DWS reference number: WU41756

Meeting Minutes: Meeting with Ms Dana Lazarus

Date	Tuesday, 1 April 2025
Time:	10:00 – 11:00
Venue:	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
Rudoshap Syndicate (Pty) Ltd	Ms Dana Lazarus	Chief Executive Officer
Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Ms Anja Esterhuizen	Environmental Officer
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Phumla Mngwengwe	Project Manager and Environmental Consultant
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Thuli Phakathi	Stakeholder Engagement
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Mr Benjamin Dunn	Environmental Intern
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 Mngwengwe greeted the attendees and provided an opportunity for all in attendance to introduce themselves. Ms Mngwengwe then commenced with the presentation.

2. **Purpose of the Meeting**
   - To discuss the proposed KP2 Pipelines Authorisations Project ('proposed project').
   - To provide an overview of the Draft Basic Assessment Report.
   - To provide an opportunity to raise comments/seek clarity and provide input.
   - Record comments raised and include them in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR).

3. **Meeting Agenda:**

   - Purpose of the Meeting
   - Important Notice
   - Introduction
   - Kongiwe's Role as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner

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- Project Location
- Project Background
- Project Infrastructure
- Specialist Studies
- Specialist Findings
- Legislative Framework
- Project Progress to date
- Questions & Answers

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4. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Dana Lazarus, Rudoshap Syndicate (Pty) Ltd	Stated that she had no questions or comments related to the proposed project. Ms Lazarus enquired about the process for selling the land (Portion 1 of Leeudoorn 351 IQ) to Sibanye-Stillwater, as it is a small land parcel within the property boundary of Sibanye-Stillwater. Ms Lazarus inquired if anyone would be able to provide a recommendation in that regard.	Ms Esterhuizen stated that she would contact people from Sibanye-Stillwater to obtain clarity on the matter. Ms Esterhuizen clarified that she represents Far West Gold Recoveries (FWGR), which is a different business; however, she would try to see who from Sibanye-Stillwater could be of assistance.
Ms Dana Lazarus, Rudoshap Syndicate (Pty) Ltd	Stated that Sibanye-Stillwater owns the mining rights beneath the land, while Rudoshap Syndicate (Pty) Ltd owns the land above. Ms Lazarus stated Rudoshap Syndicate (Pty) Ltd previously had a concessions store on the land; however, the property is now derelict.	Ms Esterhuizen noted the comment and confirmed she would inquire with the appropriate contact from Sibanye-Stillwater.
Ms Dana Lazarus, Rudoshap Syndicate (Pty) Ltd	Requested a copy of the presentation.	Ms Phakathi stated that she would provide a copy of the presentation.

5. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Mngwengwe thanked everyone for their time before the meeting was concluded.	The attendees thanked Kongiwe for the meeting.

The meeting adjourned at around 10:21 am.

DRDGOLD Limited

Far West Gold Recoveries – KP2 Pipelines Authorisation

Indirectly Affected Landowner Consultation Meeting

DMRE reference number: To be assigned

DWS reference number: WU41756

Tuesday, 1 April 2025

Agenda

1. Purpose of the Meeting
2. Important Notice
3. Introduction
4. Kongiwe’s Role as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner
5. Project Location
6. Project Background
7. Project Infrastructure
8. Specialist Studies
9. Specialist Findings
10. Legislative Framework
11. Project Progress to date
12. Questions & Answers

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Purpose of the Meeting

- Discuss the proposed KP2 Pipelines Authorisation.
- Provide an overview of the Basic Assessment Report
- 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 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.

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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Introduction

- Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
- Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
- Ms Daina Lazarus (Rudoshap Syndicate (Pty) Ltd)

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Kongiwe's Role

- As an independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner, it is our role to perform an objective assessment of what the positive and negative environmental impacts of the proposed project may be, to quantify these, describe possible mitigations, collect public comment and supply the DMRE with the documentation so that they can determine if the project should proceed or not.

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Project Background

- **Applicant**: Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
- **Life of Operation: 30** years.
- FWGR is in the process of reclaiming several historic Tailings Storage Facilities (TSFs) in the West Rand of Gauteng as part of its FWGR Tailings Retreatment Project.
- It has since been identified that additional water and slurry pipelines are required.
- These pipelines are proposed to tie into the authorised Regional TSF (RTSF) pipelines and run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No. 2 Plant.
- **Rehabilitation:** Once the life of operation is completed the pipelines will be removed, and the area will be rehabilitated.

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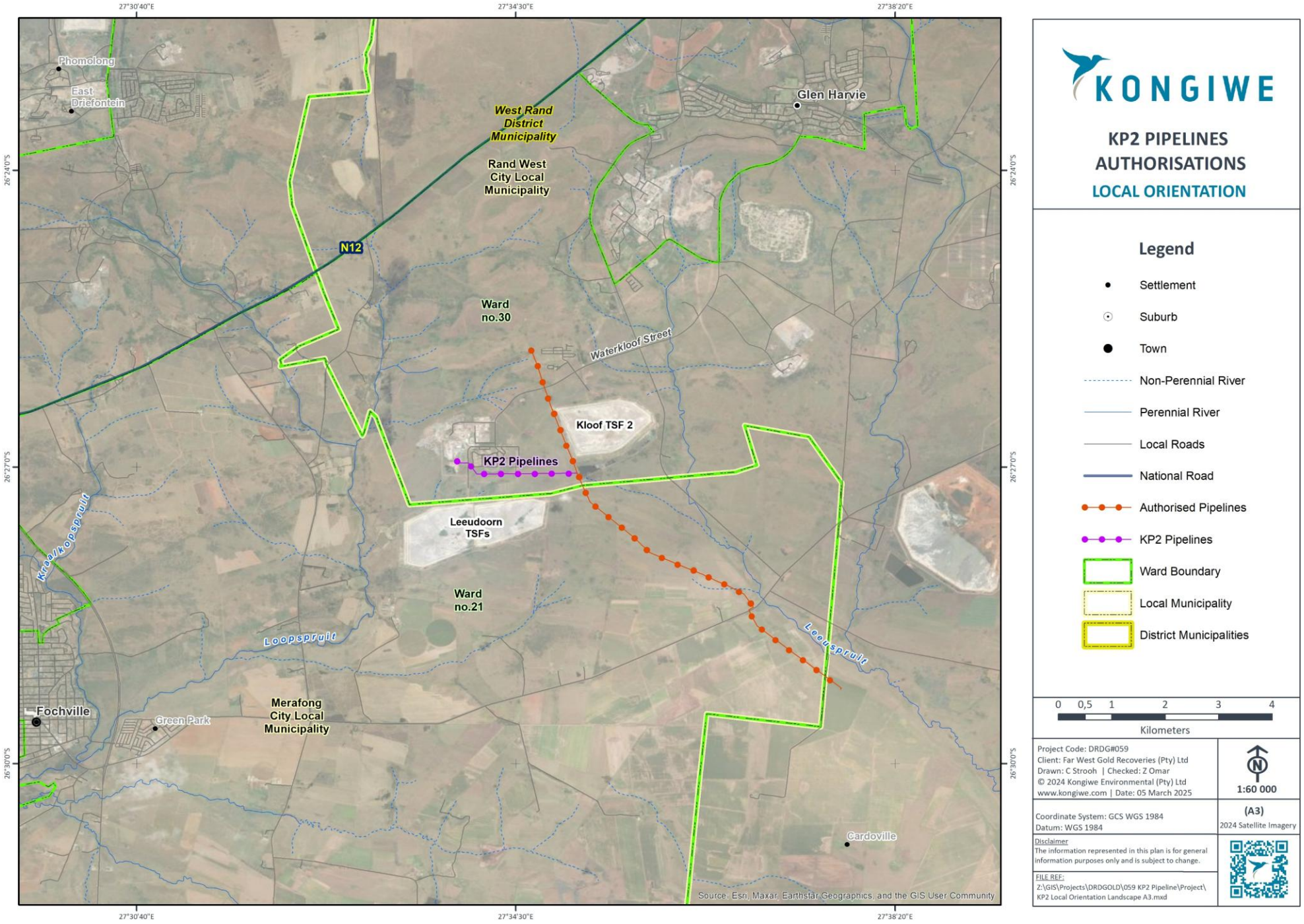
Project Location



KONGIWE

KP2 PIPELINES AUTHORISATIONS

LOCAL ORIENTATION

Legend

- Settlement
- Suburb
- Town
- Non-Perennial River
- Perennial River
- Local Roads
- National Road
- Authorised Pipelines
- KP2 Pipelines
- Ward Boundary
- Local Municipality
- District Municipalities

0 0,5 1 2 3 4

Kilometers

Project Code: DRDG#059
Client: Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
www.kongiwe.com | Date: 05 March 2025

1:60 000

Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984

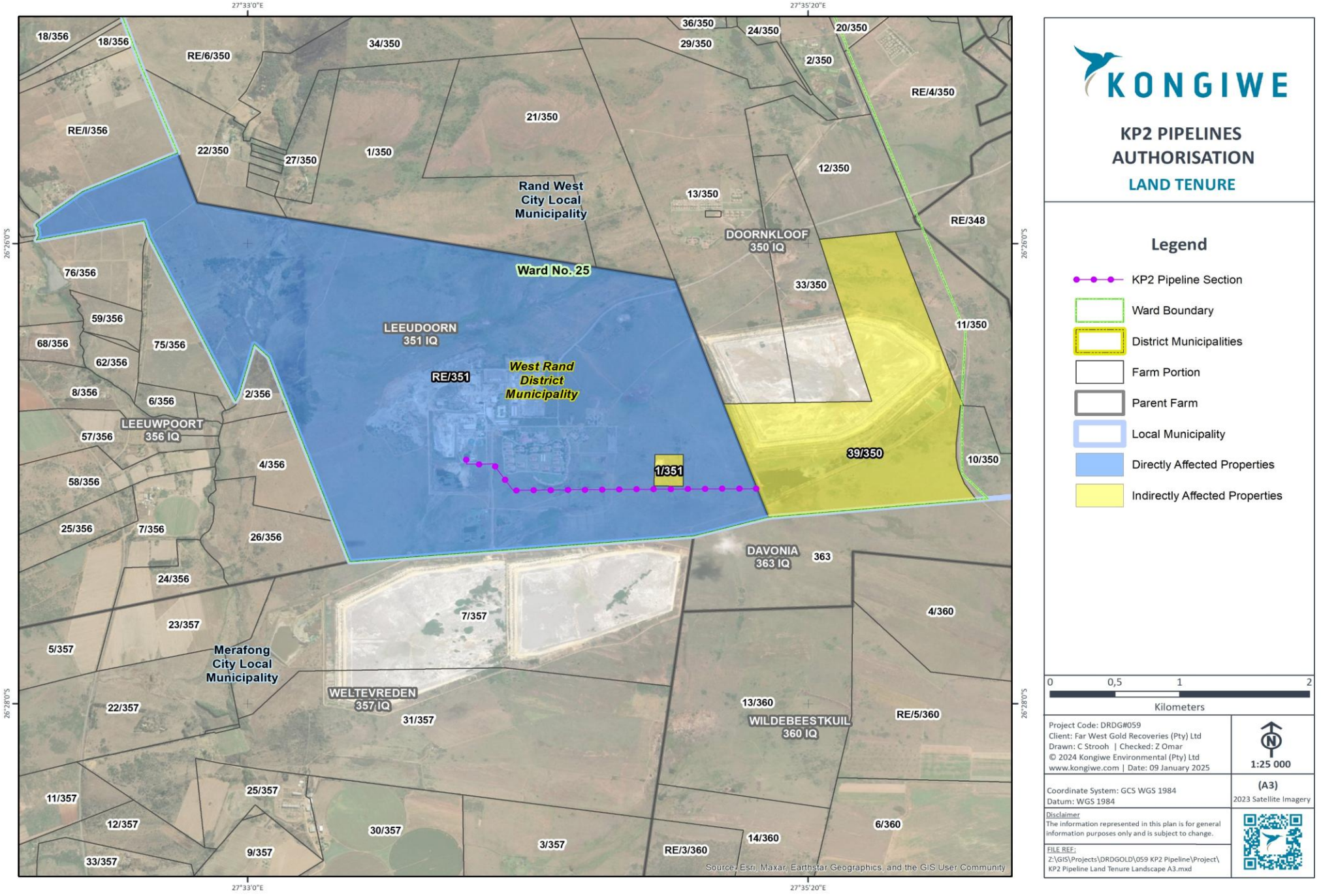
(A3)
2024 Satellite Imagery

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

FILE REF:
Z:\GIS\Projects\DRDGOLD\059 KP2 Pipeline\Project\KP2 Local Orientation Landscape A3.mxd

Indirectly Affected Farm Portion:
Portion 1 of Leeurdorn 351 IQ

Portion Owner:
Rudoshap Syndicate (Pty) Ltd



KONGIWE

KP2 PIPELINES AUTHORISATION

LAND TENURE

Legend

- KP2 Pipeline Section
- Ward Boundary
- District Municipalities
- Farm Portion
- Parent Farm
- Local Municipality
- Directly Affected Properties
- Indirectly Affected Properties

0 0,5 1 2
Kilometers

Project Code: DRDG#059
Client: Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
www.kongiwe.com | Date: 09 January 2025

1:25 000

(A3)

Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984

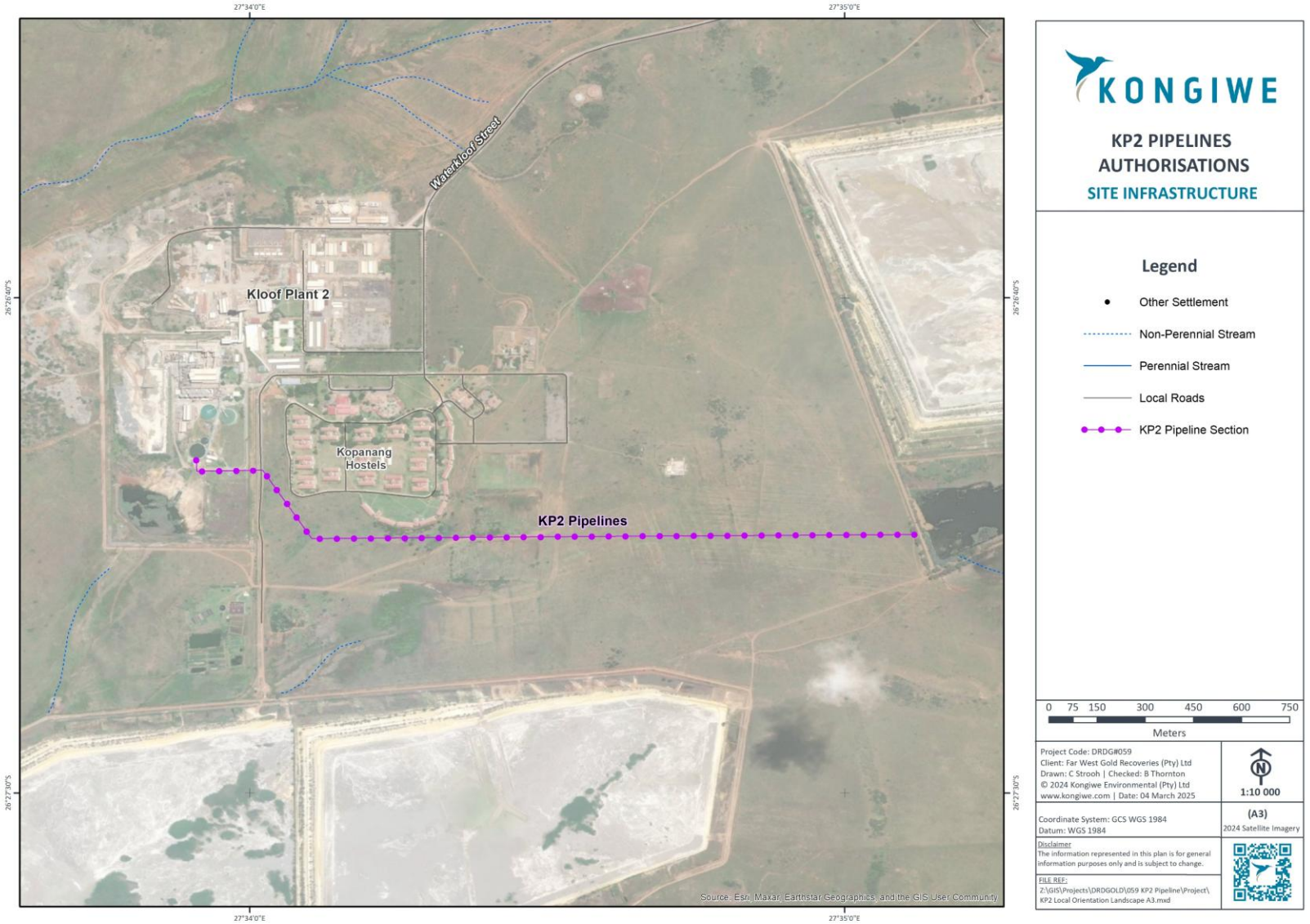
2023 Satellite Imagery

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

FILE REF:
Z:\GIS\Projects\DRDGOLD\059 KP2 Pipeline\Project\KP2 Pipeline Land Tenure Landscape A3.mxd

Project Infrastructure

- Proposed infrastructure will include:
  - Two process water pipelines of 600 mm in diameter; and
  - Four overland slurry pipeline of 550 mm in diameter.



Specialist Studies

Proposed Specialist Studies	Specialist Company
Terrestrial Compliance Statement	The Biodiversity Company
Wetland Impact Assessment	

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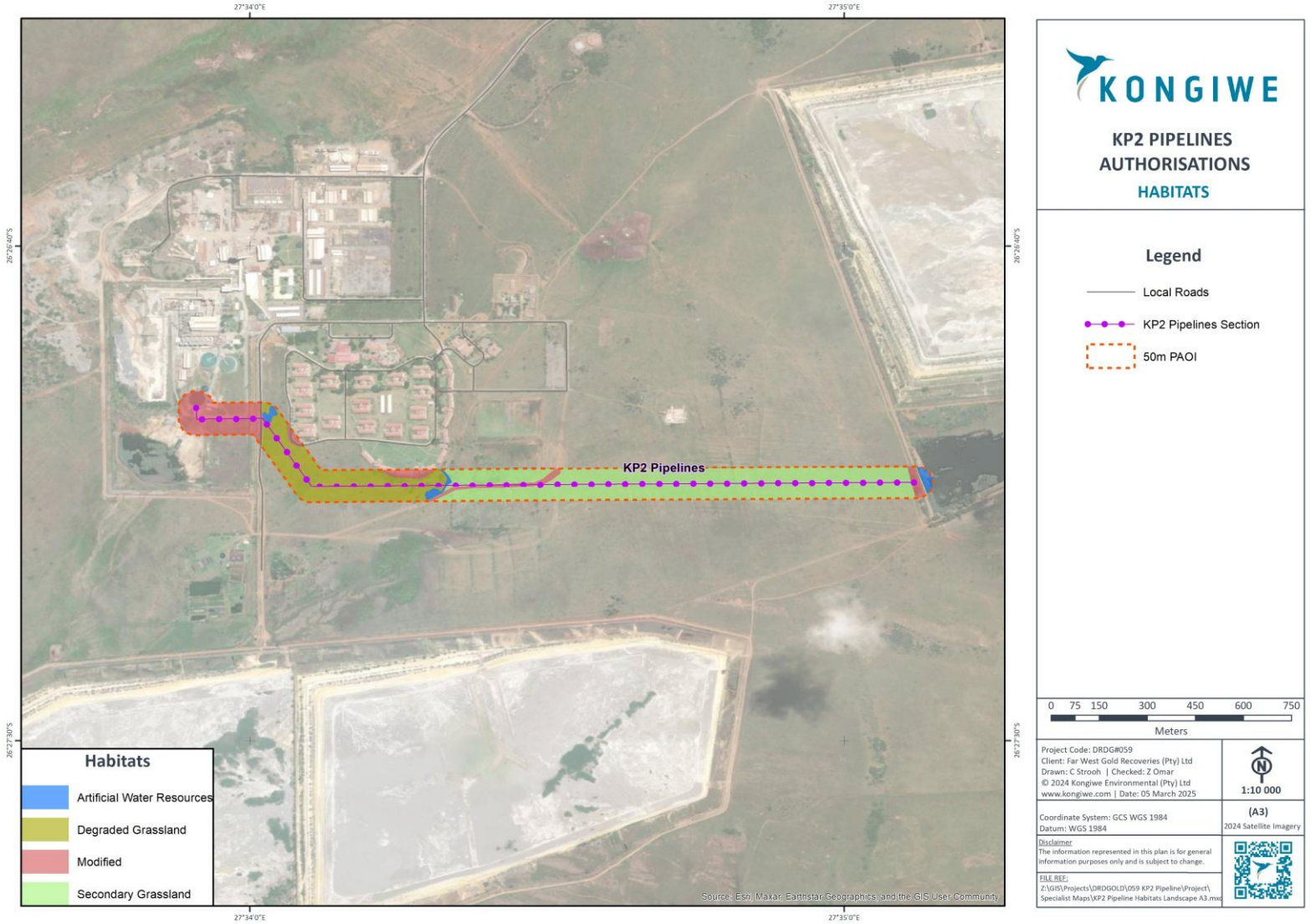
Specialist Findings – Terrestrial Compliance

Four main habitat types were identified across the Project Area of Influence (PAOI):

- Degraded Grassland
- Secondary Grassland;
- Artificial Resources; and
- Modified areas.



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Specialist Findings – Biodiversity

Habitat	Specialist	Specialist – Reasoning
Secondary Grassland	Low	This habitat has developed on land previously subjected to significant disturbance (TSF, housing and other mining-related activities) and is in a state of recovery. Although it acts as a transitional zone supporting the gradual return of indigenous species, the overall is reduced. The habitat is no longer representative if an ESA or CBA, not natural Rand Highveld Grassland, but does not exhibit ecological functionality. N
Degraded Grassland	Low	This habitat has been exposed to various disturbances such mining related activities, AIP invasions, dumping – leading to significant ecological degradation. The limited presence of indigenous vegetation and reduced biodiversity contributes to its low sensitivity rating reflecting the habitat's diminished capacity to support diverse ecological processes and species. No SCC noted and non are expected.
Artificial Water Resources	Low	These wetlands have formed in historical dug pits and exhibit limited ecological functions and biodiversity. Due to their artificial origins and low ecological value, they have been assigned a low sensitivity rating, reflecting their limited role in the landscape's ecological dynamics.
Modified	Very low	habitat has been severely altered by anthropogenic activities with limited ecological functions provided to surrounding ecosystems,

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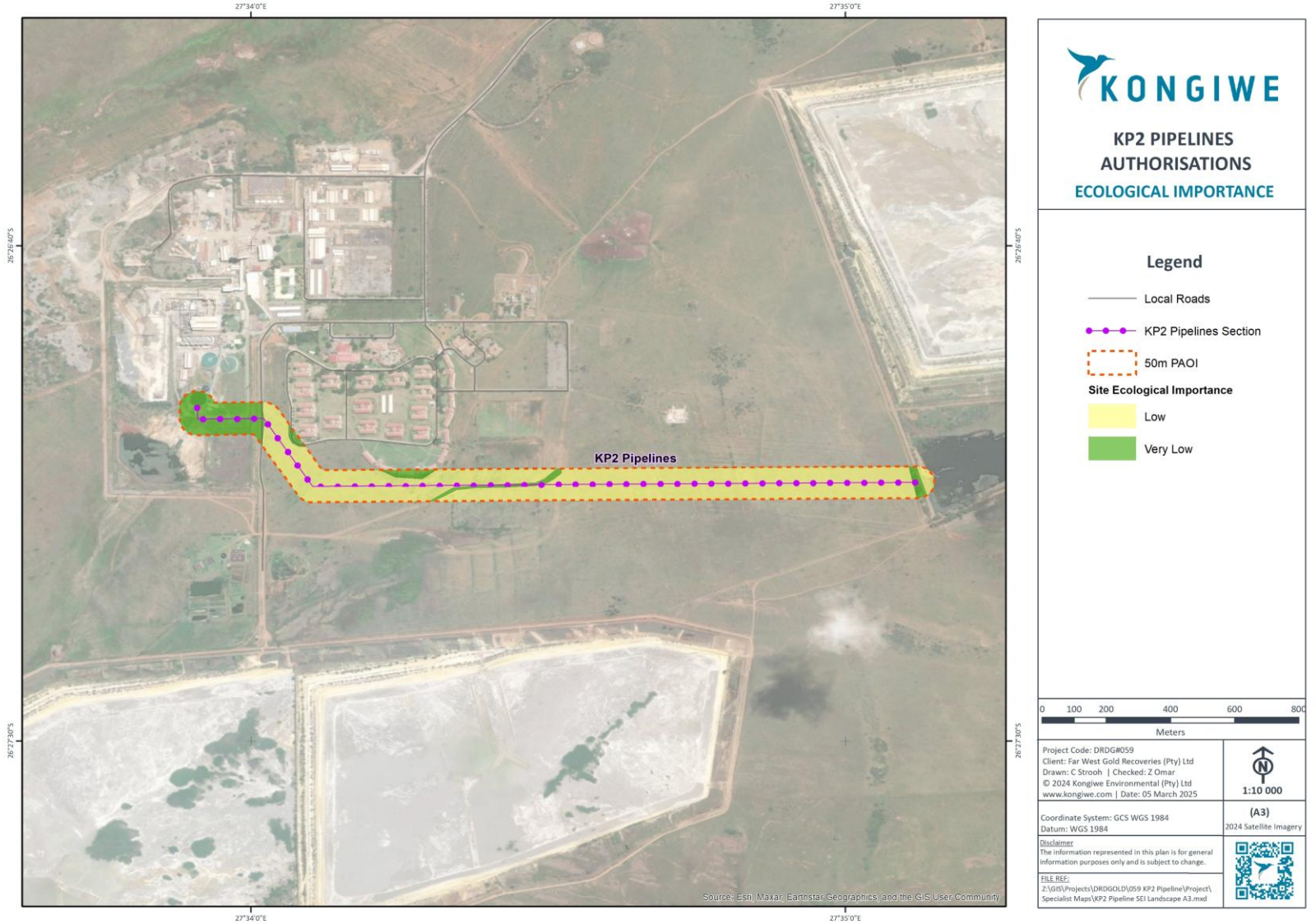
Specialist Findings – Biodiversity



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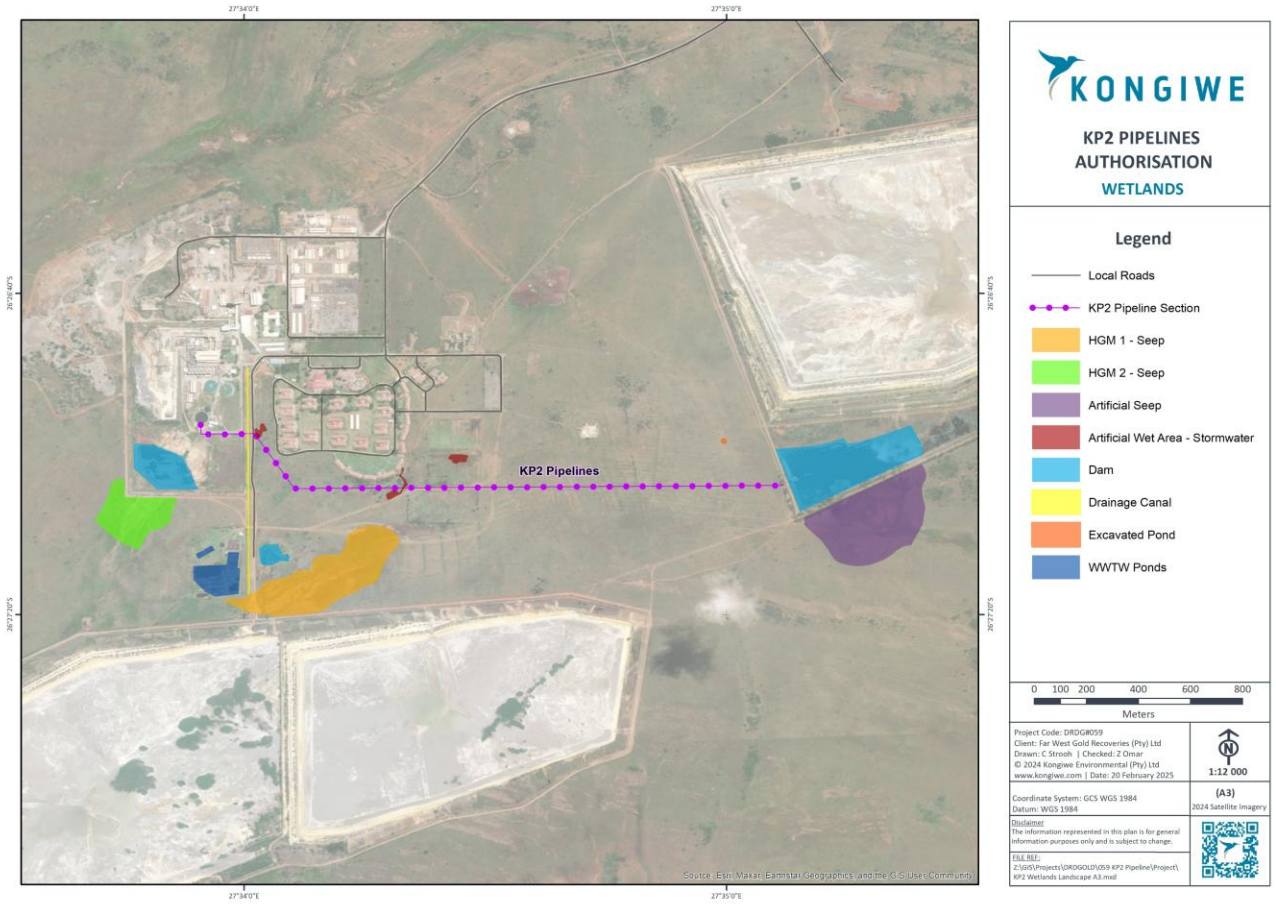
Specialist Findings – Wetland

Delineated Area	Description
HGM 1 Seep	A typical hillslope seep is located within slopes. Isolated hillslope seeps are characterised by colluvial movement of material. These systems are fed by very diffuse sub-surface flows which seep out at very slow rates, ultimately ensuring that no direct surface water connects this wetland with other water courses within the valleys
HGM 2 Seep	A typical hillslope seep is located within slopes. Isolated hillslope seeps are characterised by colluvial movement of material. These systems are fed by very diffuse sub-surface flows which seep out at very slow rates, ultimately ensuring that no direct surface water connects this wetland with other water courses within the valleys
Artificial Seep	Artificial seeps are man made structures designed to simulate natural seepage.
Artificial Wet Area-stormwater	These are man made structures, constructed basins that have a permanent pool of water throughout the year (or throughout the wet season).
Dam	Man made structure constructed to hold back water and raise its level, forming a reservoir used to store water or as a water supply
Drainage Canal	Drainage canals are artificially constructed, long, narrow water ways designed to collect and channel excess water, often to prevent flooding and improve land drainage.
Excavated Ponds	A water impoundment created by digging a pit or dugout in a generally level area, where the water capacity is obtained primarily through excavation, rather than by construction.
Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW)	Man made basin designed to treat wastewater through natural biological processes.

Aspect	Present Ecological State	Ecological and Sensitivity (EIS)
HGM 1 Seep	D – Largely Modified	Moderate
HGM 2 Seep	D – Largely Modified	Moderate



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Summary of Key Findings for Potential Impacts

Phase	Aspect	Rating	
		Pre-Mitigation	Post-Mitigation
Construction	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands	**Minor (low)**	**Minor (low)**
Operation	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands	**Minor (low)**	**Minor (low)**
Decommissioning	❖ Wetlands	**Minor (low)**	**Minor (low)**

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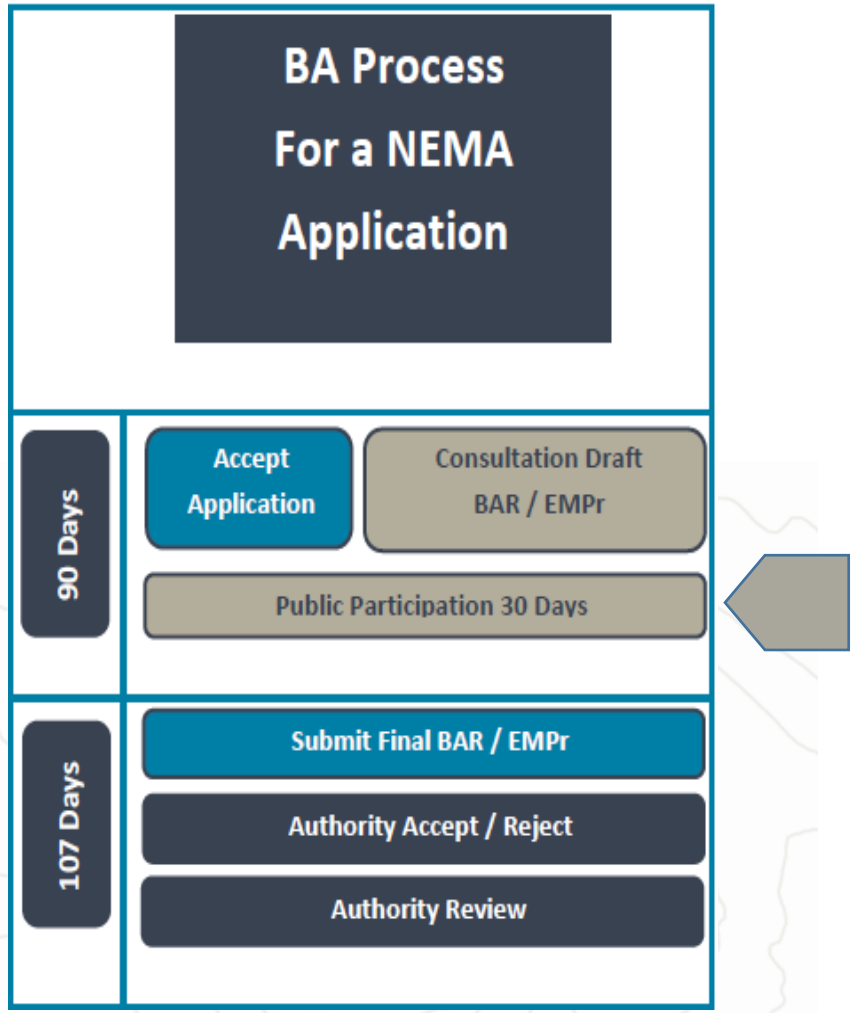
Legislative Framework

- An Environmental Authorisation (EA) application and Draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR) 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 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);
- In addition, the following applications will be made to the relevant Competent Authorities:
  - A General Authorisation report (GA) 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 GA for the proposed project.



The Project to Date

- The **EA Application and DBAR** was submitted to the DMRE on **19 March 2025.**
- The **DBAR** was submitted for public review on **19 March 2025**. The review period is **ongoing until 22 April 2025**:
  - Thusanang Public Library
  - Kongiwe website: http://www.kongiwe.com/publications-view/public-documents/
- An **Online Meeting** will be held on **Wednesday, 2 April 2025** from 10h00-11h00 on MS Teams.
- An **Open Day** will be held on the **Saturday, 12 April 2025** from 09h00-12h00 at Thusanang Public Library, Thusanang 2 Clinic, Westonaria, 1779.
- Landowner and stakeholder meetings are ongoing.
- The **Final Basic Assessment Report** will then be finalised and submitted after the required public participation process has been undertaken.
- Comments will be recorded in a Comments and Response Report.
- The General Authorisation Application will be submitted and the process is ongoing.

Comment & Discussion

- Discussion
- Action Points
  - Responsibility
  - Due Date
- Closing

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Contact

- **Name: Vanessa Viljoen / Thuli Phakathi**
- **Tel: 010 140 1725/26**
- **Email: Stakeholders@kongiwe.com**

Kongiwe Environmental
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PostNet Suite no 163, Private Bag X21, Bryanston, 2021, South Africa.

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Environmental Authorisation and Integrated Water Use Licence Application for the KP2 Pipelines in the Rand West Local Municipality, West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng Province
Directly and Indirectly Affected Landowner Meeting

DMRE reference number: GP 30/5/1/2/2 (66) MR
DWS reference number: WU41756

Meeting Minutes: Sibanye-Stillwater Limited

Date	Wednesday, 2 April 2025
Time:	09:00 – 10:00
Venue:	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
Sibanye-Stillwater Limited	Mr Divan Van Niekerk	Superintendent – Environmental and Water Engineering – SA Region
Sibanye-Stillwater Limited	Ms Madeleine Bornman	Environmental Specialist Manager – SA Region
Sibanye-Stillwater Limited	Ms Mapule Kgwale	Supervisor for Environmental Compliance
Sibanye-Stillwater Limited	Mr Sylvester Nkwe	Superintendent of Environmental Compliance
Sibanye-Stillwater Limited	Ms Christi Lategan	Superintendent – Land Management – SA Region
Sibanye-Stillwater Limited	Ms Evelyn Mekgwe	Environmental Compliance Projects
Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Ms Anja Esterhuizen	Environmental Officer
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Phumla Mngwengwe	Project Manager and Environmental Consultant
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Thuli Phakathi	Stakeholder Engagement
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Mr Benjamin Dunn	Environmental Intern
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 Mngwengwe greeted the attendees and provided an opportunity for all in attendance to introduce themselves. Ms Mngwengwe then commenced with the presentation.

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2. Purpose of the Meeting

- To discuss the proposed KP2 Pipelines Environmental Authorisation and Integrated Water Use Licence Application.
- To provide an overview of the Draft Basic Assessment Report.
- To provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise comments/seek clarity and provide input.
- To record comments raised and to include them in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR).

3. Meeting Agenda:

- Purpose of the Meeting
- Important Notice
- Introduction
- Kongiwe's Role as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner
- Project Location
- Project Background
- Project Infrastructure
- Specialist Studies
- Specialist Findings
- Legislative Framework
- Project Progress to date
- Questions & Answers

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4. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Mekgwe, Environmental Compliance Projects, Sibanye-Stillwater Ltd	Sought clarification on whether the proposed pipeline is a single pipeline or multiple pipelines. She further asked if it includes a slurry pipeline as well as a return water pipeline.	Ms Mngwengwe referred to the maps and clarified that the proposed pipeline route includes two process water pipelines and four overland slurry pipelines.
Ms Lategan, Superintendent – Land Management – SA Region, Sibanye-Stillwater Ltd	State that Sibanye-Stillwater plans to begin rehabilitating the land within the Kopanang Hostel block area, which will include the demolition of the hostel blocks. Ms Lategan inquired whether the KP2 Pipelines Project would impact the rehabilitation plans and the associated authorisations.	Ms. Mngwengwe inquired about Sibanye-Stillwater's process for rehabilitation and whether it is currently undertaking any applications for rehabilitation.
Ms Lategan, Superintendent – Land Management – SA Region, Sibanye-Stillwater Ltd	Stated that the footprint reduction team will commence with the demolition of the Kopanang Hostel this year (2025), which is expected to be completed by 2026. Following demolition, the team will proceed with its rehabilitation plans.	This was noted.
Ms Esterhuizen, Environmental Officer, Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Stated that the KP2 pipelines will not have an impact on Sibanye-Stillwater's plans for the Kopanang Hostel area, as the pipelines would bypass the area. Ms Esterhuizen further stated she does not believe that the KP2 Pipelines would have an impact on any of Sibanye-Stillwater's applications. Ms Esterhuizen clarified that there is a Use and Access Agreement between Far West Gold Recoveries (FWGR) and Sibanye-Stillwater, however, the KP2 Pipelines would not impact the specific area discussed.	Ms Lategan acknowledged the point and stated that she would confirm this by checking Sibanye-Stillwater's rehabilitation plans.
Ms Mekgwe, Environmental Compliance Projects, Sibanye-Stillwater Ltd	Clarified that the pipelines fall outside of the Kopanang Hostel area's footprint and therefore she does not think that there will be any impact on Sibanye-Stillwater's plans or applications.	Ms Lategan acknowledged this point.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Mekgwe, Environmental Compliance Projects, Sibanye-Stillwater Ltd	Enquired whether there would be a Water Use Licence (WUL) application submitted for the proposed project.	Ms Mngwengwe stated that an application for a WUL is being undertaken.
Ms Bornman, Environmental Specialist Manager – SA Region, Sibanye-Stillwater Ltd	Enquired about the specific location where the KP2 pipeline route connects to the authorised Regional TSF (RTSF) pipeline. Ms Bornman sought clarification on whether the pipeline would be crossing a watercourse and whether there would be a Section 21 (c) and (i) application.	Ms Esterhuizen stated that the KP2 pipelines will not cross the return water dam. She stated that the authorised pipeline runs past the return water dam, and the new proposed pipelines will connect directly to the authorised RTSF pipeline route. Ms Mngwengwe provided clarification and referred to the presentation regarding the KP2 pipelines route. She stated that the pipelines are within 500 meters of a wetland, which is the reason there would be an application lodged with the DWS.
Ms Esterhuizen, Environmental Officer, Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Stated that if there is a need for the proposed pipelines to be slightly shifted to accommodate any rehabilitation plans which Sibanye-Stillwater have in place, then she would be open to discuss that.	Ms Lategan acknowledged this point and stated that it is not necessarily for her to decide, as she is unsure of what the footprint reduction team requires in terms of a buffer.
Mr Van Niekerk, Superintendent – Environmental and Water Engineering – SA Region, Sibanye-Stillwater Ltd	Enquired about the flow direction of the slurry and process water related to the proposed pipelines.	Ms Mngwengwe clarified that there are two process water pipelines and four slurry pipelines, which are proposed to conjoin the authorised RTSF Pipeline. She stated that the slurry would be transported to the Kloof No. 2 plant, while the process water would be transported from the Kloof No. 2 plant to the TSF reclamation areas.
Ms Esterhuizen, Environmental Officer, Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Provided background information regarding FWGR's future plans. She stated that the plan is to run the Kloof No.2 Plant together with a booster pump station due to the distance that the pipelines cover. Ms Esterhuizen reiterated that the applications are for two process water pipelines and four slurry pipelines, which would connect directly to the authorised RTSF pipeline.	Mr Van Niekerk thanked Ms Esterhuizen and Ms Mngwengwe for their comments.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Lategan, Superintendent – Land Management – SA Region, Sibanye-Stillwater Ltd	Asked if the pipelines would be above ground.	Ms Mngwengwe confirmed that the proposed pipelines would be above ground.
Ms Lategan, Superintendent – Land Management – SA Region, Sibanye-Stillwater Ltd	Enquired about the proposed project's potential impact on access points to gauge if access to the sewage treatment and water reclamation plant would be impacted by the proposed project.	Ms Esterhuizen stated that there would be a crossing developed where required to maintain access routes.

5. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Mngwengwe thanked everyone for their time, and the meeting was concluded.	The attendees thanked Kongiwe for the meeting.

The meeting adjourned at around 10:31 am.

DRDGOLD Limited

Far West Gold Recoveries – KP2 Pipelines Authorisation

Directly & Indirectly Affected Landowner Consultation Meeting

DMRE reference number: To be assigned

DWS reference number: WU41756

Wednesday, 2 April 2025

Agenda

1. Purpose of the Meeting
2. Important Notice
3. Introductions
4. Kongiwe’s Role as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner
5. Project Location
6. Project Background
7. Project Infrastructure
8. Specialist Studies
9. Specialist Findings
10. Legislative Framework
11. Project Progress to date
12. Questions & Answers

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Purpose of the Meeting

- Discuss the proposed KP2 Pipelines Authorisation.
- Provide an overview of the Draft Basic Assessment Report
- 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 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.

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

- Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
- Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
- Sibanye Gold (Pty) Ltd

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Kongiwe's Role

As an independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner, it is our role to perform an objective assessment of what the positive and negative environmental impacts of the proposed project may be, to quantify these, describe possible mitigations, collect public comment and supply the DMRE with the documentation so that they can determine if the project should proceed or not.

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Project Background

- **Applicant**: Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
- **Life of Operation: 30** years.
- FWGR is in the process of reclaiming several historic Tailings Storage Facilities (TSFs) in the West Rand of Gauteng as part of its FWGR Tailings Retreatment Project.
- It has since been identified that additional water and slurry pipelines are required hence the Proposed Project.
- These pipelines are proposed to tie into the authorised Regional TSF (RTSF) pipelines and run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No. 2 Plant.
- **Rehabilitation:** Once the life of operation is completed the pipelines will be removed, and the area will be rehabilitated.

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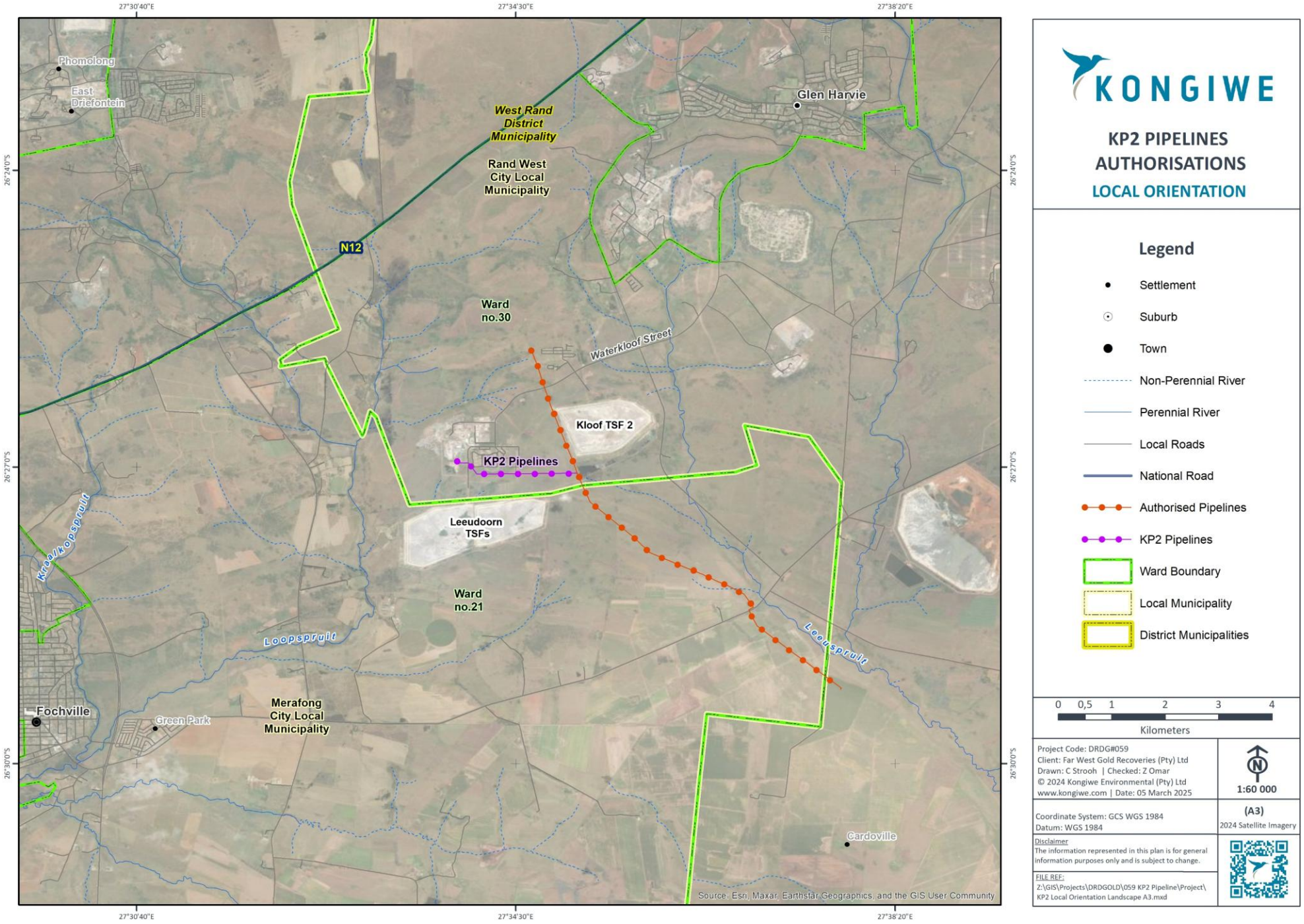
Project Location



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KP2 PIPELINES AUTHORISATIONS

LOCAL ORIENTATION

Legend

- Settlement
- Suburb
- Town
- Non-Perennial River
- Perennial River
- Local Roads
- National Road
- Authorised Pipelines
- KP2 Pipelines
- Ward Boundary
- Local Municipality
- District Municipalities

0 0,5 1 2 3 4

Kilometers

Project Code: DRDG#059
Client: Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
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www.kongiwe.com | Date: 05 March 2025

1:60 000

Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984

(A3)
2024 Satellite Imagery

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FILE REF:
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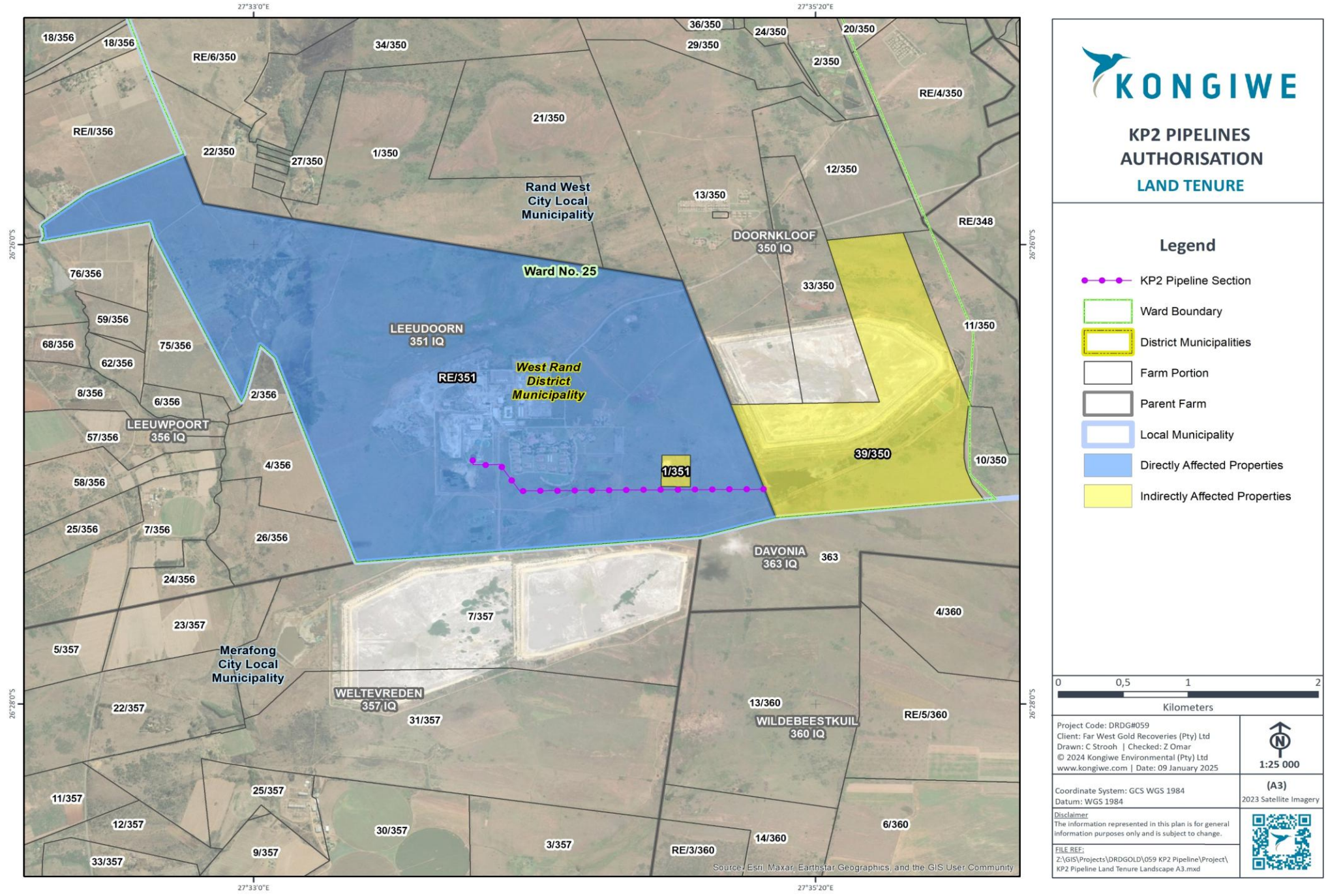
Directly Affected Farm Portion:
Portion (RE) of Leeudoorn 351 IQ

Indirectly Affected Farm Portion:
Portion 39 of Doornkloof 350 IQ



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KP2 PIPELINES AUTHORISATION

LAND TENURE

Legend

- KP2 Pipeline Section
- Ward Boundary
- District Municipalities
- Farm Portion
- Parent Farm
- Local Municipality
- Directly Affected Properties
- Indirectly Affected Properties

0 0,5 1 2
Kilometers

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Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
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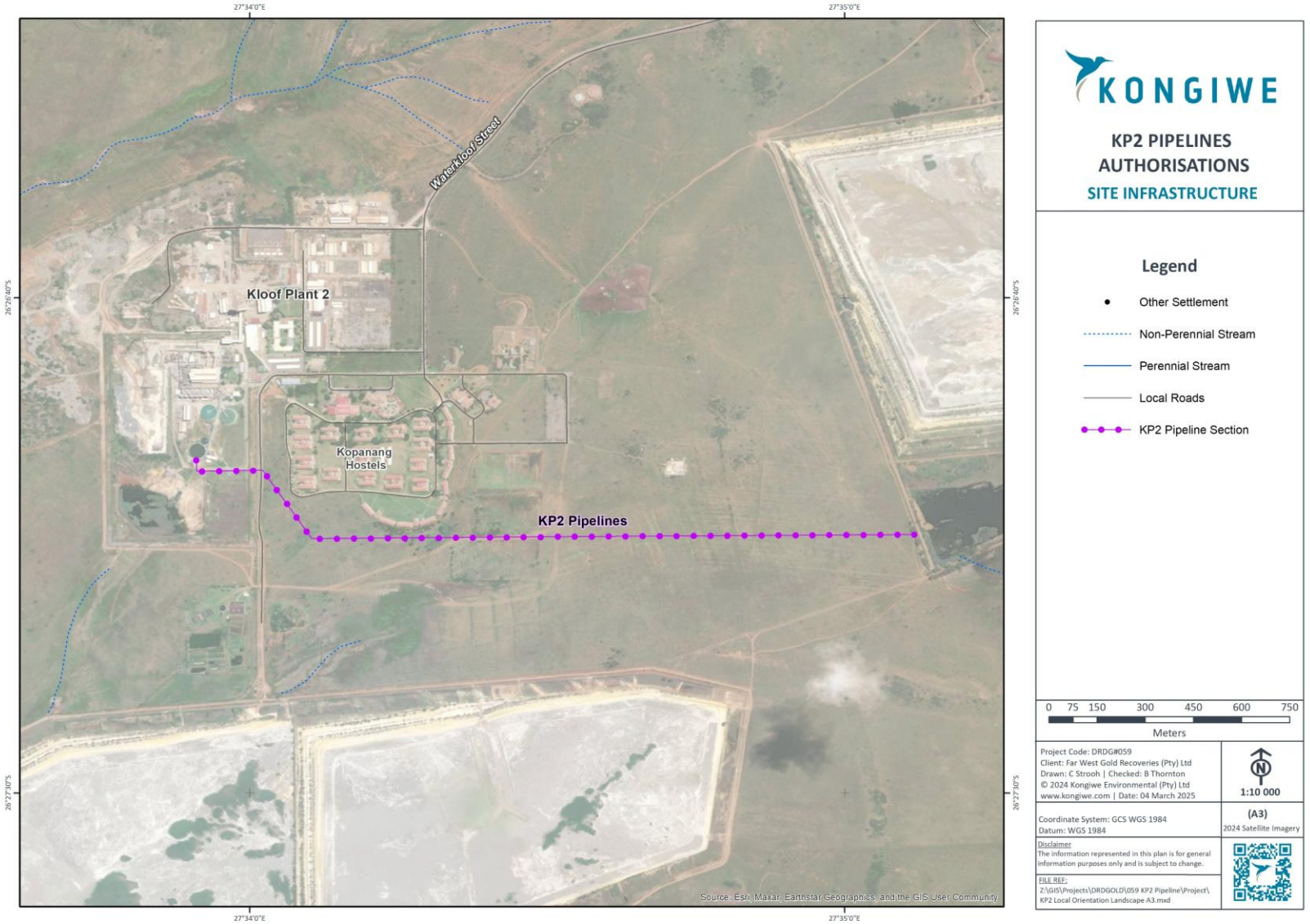

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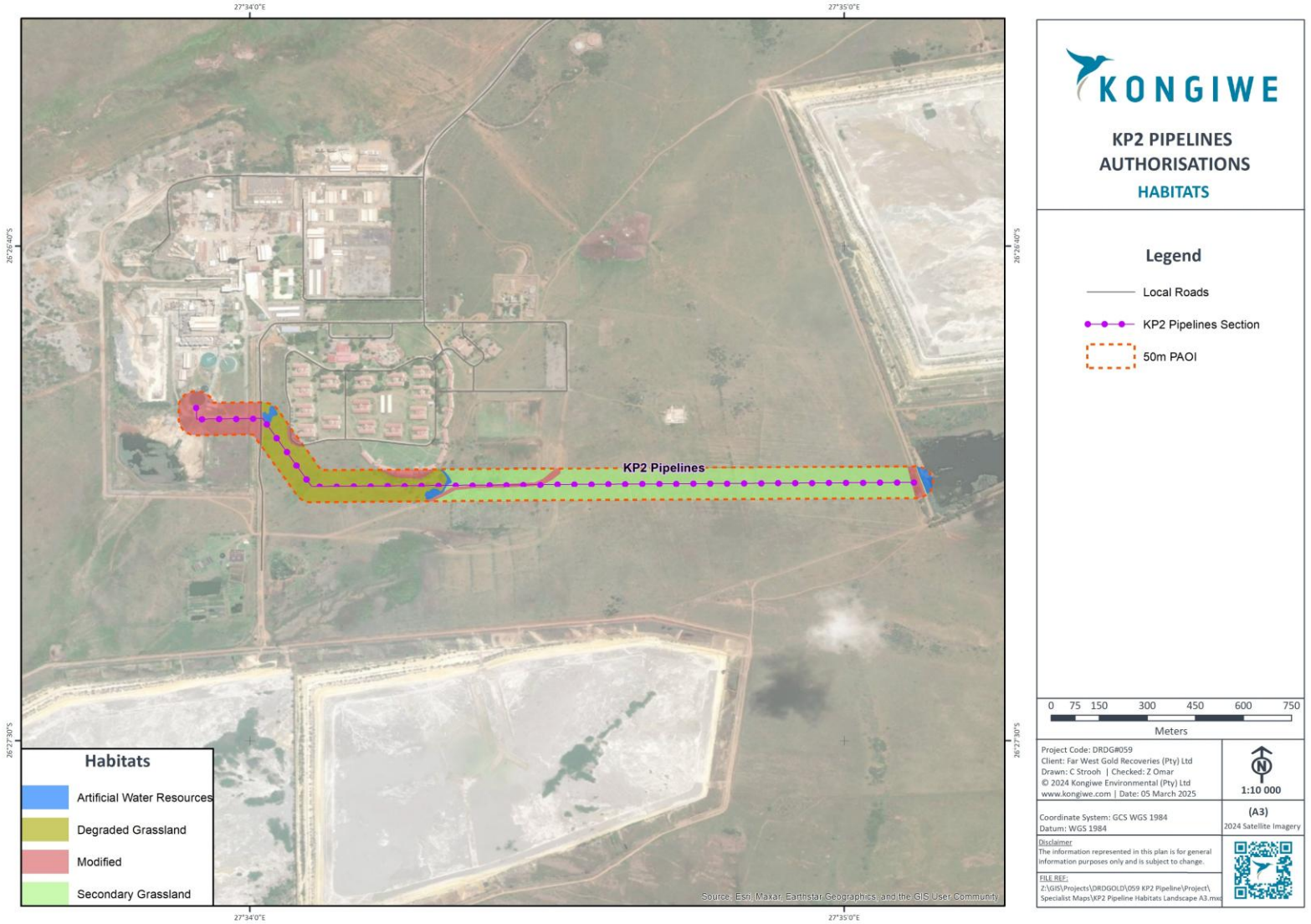

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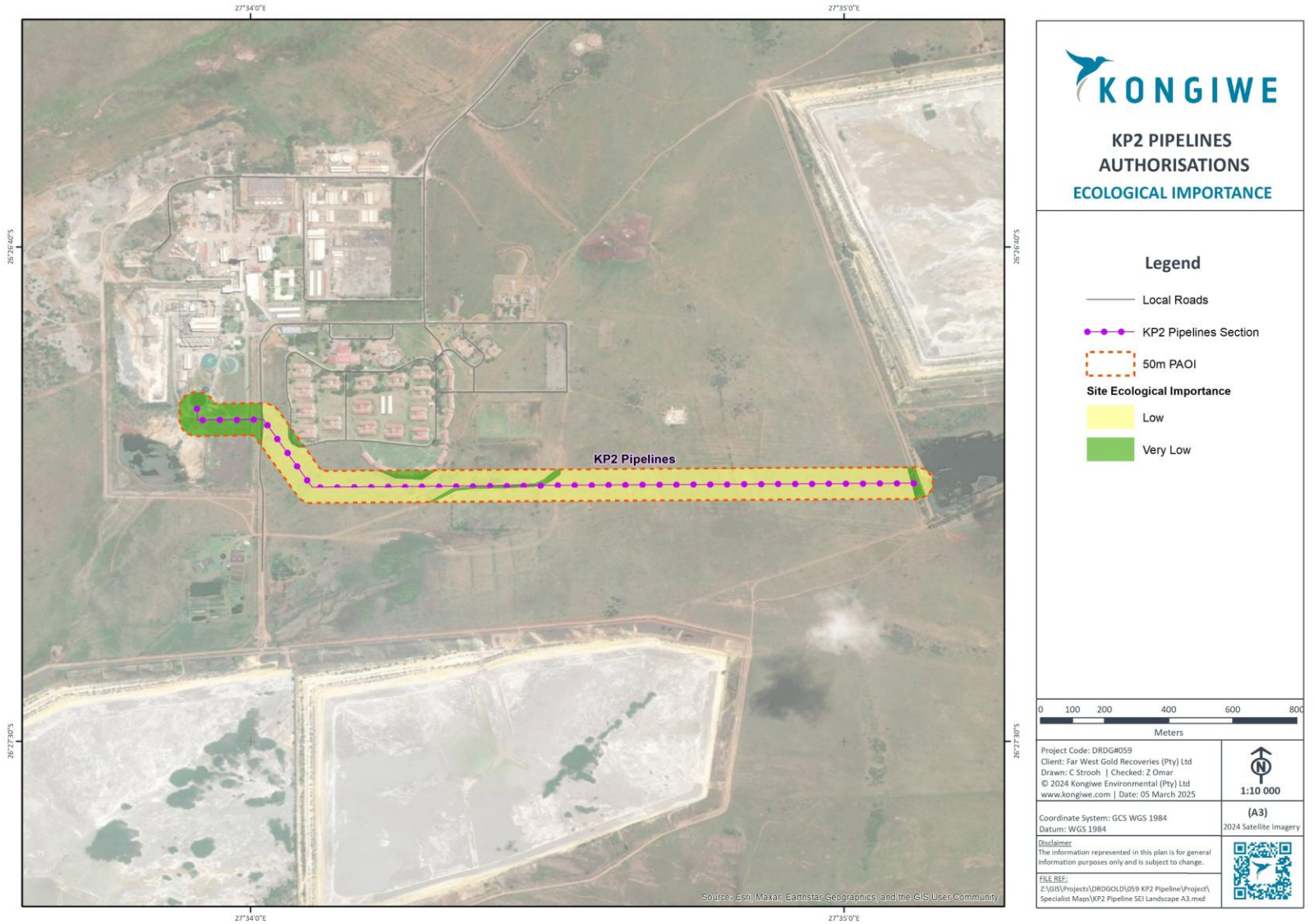
Specialist Findings – Biodiversity



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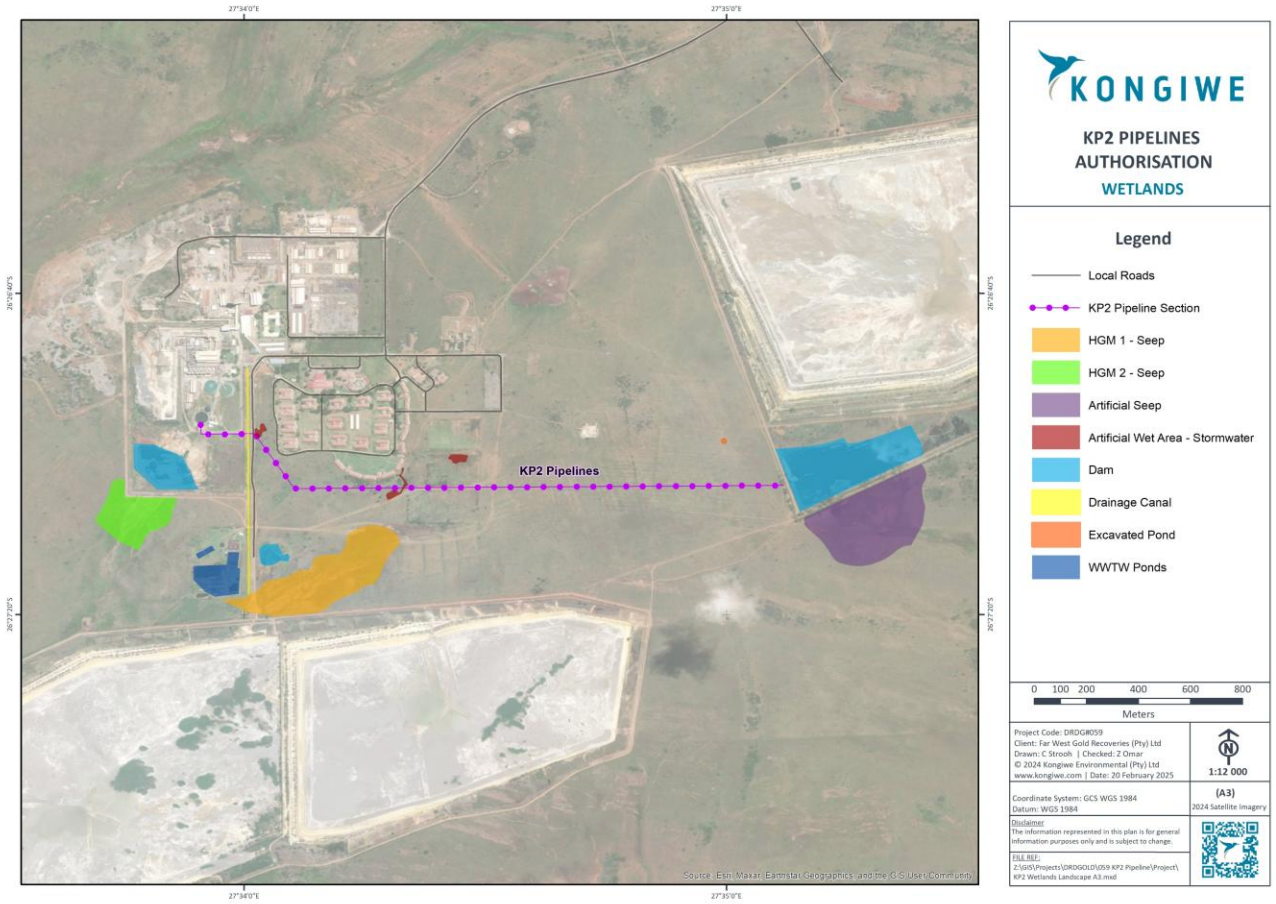

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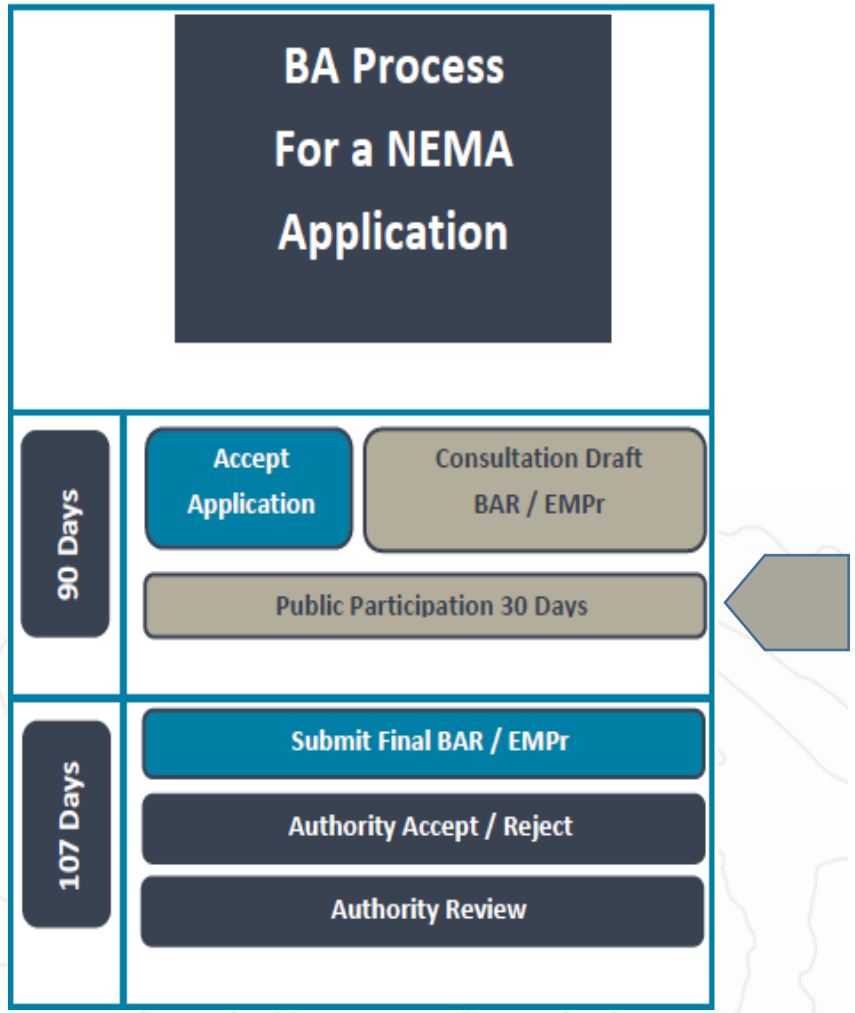

The Project to Date

- The **EA Application and DBAR** was submitted to the DMRE on **19 March 2025.**
- The **DBAR** was submitted for public review on **19 March 2025**. The review period is **ongoing until 22 April 2025**:
  - Thusanang Public Library
  - Kongiwe website: http://www.kongiwe.com/publications-view/public-documents/
- An **Online Meeting** will be held on **Wednesday, 2 April 2025** from 10h00-11h00 on MS Teams.
- An **Open Day** will be held on the **Saturday, 12 April 2025** from 09h00-12h00 at Thusanang Public Library, Thusanang 2 Clinic, Westonaria, 1779.
- Landowner and stakeholder meetings are ongoing.
- The **Final Basic Assessment Report** will then be finalised and submitted after the required public participation process has been undertaken.
- Comments will be recorded in a Comments and Response Report.

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Comment & Discussion

- Discussion
- Action Points
  - Responsibility
  - Due Date
- Closing

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Contact

- **Name: Vanessa Viljoen / Thuli Phakathi**
- **Tel: 010 140 1725/26**
- **Email: Stakeholders@kongiwe.com**

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Environmental Authorisation and Integrated Water Use Licence Application for the KP2 Pipelines in the Rand West Local Municipality, West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng Province

DMRE reference number: GP 30/5/1/2/2 (66) MR
DWS reference number: WU41756

Meeting Minutes: Rand West Local Municipality

Date	Tuesday, 8 April 2025
Time:	10:00 – 11:00
Venue:	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
Rand West Local Municipality	Ms Lebogang Mabena	Biodiversity Officer
Rand West Local Municipality	Ms Maliba Ramatlhape	Manager: Environmental Management
Rand West Local Municipality	Ms Gladys Mahlangu	Assistant Manager: Environment Management
Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Mr Jacques Botha	Environmental Intern
Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Mr Greg Ovens	Project Director
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Chelsea Strooh	Junior Geospatial Consultant
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Phumla Mngwengwe	Project Manager and Environmental Consultant
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Thuli Phakathi	Stakeholder Engagement
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Mr Benjamin Dunn	Environmental Intern
No apologies		
Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Ms Anja Esterhuizen	Environmental 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 Mngwengwe greeted the attendees and provided an opportunity for all in attendance to introduce themselves. Ms Mngwengwe then commenced with the presentation.

2. **Purpose of the Meeting**
   - Discuss the proposed KP2 Pipelines Authorisation.
   - Provide an overview of the Draft Basic Assessment Report.
   - Provide you with an opportunity to raise comments/seek clarity and provide input.
   - Record comments raised and include them in the Comments and Responses Report.

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3. Meeting Agenda:

- Purpose of the Meeting
- Important Notice
- Introductions
- Kongiwe's Role as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner
- Project Location
- Project Background
- Project Infrastructure
- Specialist Studies
- Specialist Findings
- Legislative Framework
- Project Progress to date
- Questions & Answers

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4. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Mahlangu, Assistant Manager: Environment Management, Rand West Local Municipality	Thanked Ms Mngwengwe for the presentation and highlighted the benefits of being able to have an engagement relating to this project. Furthermore, Ms Mahlangu stated that she would provide a copy of the presentation to the Water and Sanitation department within the Municipality. Ms Mahlangu stated that she was happy with the project and the application process, which is being undertaken. She provided an overview of the Municipality's role in the project and expressed an interest in being involved with attending the scheduled open day. She stated that being present during the open day would provide an opportunity to engage with the community and show the Municipality's support for the proposed project.	Ms Mngwengwe thanked Ms Mahlangu for her comments.
Ms Mngwengwe, Project Manager and Environmental Consultant, Kongiwe	Enquired if there are any specific issues which Ms Mabena would like to discuss.	Ms Mabena stated that she would spend some time going through the presentation and provide comments at a later stage.
Ms Mngwengwe, Project Manager and Environmental Consultant, Kongiwe	Stated that the open day is taking place on Saturday, the 12th of April 2025.	This was noted.
Ms Mahlangu, Assistant Manager: Environment Management, Rand West Local Municipality	Ms Mahlangu enquired about the venue.	Ms Phakathi stated that it would take place at the Thusanang Library as it is the closest venue to the relevant community.
Ms Mahlangu, Assistant Manager: Environment	Requested the details of the open day and stated that she would confirm hers and/or Ms Mabena's availability. She further stated	Ms Phakathi confirmed that both the ward councillors and the ward committee members are aware of the open day.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Management, Rand West Local Municipality	that as far as she is aware, the relevant ward councillors are aware of the open day.	
Ms Mahlangu, Assistant Manager: Environment Management, Rand West Local Municipality	Provided an overview of some of the key issues raised within the Municipality pertaining to the overall mining activities. She stated that local farmers have expressed concerns relating to air quality and dust issues. She further stated that it may be beneficial to include information that addresses issues relating to air quality and emissions within the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr). Furthermore, Ms Mahlangu stated that there may be potential for water contamination as a result of the pipeline through leaks or spillage, which should be addressed in the EMPr. Ms Mahlangu also highlighted the potential for the proposed project to contribute to climate change through emissions. Lastly, Ms Mahlangu suggested that the proposed project's impacts on the soil should be addressed in the EMPr. She stated that these are several other issues which have been highlighted in relation to projects undertaken by Gold Fields Limited and may be beneficial to the KP2 proposed project.	Ms Mngwengwe thanked Ms Mahlangu and stated that her comments are noted. Ms Mngwengwe stated that there are no significant impacts in relation to air quality and climate change for the proposed project. Ms Mngwengwe highlighted that the concerns in relation to the wetlands and biodiversity are addressed within the Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and the EMPr.
Ms Mngwengwe, Project Manager and Environmental Consultant, Kongiwe	Ms Mngwengwe asked for clarification in relation to the farmers' concerns which Ms Mahlangu highlighted. Ms Mngwengwe enquired if these concerns are in relation to mining within the area as a whole or if there are specific locations which they are concerned about.	Ms Mahlangu clarified that it is concerning the overall mining operations in the area.
Mr Ovens, Project Manager, Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Highlighted that FWGR has a working relationship with the farmers within the areas which they operate. He further stated that there is a quarterly meeting where the farmers are invited to engage with FWGR. He stated that the current application for the	Ms Mahlangu thanked Mr Ovens and Ms Mngwengwe for their comments. She expressed an interest in receiving the invite for the quarterly meetings held by FWGR. Ms Mahlangu extended an

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	KP2 pipelines is on mine-owned property and is not close to any farming areas. He indicated that he is aware of the issues raised by farmers within the broader area, specifically in relation to the Leeudoorn TSF. He stated that the impacts experienced in relation to dust are due to the fact that the farmers are downwind of this TSF as well as the fact that Sibanye-Stillwater has stopped depositing onto the tailings dam, which has caused the tailings dam to dry out and cause the dust impacts. Mr Ovens stated that FWGR is actively involved with the communities and stated that the Municipality should be invited to these quarterly meetings going forward.	invitation to FWGR to attend the Environmental Forum meeting held by the Municipality once a quarter.

5. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Mngwengwe thanked everyone for their time, and the meeting was concluded.	The attendees thanked Kongiwe for the meeting.

The meeting adjourned at around 10:32 am.

DRDGOLD Limited

Far West Gold Recoveries – KP2 Pipelines Environmental Authorisation and Water Use Licence Applications

Stakeholder Engagement Meeting – Rand West Local Municipality (RWLM)

DMRE reference number: To be assigned

DWS reference number: WU41756

Tuesday, 8 April 2025

Agenda

1. Purpose of the Meeting
2. Important Notice
3. Introductions
4. Kongiwe’s Role as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner
5. Project Location
6. Project Background
7. Project Infrastructure
8. Specialist Studies
9. Specialist Findings
10. Legislative Framework
11. Project Progress to date
12. Questions & Answers

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Purpose of the Meeting

- Discuss the proposed KP2 Pipelines Authorisation Project.
- Provide an overview of the Draft Basic Assessment Report.
- Present the applicable Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA)
- 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 Notice GN R983 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.

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

- Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
- Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
- Rand West Local Municipality

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Kongiwe's Role

As an independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner, it is our role to perform an objective assessment of what the positive and negative environmental impacts of the proposed project may be, to quantify these, describe possible mitigations, collect public comment and supply the DMRE with the documentation so that they can determine if the project should proceed or not.

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Project Background

- **Applicant**: Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
- **Life of the Project: 30** years.
- FWGR is in the process of reclaiming several historic Tailings Storage Facilities (TSFs) in the West Rand of Gauteng as part of its FWGR Tailings Retreatment Project.
- It has since been identified that additional water and slurry pipelines are required hence the Proposed Project.
- These pipelines are proposed to tie into the authorised Regional TSF (RTSF) pipelines and run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No. 2 Plant.
- **Rehabilitation:** Once the life of operation is completed the pipelines will be removed, and the area will be rehabilitated.

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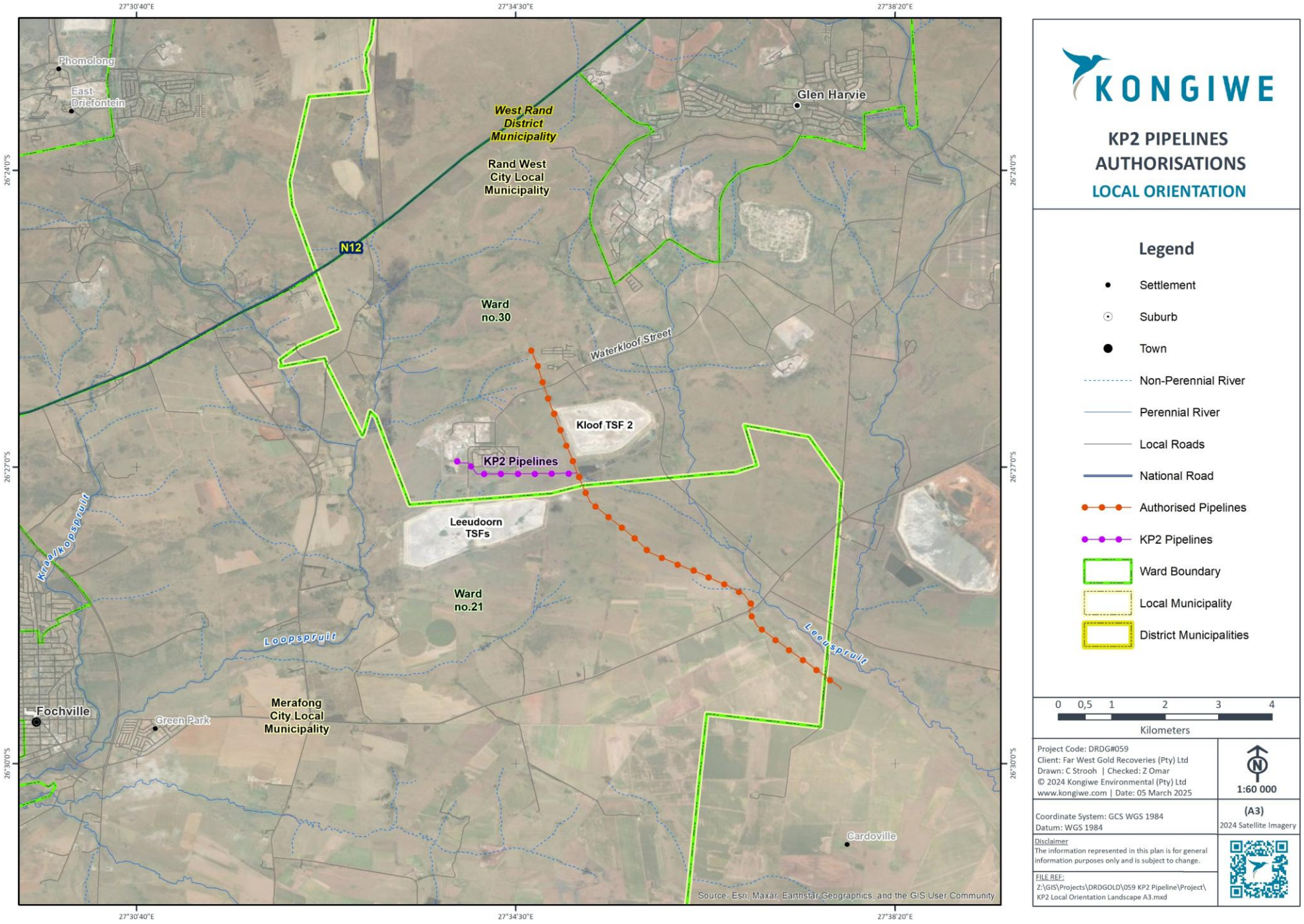
Project Location



KONGIWE

KP2 PIPELINES AUTHORISATIONS

LOCAL ORIENTATION

Legend

- Settlement
- Suburb
- Town
- Non-Perennial River
- Perennial River
- Local Roads
- National Road
- Authorised Pipelines
- KP2 Pipelines
- Ward Boundary
- Local Municipality
- District Municipalities

0 0,5 1 2 3 4

Kilometers

Project Code: DRDG#059
Client: Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
www.kongiwe.com | Date: 05 March 2025

1:60 000

(A3)

Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984

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\059 KP2 Pipeline\Project\KP2 Local Orientation Landscape A3.mxd

Specialist Studies

Proposed Specialist Studies	Specialist Company
Terrestrial Compliance Statement	The Biodiversity Company
Wetland Impact Assessment	

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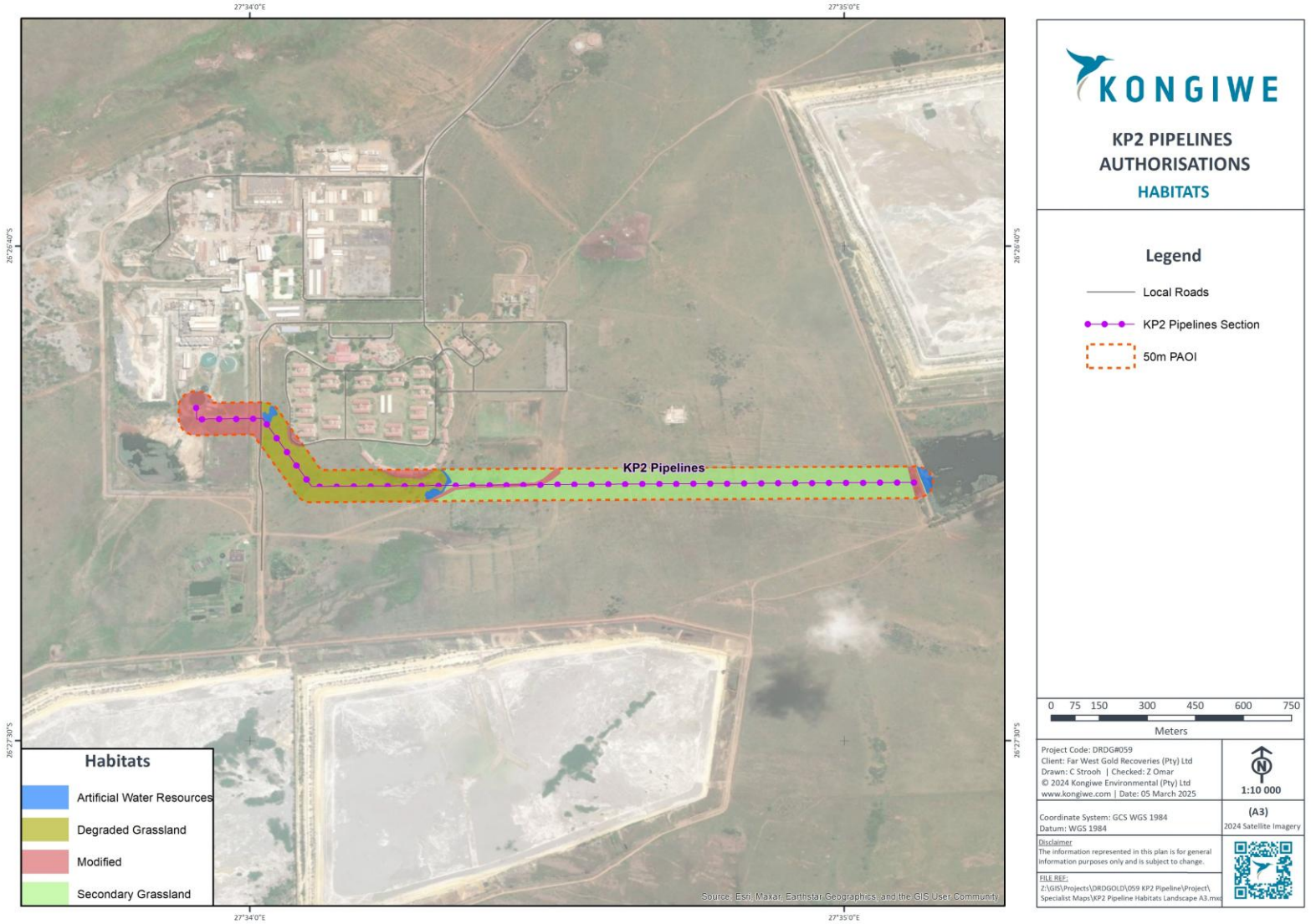
Specialist Findings – Terrestrial Compliance

Four main habitat types were identified across the Project Area of Influence (PAOI):

- Degraded Grassland
- Secondary Grassland;
- Artificial Resources; and
- Modified areas.



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Specialist Findings – Biodiversity

Habitat	Specialist	Specialist – Reasoning
Secondary Grassland	Low	This habitat has developed on land previously subjected to significant disturbance (TSF, housing and other mining-related activities) and is in a state of recovery. Although it acts as a transitional zone supporting the gradual return of indigenous species, the overall is reduced. The habitat is no longer representative if an ESA or CBA, not natural Rand Highveld Grassland, but does not exhibit ecological functionality. N
Degraded Grassland	Low	This habitat has been exposed to various disturbances such mining related activities, AIP invasions, dumping – leading to significant ecological degradation. The limited presence of indigenous vegetation and reduced biodiversity contributes to its low sensitivity rating reflecting the habitat's diminished capacity to support diverse ecological processes and species. No SCC noted and non are expected.
Artificial Water Resources	Low	These wetlands have formed in historical dug pits and exhibit limited ecological functions and biodiversity. Due to their artificial origins and low ecological value, they have been assigned a low sensitivity rating, reflecting their limited role in the landscape's ecological dynamics.
Modified	Very low	habitat has been severely altered by anthropogenic activities with limited ecological functions provided to surrounding ecosystems,

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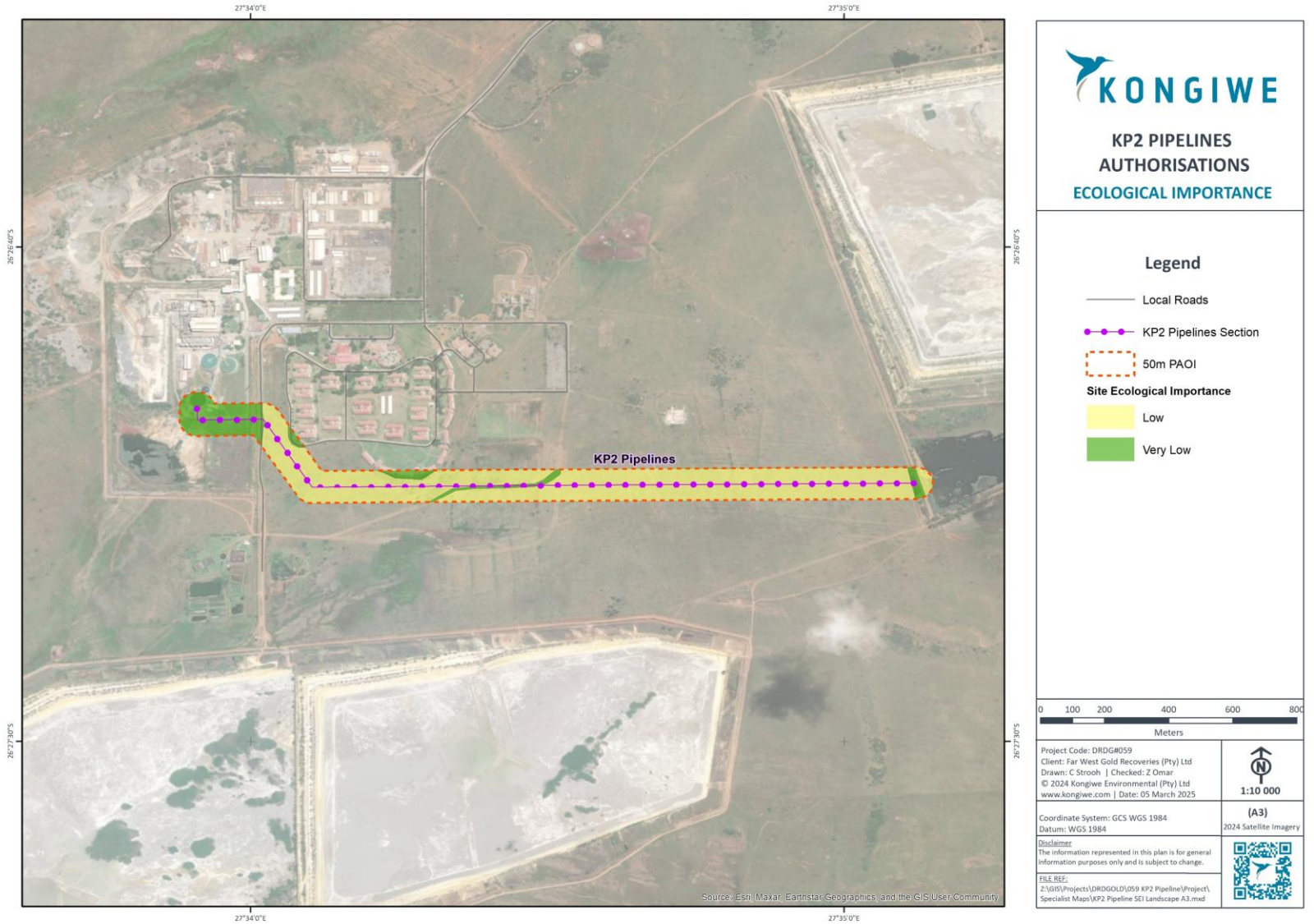
Specialist Findings – Biodiversity



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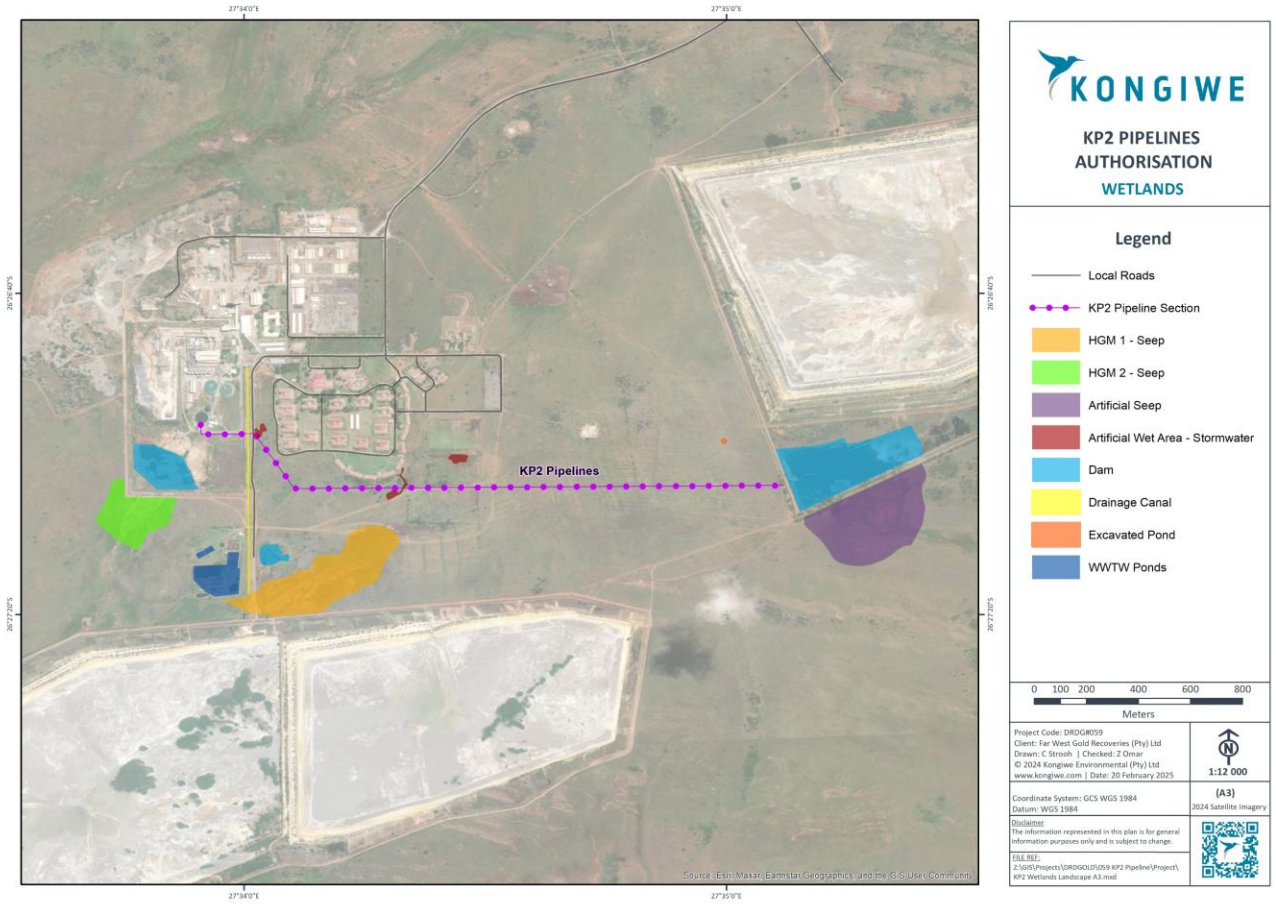
Specialist Findings – Wetland

Delineated Area	Description
HGM 1 Seep	A typical hillslope seep is located within slopes. Isolated hillslope seeps are characterised by colluvial movement of material. These systems are fed by very diffuse sub-surface flows which seep out at very slow rates, ultimately ensuring that no direct surface water connects this wetland with other water courses within the valleys
HGM 2 Seep	A typical hillslope seep is located within slopes. Isolated hillslope seeps are characterised by colluvial movement of material. These systems are fed by very diffuse sub-surface flows which seep out at very slow rates, ultimately ensuring that no direct surface water connects this wetland with other water courses within the valleys
Artificial Seep	Artificial seeps are man made structures designed to simulate natural seepage.
Artificial Wet Area-stormwater	These are man made structures, constructed basins that have a permanent pool of water throughout the year (or throughout the wet season).
Dam	Man made structure constructed to hold back water and raise its level, forming a reservoir used to store water or as a water supply
Drainage Canal	Drainage canals are artificially constructed, long, narrow water ways designed to collect and channel excess water, often to prevent flooding and improve land drainage.
Excavated Ponds	A water impoundment created by digging a pit or dugout in a generally level area, where the water capacity is obtained primarily through excavation, rather than by construction.
Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW)	Man made basin designed to treat wastewater through natural biological processes.

Aspect	Present Ecological State	Ecological and Sensitivity (EIS)
HGM 1 Seep	D – Largely Modified	Moderate
HGM 2 Seep	D – Largely Modified	Moderate



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Summary of Key Findings for Potential Impacts

Phase	Aspect	Rating	
		Pre-Mitigation	Post-Mitigation
Construction	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands	**Minor (low)**	**Minor (low)**
Operation	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands	**Minor (low)**	**Minor (low)**
Decommissioning	❖ Wetlands	**Minor (low)**	**Minor (low)**

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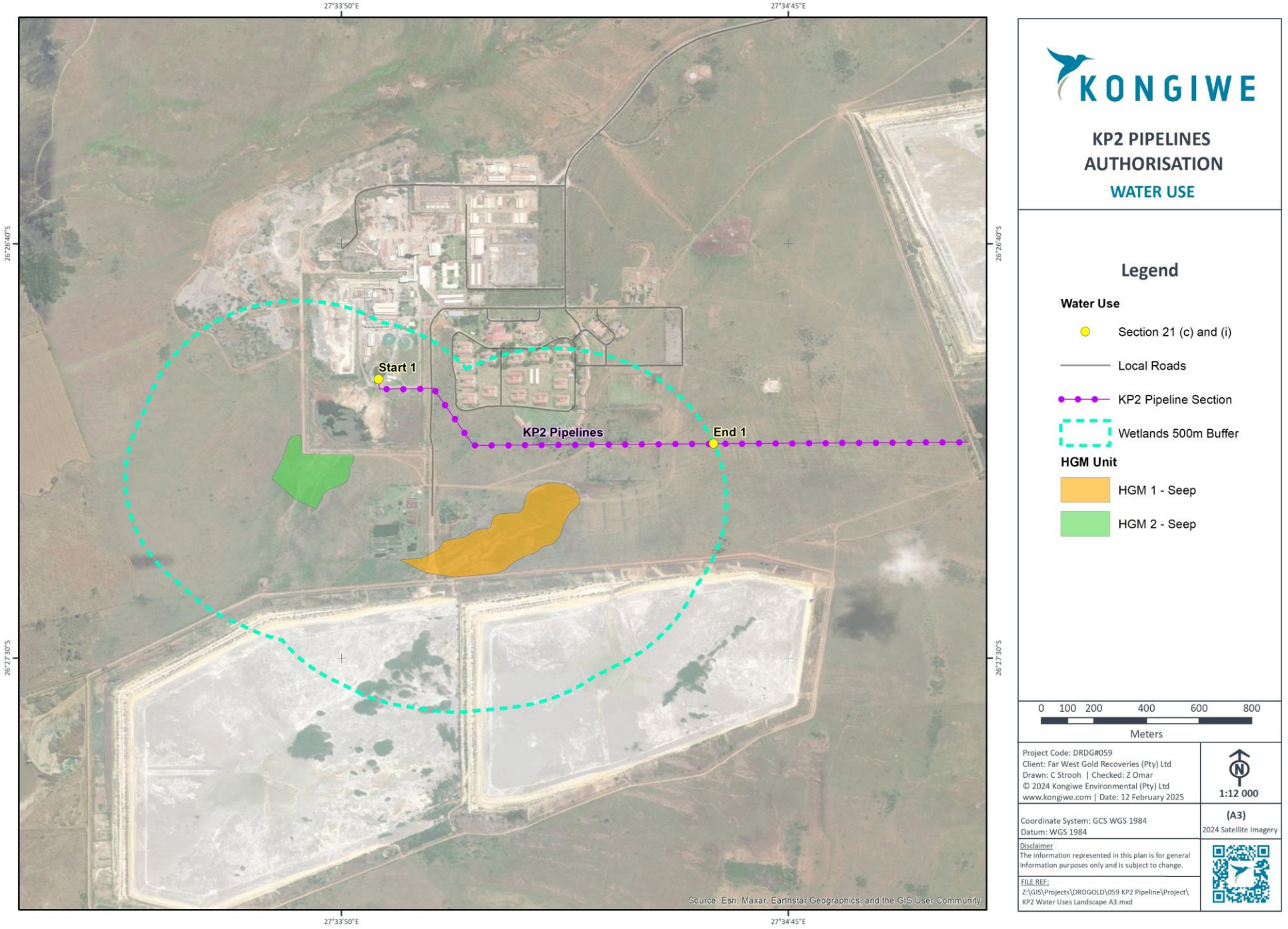
Water Uses


27°33'50"E
27°34'45"E
26°26'40"S
26°27'30"S
Start 1
KP2 Pipelines
End 1
Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community
KONGIWE
KP2 PIPELINES AUTHORISATION
WATER USE
Legend
Water Use
Section 21 (c) and (i)
Local Roads
KP2 Pipeline Section
Wetlands 500m Buffer
HGM Unit
HGM 1 - Seep
HGM 2 - Seep
0 100 200 400 600 800
Meters
Project Code: DRDG#059
Client: Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
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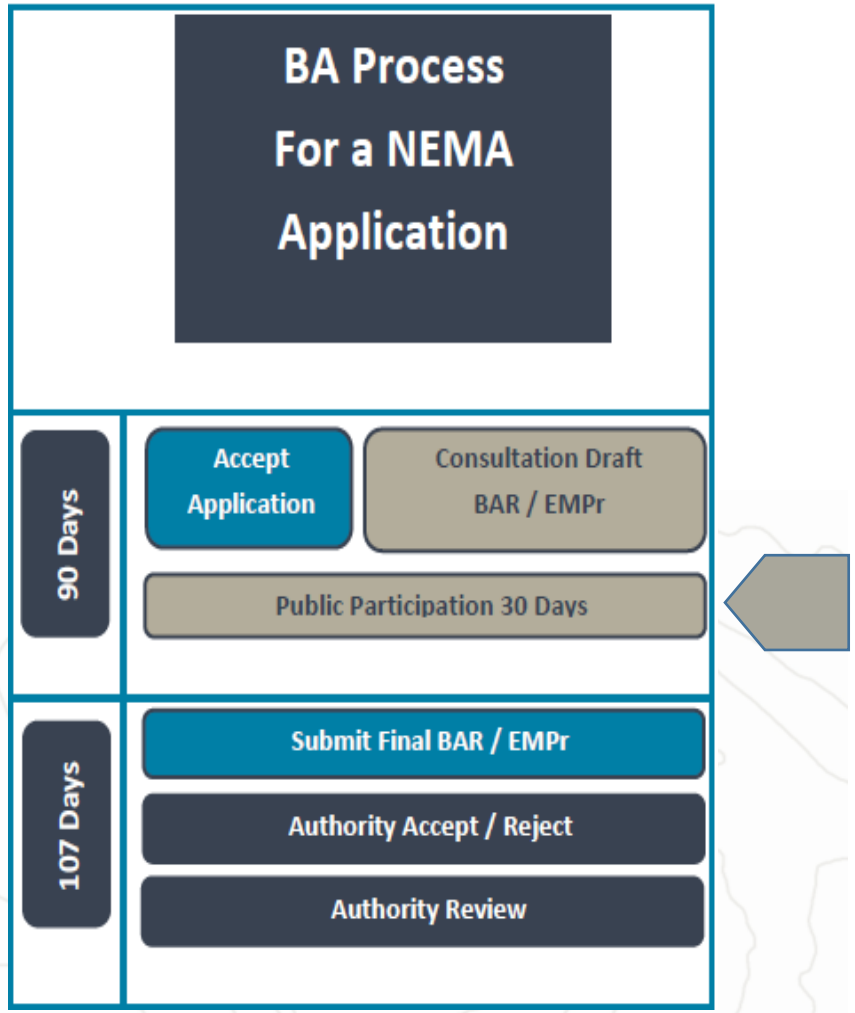
www.kongiwe.com | Date: 12 February 2025
1:12 000
Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984
(A3)
2024 Satellite Imagery
Disclaimer
The information represented in this plan is for general information purposes only and is subject to change.
FILE REF:
Z:\GIS\Projects\DRDGOLD\059 KP2 Pipeline\Project\KP2 Water Uses Landscape A3.mxd

Legislative Framework

- An Environmental Authorisation (EA) application and Draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR) 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 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);
- Additionally, a Water Use Licence Application (WULA) for the triggered Section 21 (c) and (i) water uses in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) is in progress. The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) is the Competent Authority.



Comment & Discussion

- Discussion
- Action Points
  - Responsibility
  - Due Date
- Closing

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Contact

- **Name: Vanessa Viljoen / Thuli Phakathi**
- **Tel: 010 140 1725/26**
- **Email: Stakeholders@kongiwe.com**

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Environmental Authorisation and Integrated Water Use Licence Application for the KP2 Pipelines in the Rand West Local Municipality, West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng Province
Broader Stakeholders Meeting

DMRE reference number: GP 30/5/1/2/2 (66) MR
DWS reference number: WU41756

Meeting Minutes: Broader Stakeholders Meeting

Date	Wednesday, 9 April 2025
Time:	10:00 – 11:00
Venue:	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
Harmony Gold Limited	Ms Suryna Van Huyssteen	Senior Environmental Officer – Mponeng Operation
AfriMat, Randfontein Cement	Ms Marie-Lousie Myburgh	Environmental Officer
Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms Xolelwa Bhele	Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment
Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms Ledile Jeanette Nyama	DWS Gauteng Provincial Office
Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms Dineo Josephine Magolego	Water Resource Management and Planning, Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment Manager
Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Mr Jacques Botha	Environmental Intern
Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Mr Greg Ovens	Project Manager
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Mr Bradly Thornton	Project Director
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Phumla Mngwengwe	Project Manager and Environmental Consultant
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Thuli Phakathi	Stakeholder Engagement
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Mr Benjamin Dunn	Environmental Intern
No apologies		
Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Ms Anja Esterhuizen	Environmental 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 Mngwengwe greeted the attendees and provided an opportunity for all in attendance to introduce themselves. Ms Mngwengwe then commenced with the presentation.

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2. Purpose of the Meeting

- Discuss the proposed KP2 Pipelines Authorisation.
- Provide an overview of the Draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR) and specialist findings.
- Provide you with an opportunity to raise comments/seek clarity and provide input.
- Record comments raised and include them in the Comments and Responses Report CRR).

3. Meeting Agenda:

- Purpose of the Meeting
- Important Notice
- Introductions
- Kongiwe's Role as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner
- Project Location
- Project Background
- Project Infrastructure
- Specialist Studies
- Specialist Findings
- Legislative Framework
- Project Progress to date
- Questions & Answers

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4. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Nyama, DWS Gauteng Provincial Office	Enquired if there has been a meeting with the Department of Water and Sanitation's (DWS's) specialists regarding the project.	Ms Mngwengwe stated that there has not been a meeting, however, a pre-application meeting with the case officer has been arranged for Monday, 14 April 2025.
Ms Nyama, DWS Gauteng Provincial Office	Asked for clarification regarding the locations of the artificial wetlands.	Ms Mngwengwe provided clarification and displayed the locations on the map.
Ms Nyama, DWS Gauteng Provincial Office	Enquired if this application is linked to the Mega Dump application within the area.	Ms Mngwengwe stated that the KP2 pipelines application is not related to the Regional Tailings Storage Facility (RTSF) application; these are two separate applications.
Mr Ovens, Project Manager, Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Provided clarification regarding the Mega Tailings Dam application and the KP2 Pipelines application, outlining their respective scopes and objectives. He stated that the proposed KP2 pipelines will be depositing slurry onto the RTSF and that the proposed KP2 pipelines will be conjoined into the already authorised RTSF pipeline route.	Ms Nyama noted this.
Ms Magolego, Water Resource Management and Planning Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment Manager, DWS	Sought clarification regarding the number of pipelines.	Ms Mngwengwe stated that the map in the presentation displays the route of the proposed pipelines, however, the pipeline configuration consists of two process water pipelines and four slurry pipelines.
Ms Nyama, DWS Gauteng Provincial Office	Enquired about who was invited to the meeting.	Ms Mngwengwe stated that the invite was extended to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) who would like to attend, and that other I&APs have indicated that they will be attending the open day on Saturday, 12 April 2025.
Ms Magolego, Water Resource Management and Planning Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment Manager, DWS	Enquired about the reference number for the Water Use Licence.	Ms Mngwengwe provided the reference number. (**WU41756)**

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Bhele, Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment, DWS	Enquired whether there would be any vegetation clearance during the construction phase, and if there would be any rehabilitation if vegetation is cleared.	Ms Mngwengwe stated that there will be clearance of vegetation where required; however, the clearing of vegetation will be limited to the project footprint, and rehabilitation will be undertaken in impacted areas.
Ms Magolego, Water Resource Management and Planning Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment Manager, DWS	Enquired about whether a risk assessment matrix (RAM) has been completed.	Ms Mngwengwe confirmed that it has been conducted by the wetland specialist, and that it is an appendix in the BAR.

5. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Mngwengwe thanked everyone for their time, and the meeting was concluded.	The attendees thanked Kongiwe for the meeting.

The meeting adjourned at around 10:25 am.

DRDGOLD Limited

Far West Gold Recoveries – KP2 Pipelines Authorisation

Stakeholder Engagement Meeting – Stakeholders

DMRE reference number: To be assigned

DWS reference number: WU41756

Wednesday, 9 April 2025

Agenda

1. Purpose of the Meeting
2. Important Notice
3. Introductions
4. Kongiwe's Role as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner
5. Project Location
6. Project Background
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9. Water Uses
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Introductions

- Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
- Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
- Stakeholders

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Kongiwe's Role

As an independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner, it is our role to perform an objective assessment of what the positive and negative environmental impacts of the proposed project may be, to quantify these, describe possible mitigations, collect public comment and supply the DMRE with the documentation so that they can determine if the project should proceed or not.

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Project Background

- **Applicant**: Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
- **Life of Operation: 30** years.
- FWGR is in the process of reclaiming several historic Tailings Storage Facilities (TSFs) in the West Rand of Gauteng as part of its FWGR Tailings Retreatment Project.
- It has since been identified that additional water and slurry pipelines are required hence the Proposed Project.
- These pipelines are proposed to tie into the authorised Regional TSF (RTSF) pipelines and run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No. 2 Plant.
- **Rehabilitation:** Once the life of operation is completed the pipelines will be removed, and the area will be rehabilitated.

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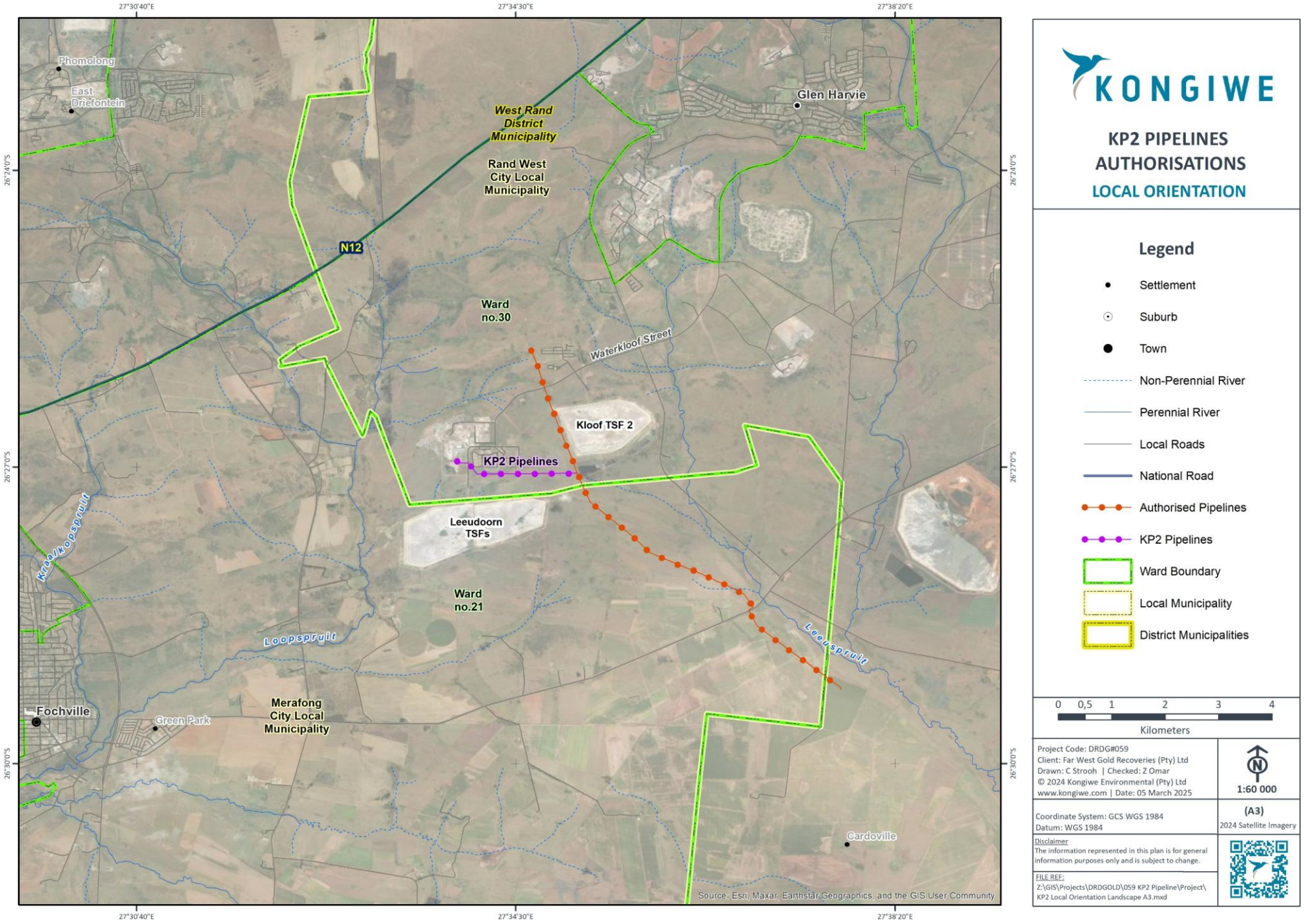
Project Location



KONGIWE

KP2 PIPELINES AUTHORISATIONS

LOCAL ORIENTATION

Legend

- Settlement
- Suburb
- Town
- Non-Perennial River
- Perennial River
- Local Roads
- National Road
- Authorised Pipelines
- KP2 Pipelines
- Ward Boundary
- Local Municipality
- District Municipalities

0 0,5 1 2 3 4

Kilometers

Project Code: DRDG#059
Client: Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
www.kongiwe.com | Date: 05 March 2025

1:60 000

Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
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\059 KP2 Pipeline\Project\KP2 Local Orientation Landscape A3.mxd

Specialist Studies

Proposed Specialist Studies	Specialist Company
Terrestrial Compliance Statement	The Biodiversity Company
Wetland Impact Assessment	

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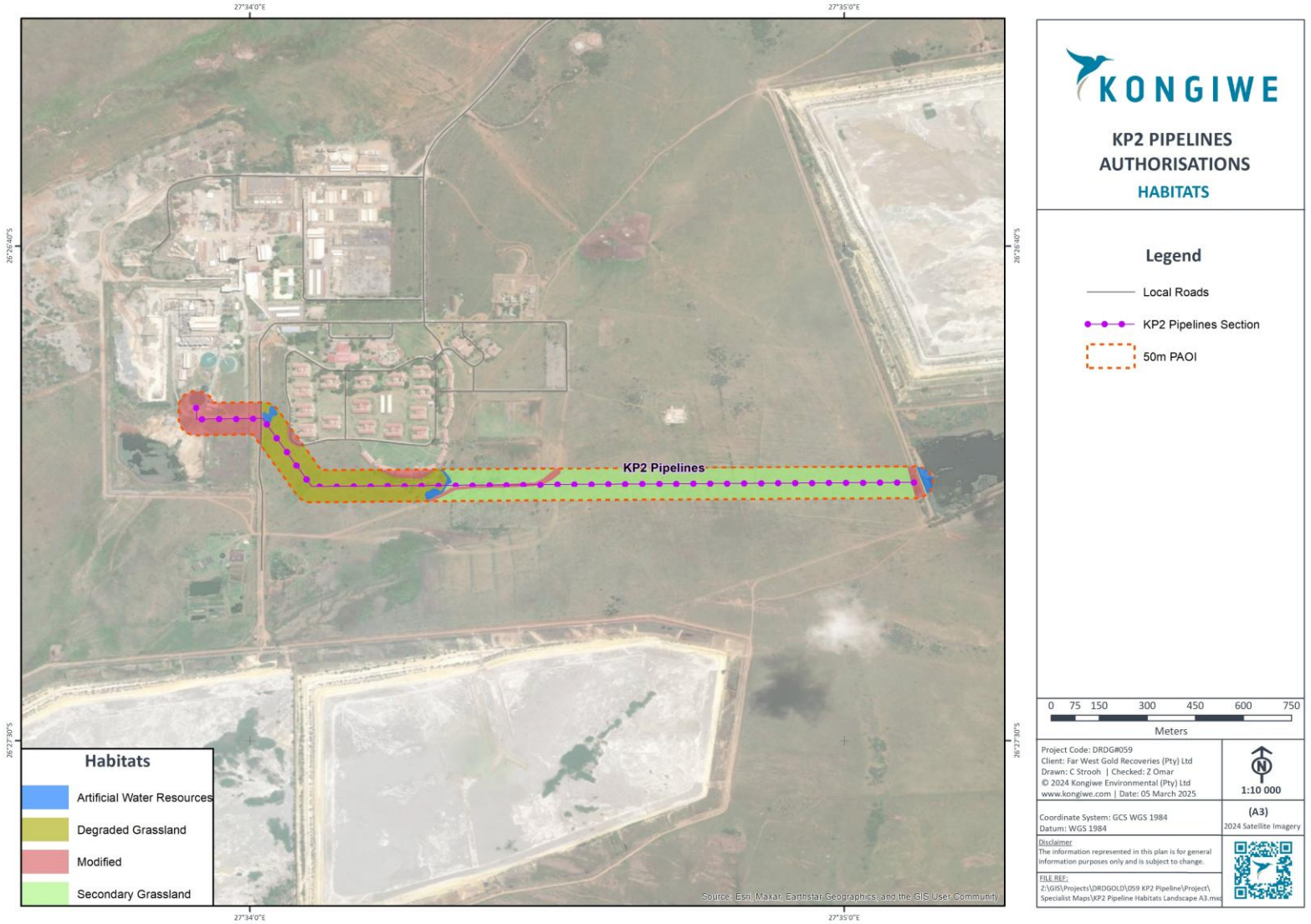
Specialist Findings – Terrestrial Compliance

Four main habitat types were identified across the Project Area of Influence (PAOI):

- Degraded Grassland
- Secondary Grassland;
- Artificial Resources; and
- Modified areas.



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Specialist Findings – Biodiversity

Habitat	Specialist sensitivity rating	Specialist – Reasoning
Secondary Grassland	Low	This habitat has developed on land previously subjected to significant disturbance (TSF, housing and other mining-related activities) and is in a state of recovery. Although it acts as a transitional zone supporting the gradual return of indigenous species, the overall is reduced. The habitat is no longer representative if an ESA or CBA, not natural Rand Highveld Grassland, but does not exhibit ecological functionality.
Degraded Grassland	Low	This habitat has been exposed to various disturbances such mining related activities, AIP invasions, dumping – leading to significant ecological degradation. The limited presence of indigenous vegetation and reduced biodiversity contributes to its low sensitivity rating reflecting the habitat's diminished capacity to support diverse ecological processes and species. No SCC noted and non are expected.
Artificial Water Resources	Low	These wetlands have formed in historical dug pits and exhibit limited ecological functions and biodiversity. Due to their artificial origins and low ecological value, they have been assigned a low sensitivity rating, reflecting their limited role in the landscape's ecological dynamics.
Modified	Very low	habitat has been severely altered by anthropogenic activities with limited ecological functions provided to surrounding ecosystems,

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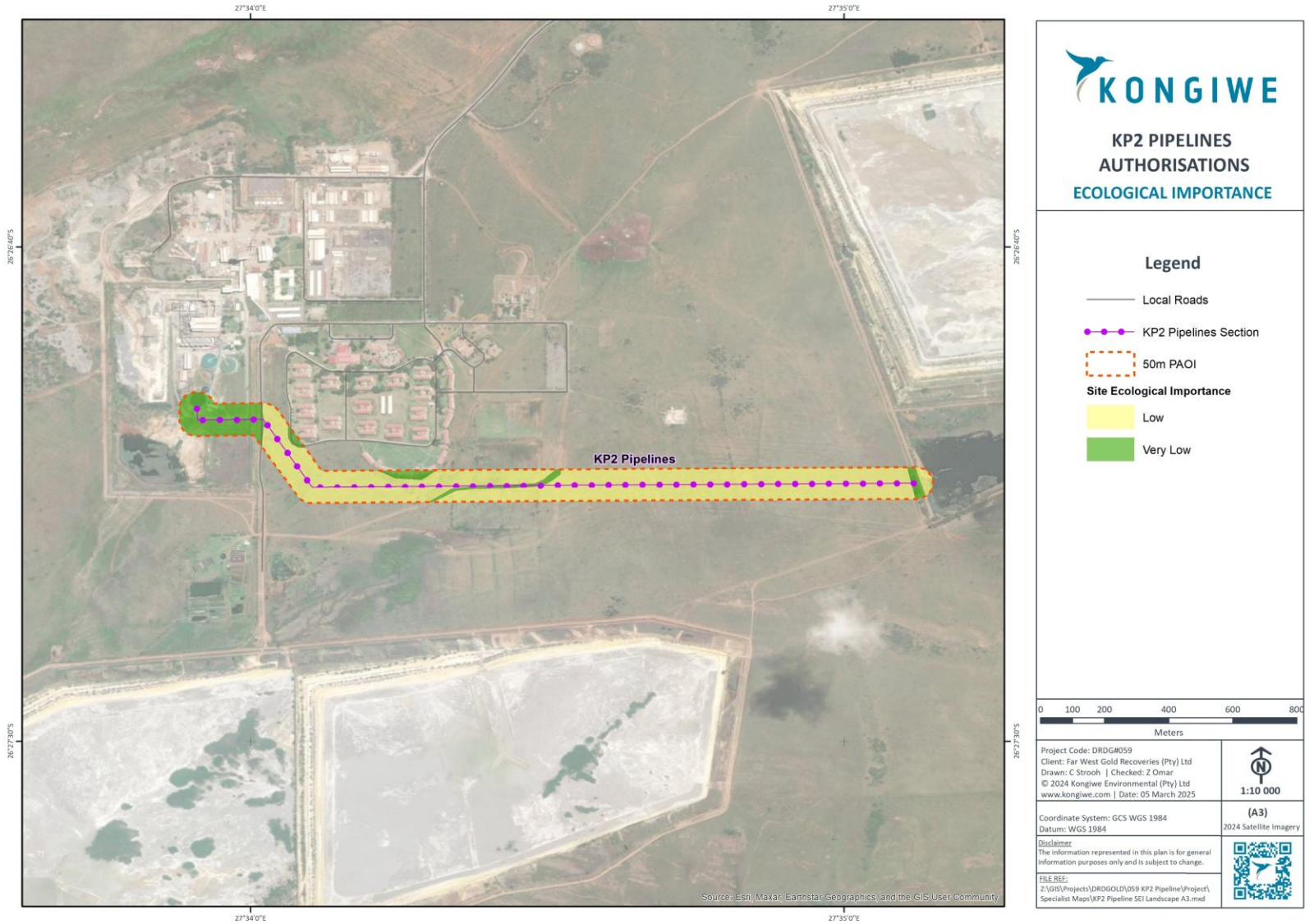
Specialist Findings – Biodiversity



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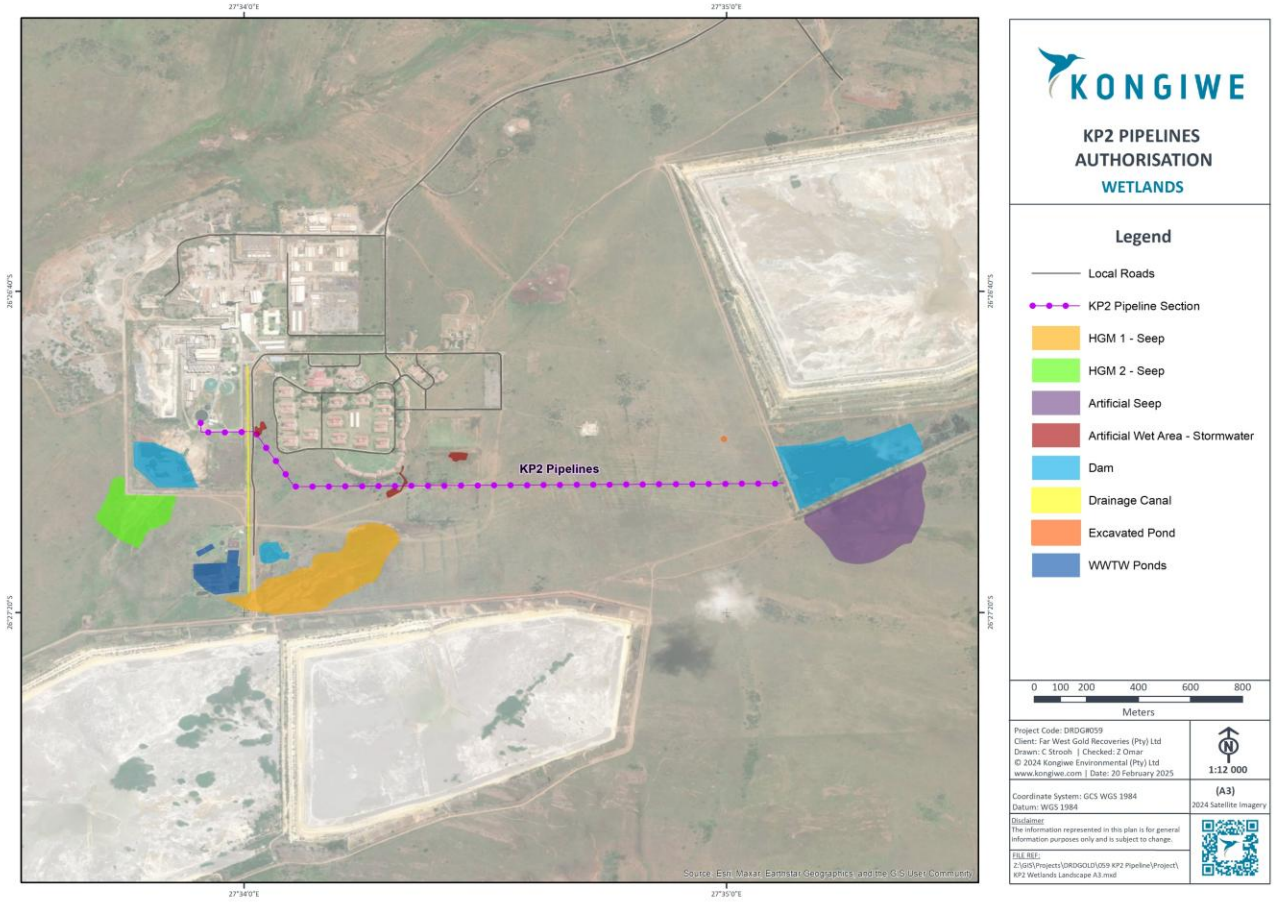
Specialist Findings – Wetland

Delineated Area	Description
HGM 1 Seep	A typical hillslope seep is located within slopes. Isolated hillslope seeps are characterised by colluvial movement of material. These systems are fed by very diffuse sub-surface flows which seep out at very slow rates, ultimately ensuring that no direct surface water connects this wetland with other water courses within the valleys
HGM 2 Seep	A typical hillslope seep is located within slopes. Isolated hillslope seeps are characterised by colluvial movement of material. These systems are fed by very diffuse sub-surface flows which seep out at very slow rates, ultimately ensuring that no direct surface water connects this wetland with other water courses within the valleys
Artificial Seep	Artificial seeps are man made structures designed to simulate natural seepage.
Artificial Wet Area-stormwater	These are man made structures, constructed basins that have a permanent pool of water throughout the year (or throughout the wet season).
Dam	Man made structure constructed to hold back water and raise its level, forming a reservoir used to store water or as a water supply
Drainage Canal	Drainage canals are artificially constructed, long, narrow water ways designed to collect and channel excess water, often to prevent flooding and improve land drainage.
Excavated Ponds	A water impoundment created by digging a pit or dugout in a generally level area, where the water capacity is obtained primarily through excavation, rather than by construction.
Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW)	Man made basin designed to treat wastewater through natural biological processes.

Aspect	Present Ecological State	Ecological Importance and Sensitivity (EIS)
HGM 1 Seep	D – Largely Modified	Moderate
HGM 2 Seep	D – Largely Modified	Moderate



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Summary of Key Findings for Potential Impacts

Phase	Aspect	Rating	
		Pre-Mitigation	Post-Mitigation
Construction	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands	**Minor (low)**	**Minor (low)**
Operation	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands	**Minor (low)**	**Minor (low)**
Decommissioning	❖ Wetlands	**Minor (low)**	**Minor (low)**

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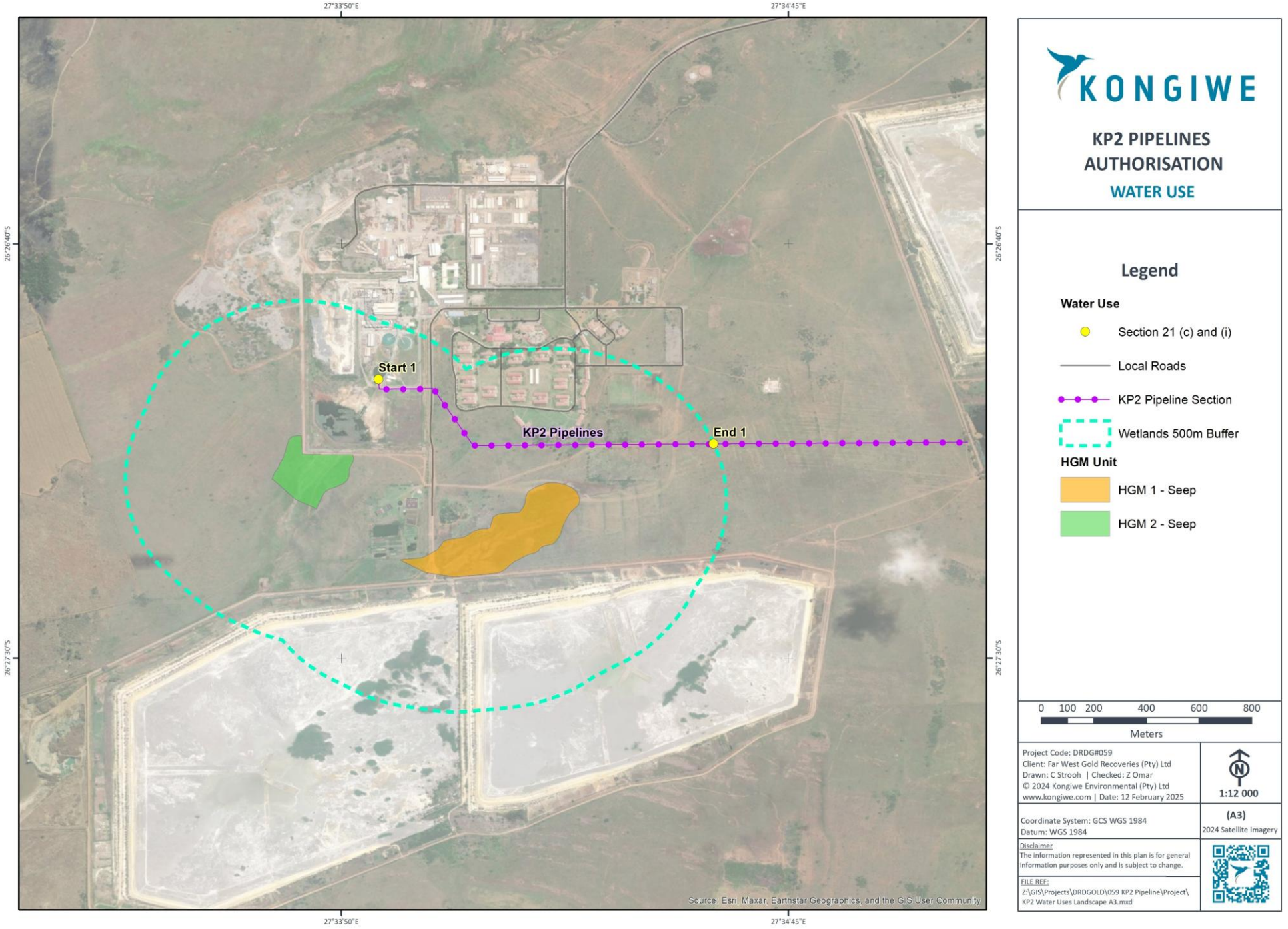
Water Uses

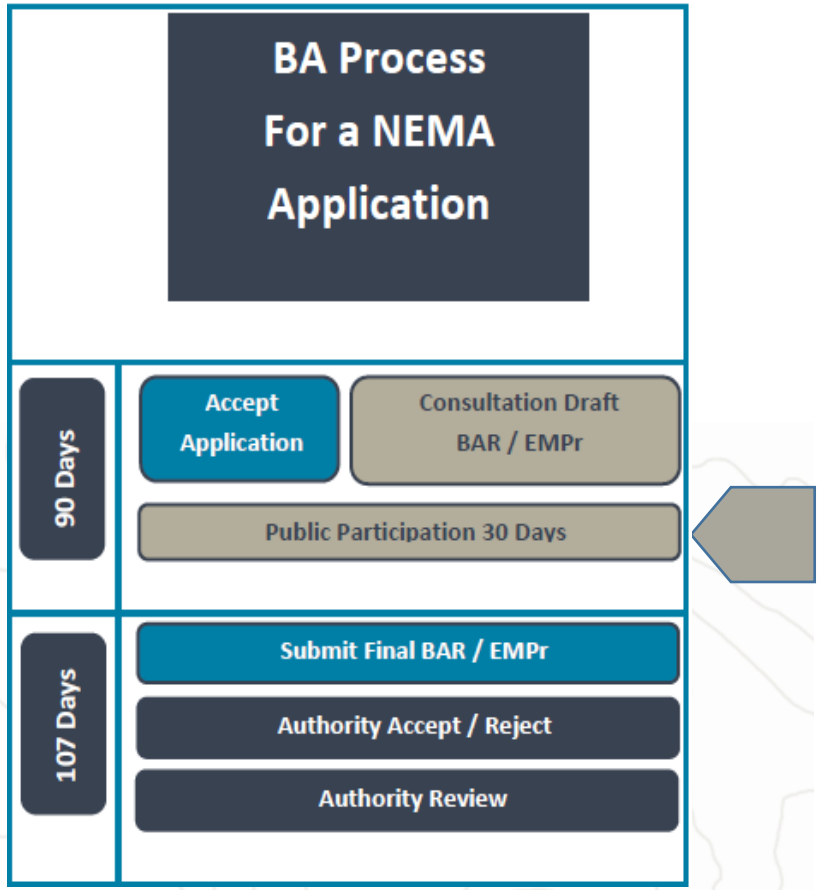
- HGM 1 seep – “Low Risk”
- HGM 2 seep – “Not at Risk”



Legislative Framework

- An Environmental Authorisation (EA) application and Draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR) 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 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);

- A Water Use Licence Application and supporting Technical Documentation will be submitted to the DWS.
- The WULA has been initiated on e-WULAAS (DWS' online application system).



The Project to Date

- The **EA Application and DBAR** was submitted to the DMRE on **19 March 2025.**
- The **DBAR** was submitted for public review on **19 March 2025**. The review period is **ongoing until 22 April 2025**:
  - Thusanang Public Library
  - Kongiwe website: http://www.kongiwe.com/publications-view/public-documents/
- The Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP) will be out for a 60 –day public review period from Friday, 11 April 2025 until Tuesday, 17 June 2025.
- An **Open Day** will be held on the **Saturday, 12 April 2025** from 09h00-12h00 at Thusanang Public Library, Thusanang 2 Clinic, Westonaria, 1779.
- We have held several landowner and stakeholder meetings.
- After public review, the **Final Basic Assessment Report** will be finalised and submitted.
- Comments will be recorded in a Comments and Response Report and submitted to the relevant Competent Authorities.

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Comment & Discussion

- Discussion
- Closing

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Contact

- **Name: Vanessa Viljoen / Thuli Phakathi**
- **Tel: 010 140 1725/26**
- **Email: Stakeholders@kongiwe.com**

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KP2 Pipelines Authorisations in Rand West City Local Municipality, West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng Province

DMRE reference number: GP 30/5/1/2/2 (66) MR
DWS reference number: WU41756

Meeting Minutes: Open Day

Date	Saturday, 12 April 2025
Time:	09:00 – 11:00
Venue:	Thusanang 2 Clinic, Thusanang Public Library, Westonaria, 1779

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
Rand West City Local Municipality	Mr Kwanele Kati	Ward Councillor: Ward 30
Rand West City Local Municipality	Ms Mapaseka Mandyu	Committee Member: Ward 30
Rand West City Local Municipality	Ms Nofikile Galoshe	Committee Member: Ward 30
Rand West City Local Municipality	Mr Joe Mokhachane	Committee Member: Ward 30
Rand West City Local Municipality	Mr Bulelani Ngangali	Committee Member: Ward 30
Rand West City Local Municipality	Ms Nokhanyile Gele	Committee Member: Ward 30
Rand West City Local Municipality	Mr Peter Lethae	Committee Member: Ward 30
Rand West City Local Municipality	Ms Emily Luthuli	Committee Member: Ward 30
Rand West City Local Municipality	Nontsizi Magalela	Committee Member: Ward 30
Rand West City Local Municipality	Ms Zameka Msiza	Committee Member: Ward 30
Youth Forum (Ward 30)	Mr Simlindile Magalela	Chairman
Community Member	Ms Siposihle Ndam	Ward 30
Community Member	Mr Lucky Mthimkhulu	Ward 30: Thusanang Trustee
Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Ms Anja Esterhuizen	Project Manager
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Mr Bradly Thornton	Project Director
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Phumla Mngwengwe	Project Manager and Environmental Consultant
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Thuli Phakathi	Stakeholder Engagement
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Vanessa Viljoen	Stakeholder Engagement
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Mr Benjamin Dunn	Environmental Consultant
No apologies		
None		

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***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

The project team welcomed all Open Day attendees upon arrival.

2. Purpose of the Meeting

- Present and discuss the proposed KP2 Pipelines Authorisations Project ("Proposed Project")**;**
- Provide an overview of the Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and the Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) processes;
- Provide the stakeholders with an opportunity to raise comments/seek clarity and provide input into the Project; and
- Record comments raised and then include them in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR), which will be integrated into the Basic Assessment Report (BAR), and the Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP).

Please refer to **Appendix A** for the posters that were on display and presented to the attendees.

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3. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Simlindile Magalela, Ward 30, Youth Forum	Enquired about employment opportunities and the job application process.	Ms Mngwengwe explained that, due to the current scale of the Proposed Project, there are no job opportunities directly associated with the project at this stage. However, she noted that the project may potentially generate employment opportunities in the future as it develops. Ms Anja Esterhuizen reiterated that due to the scale of the Proposed Project, there would not be any job opportunities associated with the Project. She explained that the Project would potentially expand and create job opportunities in the future.
Mr Simlindile Magalela, Ward 30, Youth Forum	Sought clarification on the timeline for when the Project is expected to have potential job opportunities.	Ms Esterhuizen indicated that she was uncertain about the exact timeframe.
Mr Simlindile Magalela, Ward 30, Youth Forum	Enquired about contract opportunities for local business owners within the area.	Ms Esterhuizen explained that local business owners are welcome to inform Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd (FWGR) of their businesses by submitting their business profiles to be considered for future projects.
Mr Simlindile Magalela, Ward 30, Youth Forum	Asked how community members would be informed about job opportunities that would be available.	Mr Bradly Thornton explained that the key priority is ensuring that job opportunities and application processes are effectively communicated to the community leaders in Ward 30.
Mr Kwanele Kati, Ward Councillor	Enquired about the timeframes of when the Proposed Project would start.	Ms Mngwengwe explained that FWGR can only commence with the Project once it has received the relevant EA and WUL. She indicated that a Record of Decision (RoD) related to the EA application is expected by August 2025, and an RoD related to the Water Use Licence (WUL) application is expected by October 2025. However, it must be noted that the timeframes for when the EA application and the WUL application are approved depend on the Department of

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
		Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) and the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS). Ms Esterhuizen stated that once the EA Water Use Licence (WUL) has been granted, it will take approximately seven months for the pipelines to be constructed.
Mr Simlindile Magalela, Ward 30, Youth Forum	Enquired about the contractors on another project which Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd is associated with. He stated that the contractor does not respond to any job applications from the community and that there is no Community Liaison Officer (CLO) that they can liaise with.	Ms Esterhuizen noted the comment and stated that she would discuss the matter with the relevant people and get the Community Liaison Officer (CLO) details. Mr Thornton stated that Kongiwe would help communicate the information relating to the CLO once Ms Esterhuizen gets the information.
Ms Emily Luthuli, Ward Committee Member	Enquired whether the proposed project could pose any potential harm to the surrounding communities.	Ms Mngwengwe explained that the Proposed Project has a low risk as the project location is far from the surrounding communities and that FWGR will implement a maintenance plan to regularly inspect the integrity of the proposed pipelines. In the event of an incident, an emergency response plan will also be in place.
Mr Kwanele Kati, Ward Councillor	Enquired about the skills and requirements necessary for pipeline installation.	Ms Esterhuizen indicated that she was not certain of the specific requirements but noted that the two process water pipelines are 600 mm in diameter, and the four slurry pipelines are 550 mm in diameter. She emphasised that the installation would require skilled personnel and specialised machinery due to the scale and technical nature of the work.
Mr Kwanele Kati, Ward Councillor	Enquired how long the project is expected to take.	Ms Mngwengwe explained that the project is proposed to have a 30-year life cycle.
Ms Siposihle Ndam, Community Member	Enquired if Kongiwe or FWGR will come back to inform the community when there are job opportunities in the future.	Ms Esterhuizen explained that FWGR will maintain communication with community leaders and will obtain a contact list from Kongiwe. This will enable the community leaders to be invited to the quarterly

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
		Environmental Forum, led by FWGR, which will serve as a platform to keep them informed about the Proposed Project and its progress.

The project team thanked all the attendees for their presence, and the attendees thanked Kongiwe for the meeting. The Open Day adjourned at 10H30.

Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd: Environmental Authorisation and Water Use Licence Application for the KP2 Pipelines in the West Rand District Municipality, Rand West Local Municipality, Gauteng Province Draft Basic Assessment Report Summary

Project Introduction and Background:

Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Limited (hereafter FWGR) has recently received an environmental authorisation (EA) for the optimised pipeline route for FWGR's Tailings Retreatment Projects in the West Rand. It has since been identified that additional water and slurry pipelines are required. These pipelines will tie into the authorised Regional TSF (RTSF) pipelines and run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No. 2 Plant.

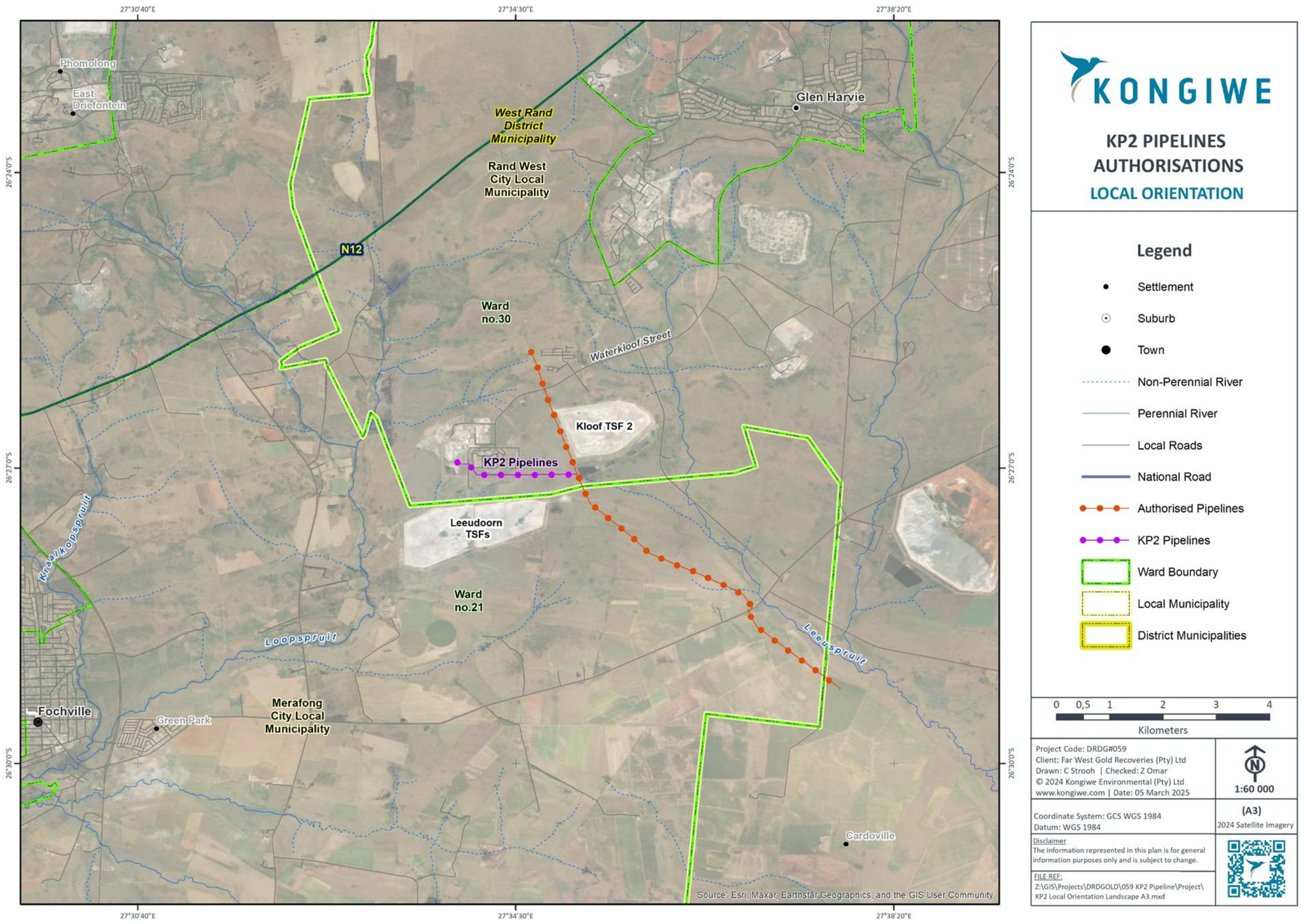
Anticipated life span:

- The anticipated life span of the project is approximately 30 years including the construction, operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation phases.

Authorisations required:

- Environmental Authorisation (EA) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act No. 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), which will follow a Basic Assessment (BA) process in terms of the EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended; and

- A Water Use Licence (WUL) application in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) for Section 21(c) and (i) activities.



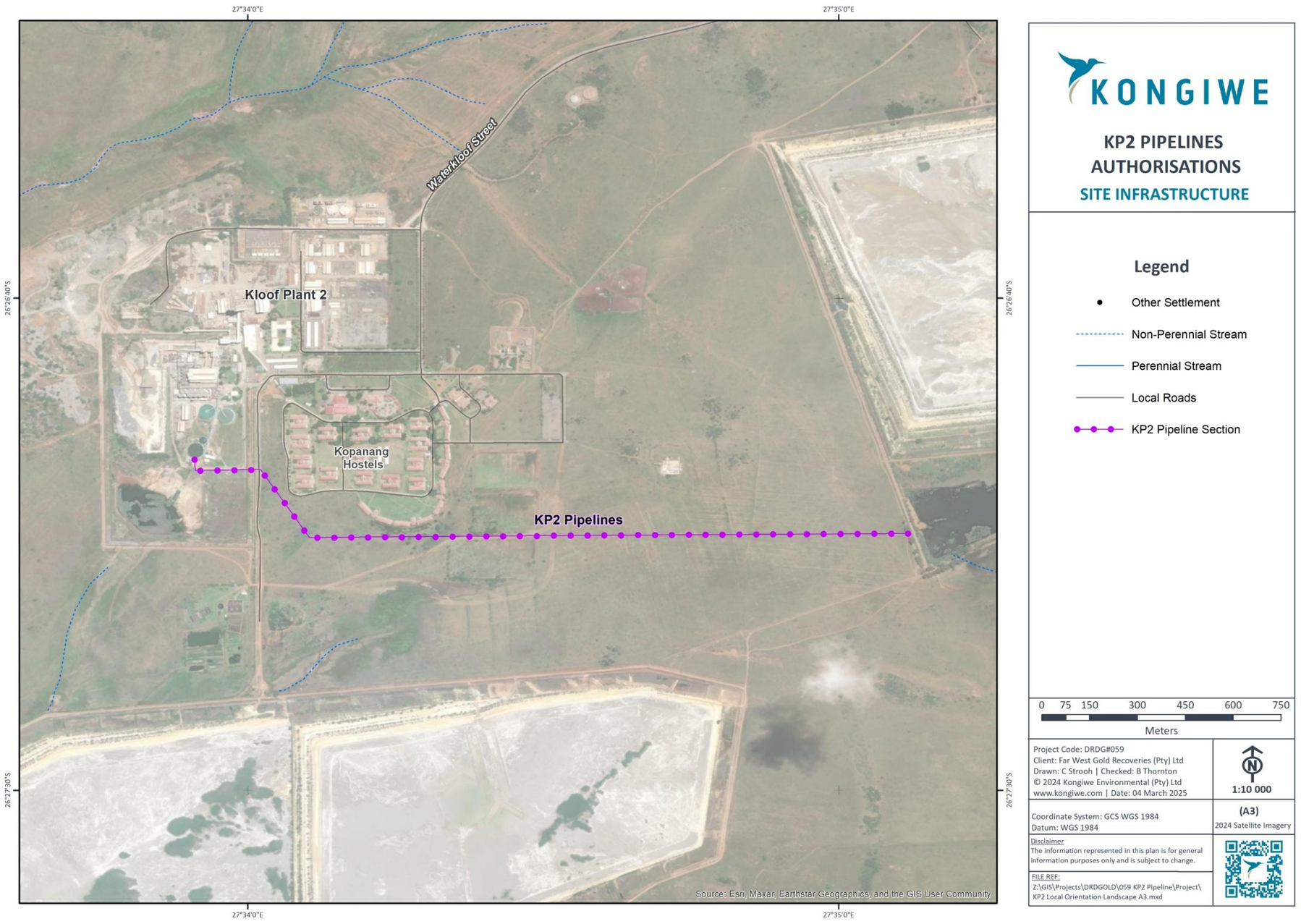
Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd: Environmental Authorisation and Water Use Licence Application for the KP2 Pipelines in the West Rand District Municipality, Rand West Local Municipality, Gauteng Province
Draft Basic Assessment Report Summary

Project Infrastructure:

Below are the details of the proposed pipelines:

- ❖ Two process water pipelines of 600 mm in diameter; and
- ❖ Four overland slurry pipelines of 550 mm in diameter.

The life of the Proposed Project is expected to be approximately 30 years

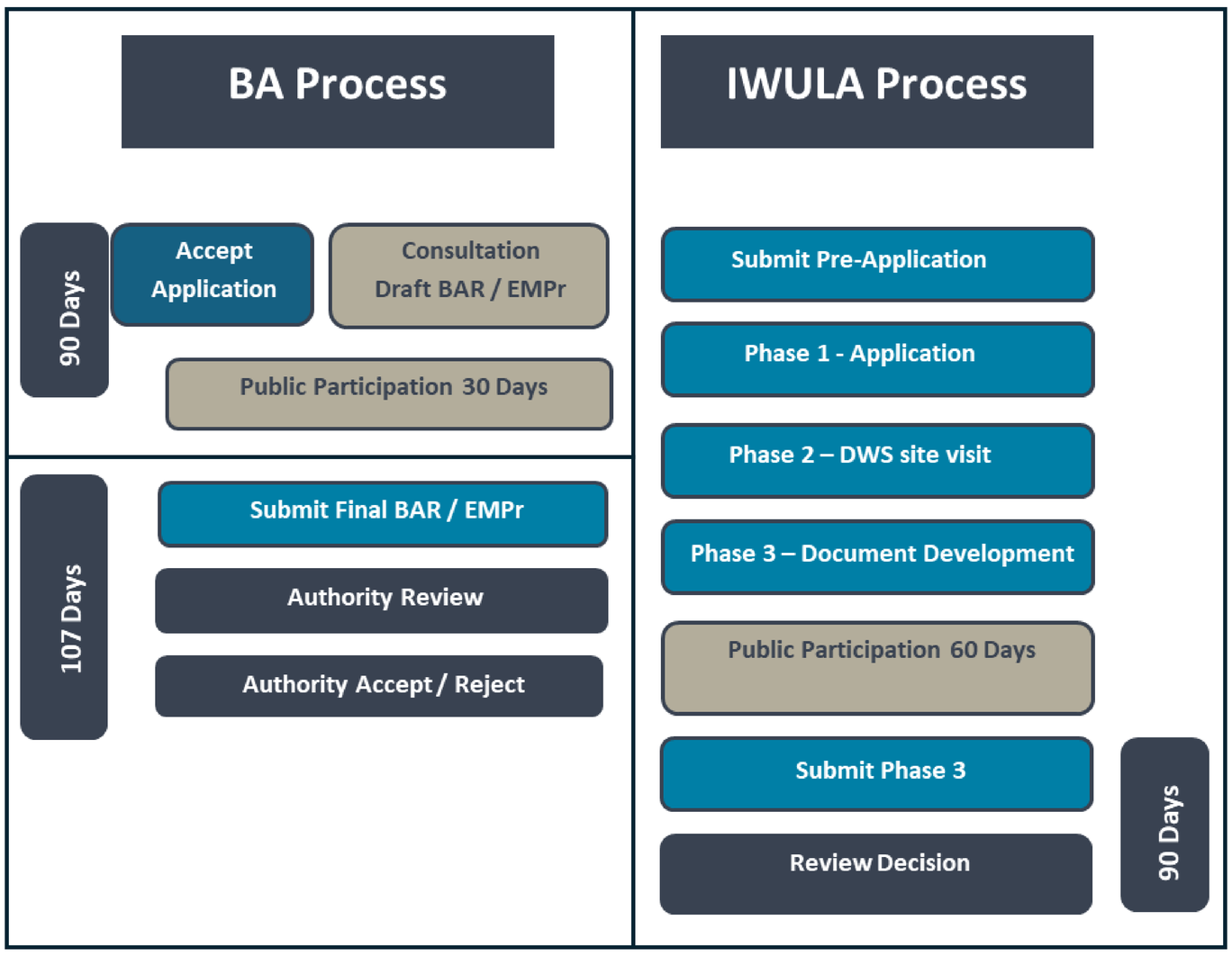


Summary of Overall Specialist Findings and Conclusions

- ❖ The Draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR) provides potential environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project, as well as a strategy for how these impacts will be mitigated during the project.
- ❖ The Project Area of Influence (PAOI) comprises degraded and modified habitats, including grasslands and artificial water resources, with ongoing human disturbances such as invasive plant infestations, vehicle intrusion, and nearby mining activities limiting natural recovery. A biodiversity screening identified several medium- to high-sensitivity faunal species, though a field survey found no confirmed presence and a low likelihood of occurrence. Two provincially protected species were identified throughout the PAOI. Two hydrogeomorphic seeps and multiple artificial wet areas were identified, with the pipeline intersecting only stormwater-related areas. The wetlands have been significantly altered by human activities, resulting in minor erosion and potential water quality degradation due to its proximity to a wastewater treatment facility. The wetlands have been classified as “D - Largely Modified” in terms of ecological condition, with a moderate ecological importance and sensitivity score. If all the suggested mitigation measures in the DBAR and the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) are implemented, negative impacts can be mitigated or minimised to acceptable levels. The nature of the Proposed Project has a low likeliness that it will result in any major environmental harm, as shown in the table below.

Phase	Aspect	Rating	
		Pre-Mitigation	Post-Mitigation
Construction	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands	**Minor (low)**	**Minor (low)**
Operation	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands	**Minor (low)**	**Minor (low)**
Decommissioning	❖ Wetlands	**Minor (low)**	**Minor (low)**

Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd: Environmental Authorisation and Water Use Licence Application for the KP2 Pipelines in the West Rand District Municipality, Rand West Local Municipality, Gauteng Province
Draft Basic Assessment Report Summary



The nature and extent of the Proposed Project, as well as the potential environmental impacts associated with the construction, operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation of a facility of this nature, is assessed and presented in the DBAR. **The following applications have been made to the DMRE for the Proposed Project:**

Environmental Authorisation (EA) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act No. 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), which will follow a Basic Assessment (BA) process in terms of the EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended and

The following application (Reference Number: WU41756) is being made to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS):

A Water Use Licence (WUL) application in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) for Section 21(c) and (i) activities.

The Basic Assessment findings, including specialist findings, are used by the EAP, Applicant and Authorities to obtain an objective view of the potential environmental and social impacts that could arise during the reclamation and operation of the Project. Measures for the avoidance or mitigation of negative impacts will be proposed, and positive impacts will be enhanced.

The aim of the Public Participation Process (PPP) is to:

- Ensure that stakeholders are informed about the proposed KP2 Pipelines Authorisations Project.
- Provide stakeholders with the opportunity to participate in the environmental regulatory processes and provide comments.
- 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.

Timelines

- The Draft BAR/EMPr for the proposed project will be made available for public review and comment for a period of **30 days, from Wednesday, 19 March 2025 to Tuesday, 22 April 2025.**
- The Technical Report (IWULA) for the Proposed Project will be made available for public review and comment for a period of **60 days, from Friday, 11 April 2025 to Tuesday, 17 June 2025.**

Way Forward BAR:

- Submit final BAR/EMPr to the DMRE for consideration after the completion of the Public Review Period.
- 107 days review period (Approve/Reject).
- Notify Stakeholder of the DMRE decision.

Way Forward IWULA:

- Update technical documents after the public review period.
- Submit technical documents to the DWS.
- 90 days DWS review period (Approve/Reject)

Draft BA Phase:

Identify potential positive and negative issues and undertake the required studies to identify potential positive and negative impacts.

BA and EMPr Reports:

Consolidate the findings of the impact assessment studies done during the Draft BA Phase and include the findings of the Public Participation Process

Decision-Making Phase:

Competent Authority makes a decision, based on the findings of the BA and EMPr Reports, if the project is to proceed or not.

Poster template by ResearchPosters.co.za

Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd: Environmental Authorisation and Water Use Licence Application for the KP2 Pipelines in the West Rand District Municipality, Rand West Local Municipality, Gauteng Province Biodiversity Specialist Findings

Specialist Study Recommendations and Conclusions:

The location, state and size of the ecosystem suggests that it is unlikely that any functional habitat or Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) will be lost as a result of the impacts arising from the proposed activities. However, these assumptions pertain to the terrestrial habitat within the PAOI only and the recommendations and mitigations presented in the accompanying freshwater assessment must be strictly adhered to.

It is the opinion of the specialist that the proposed development is favourable only if all mitigation measures provided in this and other specialist reports are implemented, as well as the following:

- ❖A final site walkthrough must be conducted prior to construction to ensure all protected plant species are marked and relocated to a similar habitat nearby which will not be affected by construction activities (in case some arise which were not present during this survey. Protected flora species must be relocated away from the development footprint and if these are relocated within the property boundary (not off-site), a permit is not required;
- ❖An Alien Invasive Plants (AIP) management plan must be compiled and implemented; and
- ❖A rehabilitation plan must be compiled and implemented for all areas of the PAOI impacted by the project activities.

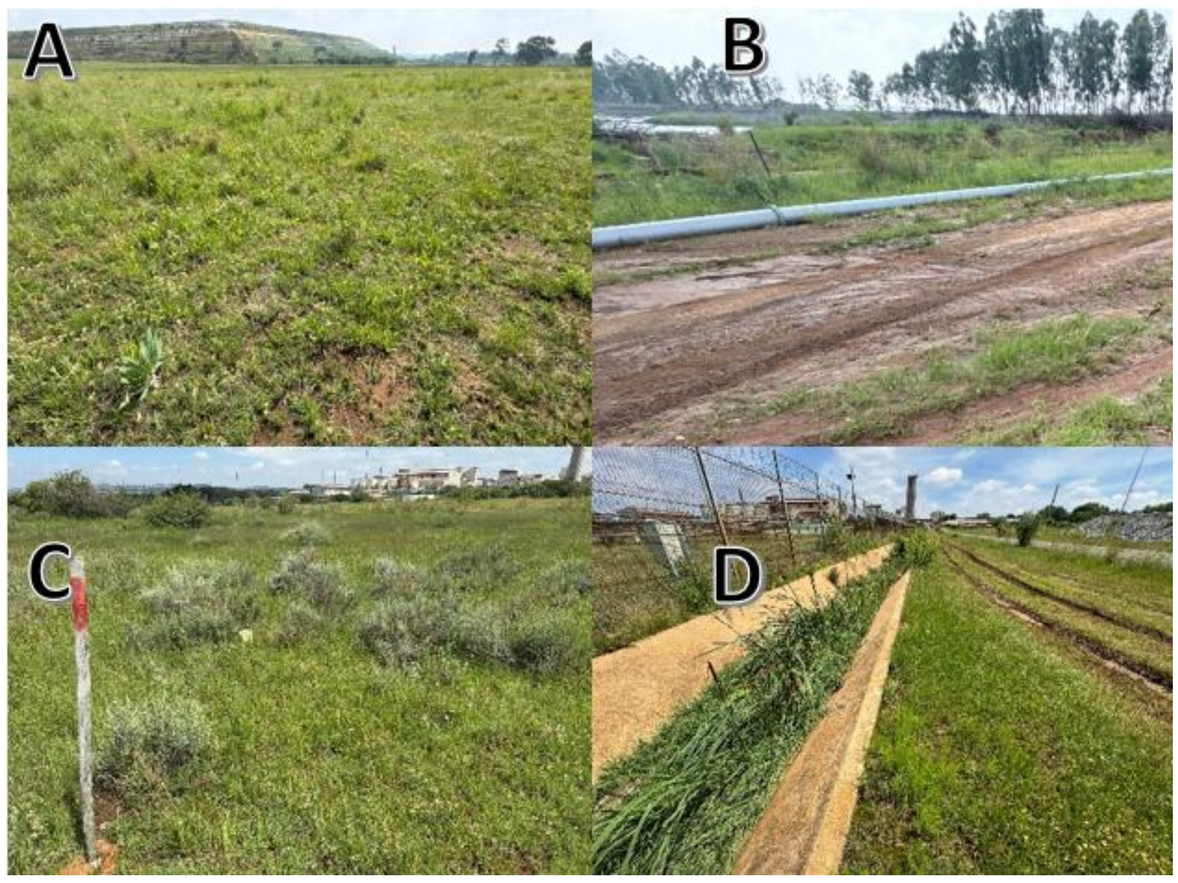
Habitat Assessment:

A single season field survey was undertaken on the 16th of January 2025, which constitutes a wet season survey, to determine the presence of any local Species of Conservation Concern and to achieve the delineation of local habitat types and their associated sensitivities.

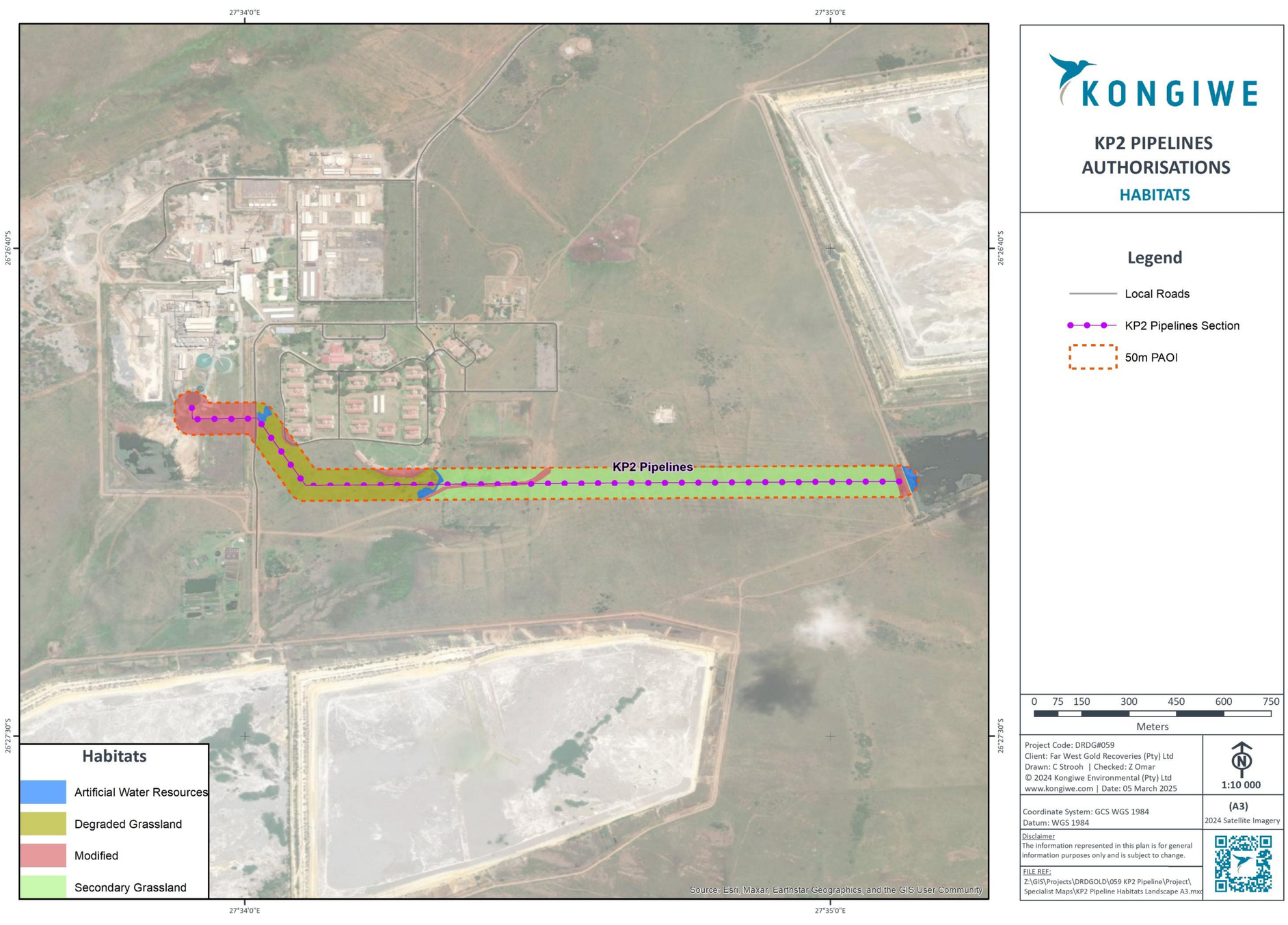
Four main habitat types were identified across the Project Area of Interest (PAOI) and include:

- ❖Degraded Grassland,
- ❖Secondary Grassland,
- ❖Artificial Water Resources; and
- ❖Modified areas.

The figure on the right shows the habitats that the proposed pipeline route crosses. Due to limited rehabilitation efforts and ongoing human disturbances, the PAOI remains largely degraded or in a slow state of recovery. Factors such as invasive plant infestations, human and vehicle intrusion, and the influence of nearby mining activities have further impacted the habitat. Without proactive restoration measures, its condition will continue to decline, as natural recovery is unlikely.



The habitats observed within and surrounding the Proposed Project area; A) Secondary Grassland B) Artificial Water Resource C) Degraded Grassland D) Modified



Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd: Environmental Authorisation and Water Use Licence Application for the KP2 Pipelines in the West Rand District Municipality, Rand West Local Municipality, Gauteng Province
Wetland Specialist Findings

Study Recommendations and Conclusions:

A risk assessment was conducted for the Proposed Project. The post-mitigation risks for the project presented within the “Low” significance category attributed to the direct avoidance of the natural wetlands and the limited probability for indirect impacts to reach the system attributed to the distance between the proposed pipeline route and the natural wetland features.

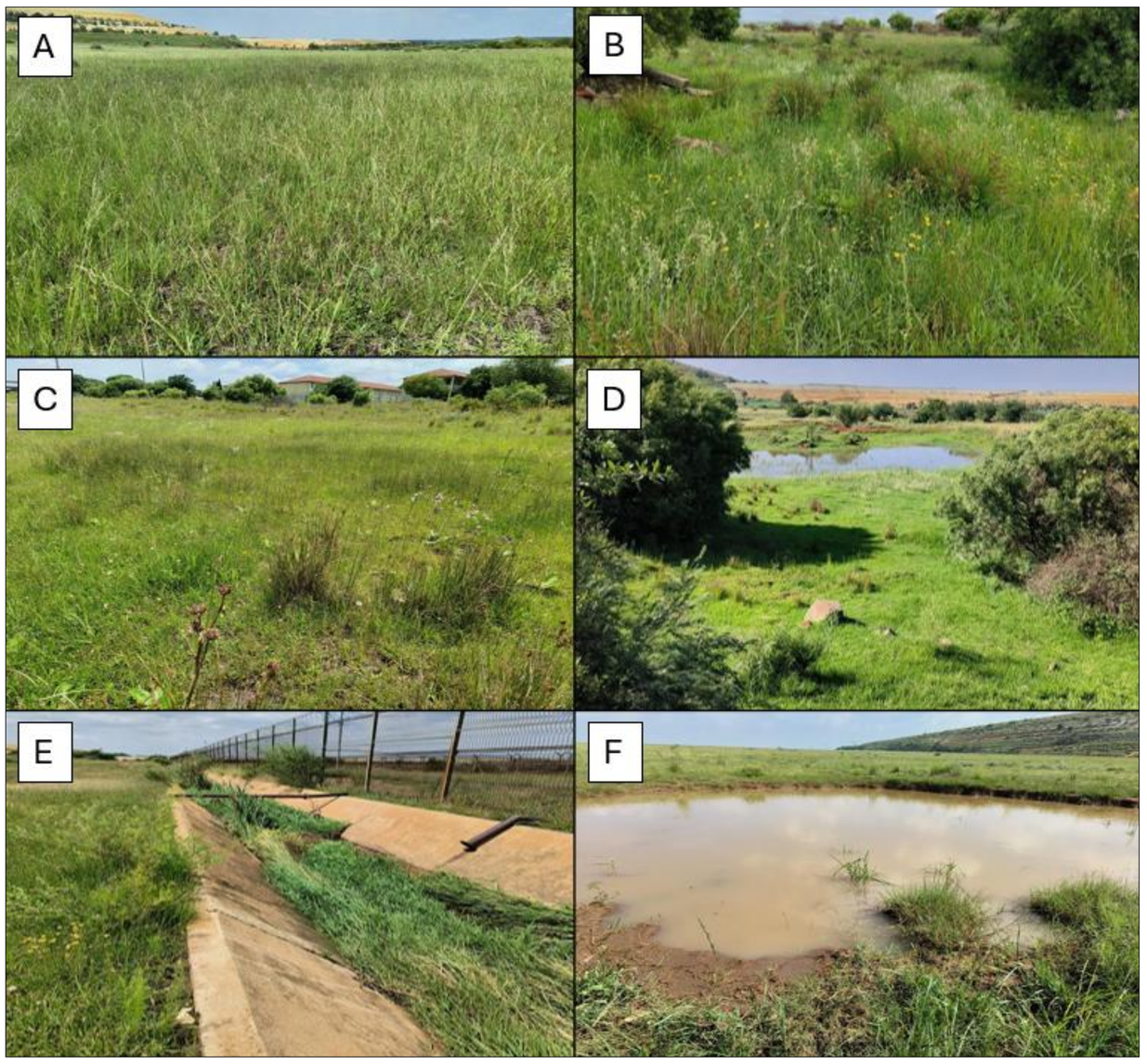
It is deemed acceptable for the pipeline to traverse the artificial wet areas resulting from stormwater management, as these have been identified as low sensitivity features that do not have significant biodiversity attributes and do not have spatial connectivity to the natural wetlands within the larger PAOI.

It is the opinion of the specialists that the environment can return to its natural (pre-construction) state within two years of project completion, given that the best practice engineering methods will be implemented during the construction phase of the project. The project may be favourably considered for approval, and the CA must consider the prescribed mitigation measures for the authorisation.

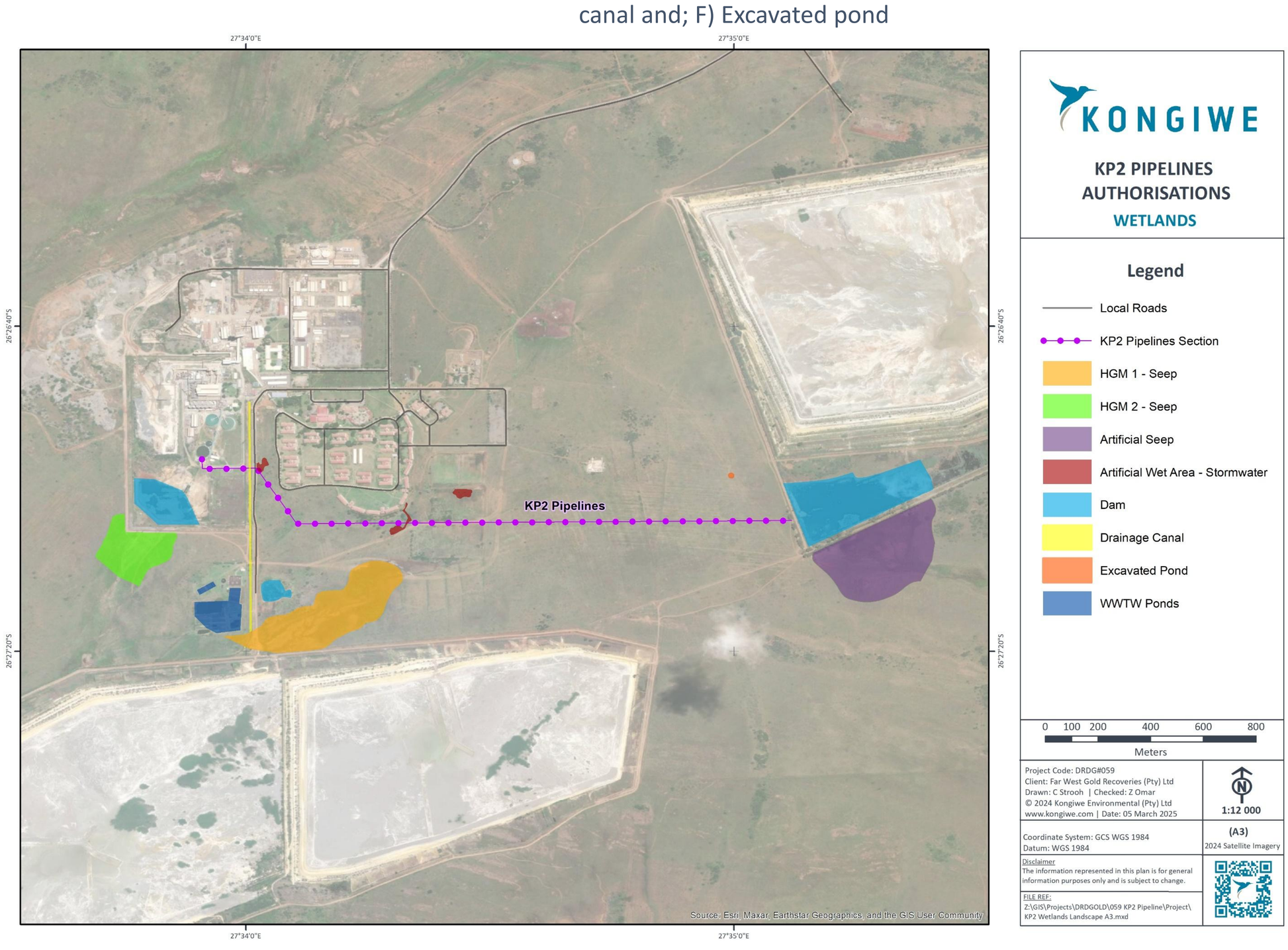
Wetland Classification:

A field survey for the area was undertaken on the 16th of January 2025.

Two Hydrogeomorphic (HGM) units were identified within the encompassing 500m PAOI. These were classified as two seeps, HGM 1 and HGM 2. Additionally, numerous artificial wet areas were identified within the surrounding areas, as seen in the figure on the right. These artificial wet areas include three dams, Wastewater Treatment Works settling/oxidation ponds, a concreted drainage canal, stormwater runoff areas, an excavated pond and an artificial seep. The pipeline only intersects the artificial wet areas related to stormwater, indicated in the map below.



A) HGM 1 – Seep; B & C) Artificial wet area from stormwater; D) Dam; E) Drainage canal and; F) Excavated pond



KONGIWE

KP2 PIPELINES AUTHORISATIONS

SITE INFRASTRUCTURE

Legend

- Other Settlement
- Non-Perennial Stream
- Perennial Stream
- Local Roads
- KP2 Pipeline Section

0 75 150 300 450 600 750

Meters

Project Code: DRDG#059
Client: Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: B Thornton
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
www.kongiwe.com | Date: 04 March 2025

1:10 000

(A3)

Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984

2024 Satellite Imagery

Disclaimer
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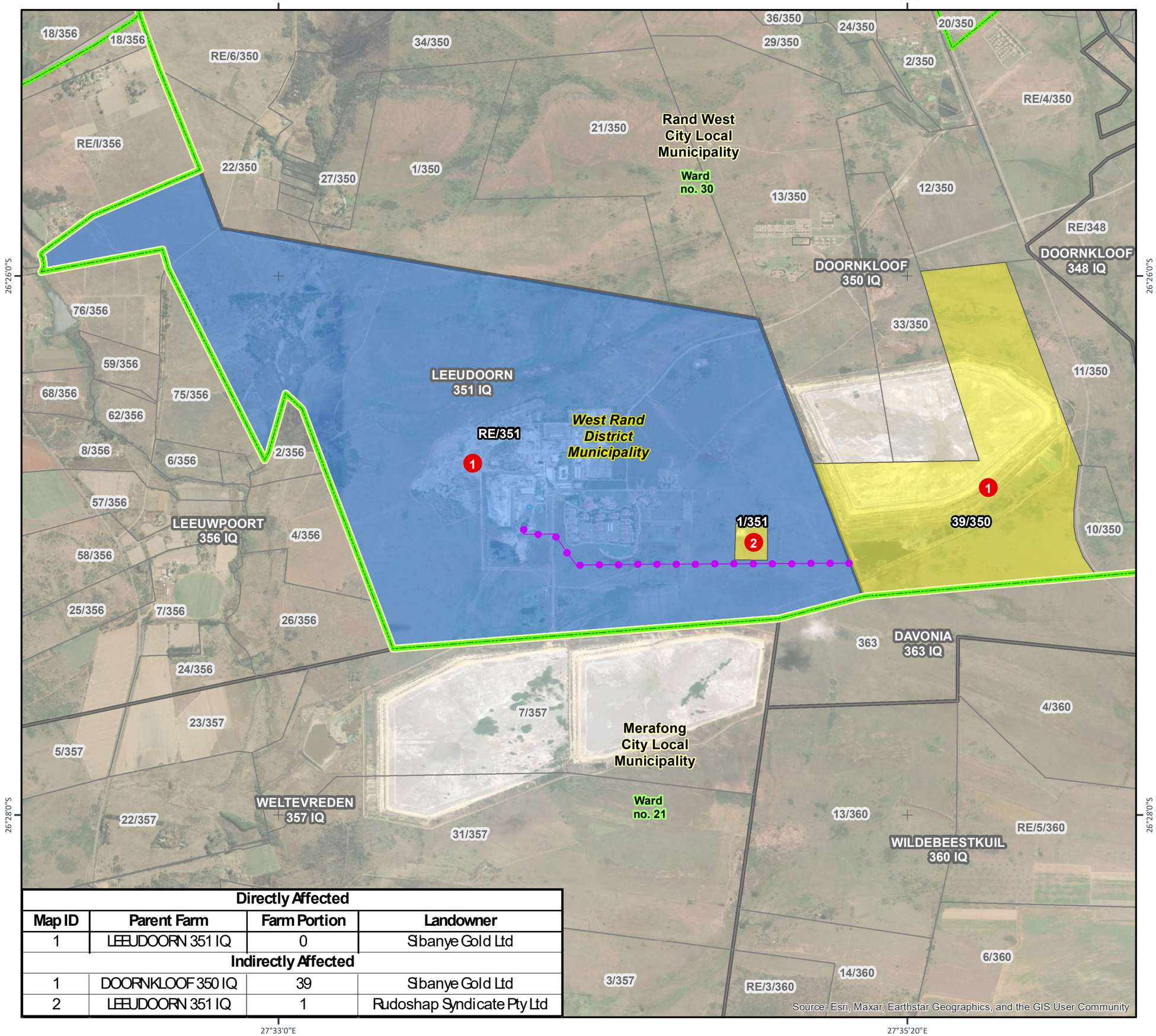

Directly Affected			
Map ID	**Parent Farm**	**Farm Portion**	**Landowner**
1	LEEUDOORN 351 IQ	0	Sibanye Gold Ltd
Indirectly Affected			
1	DOORNKLOOF 350 IQ	39	Sibanye Gold Ltd
2	LEEUDOORN 351 IQ	1	Rudoshap Syndicate Pty Ltd

KONGIWE

KP2 PIPELINES AUTHORISATION

LAND TENURE

Legend

- KP2 Pipeline Section
- Farm Portion
- Parent Farm
- Ward Boundary
- Local Municipality
- District Municipalities
- Directly Affected Properties
- Indirectly Affected Properties

0 0,5 1 2

Kilometers

Project Code: DRDG#059
Client: Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
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www.kongiwe.com | Date: 24 January 2025

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Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984

2023 Satellite Imagery

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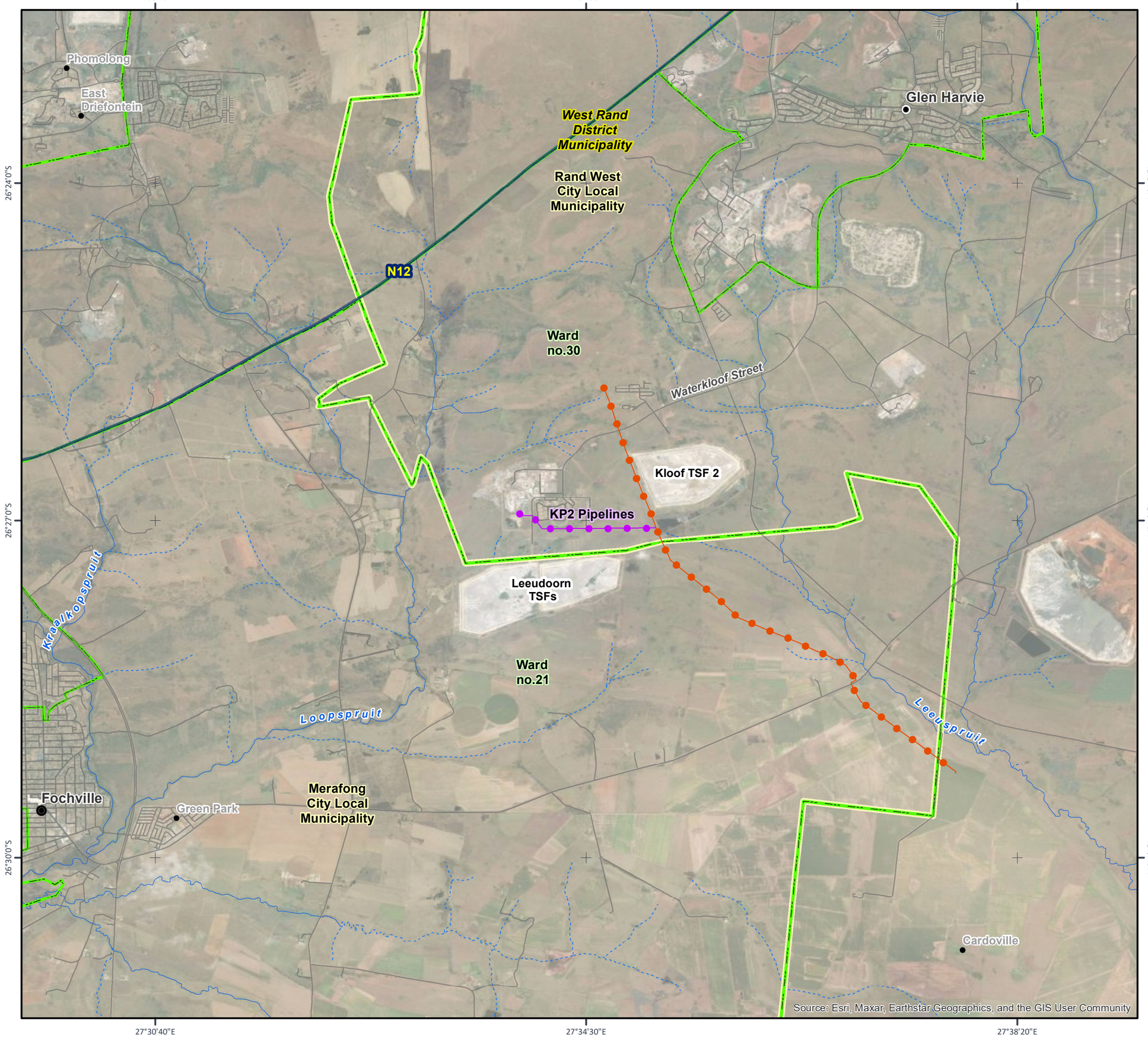

KONGIWE

KP2 PIPELINES AUTHORISATIONS

LOCAL ORIENTATION

Legend

- Settlement
- Suburb
- Town
- Non-Perennial River
- Perennial River
- Local Roads
- National Road
- Authorised Pipelines
- KP2 Pipelines
- Ward Boundary
- Local Municipality
- District Municipalities

0 0,5 1 2 3 4

Kilometers

Project Code: DRDG#059
Client: Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
www.kongiwe.com | Date: 05 March 2025

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FILE REF:
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KP2 Pipelines Authorisations in Rand West City Local Municipality, West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng Province

DMRE reference number: GP 30/5/1/2/2 (66) MR
DWS reference number: WU41756

Meeting Minutes: Pre-Application Meeting with Department of Water and Sanitation

Date	Monday,14 April 2025
Time:	10:00 – 11:00
Venue:	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms Xolelwa Bhele	Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment
Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms Karabo Modiba	Environmental Officer
Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms Dineo Josephine Magolego	Water Resource Management and Planning, Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment Manager
Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms Hellen Mathedimosa	Environmental Officer
Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd (FWGR)	Ms Anja Esterhuizen	Environmental Officer
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Chelsea Strooh	Junior Geospatial Consultant
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Phumla Mngwengwe	Project Manager and Environmental Consultant
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Mr Benjamin Dunn	Environmental Intern
Apologies		
Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms Basani Nkuna	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 Mngwengwe greeted the attendees and provided an opportunity for all in attendance to introduce themselves. Ms Mngwengwe then commenced with the presentation.

2. **Purpose of the Meeting**
   - ❖ Present and discuss the proposed KP2 Pipelines Authorisations Project (“Proposed Project”);
   - ❖ Provide an overview of the Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) process;

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- Provide the stakeholders with an opportunity to raise comments/seek clarity and provide input into the Project; and
- Record comments raised and then include them in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR), which will be integrated into the Basic Assessment Report (BAR), and the Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP).

3. Meeting Agenda:

- Introductions
- Project Description
- Identified Water Uses
- Specialist Study
- Public Participation Process
- Comments and Discussion

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4. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Mathedimosa, Environmental Officer, DWS	Thanked Ms. Mngwengwe for the presentation and sought clarification regarding the artificial wetlands within the buffer zone of the proposed pipelines. She specifically enquired about the stormwater, which contributes to the formation of artificial wetlands, and the source of the stormwater. Ms Mathedimosa enquired whether the stormwater is from a natural drainage line or channel which has been created.	Ms Mngwengwe stated that, to her understanding, the stormwater drainage is a result of the mining activities within the area. She further stated that she will get more information on the source of the artificial wetlands, from the wetland specialist, and then provide that information to the DWS.
Ms Mathedimosa, Environmental Officer, DWS	Ms Mathedimosa stated that it is important that Ms Mngwengwe discuss that topic with the specialist, and that DWS would want to determine the state of the stormwater. She stated that the characteristics of the stormwater, whether it is clean or dirty, would dictate the requirements of how the stormwater would need to be managed in terms of the regulation GN704.	Ms Mngwengwe acknowledged this point.
Ms Esterhuizen, Environmental Officer, Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Ms Esterhuizen stated that, to her knowledge, the stormwater is run off from the clean areas, however, it would be confirmed with the wetland specialist.	DWS officials noted the comment.
Ms Magolego, Water Resource Management and Planning, Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment Manager, DWS	Enquired about which tailings storage facility (TSF) would be the source of the slurry which will be transported by the proposed pipelines.	Ms Esterhuizen stated that the pipelines form part of the larger West Rand Tailings Retreatment Project and that the pipelines would ultimately contain slurry from all over the wider project area. Currently, Driefontein 5 TSF's operation is coming to an end, with operations continuing at Driefontein 3 TSF, Libanon TSF and Venterspost North and South TSFs. Ms Esterhuizen stated that the long-term plans also include the reclamation of Kloof 1 TSF and Leeudoorn TSF.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Magolego, Water Resource Management and Planning, Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment Manager, DWS	Enquired about the location of the pipeline, specifically where the pipeline would start and end. She enquired about the infrastructure which the pipeline would be connecting to.	Ms Esterhuizen confirmed the location and that the plant is currently owned by Sibanye-Stillwater, which is currently in care and maintenance. She stated that FWGR is in discussion with Sibanye-Stillwater to take over the plant.
Ms Magolego, Water Resource Management and Planning, Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment Manager, DWS	Enquired if the plant is authorised or if it would require licensing once the discussions have taken place.	Ms Esterhuizen stated that the plant is authorised and that FWGR would be taking over the operating licences and amending them once discussions have been finalised between the management of both FWGR and Sibanye.
Ms Xolelwa Bhele, Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment, DWS	Enquired about the location of the plant, which is being taken over, and asked for confirmation about whether it is the Kloof Plant. Ms Bhele stated that previously, when DWS was at the Kloof Plant, there were challenges relating to overflowing of dams.	Ms Esterhuizen confirmed that it is Kloof Plant 2 and provided more information about the location of the plant. She stated that she believes that it is the same plant which Ms Bhele is referencing. Ms Esterhuizen stated that the information Ms Bhele is providing was information which FWGR would require and stated that she will discuss this with DWS during the site visit to FWGR.
Ms Mathedimosa, Environmental Officer, DWS	Enquired about the specifics relating to the plant being taken over, and whether that would include taking over the ownership of the property. Ms Mathedimosa asked who would become liable should anything go wrong.	Ms Esterhuizen stated that, currently, FWGR has a use and access agreement in place with Sibanye-Stillwater. Ms Esterhuizen stated that currently, this agreement means that Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd owns the TSFs, however, Sibanye-Stillwater remains the landowner of the property beneath the TSFs. This means that once reclamation is complete, Sibanye-Stillwater will take control of the land. Ms Esterhuizen stated that with regard to the plant, she believes that FWGR would take the whole plant over. She clarified that confirmation of that is dependent on upper management's discussions and agreements.
Ms Mngwengwe, Project Manager and Environmental Consultant, Kongiwe	Enquired if DWS would require a site visit for this project.	Ms Modiba stated the case officer would need to discuss it with Ms Mngwengwe, however, she would pass the message across.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
		Ms Mathedimosa stated that there would most likely be a site visit as the relevant DWS specialist who would be required to provide specialist input would need to assess the site. She also stated that the site visit would provide an opportunity for the case officer to be well informed about the project.
Ms Mngwengwe, Project Manager and Environmental Consultant, Kongiwe	Stated that she would prefer to have a site visit before submitting phase 1 to ensure that all the water uses are captured correctly.	DWS noted the comment.

5. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Mngwengwe thanked everyone for their time, and the meeting was concluded.	The attendees thanked Kongiwe for the meeting.

The meeting adjourned at around 10:27 am.

DRDGOLD Limited

Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd – KP2 Pipelines Authorisations Project
Department of Water and Sanitation – Pre-Application Meeting

DWS Reference no: WU41756

Monday, 14 April 2025

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. Project Description
3. Identified Water Uses
4. Specialist Study
5. Public Participation Process
6. Comments and Discussion

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Introductions

1. Department of Water and Sanitation
2. Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd (Applicant)
3. Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd

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Project Description

- **Applicant**: Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
- Kongiwe Environmental has been appointed by FWGR to undertake the Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) for the Proposed Project, in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998).
- **Life of Operation: 30** years.
- FWGR is in the process of reclaiming several historic Tailings Storage Facilities (TSFs) in the West Rand of Gauteng as part of its FWGR Tailings Retreatment Project.
- It has since been identified that additional water and slurry pipelines are required hence the Proposed Project.
- These pipelines are proposed to tie into the authorised Regional TSF (RTSF) pipelines and run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No. 2 Plant.
- **Rehabilitation:** Once the life of operation is completed the pipelines will be removed, and the area will be rehabilitated.

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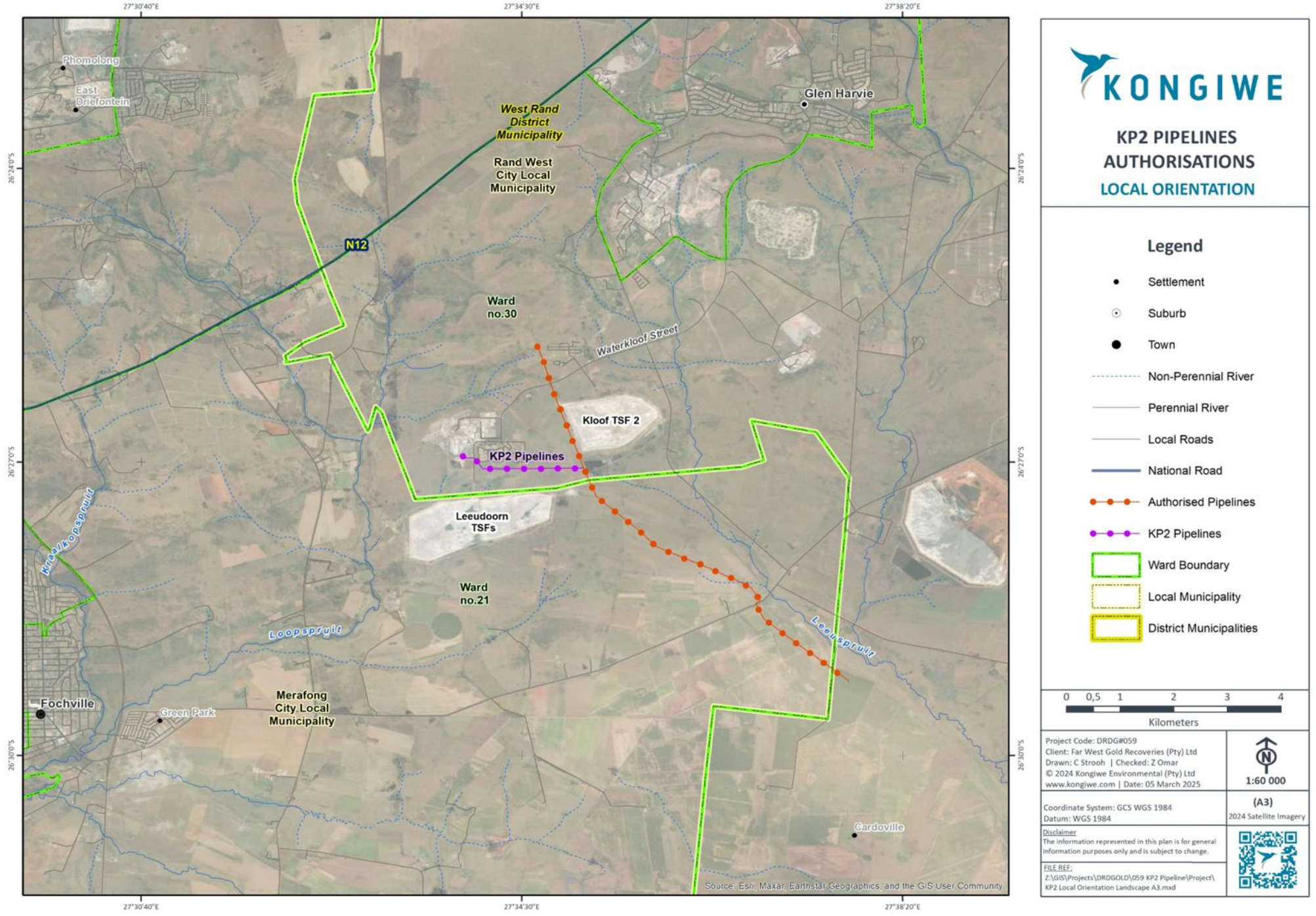
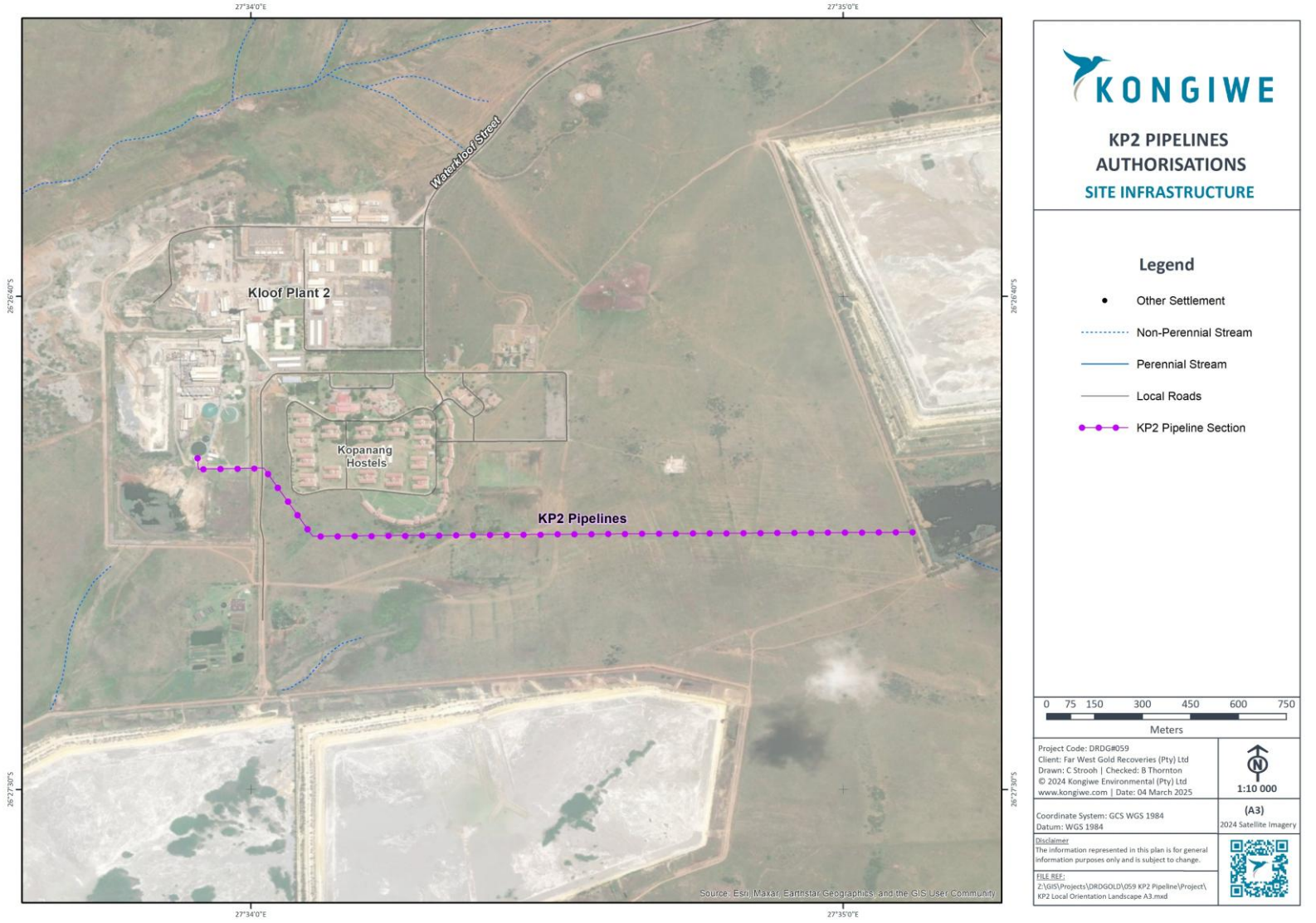
Project Location



Project Infrastructure

- Proposed infrastructure will include:
  - Two process water pipelines of 600 mm in diameter; and
  - Four overland slurry pipelines of 550 mm in diameter.



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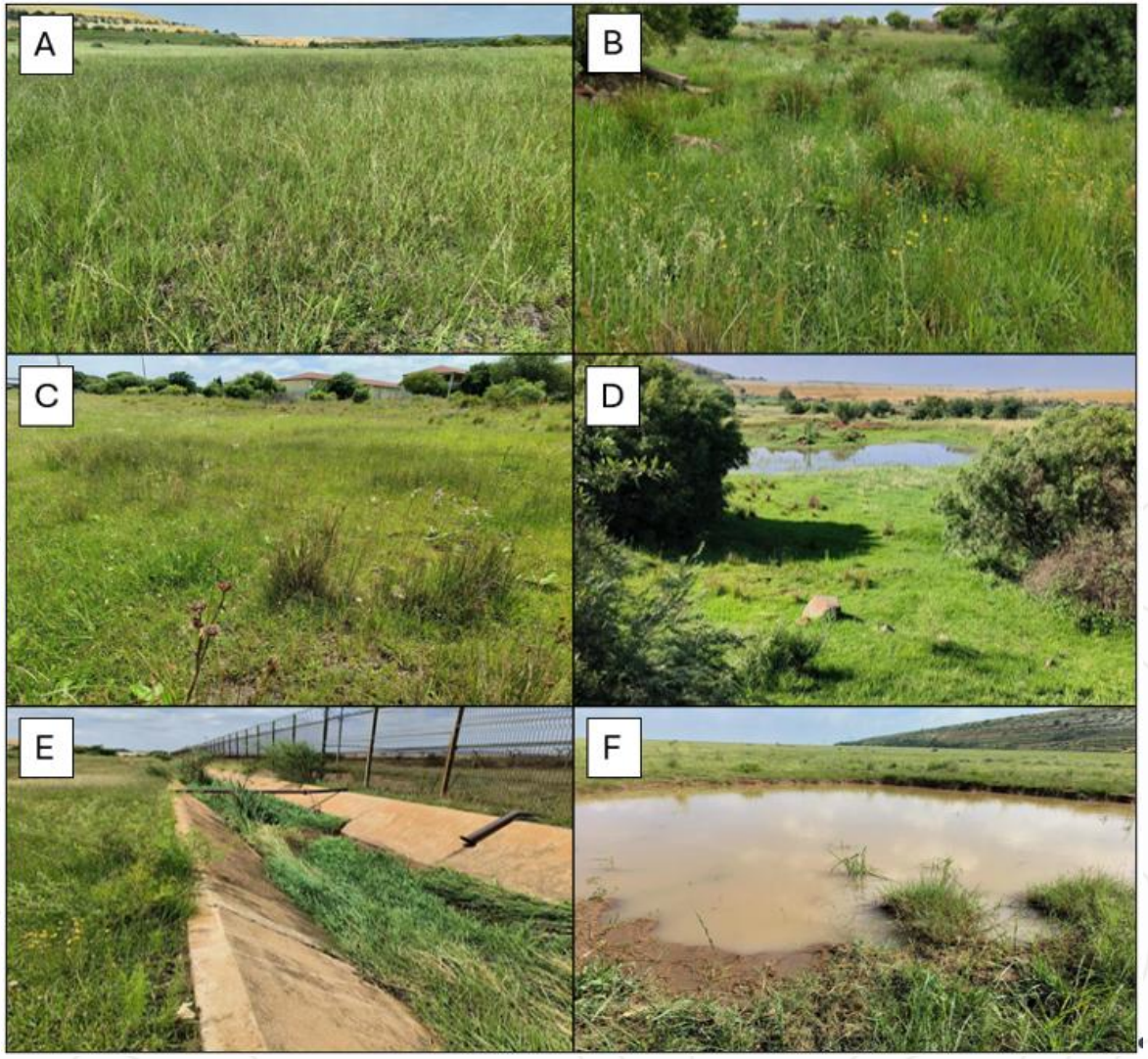
Specialist Study

Specialist Study	Specialist Company
Wetland Impact Assessment (2025), including a Risk Assessment Matrix	The Biodiversity Company



A) HGM 1 –Seep;
B) Artificial wet area from stormwater;
C) Artificial wet area from stormwater;
D) Return Water Dam;
E) Drainage canal and; and
F) Excavated Pond.

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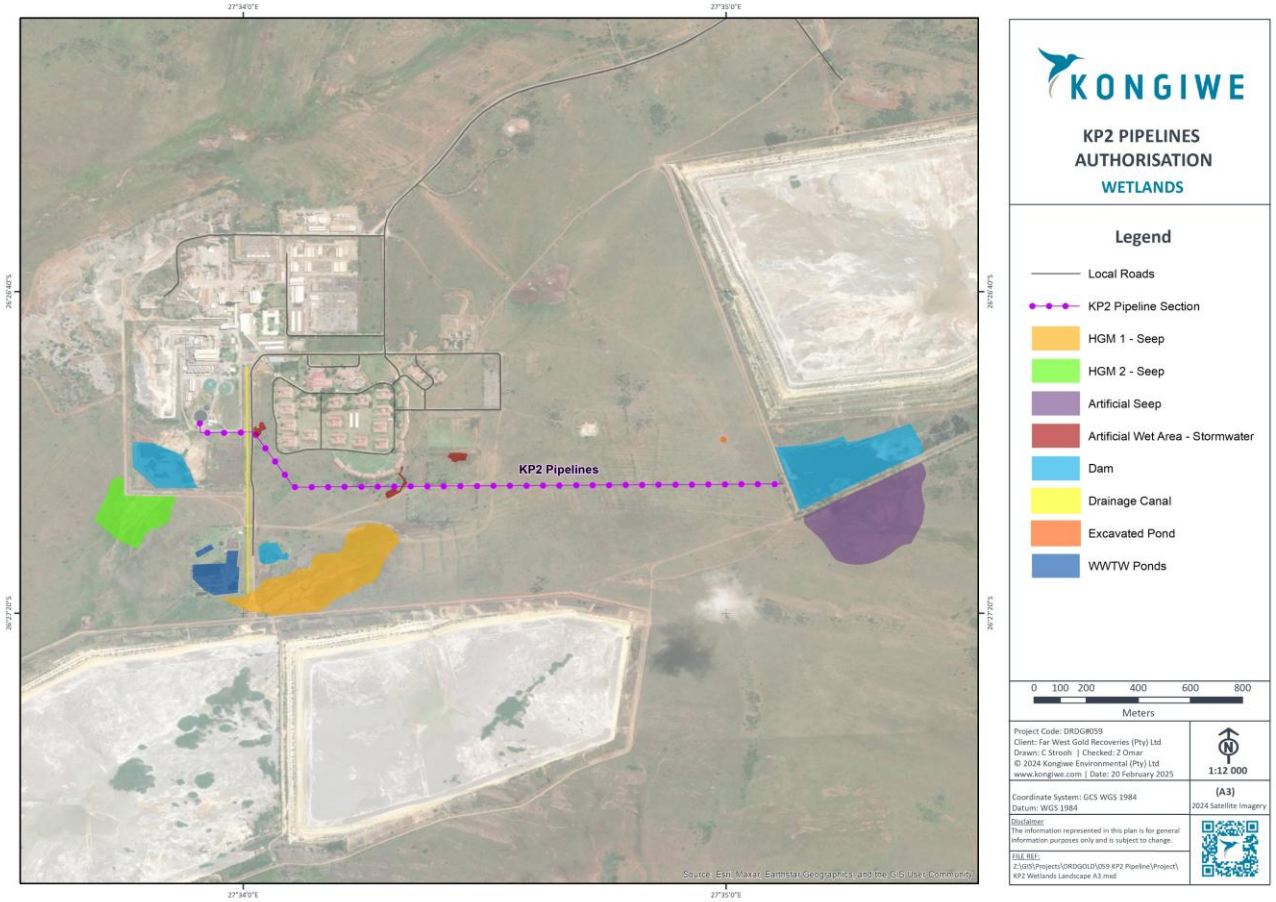
Specialist Findings – Wetlands

Delineated Area	Description
HGM 1 Seep	A typical hillslope seep is located within slopes. Isolated hillslope seeps are characterised by colluvial movement of material. These systems are fed by very diffuse sub-surface flows which seep out at very slow rates, ultimately ensuring that no direct surface water connects this wetland with other water courses within the valleys
HGM 2 Seep	A typical hillslope seep is located within slopes. Isolated hillslope seeps are characterised by colluvial movement of material. These systems are fed by very diffuse sub-surface flows which seep out at very slow rates, ultimately ensuring that no direct surface water connects this wetland with other water courses within the valleys
Artificial Seep	Artificial seeps are man made structures designed to simulate natural seepage.
Artificial Wet Area-stormwater	These are man made structures, constructed basins that have a permanent pool of water throughout the year (or throughout the wet season).
Dam	Man made structure constructed to hold back water and raise its level, forming a reservoir used to store water or as a water supply
Drainage Canal	Drainage canals are artificially constructed, long, narrow water ways designed to collect and channel excess water, often to prevent flooding and improve land drainage.
Excavated Ponds	A water impoundment created by digging a pit or dugout in a generally level area, where the water capacity is obtained primarily through excavation, rather than by construction.
Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW)	Man made basin designed to treat wastewater through natural biological processes.

Aspect	Present Ecological State	Ecological and Sensitivity (EIS)
HGM 1 Seep	D – Largely Modified	Moderate
HGM 2 Seep	D – Largely Modified	Moderate



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Specialist Findings – Wetlands

HGM unit	Risk Status	Rationale
HGM 1	At Risk (Low Risk)	This HGM unit is located downslope (>120 m) of the proposed development and has therefore been determined as “At Risk”. It is anticipated that indirect impacts to the wetland systems is potential, even though not expected to be of a significant magnitude.
HGM 2	Not At Risk	This HGM unit was identified to be “Not at Risk”, as there is a considerable distance (> 250 m) between the proposed development and the wetland. Furthermore, there is existing infrastructure that acts as physical barriers to buffer against the impacts. Therefore, no direct or indirect impacts are anticipated to affect the wetland system.
Artificial Wet Areas	Not Applicable	These are artificial features and do not represent natural sensitivities. As such these systems do not have ecological scores and are not considered for the risk assessment.

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Identified Water Uses

- Section 21 (c) & (i) - Infrastructure proposed to be within 500m of a wetland and/or within 100 m of a river/stream
  - The pipelines are proposed to be within a regulated area i.e. 500 m within an HGM 1 seep as well and HGM 2 seep.

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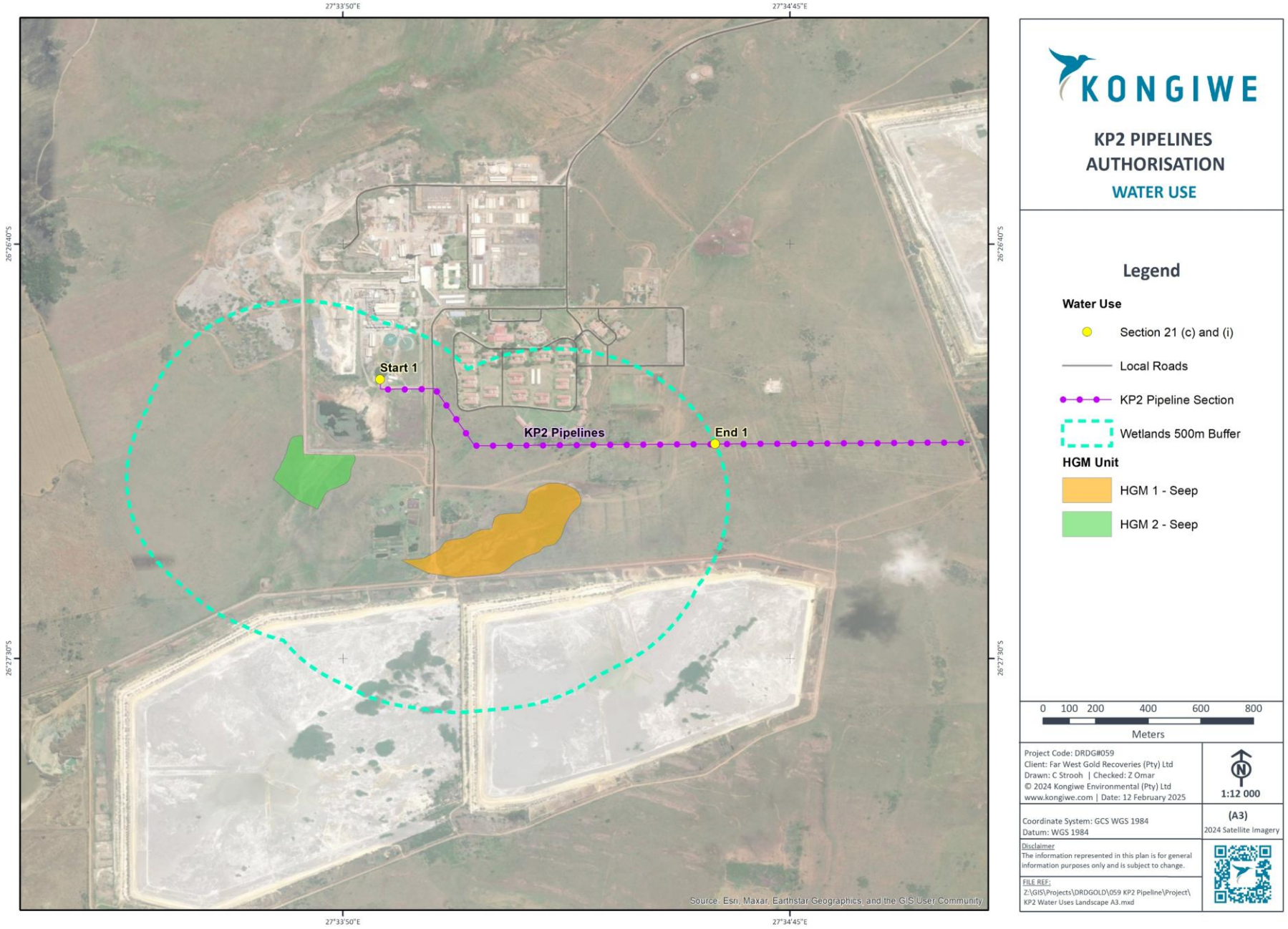
Water Uses

- HGM 1 seep – “Low Risk”
- HGM 2 seep – “Not at Risk”



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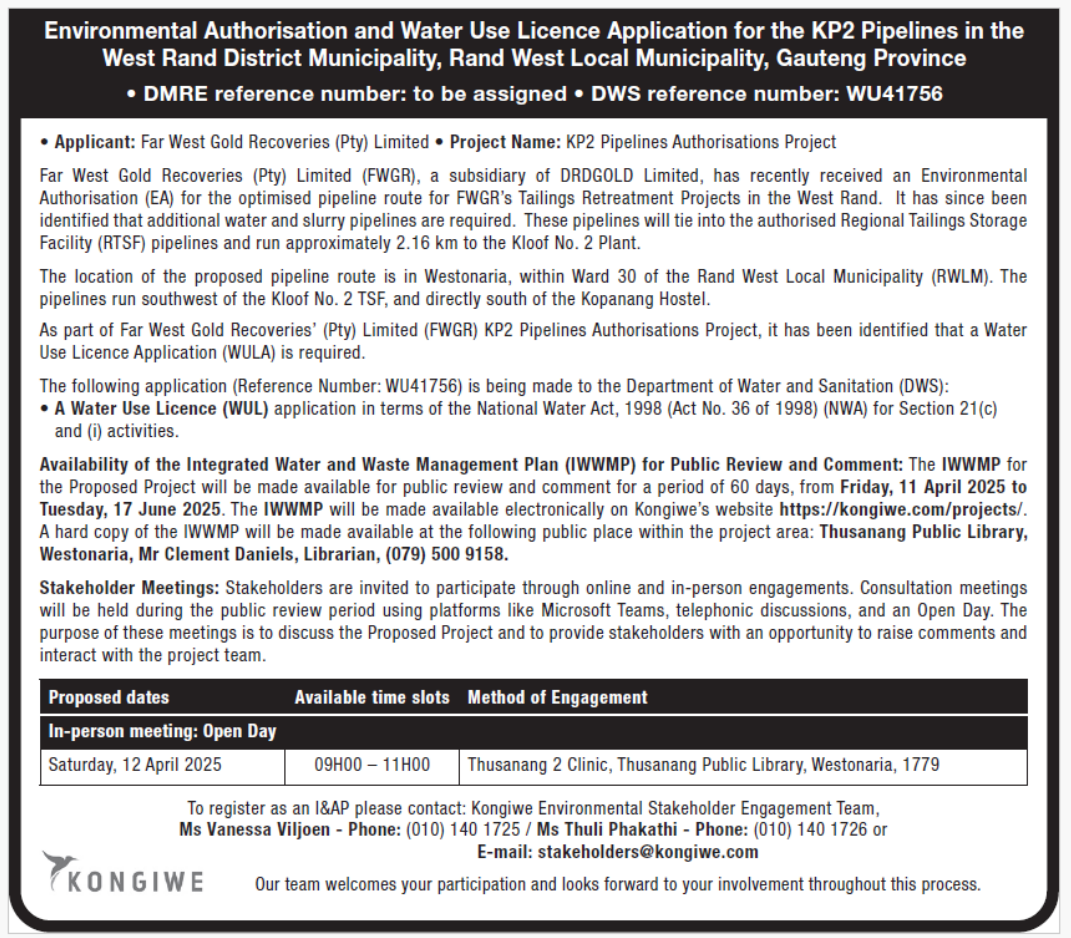
Public Participation Process

- Interested & Affected Parties have been identified.
  - Notification of Interested & Affected Parties (I&APs) by:
    - Background Information Document via email;
    - Site notices were placed on the 08th of April 2025;
    - Newspaper advert was published on the 10th of April 2025; and
    - One-on-one consultations with directly the affected landowner has been undertaken.
  - Open Day with I&APs to discuss the Project (12 April 2025) .
  - 60-Day public review period of the IWWMP from 11 April 2025 to 17 June 2025.



Environmental Authorisation and Water Use Licence Application for the KP2 Pipelines in the West Rand District Municipality, Rand West Local Municipality, Gauteng Province

• DMRE reference number: to be assigned • DWS reference number: WU41756

• **Applicant:** Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Limited • **Project Name:** KP2 Pipelines Authorisations Project

Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Limited (FWGR), a subsidiary of DRDGOLD Limited, has recently received an Environmental Authorisation (EA) for the optimised pipeline route for FWGR's Tailings Retreatment Projects in the West Rand. It has since been identified that additional water and slurry pipelines are required. These pipelines will tie into the authorised Regional Tailings Storage Facility (RTSF) pipelines and run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No. 2 Plant.

The location of the proposed pipeline route is in Westonaria, within Ward 30 of the Rand West Local Municipality (RWLM). The pipelines run southwest of the Kloof No. 2 TSF, and directly south of the Kopanang Hostel.

As part of Far West Gold Recoveries' (Pty) Limited (FWGR) KP2 Pipelines Authorisations Project, it has been identified that a Water Use Licence Application (WULA) is required.

The following application (Reference Number: WU41756) is being made to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS):
• **A Water Use Licence (WUL)** application in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) for Section 21(c) and (i) activities.

Availability of the Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP) for Public Review and Comment: The **IWWMP** for the Proposed Project will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 60 days, from **Friday, 11 April 2025 to Tuesday, 17 June 2025**. The **IWWMP** will be made available electronically on Kongiwe's website **https://kongiwe.com/projects/**. A hard copy of the IWWMP will be made available at the following public place within the project area: **Thusanang Public Library, Westonaria, Mr Clement Daniels, Librarian, (079) 500 9158.**

Stakeholder Meetings: Stakeholders are invited to participate through online and in-person engagements. Consultation meetings will be held during the public review period using platforms like Microsoft Teams, telephonic discussions, and an Open Day. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss the Proposed Project and to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise comments and interact with the project team.

Proposed dates	Available time slots	Method of Engagement
In-person meeting: Open Day		
Saturday, 12 April 2025	09H00 – 11H00	Thusanang 2 Clinic, Thusanang Public Library, Westonaria, 1779

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 or
E-mail: stakeholders@kongiwe.com

KONGIWE

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

Comment & Discussion

- Discussion
- Action Points
  - Responsibility
  - Due Date
- Closing

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Contact

- **Name: Phumla Mngwengwe**
- **Tel: 010 140 6508**
- **Email: Pmngwengwe@kongiwe.com**

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Appendix C9: Comments and Response Report

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Environmental Authorisation for the KP2 Pipelines in the Rand West Local Municipality, West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng Province
DMRE reference number: GP 30/5/1/2/2 (66) MR
DWS reference number: WU41756

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Comments and Responses Report:

Basic Assessment Report

1 Affected Landowners

1.1 Sibanye Stillwater (Directly and Indirectly)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Ms Mekgwe, Environmental Compliance Projects, Sibanye-Stillwater Ltd	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 02 April 2025	Sought clarification on whether the proposed pipeline is a single pipeline or multiple pipelines. She further asked if it includes a slurry pipeline as well as a return water pipeline.	Ms Mngwengwe referred to the maps and clarified that the proposed pipeline route includes two process water pipelines and four overland slurry pipelines.	Section 2.1
Ms Lategan, Superintendent – Land Management – SA Region, Sibanye-Stillwater Ltd	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 02 April 2025	Stated that Sibanye-Stillwater plans to begin rehabilitating the land within the Kopanang Hostel block area, which will include the demolition of the hostel blocks. Ms Lategan inquired whether the KP2 Pipelines Project would impact the rehabilitation plans and the associated authorisations.	Ms Mngwengwe inquired about Sibanye-Stillwater's process for rehabilitation and whether it is currently undertaking any applications for rehabilitation.	Not Applicable
Ms Lategan, Superintendent – Land Management – SA Region, Sibanye-Stillwater Ltd	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 02 April 2025	Stated that the footprint reduction team will commence with the demolition of the Kopanang Hostel this year (2025), which is expected to be completed by 2026. Following demolition, the team will proceed with its rehabilitation plans.	This was noted.	Not Applicable

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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 Esterhuizen, Environmental Officer, Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 02 April 2025	Stated that the KP2 pipelines will not have an impact on Sibanye-Stillwater's plans for the Kopanang Hostel area, as the pipelines would bypass the area. Ms Esterhuizen further stated she does not believe that the KP2 pipelines would have an impact on any of Sibanye-Stillwater's applications. Ms Esterhuizen clarified that there is a Use and Access Agreement between Far West Gold Recoveries (FWGR) and Sibanye-Stillwater, however, the KP2 Pipelines would not impact the specific area discussed.	Ms Lategan acknowledged the point and stated that she would confirm this by checking Sibanye-Stillwater's rehabilitation plans.	Not Applicable
Ms Mekgwe, Environmental Compliance Projects, Sibanye-Stillwater Ltd	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 02 April 2025	Clarified that the pipelines fall outside of the Kopanang Hostel area's footprint and therefore she does not think that there will be any impact on Sibanye-Stillwater's plans or applications.	Ms Lategan acknowledged this point.	Not Applicable
Ms Mekgwe, Environmental Compliance Projects, Sibanye-Stillwater Ltd	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 02 April 2025	Enquired whether there would be a Water Use Licence (WUL) application submitted for the proposed project.	Ms Mngwengwe stated that an application for a WUL is being undertaken.	Section 2.1

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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
Ms Bornman, Environmental Specialist Manager – SA Region, Sibanye-Stillwater Ltd	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 02 April 2025	Enquired about the specific location where the KP2 pipeline route connects to the authorised Regional TSF (RTSF) pipeline. Ms Bornman sought clarification on whether the pipeline would be crossing a watercourse and whether there would be a Section 21 (c) and (i) application.	Ms Esterhuizen stated that the KP2 pipelines will not cross the return water dam. She stated that the authorised pipeline runs past the return water dam, and the new proposed pipelines will connect directly to the authorised RTSF pipeline route. Ms Mngwengwe provided clarification and referred to the presentation regarding the KP2 pipelines route. She stated that the pipelines are within 500 meters of a wetland, which is the reason there would be an application lodged with the DWS.	Section 2.2 Section 7.7.1
Ms Esterhuizen, Environmental Officer, Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 02 April 2025	Stated that if there is a need for the proposed pipelines to be slightly shifted to accommodate any rehabilitation plans which Sibanye-Stillwater have in place, then she would be open to discuss that.	Ms Lategan acknowledged this point and stated that it is not necessarily for her to decide, as she is unsure of what the footprint reduction team requires in terms of a buffer.	Not Applicable
Mr Van Niekerk, Superintendent – Environmental and Water Engineering – SA Region, Sibanye-Stillwater Ltd	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 02 April 2025	Enquired about the flow direction of the slurry and process water related to the proposed pipelines.	Ms Mngwengwe clarified that there are two process water pipelines and four slurry pipelines, which are proposed to conjoin the authorised RTSF Pipeline. She stated that the slurry would be transported to the Kloof No. 2 plant, while the process water would be transported from the Kloof No. 2 plant to the TSF reclamation areas.	Section 2.1.3

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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
Ms Esterhuizen, Environmental Officer, Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 02 April 2025	Provided background information regarding FWGR's future plans. She stated that the plan is to run the Kloof No.2 Plant together with a booster pump station due to the distance that the pipelines cover. Ms Esterhuizen reiterated that the applications are for two process water pipelines and four slurry pipelines, which would connect directly to the authorised RTSF pipeline.	Mr Van Niekerk thanked Ms Esterhuizen and Ms Mngwengwe for their comments.	Not Applicable
Ms Lategan, Superintendent – Land Management – SA Region, Sibanye-Stillwater Ltd	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 02 April 2025	Asked if the pipelines would be above ground.	Ms Mngwengwe confirmed that the proposed pipelines would be above ground.	Section 2.1.4.2
Ms Lategan, Superintendent – Land Management – SA Region, Sibanye-Stillwater Ltd	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 02 April 2025	Enquired about the proposed project's potential impact on access points to gauge if access to the sewage treatment and water reclamation plant would be impacted by the proposed project.	Ms Esterhuizen stated that there would be a crossing developed where required to maintain access routes.	Not Applicable

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1.2 Rudoshap Syndicate Pty Ltd (Indirectly)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Ms Dana Lazarus, Rudoshap Syndicate (Pty) Ltd	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 01 April 2025	Stated that she had no questions or comments related to the proposed project. Ms Lazarus enquired about the process for selling the land (Portion 1 of Leeudoorn 351 IQ) to Sibanye-Stillwater, as it is a small land parcel within the property boundary of Sibanye-Stillwater. Ms Lazarus inquired if anyone would be able to provide a recommendation in that regard.	Ms Esterhuizen stated that she would contact people from Sibanye-Stillwater to obtain clarity on the matter. Ms Esterhuizen clarified that she represents Far West Gold Recoveries (FWGR), which is a different business; however, she would try to see who from Sibanye-Stillwater could be of assistance.	Not Applicable
Ms Dana Lazarus, Rudoshap Syndicate (Pty) Ltd	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 01 April 2025	Stated that Sibanye-Stillwater owns the mining rights beneath the land, while Rudoshap Syndicate (Pty) Ltd owns the land above. Ms Lazarus stated Rudoshap Syndicate (Pty) Ltd previously had a concessions store on the land; however, the property is now derelict	Ms Esterhuizen noted the comment and confirmed she would inquire with the appropriate contact from Sibanye-Stillwater.	Not Applicable
Ms Dana Lazarus, Rudoshap Syndicate (Pty) Ltd	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 01 April 2025	Requested a copy of the presentation.	Ms Phakathi stated that she would provide a copy of the presentation.	Not Applicable

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2.1 Rand West City Local Municipality (RWLM)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Ms Gladys Mahlangu, Assistant Manager: Environmental Protection Unit	Email Correspondence	Wednesday, 02 April 2025	Dear Kongiwe I am writing to express my interest in the KP2 pipelines project proposed by Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd in the Rand West Local Municipality, Gauteng Province. I appreciate the opportunity to participate in the Basic Assessment (BA) and Public Participation Process (PPP) as part of the Environmental Authorisation (EA) process. Project Overview: The intention to authorise the KP2 pipelines is a significant development for the region. It is crucial that this project is carried out with thorough environmental consideration to ensure sustainable and responsible progress. Environmental Authorisation Process: The independent Basic Assessment (BA) and Public Participation Process (PPP) are essential components of the Environmental Authorisation (EA) process. These steps ensure that all potential	Dear Ms Gladys Mahlangu, Thank you for your email and your interest in the Proposed Project. You have been registered as Interested and Affected Party and therefore will be included in future communications regarding the Project. Regarding your Comments and Concerns: 1. Impacts on terrestrial biodiversity as well as wetlands have been assessed in the Draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR). Please refer to Chapter 8 of the report. Please note that there will be no significant air quality impacts related to the Proposed Project. 2. This is noted. We have consulted with the Ward Councillor and Ward Committee members of the affected area (Ward 30) to inform local communities about the Project. To broaden outreach, we have	Section 8

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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
			environmental impacts are identified and addressed, and that the community's voice is heard. Registration as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP): I would like to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) to stay informed about the project developments and provide input where necessary. Please include me in all future communications regarding this project. Comments and Concerns: 1. Environmental Impact: It is important that the BA thoroughly assesses the potential environmental impacts of the KP2 pipelines, including effects on local biodiversity, water resources, and air quality. 2. Community Involvement: The PPP should ensure that all stakeholders, especially local communities, are adequately informed and have the opportunity to voice their concerns and suggestions. 3. Sustainable Practices: The project should incorporate sustainable practices to	placed site notices throughout the Project area, sent notification emails to stakeholders, published a public advertisement on 14 March 2025 and on 10 April 2025, and made project documentation available online via Kongiwe's website (link was included in the emails and documentation). Additionally, an Open Day (Public Participation Meeting) is scheduled for 12 April 2025 at Thusanang Public Library, starting at 09:00 AM; directly and indirectly affected landowners have been notified, and meetings have been held with them. Broader stakeholder meetings and a meeting with the Local Municipality (LM) have been conducted. Communication with the Wonderfonteinspruit stakeholders is ongoing. All comments from stakeholders will be captured and addressed in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR). 3. This is noted. Thank you for your comments. We look forward to future engagements with you.	Appendix C1 Appendix C3

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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
			minimise its environmental footprint and promote long-term ecological balance. Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to being part of the ongoing discussions and contributing to the successful and responsible implementation of the KP2 pipelines project. Sincerely		
Ms Gladys Mahlangu, Assistant Manager: Environmental Protection Unit	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 08 April 2025	Thanked Ms Mngwengwe for the presentation and highlighted the benefits of being able to have an engagement relating to this project. Furthermore, Ms Mahlangu stated that she would provide a copy of the presentation to the Water and Sanitation department within the Municipality. Ms Mahlangu stated that she was happy with the project and the application process, which is being undertaken. She provided an overview of the Municipality's role in the project and expressed an interest in being involved with attending the scheduled open day. She stated that being present during the open day would provide an opportunity to engage with the community and show the Municipality's support for the proposed project.	Ms Mngwengwe thanked Ms Mahlangu for her comments.	Not Applicable

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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 Mngwengwe, Project Manager and Environmental Consultant, Kongiwe	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 08 April 2025	Enquired if there are any specific issues which Ms Mabena would like to discuss.	Ms Mabena stated that she would spend some time going through the presentation and provide comments at a later stage.	Not Applicable
Ms Mngwengwe, Project Manager and Environmental Consultant, Kongiwe	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 08 April 2025	Stated that the Open Day is taking place on Saturday, the 12th of April 2025.	This was noted.	Appendix C3
Ms Gladys Mahlangu, Assistant Manager: Environmental Protection Unit	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 08 April 2025	Ms Mahlangu enquired about the venue.	Ms Phakathi stated that it would take place at the Thusanang Library as it is the closest venue to the relevant community.	Appendix C3
Ms Gladys Mahlangu, Assistant Manager: Environmental Protection Unit	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 08 April 2025	Requested the details of the open day and stated that she would confirm hers and/or Ms Mabena's availability. She further stated that as far as she is aware, the relevant ward councillors are aware of the open day.	Ms Phakathi confirmed that both the ward councillors and the ward committee members are aware of the open day.	Appendix C1 Appendix C6

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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 Gladys Mahlangu, Assistant Manager: Environmental Protection Unit	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 08 April 2025	Provided an overview of some of the key issues raised within the Municipality pertaining to the overall mining activities. She stated that local farmers have expressed concerns relating to air quality and dust issues. She further stated that it may be beneficial to include information that addresses issues relating to air quality and emissions within the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr). Furthermore, Ms Mahlangu stated that there may be potential for water contamination as a result of the pipeline through leaks or spillage, which should be addressed in the EMPr. Ms Mahlangu also highlighted the potential for the proposed project to contribute to climate change through emissions. Lastly, Ms Mahlangu suggested that the proposed project's impacts on the soil should be addressed in the EMPr. She stated that these are several other issues which have been highlighted in relation to projects undertaken by Gold Fields Limited and may be beneficial to the KP2 proposed project.	Ms Mngwengwe thanked Ms Mahlangu and stated that her comments are noted. Ms Mngwengwe stated that there are no significant impacts in relation to air quality and climate change for the proposed project. Ms Mngwengwe highlighted that the concerns in relation to the wetlands and biodiversity are addressed within the Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and the EMPr.	Section 8 Appendix E Appendix F
Ms Mngwengwe, Project Manager and Environmental	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 08 April 2025	Ms Mngwengwe asked for clarification in relation to the farmers' concerns, which Ms Mahlangu highlighted. Ms Mngwengwe enquired if these concerns are in relation to mining within the area as	Ms Mahlangu clarified that it is concerning the overall mining operations in the area.	Not Applicable

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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, Kongiwe			a whole or if there are specific locations which they are concerned about.		
Mr Ovens, Project Manager, Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 08 April 2025	Highlighted that FWGR has a working relationship with the farmers within the areas where they operate. He further stated that there is a quarterly meeting where the farmers are invited to engage with FWGR. He stated that the current application for the KP2 pipelines is on mine-owned property and is not close to any farming areas. He indicated that he is aware of the issues raised by farmers within the broader area, specifically in relation to the Leeudoorn TSF. He stated that the impacts experienced in relation to dust are due to the fact that the farmers are downwind of this TSF as well as the fact that Sibanye-Stillwater has stopped depositing onto the tailings dam, which has caused the tailings dam to dry out and cause the dust impacts. Mr Ovens stated that FWGR is actively involved with the communities and stated that the Municipality should be invited to these quarterly meetings going forward.	Ms Mahlangu thanked Mr Ovens and Ms Mngwengwe for their comments. She expressed an interest in receiving the invite for the quarterly meetings held by FWGR. Ms Mahlangu extended an invitation to FWGR to attend the Environmental Forum meeting held by the Municipality once a quarter.	Not Applicable

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2.2 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
Ms Mathedimosa, Environmental Officer	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Monday,14 April 2025	Thanked Ms. Mngwengwe for the presentation and sought clarification regarding the artificial wetlands within the buffer zone of the proposed pipelines. She specifically enquired about the stormwater, which contributes to the formation of artificial wetlands, and the source of the stormwater. Ms Mathedimosa enquired whether the stormwater is from a natural drainage line or channel which has been created.	Ms Mngwengwe stated that, to her understanding, the stormwater drainage is a result of the mining activities within the area. She further stated that she will get more information on the source of the artificial wetlands, from the wetland specialist, and then provide that information to the DWS.	Appendix E (ii)
Ms Mathedimosa, Environmental Officer	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Monday,14 April 2025	Ms Mathedimosa stated that it is important that Ms Mngwengwe discuss that topic with the specialist, and that DWS would want to determine the state of the stormwater. She stated that the characteristics of the stormwater, whether it is clean or dirty, would dictate the requirements of how the stormwater would need to be managed in terms of the regulation GN704.	Ms Mngwengwe acknowledged this point.	Not Applicable
Ms Esterhuizen, Environmental Officer, Far West	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Monday,14 April 2025	Ms Esterhuizen stated that, to her knowledge, the stormwater is run off from the clean areas, however, it would be confirmed with the wetland specialist.	DWS officials noted the comment.	Not Applicable

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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
Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd					
Ms Magolego, Water Resource Management and Planning, Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment Manager,	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Monday,14 April 2025	Enquired about which tailings storage facility (TSF) would be the source of the slurry which will be transported by the proposed pipelines.	Ms Esterhuizen stated that the pipelines form part of the larger West Rand Tailings Retreatment Project and that the pipelines would ultimately contain slurry from all over the wider project area. Currently, Driefontein 5 TSF's operation is coming to an end, with operations continuing at Driefontein 3 TSF, Libanon TSF and Venterspost North and South TSFs. Ms Esterhuizen stated that the long-term plans also include the reclamation of Kloof 1 TSF and Leeudoorn TSF.	Not Applicable
Ms Magolego, Water Resource Management and Planning, Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment Manager,	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Monday,14 April 2025	Enquired about the location of the pipeline, specifically where the pipeline would start and end. She enquired about the infrastructure which the pipeline would be connecting to.	Ms Esterhuizen confirmed the location and that the plant is currently owned by Sibanye-Stillwater, which is currently in care and maintenance. She stated that FWGR is in discussion with Sibanye-Stillwater to take over the plant.	Section 2.1
Ms Magolego, Water Resource Management and Planning, Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment Manager,	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Monday,14 April 2025	Enquired if the plant is authorised or if it would require licensing once the discussions have taken place.	Ms Esterhuizen stated that the plant is authorised and that FWGR would be taking over the operating licences and amending them once discussions have been finalised between the management of both FWGR and Sibanye.	Not Applicable

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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 Xolelwa Bhele, Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment,	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Monday,14 April 2025	Enquired about the location of the plant, which is being taken over, and asked for confirmation about whether it is the Kloof Plant. Ms Bhele stated that previously, when DWS was at the Kloof Plant, there were challenges relating to overflowing of dams.	Ms Esterhuizen confirmed that it is Kloof Plant 2 and provided more information about the location of the plant. She stated that she believes that it is the same plant which Ms Bhele is referencing. Ms Esterhuizen stated that the information Ms Bhele is providing was information which FWGR would require and stated that she will discuss this with DWS during the site visit to FWGR.	Section 2.1
Ms Mathedimosa, Environmental Officer,	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Monday,14 April 2025	Enquired about the specifics relating to the plant being taken over, and whether that would include taking over the ownership of the property. Ms Mathedimosa asked who would become liable should anything go wrong.	Ms Esterhuizen stated that, currently, FWGR has a use and access agreement in place with Sibanye-Stillwater. Ms Esterhuizen stated that currently, this agreement means that Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd owns the TSFs, however, Sibanye-Stillwater remains the landowner of the property beneath the TSFs. This means that once reclamation is complete, Sibanye-Stillwater will take control of the land. Ms Esterhuizen stated that with regard to the plant, she believes that FWGR would take the whole plant over. She clarified that confirmation of that is dependent on upper management's discussions and agreements.	Not Applicable
Ms Mngwengwe, Project Manager and Environmental Consultant, Kongiwe	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Monday,14 April 2025	Enquired if DWS would require a site visit for this project.	Ms Modiba stated the case officer would need to discuss it with Ms Mngwengwe, however, she would pass the message across.	Not Applicable

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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 Mathedimosa stated that there would most likely be a site visit as the relevant DWS specialist who would be required to provide specialist input would need to assess the site. She also stated that the site visit would provide an opportunity for the case officer to be well informed about the project.	
Ms Mngwengwe, Project Manager and Environmental Consultant, Kongiwe	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Monday,14 April 2025	Stated that she would prefer to have a site visit before submitting phase 1 to ensure that all the water uses are captured correctly.	DWS noted the comment.	Not Applicable
The following comments were received on the Draft BAR and EMPr					
Ms Magolego Josephine Dineo, Water Resource Management And Mr Mogale Matseba, Manager: Water Resource Planning and Management	Email Correspondence	Friday, 09 May 2025	The Department evaluated the documents and noted that the process of applying for a Water Use Licence in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No 36 of 1998) (NWA) is underway with the intention being to apply for water uses per Section 21 (c) and (i). The requirements of the NWA must be addressed and adhered to through the water use authorisation process. Please note that the water use authorisation must be obtained prior to the commencement of the activity, and should any other water use activity not outlined be considered or	Good day Ms Magolego, Thank you for your email. Your comments on this application are noted. The requirements of the NWA will be addressed and adhered to throughout the Water Use Licence Application (WULA) process.	Not Applicable

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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
			contemplated for this activity, this Department must be notified to obtain the necessary authorisation. Should you engage in any water use activity in terms of Section 21 of the NWA without requisite authorisation, this means you will be contravening the NWA, and prosecution may follow in terms of Section 151 of the NWA.		

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 Naledi Itumeleng, Land Acquisition Specialist	Email Correspondence	Wednesday, 02 April 2025	Please confirm who else this email was sent to in SANRAL.	Dear Naledi Thank you for your email. Please see the list of stakeholders who received the KP2 Pipelines Project email. 1. Ms Naledi Itumeleng, Land Acquisition Specialist	Appendix C1

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
				2. Ms SANRAL SANRAL Central Environmental Department email 3. Mr Ayanda Vilakazi, Business Development 4. Mr Izak Van der Linde, PM: Traffic & Transport 5. Mr Ockert Stevens 6. Ms Ria Barkhuizen, Environmentalist (NR) 7. Ms Victoria Bota, Environmentalist (Gauteng Region) 8. Mr David Thubane, Land Acquisition Specialist Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any further queries	
Ms Ria Barkhuizen, Environmental Officer	Email Correspondence	Friday, 04 April 2025	Dear Sir/Madam, **KP2 Pipeline Project – Availability of Integrated Water and Waste Management** Your application 30 April 2025 has reference **J-12/5/25.** The South African National Roads Agency SOC Limited (SANRAL) has no objection to the above-mentioned application as no roads or interchanges under the jurisdiction of SANRAL are affected.	Kongiwe noted this.	Not Applicable

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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 Ria Barkhuizen, Environmental Officer	Email Correspondence	Monday, 14 April 2025	Good day Please register SANRAL as an affected and interested party. Application together with A4 locality map and GPS co-ordinates can be send to nrstat@nra.co.za Kind regards	Good day, This email serves as a response to Ms Ria Barkhuizen's email below. Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Limited (hereafter FWGR) has recently received an environmental authorisation (EA) for the optimised pipeline route for FWGR's Tailings Retreatment Projects in the West Rand. It has since been identified that additional water and slurry pipelines are required. These pipelines will tie into the authorised Regional TSF (RTSF) pipelines and run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No. 2 Plant. The proposed location of the proposed pipeline route is in Westonaria, within Ward 25 of the Rand West Local Municipality (RWLM). The pipelines run southwest of the Kloof No. 2 TSF and directly south of the Kopanang Hostel.	Appendix C1

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				The GPS coordinates for the proposed pipelines are: 26°27'3.92"S, 27°35'7.43"E (start of pipelines) and 26°26'56.35"S, 27°33'54.58"E (end of pipelines). Please find attached the locality map.	
Ms Ria Barkhuizen, Environmental Officer	Email Correspondence	Monday, 14 April 2025	Good day Please register SANRAL as an affected and interested party. Application together with A4 locality map and GPS co-ordinates can be send to nrstat@nra.co.za Kind regards	Good day Ria, SANRAL has been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP). The A4 locality map and GPS coordinates have been emailed to nrstat@nra.co.za. Kind Regards,	Appendix C1

2.4 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 Natalie Koneight - Rand Water	Email Correspondence	Tuesday, 11 March 2025	Good day, Kindly note that Rand Water is now processing wayleave applications on an online web-based system. Please send all your applications (including environmental applications) in the online	Dear Natalie, Kgalalelo and Nomkhosi Thank you for your email.	Not Applicable

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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
			webbasedsystem to allow Rand Water to review and process your applications. Rand Water's resources are all focused on the online application system, so they are unable to handle applications manually. To utilize the system and continue sending Rand Water your wayleave applications you will need to register and set up a profile on the following URL address; https://wayleave.randwater.co.za/ Please find attached user training manual to assist you with registering your profile anduploading your applications. The following only concerns environmental applications: Once registered and now uploading an application please choose "Environmental application"under "Application type." Under 'responsible engineer' dropdown select/choose "place holder – Registration number default-000000", since your application does not require an engineer. Both	We were successful in registering the Proposed Project on the Rand Water Wayleave System. The application reference number is RW2425-3717. The status of the Application is that the Proposed Project does not affect Rand Water at all. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any further queries.	

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			options are found right at the beginning of the application process. Should you require assistance with registration or encounter any problems on the online system please contact any of the colleagues copied in this email to schedule a MS teams meeting." I hope this will be of assistance. @Nomzamo Sithole (for your information) Regards,		
Ms Natalie Koneight - Rand Water	Email Correspondence	Tuesday, 11 March 2025	Good day, I hope you are well. I would like to kindly find out if you were able to successfully register on the Rand Water Wayleave system. If so, please share your Rand Water wayleave number and the status on whether Rand Water Services are affected or not. Kind regards.	Dear Natalie, Thank you for your email. We were successful in registering the Proposed Project on the Rand Water Wayleave System. The application reference number is RW2425-3717. The status of the Application is that the Proposed Project does not affect Rand Water at all. Thank you.	Not Applicable

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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 Kgalalelo Gaobotse, Rand Water	Email Correspondence	Thursday, 13 March 2025	Good day, I hope you are well. I would like to kindly find out if you were able to successfully register on the Rand Water Wayleave system. If so, please share your Rand Water wayleave number and the status on whether Rand Water Services are affected or not. Kind regards	Dear Natalie, Kgalalelo and Nomkhosi Thank you for your email. We were successful in registering the Proposed Project on the Rand Water Wayleave System. The application reference number is RW2425-3717. The status of the Application is that the Proposed Project does not affect Rand Water at all. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any further queries.	Not Applicable
Ms Nomkhosi Mohlahlo, Rand Water	Email Correspondence	Friday, 14 March 2025	Dear Sir/Madam Rand Water is hereby registering as IAP for the above-mentioned project. Where can I access the Draft BAR on the 19th of March? Can you please provide Rand Water with the following:	Dear Nomkhosi, Thank you for your email. You have been registered as an I&AP for this Project. You can access the Draft BAR at the following places: 1. Thusanang Library: Thusanang 2 Clinic, Thusanang, Westonaria, 1779;	Appendix C1 Appendix C3

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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
			1. The shapefiles for the infrastructure proposed as well as road connections/access roads. 2. Coordinates of the development. 3. A layout plan for the development including development footprint. 4. Specialist studies being undertaken. 5. Confirmation as to whether wayleaves will be required from Rand Water. 6. The detail about the facility that will receive the sewerage. 7. An agreement that the identified sewerage facility is aware of the development and that they have the capacity to accept the sewerage from the site without overloading the facility. Will there be any discharges other than the sewerage system that will increase storm water entering the environment. If so, has the development considered retention and stilling ponds to slow down high peak flows. If the sewerage facility cannot accept the additional load into their facility then this will have a negative impact on the environment and the pollution load into the river systems.	2. Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/ In regard to your list of requests: 1. Please find attached the KMZ for the Proposed project. 2. Co-ordinates of the development: 26°27'3.92"S, 27°35'7.43"E (start of pipelines) and 26°26'56.35"S, 27°33'54.58"E (end of pipelines). 3. A layout plan is attached. 4. The specialist studies, namely the Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement and the Wetland Functional and Impact Assessment, can be found in Appendix E of the Draft BAR. 5. Wayleaves are not required from Rand Water. 6. The proposed pipelines will be transporting process water and slurry, and not sewage. 7. The proposed pipelines will be transporting process water and slurry, and not sewage.	Section 2.2 Appendix E Section 2.1

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			Regards,	Please let us know should you require any further information.	
Ms Nomkhosi Mohlahlo, Rand Water	Email Correspondence	Monday, 31 March 2025	Good day Kindly note that Rand Water is not affected by the proposed KP2 Pipelines Project, and we therefore have no environmental comments on this project.	Dear Nomkhosi Thank you for confirming Rand Water is not affected by the proposed KP2 Pipelines Project. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any further queries.	Not Applicable
Ms Khanya Vezi and Ms Lindiwe Gamede, Rand Water	Email Correspondence	Thursday, 03 April 2025	Good day Kindly note that Rand Water is not a□ected by the proposed KP2 Pipelines Project, and we therefore have no environmental comments on this project	Dear Khanya / Lindiwe, Please see email trail below, Nomkhosi has indicated that Rand Water is not affected by the proposed KP2 Pipelines Project. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any further queries. Kind Regards	Not Applicable

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2.5 South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Ms Khanyisile Bonile- SAHRA	Email Correspondence	Tuesday, 11 March 2025	Good day, Please note that all development applications are processed via our online portal, the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) found at the following link: http://sahra.org.za/sahris/. We do not accept emailed, posted, hardcopy, faxed, website links or Dropbox links as official submissions. Please create an application on SAHRIS for each EA application and upload all documents pertaining to the Environmental Authorisation Application Process. As per section 24(4)b(iii) of NEMA and section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA), an assessment of heritage resources must form part of the process, and the assessment must comply	This email was noted, and an application was submitted on the SAHRIS portal.	Not Applicable

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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
			with section 38(3) of the NHRA. If a case already exists on SAHRIS regarding the development, please upload the documents to that case using the "Make an additional submission to an existing case" in the application selector wizard https://sahris.org.za/form/application-selector. Please ensure that all documents produced as part of the EA process are submitted as part of the application. **PLEASE NOTE** An application fee is now required for all section 38 applications. Please ensure that the SAHRIS application contains a proof of payment as per the notice at the following link: https://sahris.org.za/help. A payment of R 2 000.00 for each application is required. Please make		

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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
			separate payments with the specific reference numbers. Applications that do not include a proof of payment will be considered incomplete and will not be processed until proof of payment is provided. Please make use of the SAHRIS Case ID in the payment reference. e.g. 12345/38.8. Please upload the PoP using the "Make an additional submission to an existing case" in the application selector wizard https://sahris.org.za/form/application-selector. The case officer assigned to your case will approve the submission and begin to process the case. Kind regards, Khanyisile Bonile Heritage Officer: Development Applications Unit		

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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 Khanyisile Bonile, Heritage Officer: Development, Applications Unit	Email Correspondence	Monday, 07 April 2025	Dear Applicant Could you kindly confirm whether an application was submitted for the aforementioned project? I'm having trouble finding it in our system. I would be grateful if you could supply the case ID. Kind regards,	Good day Khanyisile, Your email is noted. We have created an application on SAHRIS with the Case ID: 24923. The appropriate documentation has also been uploaded, and the status of the application is "SUBMITTED". Thank you.	Not Applicable

2.6 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
John Geeringh, Eskom, Senior Consultant, Environmental Management Grid Planning: Land and Rights	Email Correspondence	Tuesday, 11 March 2025	Please send me a KMZ file of the proposed development. Please find attached Eskom requirements Kind regards	Dear Mr Geeringh, Thank you for your email. Please find attached the proposed pipeline KMZ file.	Not Applicable

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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 attachment details with the requirements from Eskom when working at or near infrastructure and servitudes: TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN <u>Eskom requirements for work in or near Eskom servitudes.</u> 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. 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	The Eskom requirements are noted. 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
			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. 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		

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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
			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 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.		

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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
			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 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,		

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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
			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 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		

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2.7 Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Lutendo Neduvhuledza, Town Planning Services	Email Correspondence	Wednesday, 16 April 2025	Good day Kindly receive the attached letter for comments on development application. I hope you will find the above in order Regards	Dear Lutendo, Thank you for your email. The Department of Public Works and Infrastructure's comments are noted.	Not Applicable
			The following comments were received on the Draft BAR and EMPr from Town Planning Services		
			Environmental Authorisation and Integrated Water Use Licence Application for the Recommissioning of the Withok Tailings Storage Facility (TSF), Ekurhuleni, Gauteng Province 1. Your application on the abovementioned subject; 2. This Department of Public Works and Infrastructure has no objection in this particular development application as it is compatible with surrounding developments and it does not change the character of the area but enhances it	Good day Mr Lutendo Thank you for your comments on our application. Kongiwe appreciate your review and confirmation that the proposed development is compatible with surrounding developments and enhances local economic development. Kongiwe acknowledge the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure's no-objection stance and will ensure compliance with all relevant legislative and policy requirements, as well as comments from other departments.	Not Applicable

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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
			through improving local economic development. The Department has also observed that, there is no state owned property under the custodianship of National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure adjacent to the proposed development which could not be negatively affected by the intended. However, the department does not absolve the applicant from the responsibility to comply with other relevant legislative and policy requirements and comments as may be set by other departments.	Please let us know if you require any further information or clarification.	

2.8 Gauteng Department of Health (DoH)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report

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2.9 Transnet

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
				To date, no comments have been received.	Not Applicable

3 Environmental Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

3.1 Federation for a 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: Federation for a Sustainable Environment	Email Correspondence	Thursday, 03 April 2025	Dear Vanessa, Thank you sincerely for the notification. Kindly register the FSE as an interested and affected party. Sincerely yours	Dear Mariette, Thank you for your email. We have registered you as an interested and affected party. Kind Regards	Appendix C1

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4 Interested and Affected Parties

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Ms Hulisani Nunga, Environmental Specialist, Afrimat (Randfontein Cement) and Ms Marie-Louise Myburgh, Regional Environmental Officer – Gauteng	Email Correspondence (Registration and Comment Form)	Tuesday, 18 March 2025	Afrimat Randfontein Cement would like to register as an interested and affected party.	Dear Marie-Louise Thank you for your registration forum, we have registered yourself and Hulisani as I&APs on the KP2 database.	Appendix C1
Comments received during an Online Meeting with the Broader Stakeholders					
Ms Nyama, DWS Gauteng Provincial Office	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 09 April 2025	Enquired if there has been a meeting with the Department of Water and Sanitation's (DWS's) specialists regarding the project.	Ms Mngwengwe stated that there has not been a meeting, however, a pre-application meeting with the case officer has been arranged for Monday, 14 April 2025.	Appendix C8
Ms Nyama, DWS Gauteng Provincial Office	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 09 April 2025	Asked for clarification regarding the locations of the artificial wetlands.	Ms Mngwengwe provided clarification and displayed the locations on the map.	Appendix E (ii)
Ms Nyama, DWS Gauteng Provincial Office	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 09 April 2025	Enquired if this application is linked to the Mega Dump application within the area.	Ms Mngwengwe stated that the KP2 pipelines application is not related to the Regional Tailings	Not Applicable

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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
				Storage Facility (RTSF) application; these are two separate applications.	
Mr Ovens, Project Manager, Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 09 April 2025	Provided clarification regarding the Mega Tailings Dam application and the KP2 Pipelines application, outlining their respective scopes and objectives. He stated that the proposed KP2 pipelines will be depositing slurry onto the RTSF and that the proposed KP2 pipelines will be conjoined into the already authorised RTSF pipeline route.	Ms Nyama noted this.	Not Applicable
Ms Magolego, Water Resource Management and Planning Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment Manager, DWS	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 09 April 2025	Sought clarification regarding the number of pipelines.	Ms Mngwengwe stated that the map in the presentation displays the route of the proposed pipelines, however, the pipeline configuration consists of two process water pipelines and four slurry pipelines.	Section 2.1
Ms Nyama, DWS Gauteng Provincial Office	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 09 April 2025	Enquired about who was invited to the meeting.	Ms Mngwengwe stated that the invite was extended to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) who would like to attend, and that other I&APs have indicated that they will be attending the open day on Saturday, 12 April 2025.	Appendix C1 Appendix C6
Ms Magolego, Water Resource Management and	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 09 April 2025	Enquired about the reference number for the Water Use Licence.	Ms Mngwengwe provided the reference number. (WU41756)	Not Applicable

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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
Planning Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment Manager, DWS					
Ms Bhele, Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment, DWS	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 09 April 2025	Enquired whether there would be any vegetation clearance during the construction phase, and if there would be any rehabilitation if vegetation is cleared.	Ms Mngwengwe stated that there will be clearance of vegetation where required; however, the clearing of vegetation will be limited to the project footprint, and rehabilitation will be undertaken in impacted areas.	Appendix F
Ms Magolego, Water Resource Management and Planning Wonderfonteinspruit Catchment Manager, DWS	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 09 April 2025	Enquired about whether a risk assessment matrix (RAM) has been completed.	Ms Mngwengwe confirmed that it has been conducted by the wetland specialist, and that it is an appendix in the BAR.	Appendix E (ii)
Comments received during the Open Day Meeting with Stakeholders					
Mr Simlindile Magalela, Ward 30, Youth Forum	Open Day	Saturday, 12 April 2025	Enquired about employment opportunities and the job application process.	Ms Mngwengwe explained that, due to the current scale of the Proposed Project, there are no job opportunities directly associated with the project at this stage. However, she noted that the project may potentially generate employment opportunities in the future as it develops. Ms Anja Esterhuizen reiterated that due to the scale of the Proposed Project, there would not be any job	Not Applicable

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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
				opportunities associated with the Project. She explained that the Project would potentially expand and create job opportunities in the future.	
Mr Simlindile Magalela, Ward 30, Youth Forum	Open Day	Saturday, 12 April 2025	Sought clarification on the timeline for when the Project is expected to have potential job opportunities.	Ms Esterhuizen indicated that she was uncertain about the exact timeframe.	Not Applicable
Mr Simlindile Magalela, Ward 30, Youth Forum	Open Day	Saturday, 12 April 2025	Enquired about contract opportunities for local business owners within the area.	Ms Esterhuizen explained that local business owners are welcome to inform Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd (FWGR) of their businesses by submitting their business profiles to be considered for future projects.	Not Applicable
Mr Simlindile Magalela, Ward 30, Youth Forum	Open Day	Saturday, 12 April 2025	Asked how community members would be informed about job opportunities that would be available.	Mr Bradly Thornton explained that the key priority is ensuring that job opportunities and application processes are effectively communicated to the community leaders in Ward 30.	Appendix C1
Mr Kwanele Kati, Ward Councillor	Open Day	Saturday, 12 April 2025	Enquired about the timeframes of when the Proposed Project would start.	Ms Mngwengwe explained that FWGR can only commence with the Project once it has received the relevant EA and WUL. She indicated that a Record of Decision (RoD) related to the EA application is expected by August 2025, and an RoD related to the Water Use Licence (WUL) application is expected by October 2025. However, it must be noted that the timeframes for when the EA application and the WUL application are approved depend on the Department	Not Applicable

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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 Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) and the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS). Ms Esterhuizen stated that once the EA Water Use Licence (WUL) has been granted, it will take approximately seven months for the pipelines to be constructed.	
Mr Simlindile Magalela, Ward 30, Youth Forum	Open Day	Saturday, 12 April 2025	Enquired about the contractors on another project which Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd is associated with. He stated that the contractor does not respond to any job applications from the community and that there is no Community Liaison Officer (CLO) that they can liaise with.	Ms Esterhuizen noted the comment and stated that she would discuss the matter with the relevant people and get the Community Liaison Officer (CLO) details. Mr Thornton stated that Kongiwe would help communicate the information relating to the CLO once Ms Esterhuizen gets the information.	Not Applicable
Ms Emily Luthuli, Ward Committee Member	Open Day	Saturday, 12 April 2025	Enquired whether the proposed project could pose any potential harm to the surrounding communities.	Ms Mngwengwe explained that the Proposed Project has a low risk as the project location is far from the surrounding communities and that FWGR will implement a maintenance plan to regularly inspect the integrity of the proposed pipelines. In the event of an incident, an emergency response plan will also be in place.	Appendix F
Mr Kwanele Kati, Ward Councillor	Open Day	Saturday, 12 April 2025	Enquired about the skills and requirements necessary for pipeline installation.	Ms Esterhuizen indicated that she was not certain of the specific requirements but noted that the two process water pipelines are 600 mm in diameter, and the four slurry pipelines are 550 mm in diameter. She emphasised that the installation would require skilled	Not Applicable

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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
				personnel and specialised machinery due to the scale and technical nature of the work.	
Mr Kwanele Kati, Ward Councillor	Open Day	Saturday, 12 April 2025	Enquired how long the project is expected to take.	Ms Mngwengwe explained that the project is proposed to have a 30-year life cycle.	Section 2.1.4.1
Ms Siposihle Ndam, Community Member	Open Day	Saturday, 12 April 2025	Enquired if Kongiwe or FWGR will come back to inform the community when there are job opportunities in the future.	Ms Esterhuizen explained that FWGR will maintain communication with community leaders and will obtain a contact list from Kongiwe. This will enable the community leaders to be invited to the quarterly Environmental Forum, led by FWGR, which will serve as a platform to keep them informed about the Proposed Project and its progress.	Not Applicable

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Appendix D: Environmental Screening Tool

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

EIA Reference number:

Project name: KP2 Pipelines Authorisation

Project title: KP2 Pipelines Authorisation

Date screening report generated: 15/01/2025 13:03:50

Applicant: Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd

Compiler: Chelsea

Compiler signature: .....

Application Category: Utilities Infrastructure|Pipelines|Water|Waste Water

OFFICIAL

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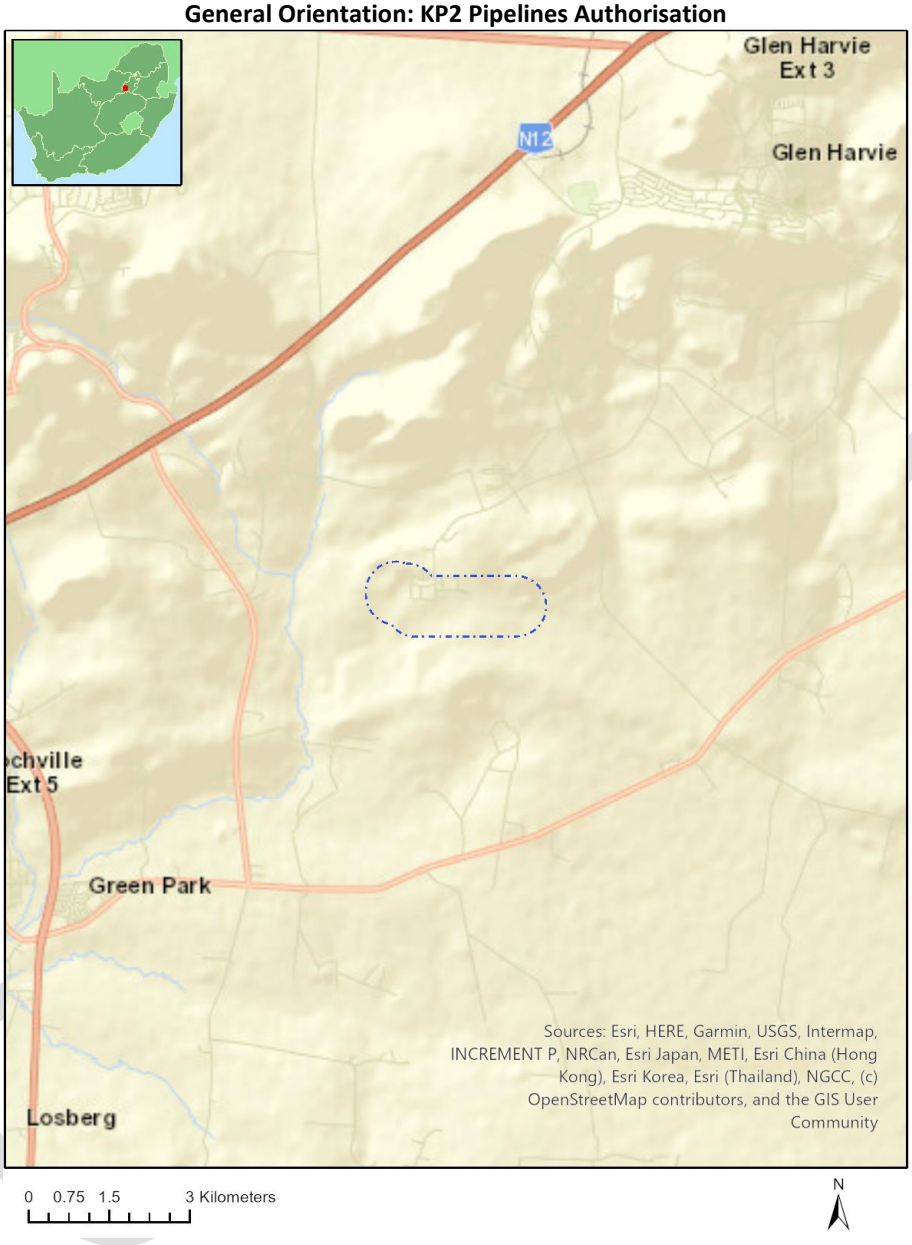
OFFICIAL

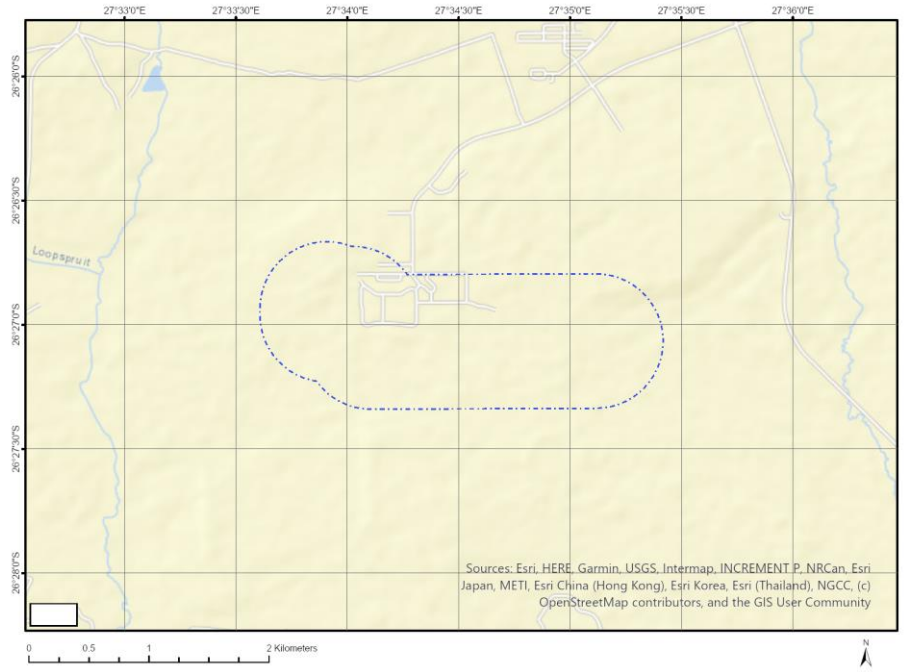
Proposed Project Location

Orientation map 1: General location

General Orientation: KP2 Pipelines Authorisation



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	WELTEVREDEN	357	0	26°28'20.64S	27°32'49.79E	Farm
2	DOORNKLOOF	350	0	26°24'51.56S	27°34'19.05E	Farm
3	DAVONIA	363	0	26°27'14.64S	27°35'54.81E	Farm
4	LEEUDOORN	351	0	26°26'34.85S	27°33'51.05E	Farm
5	DOORNKLOOF	350	39	26°26'41.78S	27°35'34.13E	Farm Portion
6	LEEUDOORN	351	1	26°26'59.19S	27°34'45.23E	Farm Portion
7	LEEUDOORN	351	0	26°26'43.24S	27°33'42.6E	Farm Portion
8	WELTEVREDEN	357	7	26°27'37.08S	27°33'56.67E	Farm Portion
9	DAVONIA	363	0	26°27'14.64S	27°35'54.81E	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

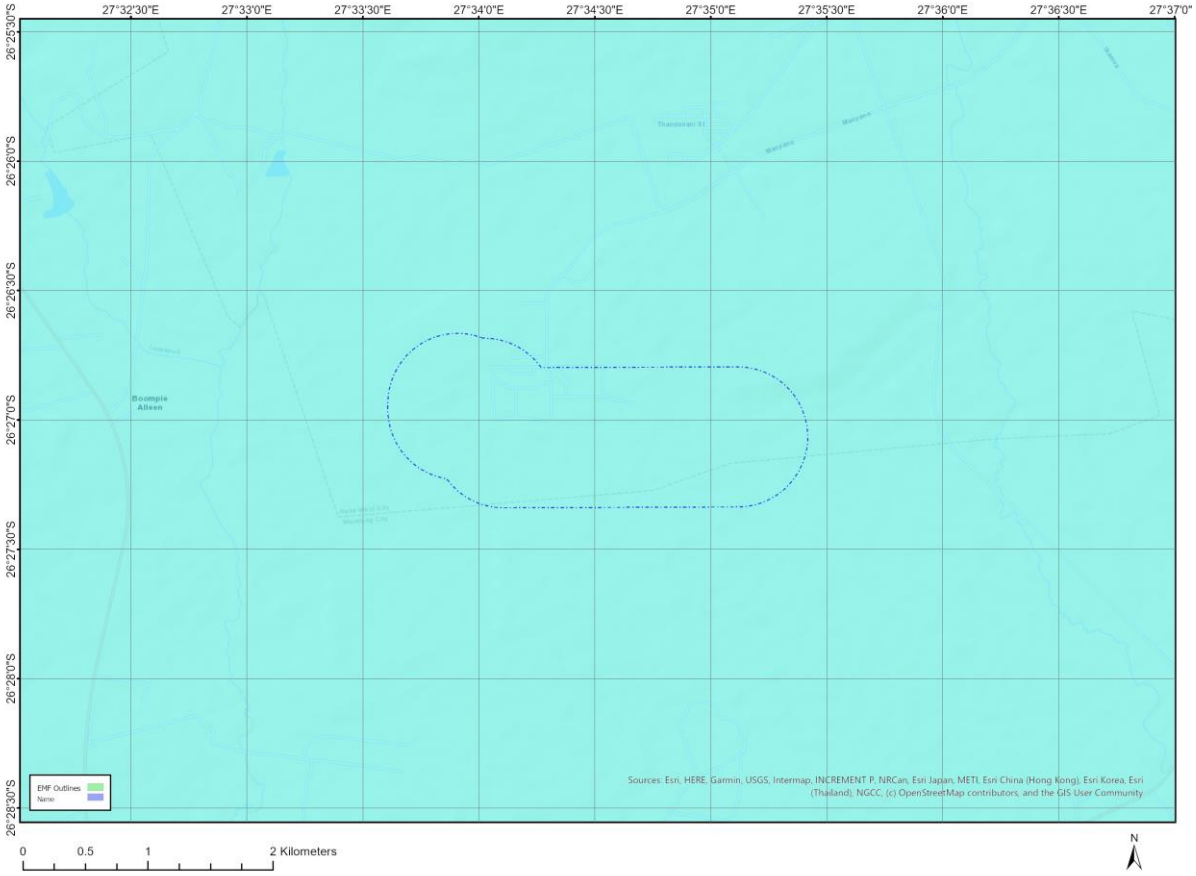
No	EIA Reference No	Classification	Status of	Distance from proposed

[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.

Disclaimer applies

			application	area (km)
1	14/12/16/3/3/2/2312	Solar PV	Approved	26
2	14/12/16/3/3/2/2313	Solar PV	Approved	26
3	14/12/16/3/3/2/2353	Solar PV	Approved	25.1
4	14/12/16/3/3/2/919	Solar PV	Approved	7.3
5	14/12/16/3/3/2/2352	Solar PV	Approved	25.1
6	14/12/16/3/3/2/2310	Solar PV	Approved	26
7	14/12/16/3/3/2/2351	Solar PV	Approved	25.1
8	14/12/16/3/3/2/2354	Solar PV	Approved	25.1
9	14/12/16/3/3/2/2314	Solar PV	Approved	26
10	14/12/16/3/3/2/2311	Solar PV	Approved	26

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:

Utilities Infrastructure|Pipelines|Water|Waste Water.

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/DevelopmentZones/Combined_EGI.pdf
Strategic Gas Pipeline Corridors-Phase 3: Richards Bay to Gauteng	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Combined_GAS.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	Archaeological and	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/Asse

	Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	ssmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
3	Palaeontology Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
4	Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Terrestrial_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
5	Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Aquatic_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
6	Hydrology Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
7	Geotechnical Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
8	Socio-Economic Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
9	Seismicity Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
10	Plant Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Plant_Species_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
11	Animal Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Animal_Species_Assessment_Protocols.pdf

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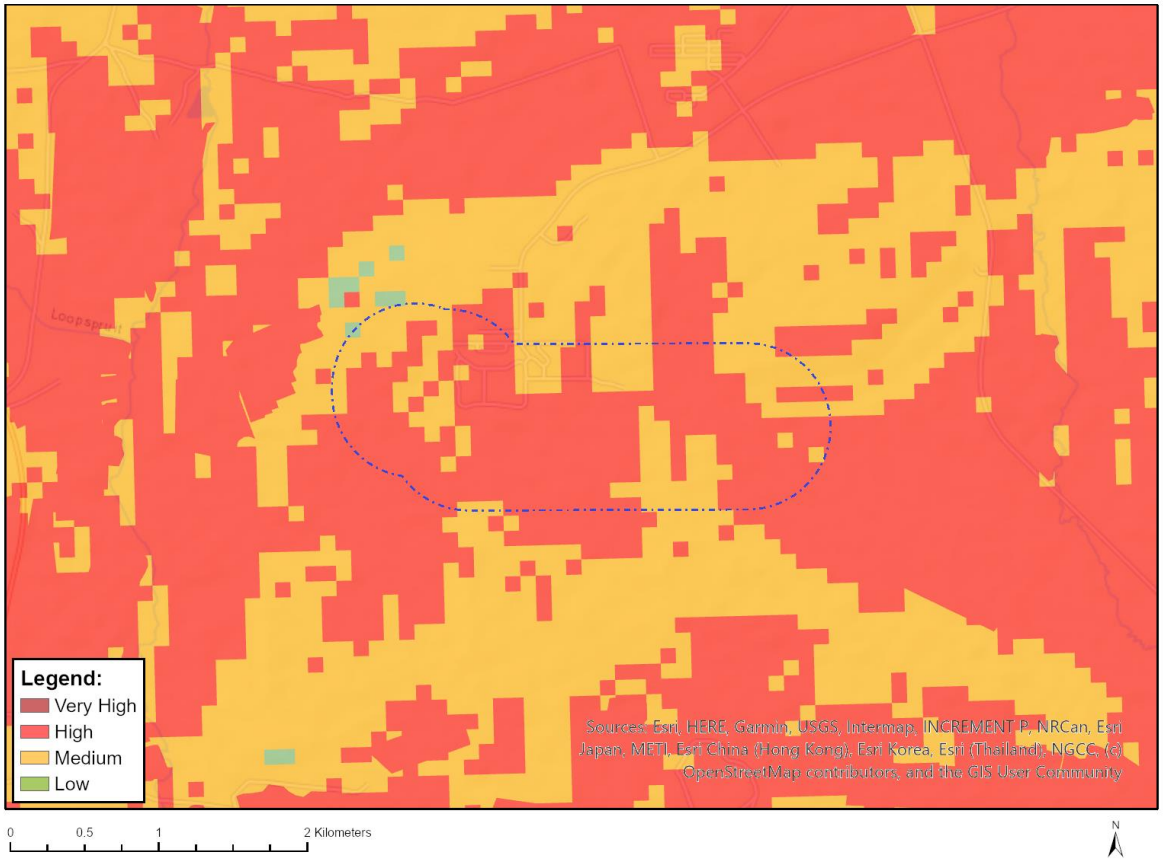
Results of the environmental sensitivity of the proposed area.

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

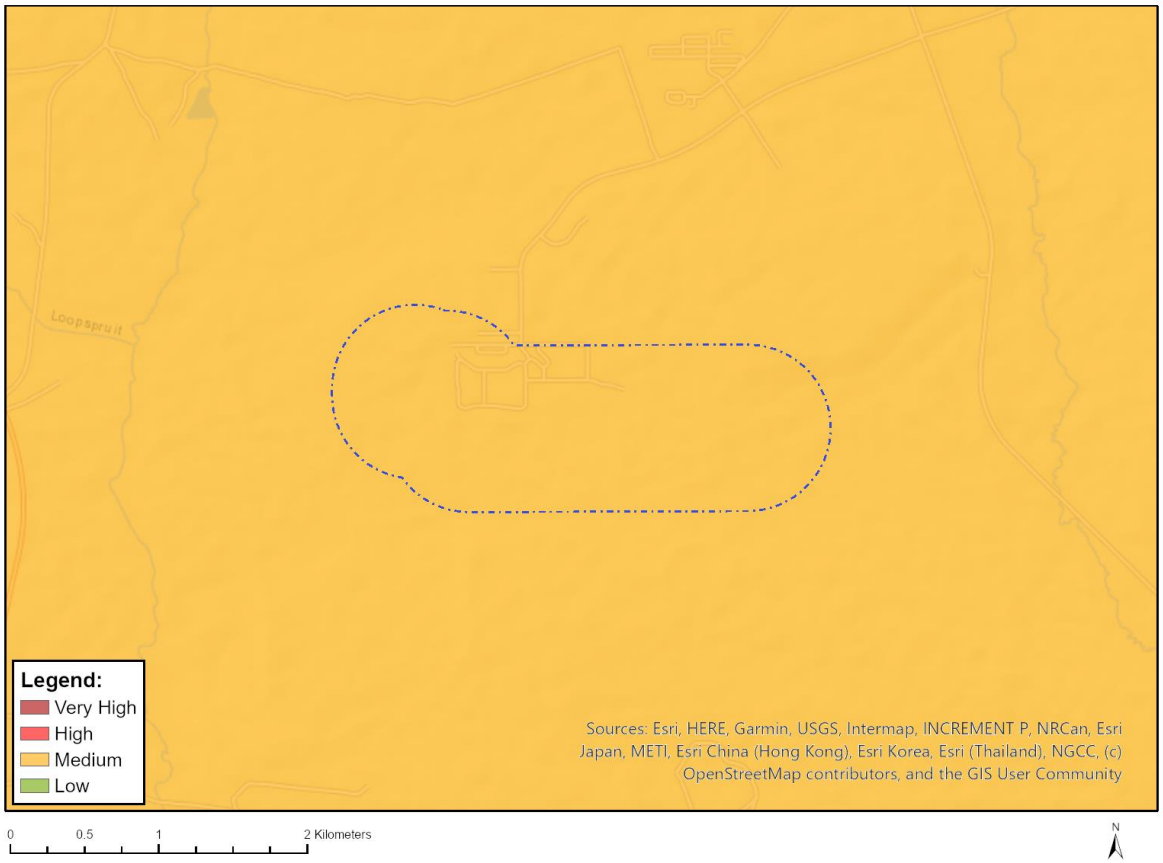


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Land capability;09. Moderate-High/10. Moderate-High
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



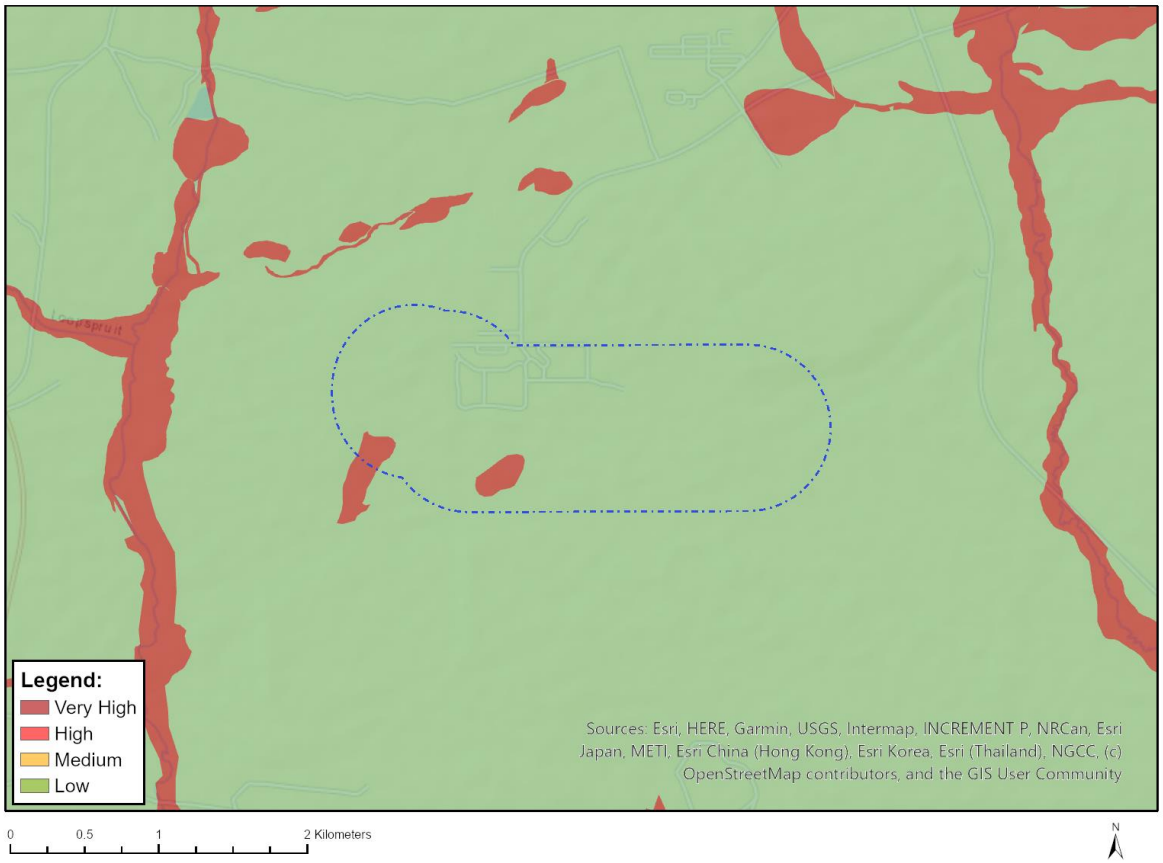
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their 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-Tyto capensis
Medium	Aves-Eupodotis senegalensis
Medium	Insecta-Lepidochrysops praeterita
Medium	Mammalia-Crocidura maquassiensis
Medium	Mammalia-Hydrictis maculicollis
Medium	Invertebrate-Clonia uvarovi

MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY

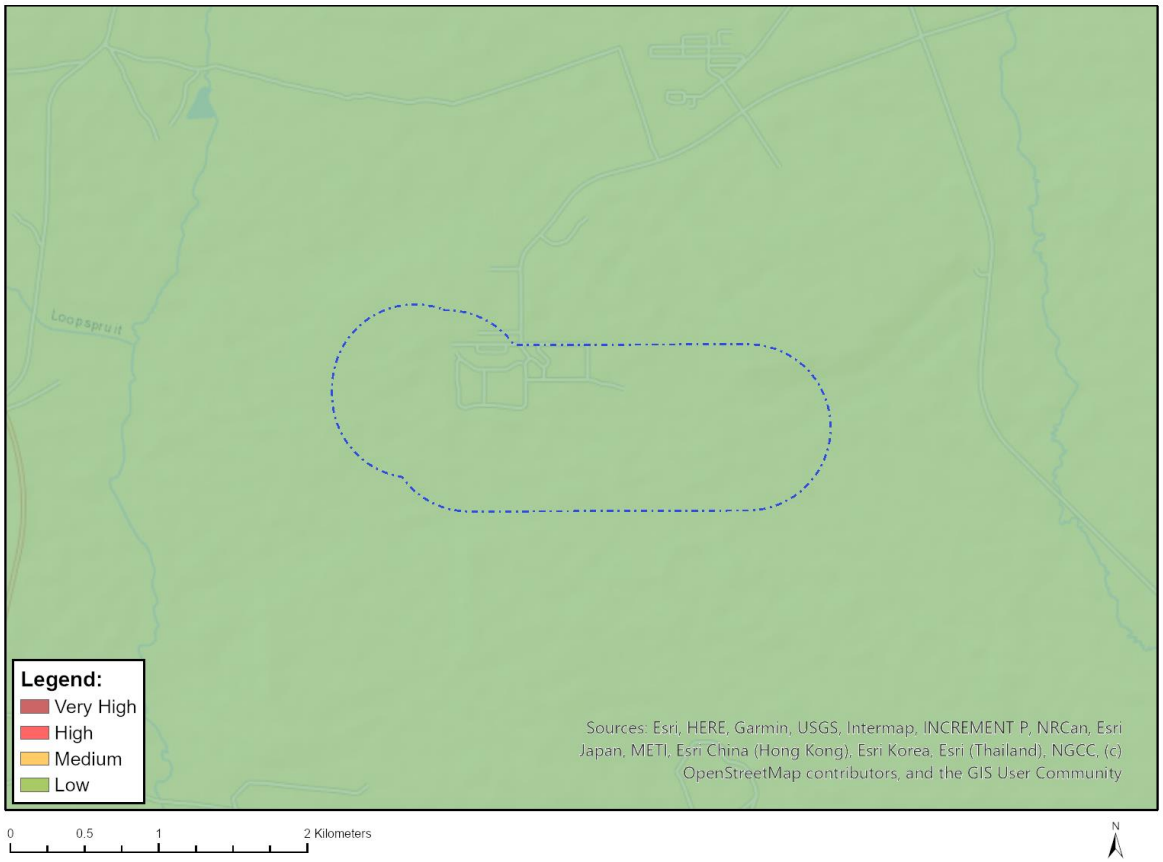


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity
Very High	Wetlands_Mesic Highveld Grassland Bioregion (Seep)
Very High	Wetlands_Mesic 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)
Low	Low sensitivity

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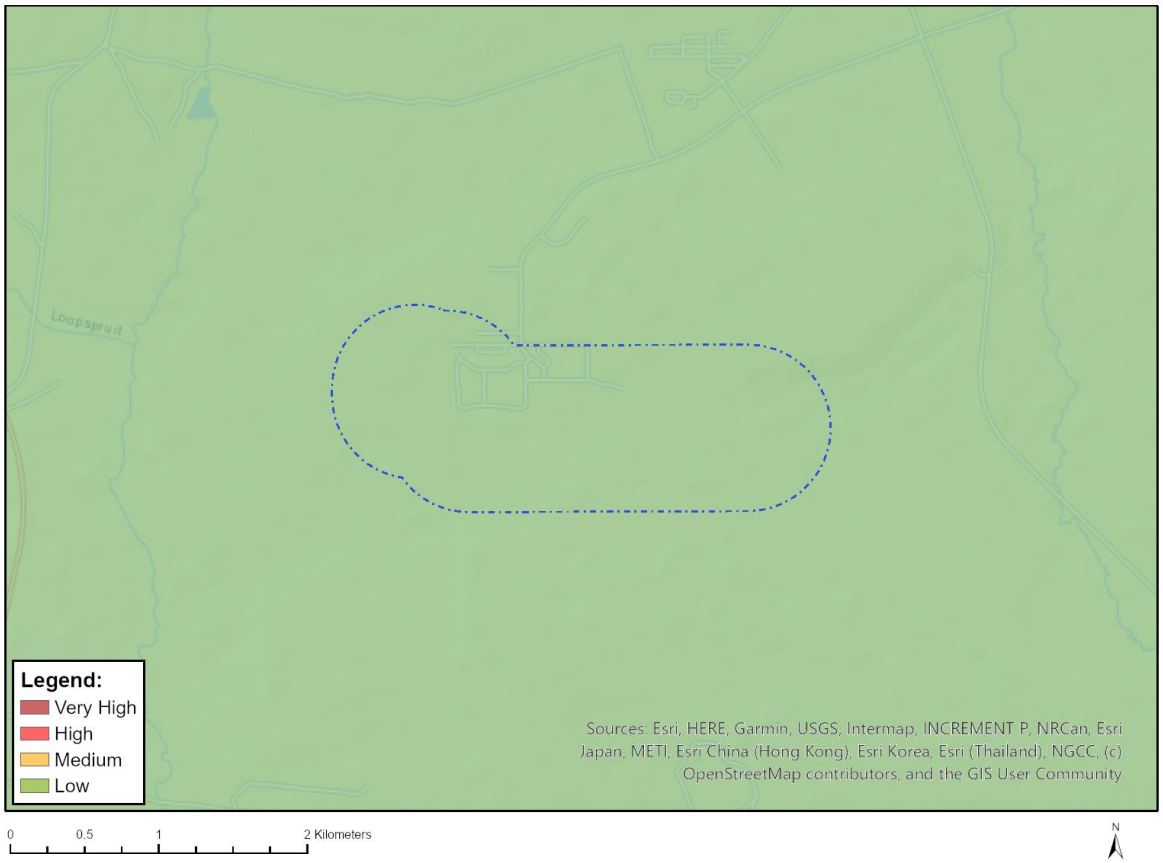
MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Dangerous and restricted airspace as demarcated
Medium	Between 8 and 15 km of other civil aviation aerodrome

MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

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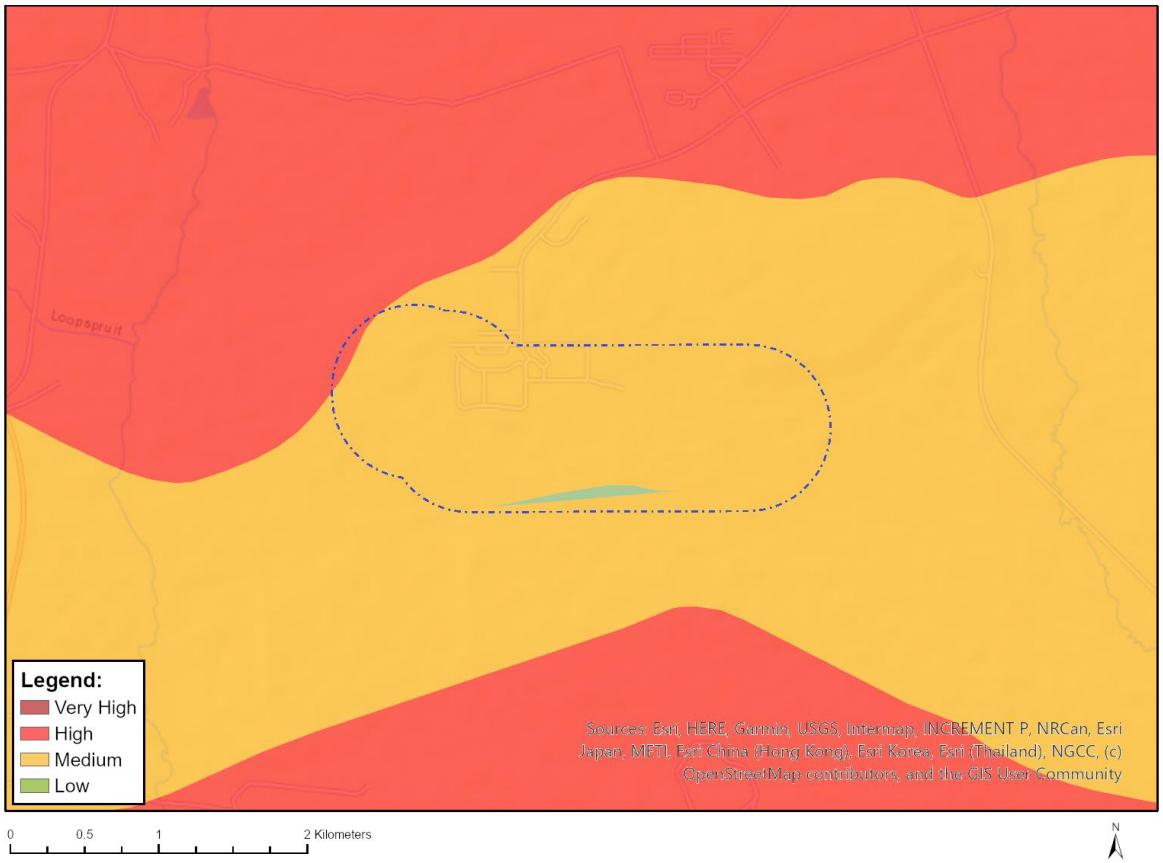
MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

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

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY

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

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Medium	Sensitive species 1252
Medium	Sensitive species 691

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_Rand Highveld Grassland

Disclaimer applies

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Appendix E: Specialist Studies

(i) Terrestrial Compliance Statement

(ii)Wetland Impact Assessment

TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY COMPLIANCE STATEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED FAR WEST GOLD RECOVERIES (FWGR) KP2 PIPELINES PROJECT

Rand West City Local Municipality, West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng Province, South Africa

17/03/2025

Prepared by:

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Report Name	**TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY COMPLIANCE STATEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED FAR WEST GOLD RECOVERIES (FWGR) KP2 PIPELINES PROJECT**
Specialist Theme	Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement
Project Reference	FWGR KP2 Pipelines
Report Version	Draft 1 / 17/03/2025
Environmental Assessment Practitioner	KONGIWE
Fieldwork + Report Writer	Byron Goris (Cert. Nat. Sci. 170720)
Reviewer	Leigh-Ann de Wet (Pri. Sci. Nat. 400233/12)
Declaration	The Biodiversity Company and its associates operate as independent consultants under the auspice of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions. We declare that we have no affiliation with or vested financial interests in the proponent, other than for work performed under the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, Amended. We have no conflicting interests in the undertaking of this activity and have no interests in secondary developments resulting from the authorisation of this project. We have no vested interest in the project, other than to provide a professional service within the constraints of the project (timing, time and budget) based on the principals of science.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Biodiversity Company (TBC) was appointed to undertake a terrestrial biodiversity baseline assessment for the proposed Far West Gold Recoveries KP2 Pipelines Project (the Project). The project is located near Westonaria within the Rand West City Local Municipality (RWLM), West Rand District Municipality, within Gauteng Province, South Africa (Figure 1-1). A 50 m buffer has been demarcated for the project; this area is referred to as the Project Area of Influence (PAOI) (Figure 1-2).

To determine the baseline ecological state of the area and to present a detailed description of the receiving environment, both a desktop assessment, as well as a field survey on the 16th of January 2025 were conducted. Furthermore, the desktop assessment and field survey both involved the detection, identification and description of any locally relevant sensitive receptors and habitats. The way these sensitive features may be affected by the proposed development was also investigated.

This assessment was conducted in accordance with the amendments to the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (GN R982 of 8 December 2014, as amended in 2017 and 2021) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998). The approach has taken cognisance of the Government Notice 320 in terms of NEMA dated 20 March 2020 as well as the Government Notice 1150 in terms of NEMA dated 30 October 2020: “Procedures for the Assessment and Minimum Criteria for Reporting on Identified Environmental Themes in terms of Sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, when applying for Environmental Authorisation”. The National Web based Environmental Screening Tool has characterised the terrestrial biodiversity theme for the area as ‘Very High’ sensitivity (National Environmental Screening Tool, 2024).

The purpose of conducting the specialist study is to provide relevant input into the Environmental Authorisation application process, with a focus on the proposed activities and their impacts associated with the project. This report, after taking into consideration the findings and recommendations provided by the specialist herein, should inform and guide the Registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) and regulatory authorities, enabling informed decision making as to the ecological viability of the proposed project.

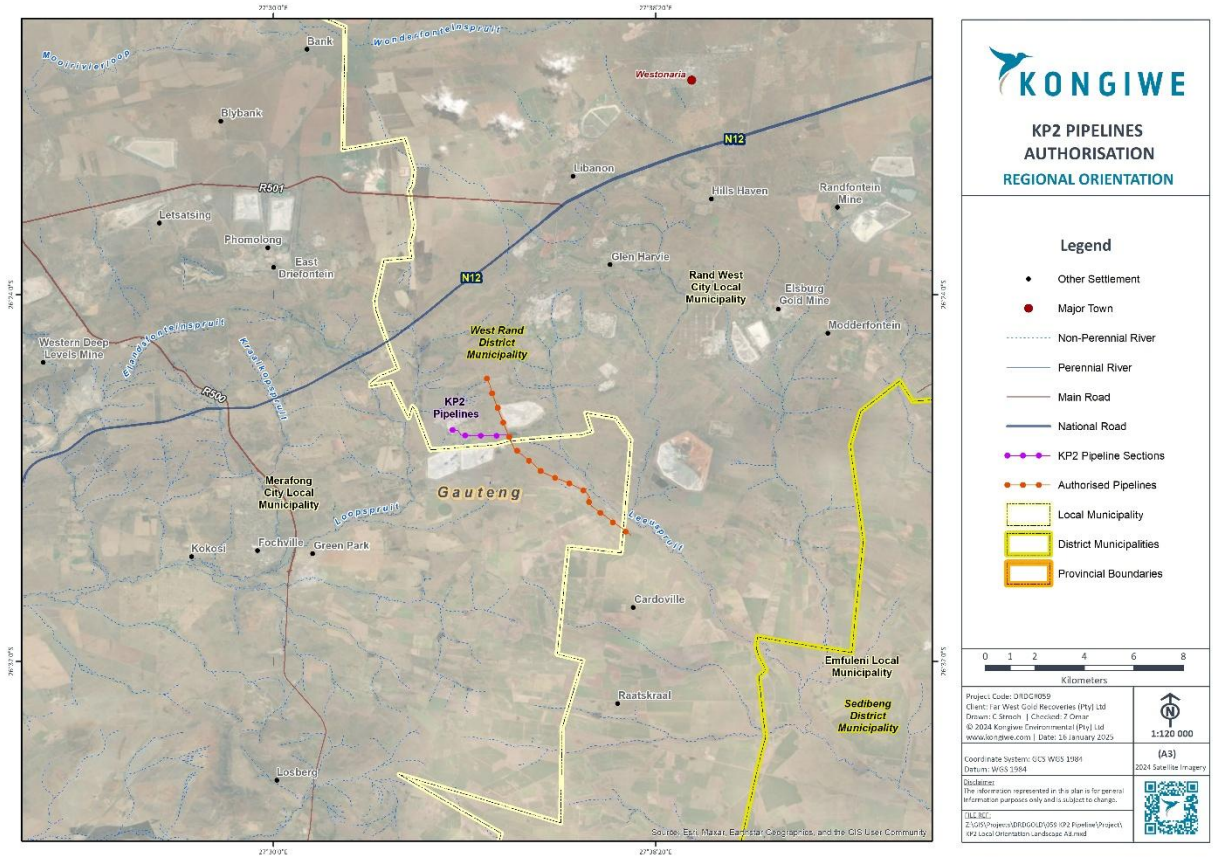


Figure 1-1 Map illustrating the regional context of the PAOI (Kongiwe, 2025)

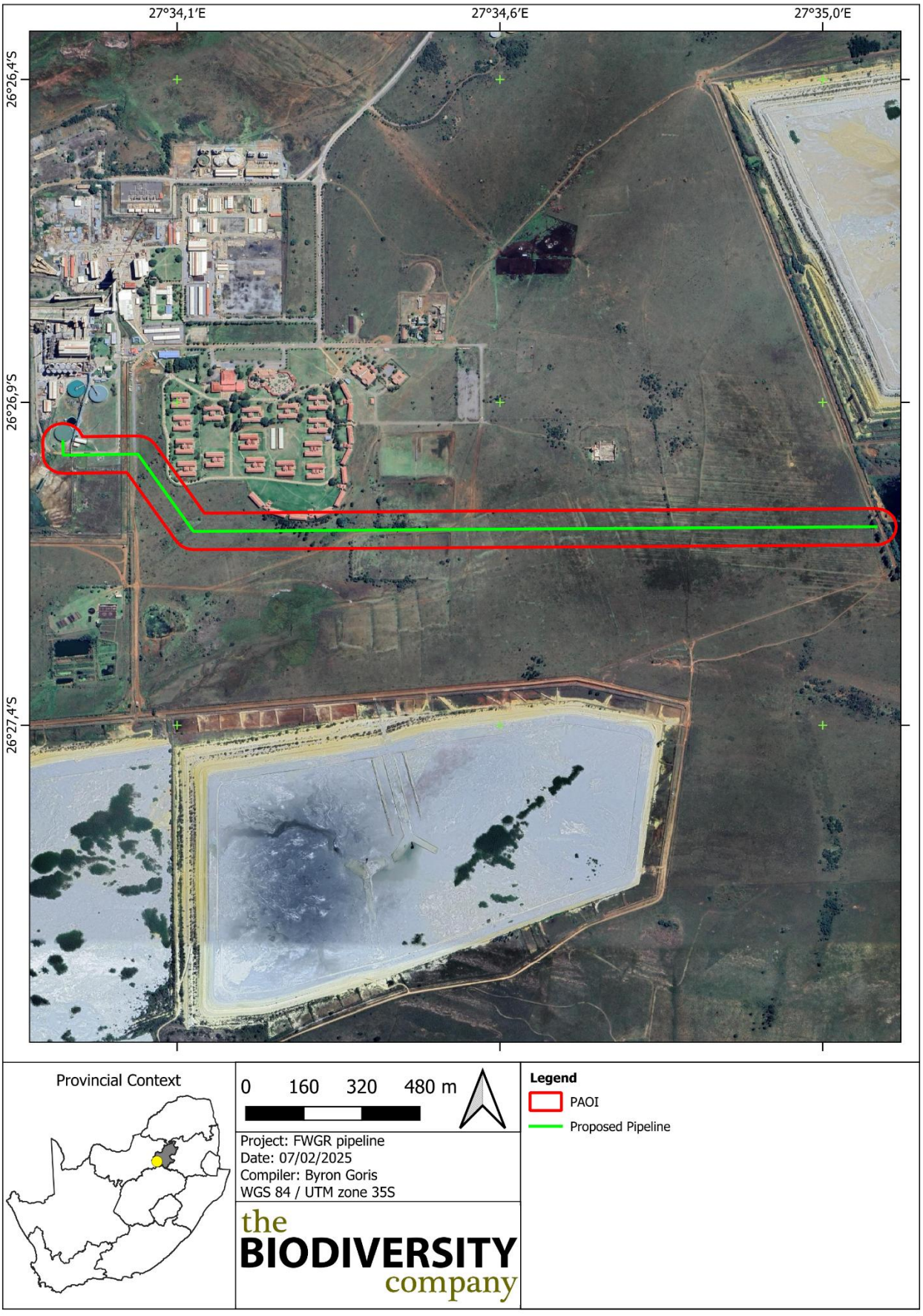


Figure 1-2 Map illustrating the Project Area of Influence (PAOI)

1.2 Project Description

The following information was provided by Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (2025) and relates to the details for the KP2 Pipeline Project.

Table 1-1 Project details

Aspect	Description
Project Description	Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Limited (hereafter FWGR) has recently received an environmental authorisation (EA) for the optimised pipeline route for FWGR's Tailings Retreatment Projects in the West Rand. It has since been identified that additional water and slurry pipelines are required. These pipelines will tie into the authorised Regional TSF (RTSF) pipelines and run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No. 2 Plant. The Proposed Project requires the following authorisations: • Environmental Authorisation (EA) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act No. 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), which will follow a Basic Assessment (BA) process in terms of the EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended; and • General Authorisation (GA) in terms of the National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) for Section 21 (c) and (i) water uses, before it can commence.
Locality	The proposed location of the proposed pipeline route is in Westonaria, within Ward 25 of the Rand West Local Municipality (RWLM) as shown in Figure 1-3. The pipelines run southwest of the Kloof No. 2 TSF, and directly south of the Kopanang Hostel. The project area is predominantly surrounded by other TSFs, grasslands, water bodies and bare ground. Please refer to Figure 1-3 for the Proposed Project's locality map.
Infrastructure Proposed for the Project	The following infrastructure is proposed: • Two process water pipelines of 600 mm in diameter; and • Four overland slurry pipelines of 550 mm in diameter. • The proposed pipelines will tie into the authorised RTSF pipeline route and run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No.2 Plant.
Life of Operation	The life of the Proposed Project is expected to be approximately 30 years.

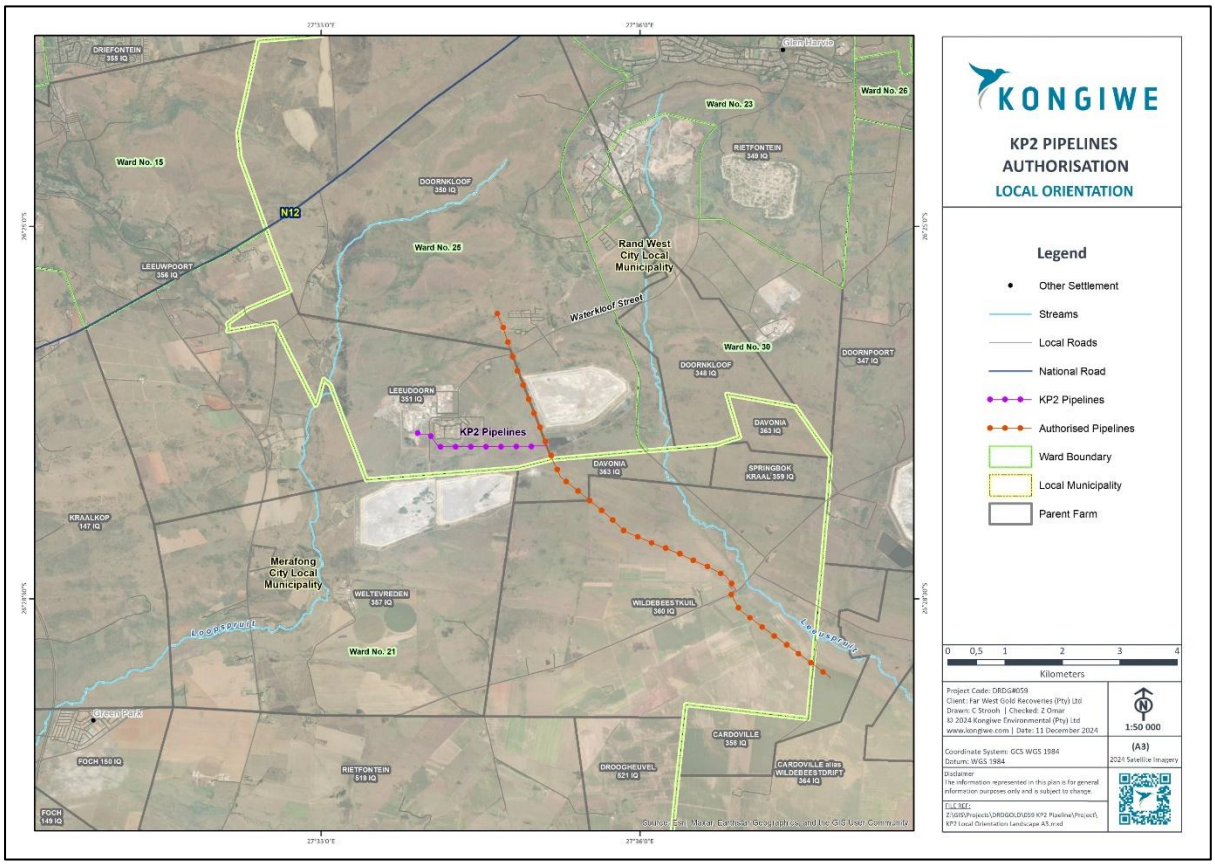


Figure 1-3 Location of the project (Kongiwe, 2025)

1.3 Scope of Work

The aim of the biodiversity assessment was to provide information to guide the risk of the proposed activity to the current state of the associated ecosystems within the development area. This was achieved through the following:

- Desktop assessment to identify the ecologically important features within the landscape comprising of terrestrial features;
- Desktop assessment to identify possible Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) that occur within the landscape;
- Field survey to record flora and fauna species, especially Species of Conservation Concern (SCC);
- Determination of the Site Ecological Importance (SEI), also commonly referred to as sensitivity; and
- The prescription of mitigation measures for identified risks.

1.4 Assumptions and Limitations

The following assumptions and limitations are applicable for this assessment:

- It is assumed that all information received from the client and landowner is accurate;
- Apart from the “Pipeline Route” location, no other relevant spatial information in terms of the structure design was provided in relation to the proposed development at the time of survey and report preparation;
- All datasets accessed and utilised for this assessment are considered to be representative of the most recent and suitable data for the intended purposes;
- The assessment area (PAOI) was based on the footprint areas as provided by the client, and any alterations to the area and/or missing GIS information pertaining to the assessment area would have affected the area surveyed and hence the results of this assessment;
- The area was surveyed during a single site visit; therefore, this assessment does not consider temporal trends (note that the data collected is considered sufficient to derive a meaningful baseline);
- The single site visit was conducted during the wet season (summer), and is considered sufficient for this assessment;
- Whilst every effort was made to cover as much of the PAOI as possible, representative sampling was completed, and by its nature it is possible that some plant and animal species that are present within the PAOI were not recorded during the field investigations;
- This report must be considered in conjunction with the accompanying wetland report (TBC, 2025); and

- The GPS used in the assessment has an accuracy of 5 m and consequently any spatial features may be offset by up to 5 m.

1.5 Legislative Framework

In line with the protocol for the specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements for environmental impacts on terrestrial biodiversity, as per Government Notice 320 published in terms of NEMA, dated 20 March 2020: "Procedures for the Assessment and Minimum Criteria for Reporting on Identified Environmental Themes in terms of Sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, when applying for Environmental Authorisation" – section 3, subsection 1:

- An applicant intending to undertake an activity identified in the scope of the protocol, on a site identified on the screening tool as being of 'Very High' sensitivity for terrestrial biodiversity, must submit a Terrestrial Biodiversity Specialist Assessment; however
- Where the information gathered from the site sensitivity verification differs from the designation of 'Very High' terrestrial biodiversity sensitivity on the screening tool and it is found to be of a 'Low' sensitivity, then a Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement must be submitted.

The information obtained from a site sensitivity verification, which involved both a desktop assessment as well as a field survey, confirmed that the proposed PAOI is of a 'Low' sensitivity. Therefore, this report constitutes a Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement.

As per sections 2 and 3 of the protocol discussed above, a Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement must contain the information as presented in Table 1-2 below.

Table 1-2 Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement information requirements as per the relevant protocol, including the location of the information within this report

Information to be Included (as per GN 320, 20 March 2020)	Report Section
Methodology used to undertake the site assessment and survey, and prepare the compliance statement, including relevant equipment and modelling used	7.1
Description of the assumptions and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge or data	1.4
A baseline profile description of biodiversity and ecosystems of the site	2.1
Site sensitivity verification: Desktop Analysis using satellite imagery and available information	3.1
A statement on the duration, date and season of the site inspection	2
Site sensitivity verification: Onsite inspection, include a description of current land use and vegetation found on-site	3.2
Site sensitivity verification: Photographs/evidence of environmental sensitivity	3.2/3.4/3.5
Screening tool confirmation/dispute: The assessment must verify the "low" sensitivity of the site, in terms of plant, animal, and terrestrial biodiversity themes	3.7
Proposed impact management outcomes or monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr	4
Indicate whether or not the proposed development will have any impact on the terrestrial environment, animals and/or plants	5
A signed statement of independence by the specialist	7.3
Specialist details, including a CV	7.4

A signed copy of the compliance statement must be appended to the Basic Assessment Report or Environmental Impact Assessment Report.

2. Fieldwork

2.1 Biodiversity Field Assessment

A single season field survey was undertaken on the 16th of January 2025, which constitutes a wet season survey, to determine the presence of any local SCC and to achieve the delineation of local habitat types and their associated sensitivities. Effort was made to cover all the different habitat types within the PAOI, within the limits of time, access and security. This site visit is considered sufficient for the project (Figure 2-1).

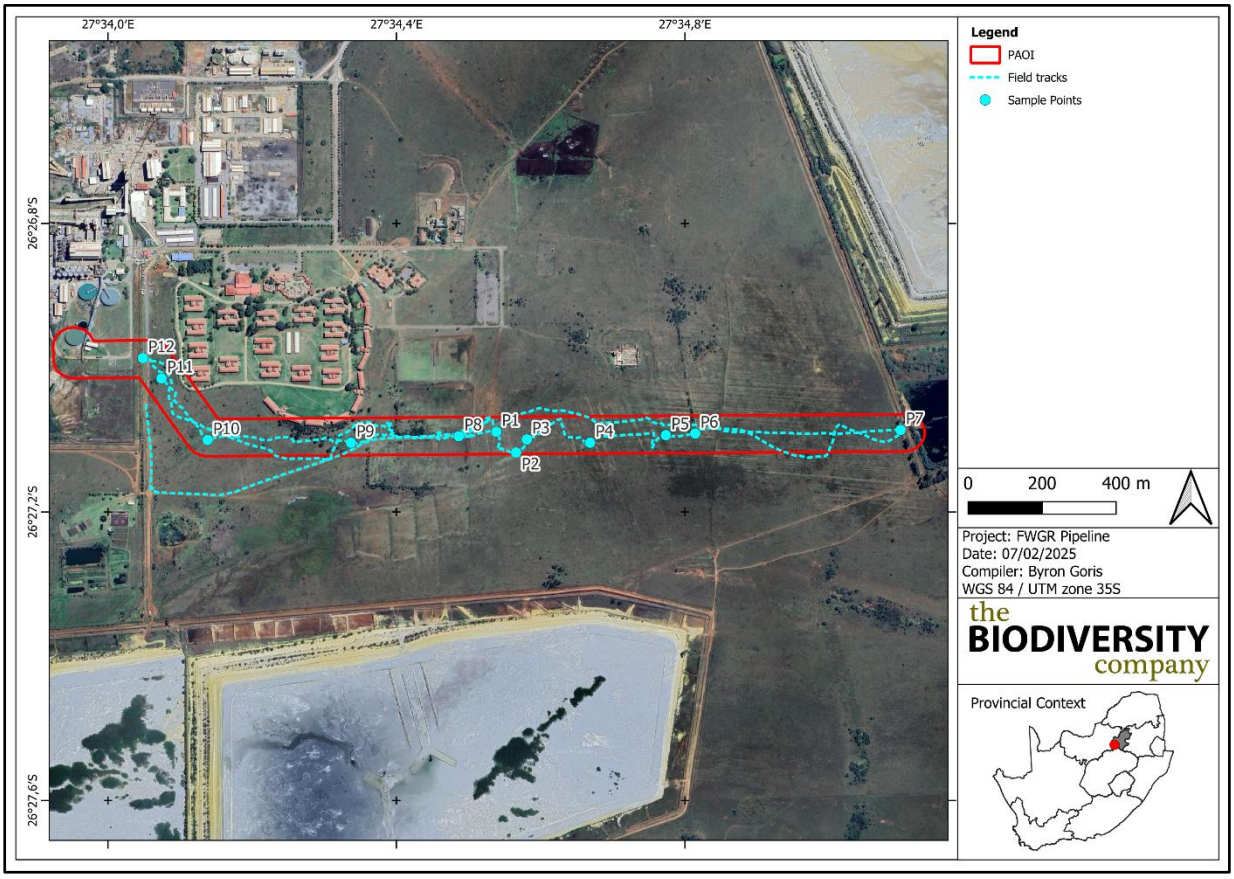


Figure 2-1 Map illustrating the field tracks of the field survey

3. Results & Discussion

3.1 Ecologically Important Landscape Features

Table 3-1 below has been produced as a result of the spatial data collected and analysed as provided by relevant sources. It presents a summative breakdown of the ecological boundaries considered and the associated relevance that each has to the region or PAOI.

Table 3-1 Summary of relevance of the proposed project to ecologically important landscape features

Desktop Information Considered	Relevance	Reasoning
Ecosystem Threat Status	Relevant	Overlaps with a 'Vulnerable' Ecosystem – Rand Highveld Grassland (RLE, 2021)
Ecosystem Protection Level	Relevant	Overlaps with a 'Poorly Protected' Ecosystem (NBA, 2018)
Provincial Conservation Plan	Relevant	Overlaps marginally with Ecological Support Area (ESA) and a CBA: Important Area (CBA 2)
SAPAD & SACAD	Irrelevant	Does not overlap with any protected areas
Gauteng Ridges	Irrelevant	No overlap with Gauteng Ridges
National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy	Irrelevant	No overlap with NPAES Focus Area (NPAES, 2018)
Key Biodiversity Area (KBA)	Relevant	Does not overlap with any KBAs, none within 10km.
South African Inventory of Inland Aquatic Ecosystems (SAIIAE)	Relevant	PAOI overlaps with SAIIAE wetlands.
National Freshwater Priority Area (NFEPA)	Relevant	PAOI overlaps with NFEPA wetlands.
Strategic Water Source Area (SWSA)	Irrelevant	PAOI does not overlap with a SWSA.

3.2 Biodiversity Field Survey

The following sections discuss the results from the field survey that was conducted for the proposed project, which was undertaken on the 16th of January 2025. A selection of sample points is described in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Sensitivity summary of the survey points and habitat types delineated within the PAOI

Survey Point	Description	SEI	Photographs
Site GPS Reference: P1 to P6 Date: 16/01/2025 GPS Coordinates (P1): 26°27'3.79"S 27°34'31.52"E	**Secondary Grassland** Healthy regrowth of indigenous grassveld species, including grasses (*Themeda triandra, Eragrostis capensis, Hyparrhenia hirta, and others*) as well as herbs, shrubs, and ground-creepers (*Helichrysum spp, Hypoxis spp, Ziziphus zeyheriana, Ipomoea ommanneyi, Entada elephantina, Ledebouria luteola, Arctotis spp, Berkheya spp.* and more). This recovery has taken place after historic clearing and disturbances from various anthropogenic activities, now offering some opportunities for foraging, grazing, or movement corridors. AIP (alien and invasive plant) species also noted including Pompom weed (*Campuloclinium macrocephalum*) and Vervain (*Verbena incompta*). Spoor and burrows found of **suspected aardvark (*Orycteropus afer*)** and mongoose (family *Herpestidae*) species. Termite mounds present indicating improving soil ecology. *Aloe davyana* (Highveld Spotted Aloe) were also found but these are not included as protected *Aloes* in Gauteng. **Protected flora species noted were *Boophone disticha* (Poison bulb/Oxbane) and Thickleaf Gladious (*Gladiolus crassifolius*).** No fauna or flora SCC observed, and none expected for the habitat unit.	Low	
Site GPS Reference: P7 & P9 Date: 16/01/2025 GPS Coordinates (P7): 26°27'3.64"S 27°35'6.84"E	**Artificial Water Resource** These wetlands have formed in historically dug pits that have evolved into wetland-like ecosystems over time. Despite their development, these artificial wetlands exhibit limited ecological functions and biodiversity. They provide minimal ecosystem services such as water filtration and flood control, and their contribution to habitat provision for aquatic and semi-aquatic species is restricted.	Low	

Survey Point	Description	SEI	Photographs
	No fauna or flora SCC observed, and none expected for the habitat unit. More information regarding this habitat unit can be found in the accompanying wetland assessment (TBC, 2025).		
Site GPS Reference: P10 & P11 Date: 16/01/2025 GPS Coordinates (P11): 26°26'59.14"S 27°34'2.27"E	**Degraded Grassland** This habitat is severely impacted by anthropogenic activities, including old dumping from construction, edge effects from roads, and other activities. These areas are characterised by significant ecological degradation, with a high prevalence of AIP, naturalised exotic, and encroacher infestations (recorded on site include Pompom weed (*Campuloclinium macrocephalum*) and Vervain (*Verbena incompta*)). Loss of indigenous vegetation is evident, exacerbated by mining-associated activities, but some species still present included *Searsia spp, Chironia palustris transvaalensis, Striga elegans, Macledium zeyheri,* and others. Human ingress, including walkways and litter, further contributes to the degradation. The proximity to mine infrastructure and abandoned housing adds to the environmental pressures. *Aloe davyana* (Highveld Spotted Aloe) were also found but these are not included as protected *Aloes* in Gauteng. **Protected flora species noted were *Boophone disticha* (Poison bulb/Oxbane) and Thickleaf Gladious (*Gladiolus crassifolius*).** No fauna or flora SCC observed, and none expected for the habitat unit.	Low	
Site GPS Reference: P8, P12 Date: 16/01/2025 GPS Coordinates (P12): 26°26'57.36"S 27°34'0.65"E	**Modified** Modified areas included roads, buildings, mining-related facilities, and a *Eucalyptus* plantation patch. Modified habitat units include all areas that maintain little to no indigenous vegetation and/or where anthropogenic activity has substantially modified an area's primary ecological functions and species composition.	Very Low	

Survey Point	Description	SEI	Photographs
	No fauna or flora SCC observed, and none expected for the habitat unit.		

3.3 Protected species and locations

The appearances (Figure 3-1 and Figure 3-2) and localities (Figure 3-3) of the protected plant species noted during the site assessment are detailed below. Note that this is not exhaustive, and it is highly possible that there are more individuals of each species occurring within the PAOI that were not encountered or may only emerge closer to the time of construction activities commencing.

Figure 3-1 Provincially protected flora Thickleaf Gladious (Gladiolus crassifolius).

Figure 3-2 Provincially protected flora Boophone disticha (Common oxbane/Poison bulb).

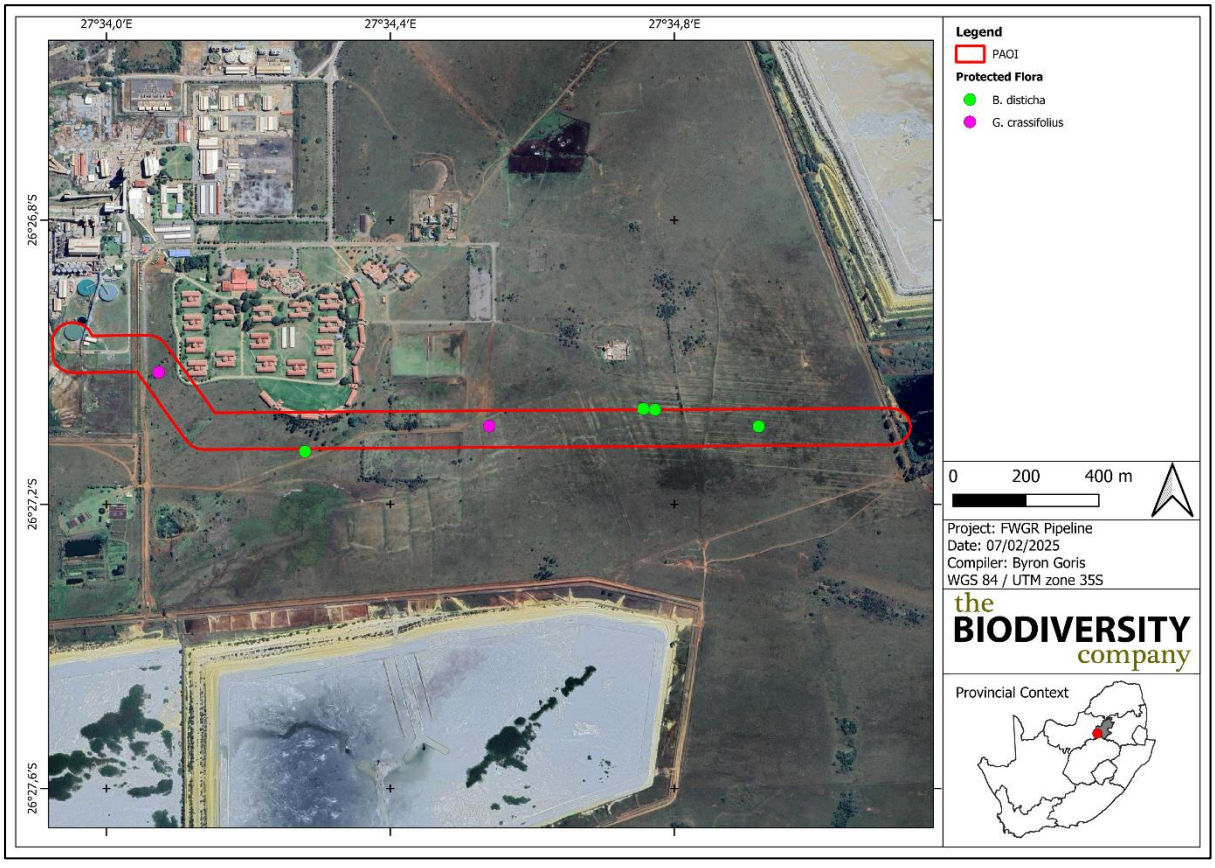


Figure 3-3 Location of the protected flora found during the field survey

3.4 Habitat Assessment

Four (4) main habitat types were identified across the PAOI and include:

- Degraded Grassland;
- Secondary Grassland;
- Artificial Water Resources; and
- Modified areas.

The habitat units for the PAOI can be seen delineated in Figure 3-4 and descriptions of the habitat units can be found in Table 3-3.

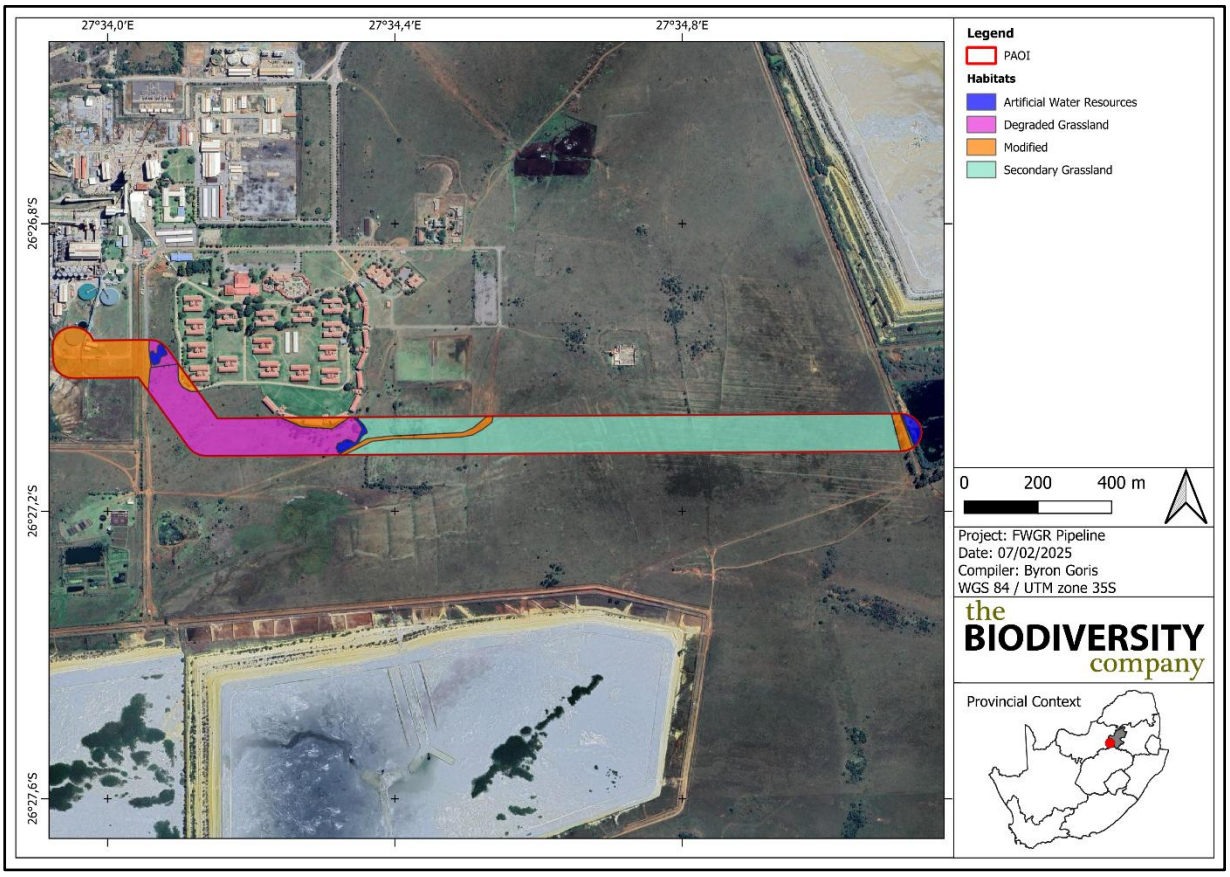


Figure 3-4 Habitats identified within the PAOI

Table 3-3 Table providing descriptions of the habitat types delineated for the PAOI

Habitat	Description and Condition
Secondary Grassland	Developed on land previously subjected to significant agricultural and mining disturbances, this habitat is in a state of recovery. According to satellite imagery these disturbances were created over 10 years ago. It features a mix of indigenous and non-indigenous species, with moderate AIP infestations. The ecological services are improving, providing moderate habitat quality for fauna and flora, with opportunities for foraging and grazing. It acts as a transitional zone, supporting the gradual return of indigenous species and ecological processes. Some indigenous vegetation was recorded, with dominant vegetation included *Themeda triandra* and *Eragrostis curvula, Ledebouria* species, *Helichrysum* species, and *Berkheya* species. No fauna or flora SCC were observed, and none are expected to be resident in the PAOI. Some fauna SCC may make use of the PAOI for foraging and as a movement corridor. It however no longer fully functions as a CBA nor ESA.
Degraded Grassland	This habitat unit is characterised by the presence of indigenous grassland species in areas with high anthropogenic disturbances such as mining-related infrastructure, dumping and a well-used road network. The ecological services provided by this habitat are lowered, with reduced biodiversity and compromised ecosystem functions. It offers some habitat quality for fauna and flora, with few opportunities for foraging, grazing, or movement corridors. Thus, these areas are no longer representative of Rand Highveld Grassland habitat and will not recover fully without active human intervention. No fauna or flora SCC were observed, and none are expected to be resident in the PAOI. Some fauna SCC may make use of the PAOI for foraging and as a movement corridor however, due to current anthropogenic activity this is unlikely.
Modified	This habitat unit represents all areas that have been cleared of natural vegetation and/or have had physical moderations made to the landscape, linked to various mining-related activities taking place within the project area. These habitats exist in a state where it cannot recover to a more natural state without human intervention. The ecological services provided by this habitat are limited due to ongoing human activities linked to mining, the removal of natural vegetation, the large number of artificial surfaces, and AIP infestations. Some common faunal species will still use these areas as corridors for movement between habitats, although generally SCCs are not expected for this habitat.
Artificial Water Resources	The structure of these wetlands is relatively simple, with a mix of indigenous and non-indigenous plant species, but lacking the complexity and diversity found in natural wetlands. The habitat supports few small faunal species and offers limited feeding and breeding opportunities for avifauna. Due to their artificial origins and low ecological value, these wetlands are assigned a low sensitivity rating. They play a minor role in the landscape's ecological dynamics and are not prioritized for conservation efforts, especially in areas where more valuable natural wetlands are present. No fauna or flora SCC were observed, and none are expected to be resident in the PAOI. Some fauna SCC may make use of the PAOI for foraging and as a movement corridor. Additional information regarding this habitat unit may be found in the accompanying wetland assessment (TBC, 2025).

3.5 Site Ecological Importance

Based on the criteria provided in Appendix B of this report, all habitats within the PAOI were assigned a sensitivity category, i.e., a SEI category. The PAOI was categorised as possessing habitats with areas ranging from ‘Very Low’ to ‘Low’ SEI (Table 3-3 and Figure 3-8). This indicates that the findings of this

assessment are contrary to the Screening Tool with respect to the Combined Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme sensitivity.

Table 3-4 Summary of habitat types delineated within the PAOI

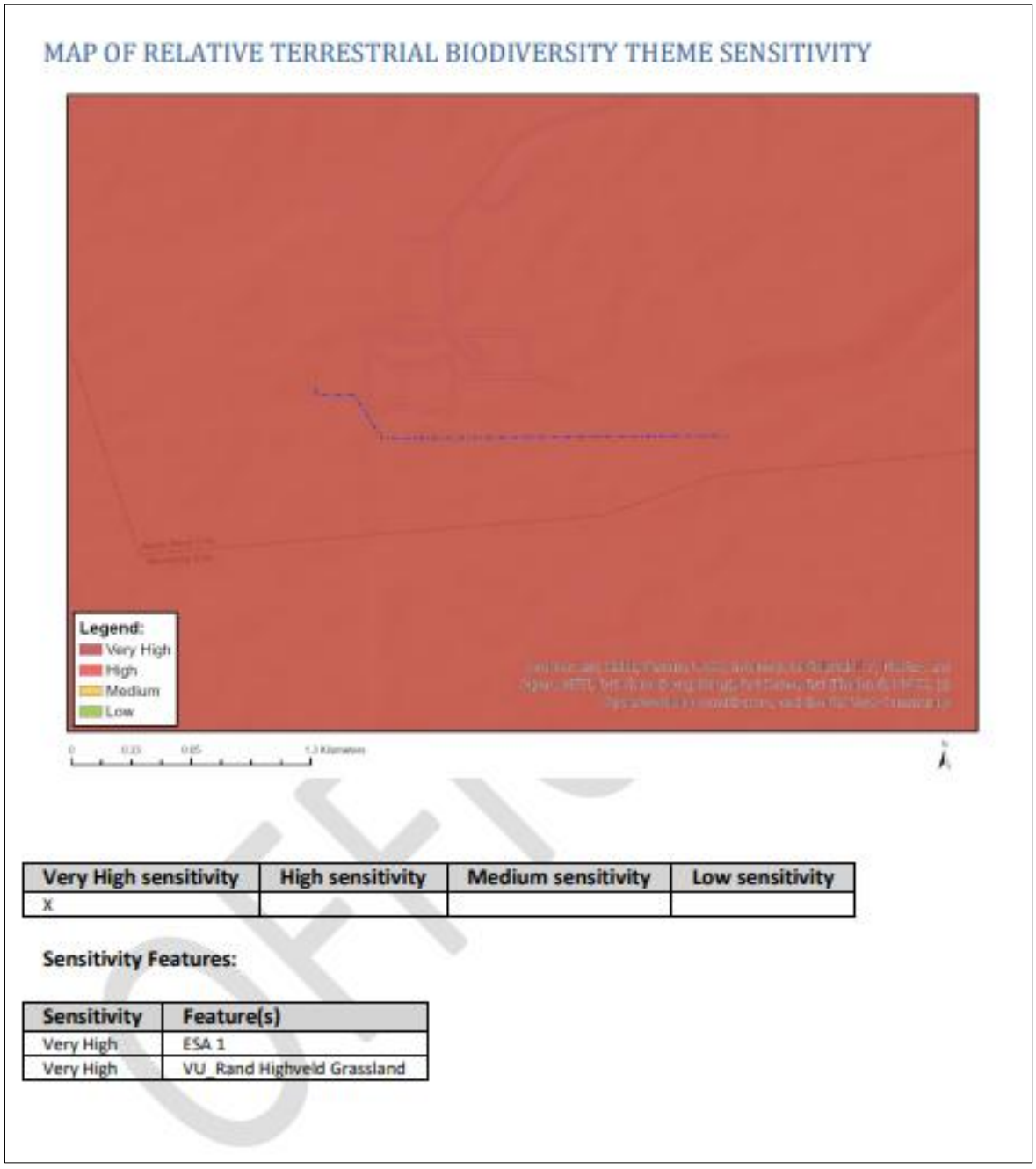
Habitat Type	Conservation Importance	Functional Integrity	Biodiversity Importance	Receptor Resilience	Site Ecological Importance Guidelines
Secondary Grassland	**Low**	**Low**	**Low**	**Medium**	**Low**
	No confirmed or highly likely populations of SCC	Almost no habitat connectivity but migrations still possible across some modified or degraded natural habitat		Will recover slowly (~ more than 10 years) to restore > 75% of the original species composition and functionality of the receptor functionality	Minimisation and restoration mitigation – development activities of medium to high impact acceptable followed by appropriate restoration activities.
Degraded Grassland	**Low**	**Low**	**Low**	**Medium**	**Low**
	< 50% of receptor contains natural habitat with limited potential to support SCC.	Almost no habitat connectivity but migrations still possible across some modified or degraded natural habitat		Will recover slowly (~ more than 10 years) to restore > 75% of the original species composition and functionality of the receptor functionality	Minimisation and restoration mitigation – development activities of medium to high impact acceptable followed by appropriate restoration activities.
Modified	**Low**	**Very Low**	**Very Low**	**High**	**Very Low**
	No confirmed or highly likely populations of SCC	Very small (< 1 ha) area. No habitat connectivity except for flying species or flora with wind-dispersed seeds.		Will recover relatively quickly (~ 5–10 years) to restore > 75% of the original species composition and functionality of the receptor functionality	Minimisation and restoration mitigation – development activities of medium impact acceptable followed by appropriate restoration activities.
Artificial Water Resource	**Low**	Low	**Low**	**Medium**	**Low**
	No confirmed or highly likely populations of SCC	Several minor and major current negative ecological impacts.		Will recover slowly (~ more than 10 years) to restore > 75% of the original species composition and functionality of the receptor functionality	Minimisation and restoration mitigation – development activities of medium to high impact acceptable followed by appropriate restoration activities.

3.6 Desktop Ecological Sensitivity

The following is deduced from the National Web-based Environmental Screening Tool Regulation 16(1)(v) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2014, as amended):

- Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme sensitivity is Very High for the proposed development area, due to it overlapping with Terrestrial ESA 1, and a VU ecosystem (Rand Highveld Grassland) (Figure 3-5);
- Plant Species Theme sensitivity is Medium for the proposed development area due to the possible presence of two (2) medium sensitivity plant species (Figure 3-6); and

- Animal Species Theme sensitivity is Medium for the proposed development area due to the possible presence of six (6) medium sensitivity species – two avifauna, two invertebrates, and two mammals (Figure 3-7).



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	ESA 1
Very High	VU_Rand Highveld Grassland

Figure 3-5 Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY

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

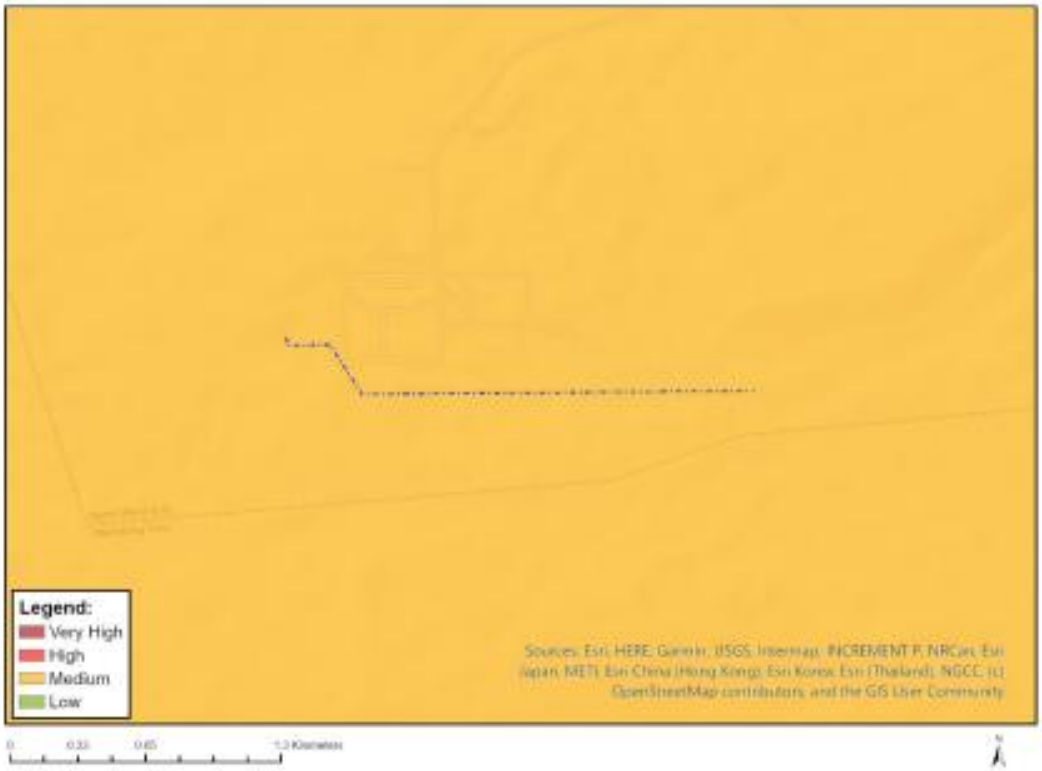
Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Medium	Sensitive species 1252
Medium	Sensitive species 691

Figure 3-6 Plant Species Theme Sensitivity

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-Tyto capensis
Medium	Aves-Eupodotis senegalensis
Medium	Insecta-Lepidochrysops praeterita
Medium	Mammalia-Crocidura maquassiensis
Medium	Mammalia-Hydrictis maculicollis
Medium	Invertebrate-Clonia uvarovi

Figure 3-7 Animal Species Theme Sensitivity

3.7 Fauna Species of Conservation Concern

The Screening Tool indicates that five (5) medium sensitivity mammal species, two (2) medium sensitivity invertebrate species, one (1) medium and one (1) high sensitivity avifaunal species could occur in the general area (Table 3-5). The likelihood of occurrence within the PAOI are included here. None have been confirmed for the site during the site assessment and likelihood of occurrence is considered low.

Please note that as per the best practice guideline that accompanies the Animal and Plant Species Protocol for the screening tool, the name of the sensitive species may not appear in the final EIA report nor any of the specialist reports released into the public domain. It should be referred to as sensitive plant or sensitive animal and its threat status may be included, e.g. critically endangered sensitive plant or endangered sensitive animal.

Table 3-5 Threatened fauna species that are expected to occur within the PAOI. VU = Vulnerable; EN = Endangered

Scientific Name	Common Name	Screening Tool Sensitivity	Regional Conservation Status	Likelihood of Occurrence	Reason
Avifauna					
Tyto capensis	African Grass Owl	Medium	VU	Low	High site disturbance levels (not conducive to suitable habitat)
Eupodotis senegalensis	White-bellied korhaan	Medium	VU	Medium	Significant disturbances but suitable grassland present
Mammalia					
Crocidura maquassiensis	Makwassie Musk Shrew	Medium	VU	Low	High site disturbance levels (not conducive to suitable habitat)
Hydrictis maculicollis	Spotted-necked Otter	Medium	VU	Low	Limited food and lack of suitable habitat availability, high disturbance levels
Invertebrates					
Lepidochrysops praeterita	Highveld Blue	Medium	Rare	Low	On-site disturbances; limited suitable food sources
Clonia uvarovi	Uvarov's Clonia	Medium	VU	Low	On-site disturbances; Species prefers tall, woodland savannah

3.8 Flora Species of Conservation Concern

The Screening Tool indicates that two threatened flora species are expected to occur within the PAOI. Furthermore, no flora SCC were observed within the PAOI.

Table 3-6 Threatened plant species that are expected to occur within the project area

Species	Common Name	Conservation Status (Regional)	Screening Tool Sensitivity	Likelihood of Occurrence
Sensitive species 1252	NA	VU	Medium	Low (limited suitable habitat & high anthropogenic impacts)
Sensitive species 691	NA	VU	Medium	Low (unsuitable habitat) high anthropogenic impacts)

3.9 Screening Tool Comparison

The allocated sensitivities for each of the relevant themes are either disputed or validated for the overall PAOI in Table 3-7 below. A summative explanation for each result is provided as relevant. The specialist-assigned sensitivity ratings are based largely on the SEI process followed in the previous section, and consideration is given to any observed or likely presence of SCC species. A map illustrating the overall SEI allocations for the PAOI can be seen in Figure 3-8.

Table 3-7 Summary of the screening tool vs specialist assigned sensitivities

Screening Tool Theme	Screening Tool	Habitat	Specialist	Tool Validated or Disputed by Specialist - Reasoning
Animal Theme	**Medium**	**N/A**	**Low**	Disputed – Habitat exists in a largely impacted and in some sections a degraded state with high levels of anthropogenic disturbances, particularly those associated with the TSF, housing, and other mining-related activities on site, as well as historical land clearing. No SCC observed and unlikely to be resident, although some may use the habitats on site for foraging and as a movement corridor.
Plant Theme	**Medium**	**N/A**	**Low**	Disputed – Habitat exists in a largely degraded or modified state with high levels of anthropogenic disturbance, particularly those associated with the TSF on site. High numbers of alien and invasive plants. No SCC observed and unlikely to occur.
Terrestrial Theme	**Very High**	**Secondary Grassland**	**Low**	Disputed – This habitat has developed on land previously subjected to significant disturbance (TSF, housing, and other mining-related activities) and is in a state of recovery. While it retains some ecological functions and supports a mix of indigenous and non-indigenous species, the presence of invasive species and edge effects from nearby developments are prevalent. The ecological services are improving, but the habitat quality remains sub-standard. Although it acts as a transitional zone supporting the gradual return of indigenous species, the overall ecological value is reduced compared to more intact grassland types, justifying a lower sensitivity rating. The habitat is no longer representative of an ESA or CBA, nor natural Rand Highveld Grassland, but does exhibit some ecological functionality. No SCC noted nor expected.
		Degraded Grassland	**Low**	Disputed – This habitat has been exposed to various disturbances, such as mining-related activities, AIP invasions, and dumping – leading to significant ecological degradation. While it still exhibits some natural grassland characteristics and hosts restricted ecological functions, the overall habitat quality is compromised. The limited presence of indigenous vegetation and reduced biodiversity contribute to its low sensitivity rating, reflecting the habitat's diminished capacity to support diverse ecological processes and species. No SCC noted and none are expected.
		Artificial Water Resources	**Low**	These wetlands have formed in historically dug pits and exhibit limited ecological functions and biodiversity. While they provide minimal ecosystem services, such as water filtration and habitat provision, their contribution to the overall ecological landscape is restricted.

			Due to their artificial origins and low ecological value, these wetlands are appropriately assigned a low sensitivity rating, reflecting their limited role in the landscape's ecological dynamics.
		Modified	**Very Low**	Disputed – Habitat has been severely altered by anthropogenic activities with limited ecological functions provided to surrounding ecosystems.

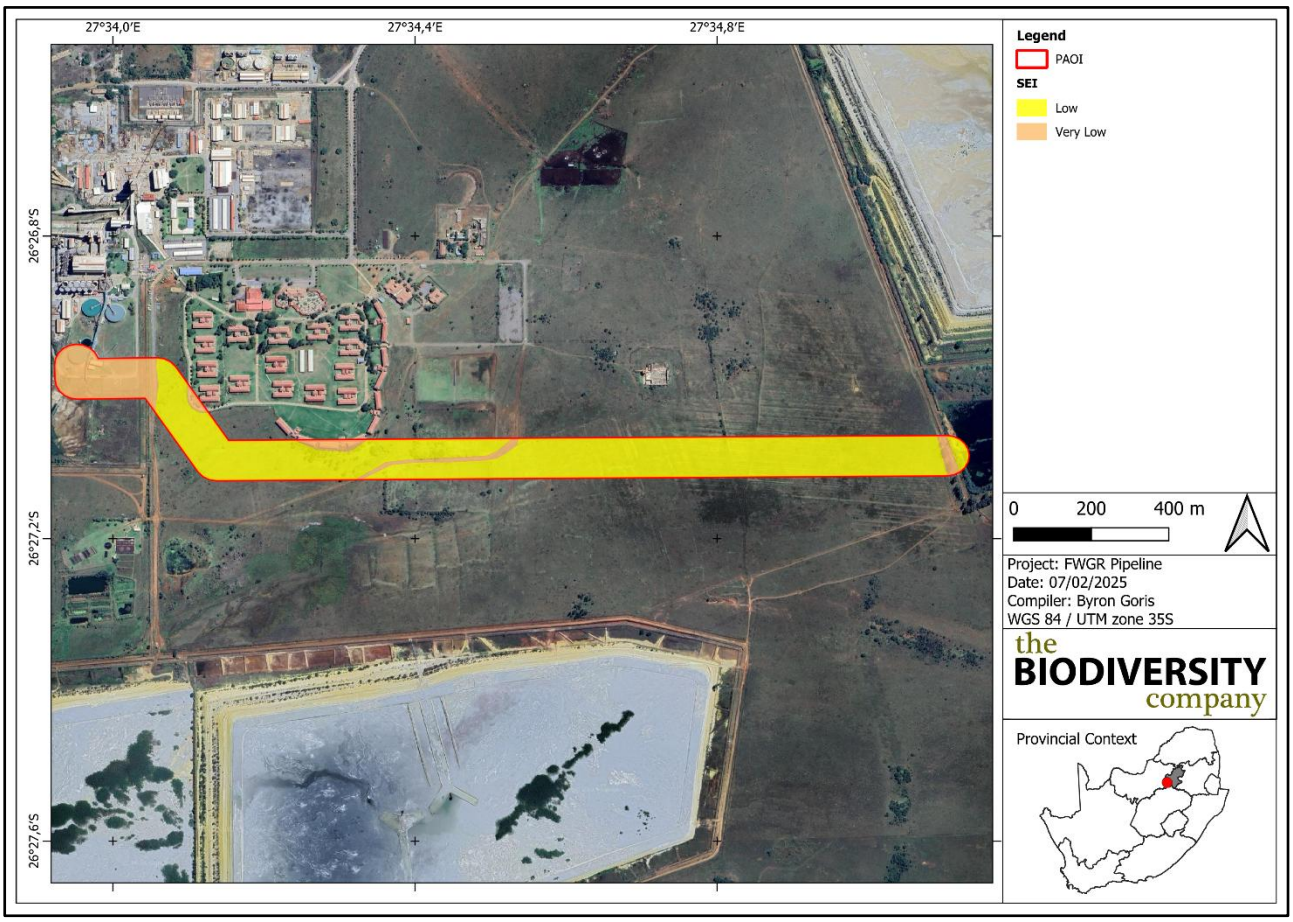


Figure 3-8 Map illustrating the site ecological importance for the PAOI

4. Impact Management and Mitigation Plan

The aim of the management outcomes is to present mitigation actions in such a way that they can be incorporated into the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr), and possible biodiversity management programme, for the project, which should in turn allow for a more successful implementation and auditing of the mitigations and monitoring guidelines. Table 4-1 presents the recommended mitigation measures and the respective time frames, targets, and performance indicators relative to the terrestrial assessment.

The focus of mitigation measures is to reduce the significance of the likely impacts associated with the development, and thereby:

- Prevent the further loss and fragmentation of indigenous vegetation communities within the ecosystem in the vicinity of the PAOI;
- Reduce the negative fragmentation effects of the development and enable the safe movement of fauna species;
- Prevent the direct and indirect loss and disturbance of flora and fauna species and communities, including the negative effects associated with the introduction and proliferation of alien and invasive species; and
- Adequately follow the guidelines for interpreting the Site Ecological Importance ratings assigned to the PAOI.

Table 4-1 Project specific mitigation measures including requirements for timeframes, roles and responsibilities

Management outcome: Vegetation and Habitats				
Impact Management Actions	**Implementation**		**Monitoring**	
	Phase	Responsible Party	Aspect	Frequency
Laydown and construction preparation activities must be limited to already modified areas and should take up the smallest footprint possible.	Construction Phase	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Development footprint	Ongoing
Areas of indigenous vegetation, even secondary communities outside of the direct project footprint, should not be fragmented or disturbed further if possible.	Construction Phase	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Development footprint	Ongoing
All vehicles and personnel must make use of existing roads and walking paths as far as possible, especially construction/operational vehicles.	Construction Phase	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Development footprint	Ongoing
The clearing of vegetation must be minimised where possible. All activities must be restricted to within the authorised areas. Protected flora species must be relocated away from the development footprint. If these are relocated within the property boundary (not off-site), a permit is not required.	Life of operation	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Areas of indigenous vegetation	Ongoing
All laydown, chemical toilets etc. should be restricted to Low and Very Low SEI areas. Any materials may not be stored for extended periods of time and must be removed from the project area once the construction/closure phase has been concluded.	Construction and Operational Phase	Environmental Officer, Design Engineer, and Contractor	Laydown areas and material storage & placement.	Ongoing
Areas that are denuded during construction need to be re-vegetated with indigenous vegetation, to prevent erosion during flood and wind events and to promote the regeneration of functional habitat. This will also reduce the likelihood of encroachment by alien invasive plant species. All grazing mammals must be kept out of the areas that have recently been re-planted.	Operational phase	Environmental Officer & Contractor	Assess the state of rehabilitation and encroachment of alien vegetation	Quarterly for up to two years after the closure
All footprints to be rehabilitated after construction is complete. Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas existing in the project area must be made a priority.	Life of Operation	Environmental Officer & Contractor	Rehabilitation	Quarterly monitoring
A hydrocarbon spill management plan must be put in place to ensure that should there be any chemical spill out or over that it does not run into the surrounding areas. A plan must be put in place to avoid and manage tailings spillage. The Contractor shall be in possession of an emergency spill kit that must always be complete and available on site. • Drip trays or any form of oil absorbent material must be	Life of operation	Environmental Officer & Contractor	Spill events, Vehicles dripping.	Ongoing

placed underneath vehicles/machinery and equipment when not in use. • No servicing of construction and maintenance equipment/vehicles on site unless necessary. • All contaminated soil / yard stone or gravel shall be treated in situ or removed and be placed in containers. • Appropriately contain any generator diesel storage tanks, machinery spills (e.g., accidental spills of hydrocarbons oils, diesel etc.) in such a way as to prevent them from leaking and entering the environment. • Construction activities and vehicles could cause spillages of lubricants, fuels and waste material negatively affecting the functioning of the ecosystem. • All vehicles and equipment must be maintained, and all re-fueling and servicing of equipment is to take place in demarcated areas outside of the PAOI.				
It must be made an offence for any staff member to remove any protected indigenous plant species from the PAOI or bring any alien species in. This is to prevent the spread of exotic or alien species or the illegal collection of plants.	Life of operation	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Any instances	Ongoing
All construction waste must be removed from site at the closure of the construction phase.	Construction phase	Environmental Officer & Contractor	Construction waste	During Phase
Precautions must be taken against the erosion damage that would be caused by unplanned pipe leaks. A leak warning and detection system must be installed. Dense indigenous pioneer grass seeds should also be planted across all bare earth areas to prevent erosion.	Life of operation	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Damaged pipes and unplanned leaks	Weekly

Management outcome: Fauna

Impact Management Actions	Implementation		Monitoring	
	Phase	Responsible Party	Aspect	Frequency
Clearing and disturbance activities must be conducted in a progressive linear manner, always outwards and away from the centre of the PAOI, so as to provide an easy escape route for all small mammals and herpetofauna.	Construction Phase	Environmental Officer & Contractor	Progressive land clearing operations and the movement of fauna	Ongoing
The areas to be disturbed must be specifically and responsibly demarcated to prevent the movement of staff or any individual into the surrounding environments, signs must be put up to enforce this.	Construction/Operational Phase	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Infringement into these areas	Ongoing
The duration of the activities should be minimised to as short a term as	Construction	Project manager, Environmental	Construction/Closure Phase	Ongoing

possible, to reduce the period of disturbance to fauna.		Officer & Design Engineer		
No trapping, killing, or poisoning of any wildlife is to be allowed and signs must be put up to enforce this. Monitoring must take place in this regard.	Life of operation	Environmental Officer	Evidence of trapping etc	Ongoing
Outside lighting (if required) should be designed and limited to minimise impacts on fauna. All outside lighting should be directed away from any sensitive areas. Fluorescent and mercury vapor lighting should be avoided, and sodium vapor (green/red) lights should be used wherever possible.	Construction/Operational Phase	Project manager, Environmental Officer & Design Engineer	Light pollution and period of light	Ongoing
All construction and maintenance motor vehicle operators should undergo an environmental induction that includes instruction on the need to comply with speed limits, to respect all forms of wildlife. Speed limits must be enforced to ensure that road killings and erosion is limited.	Life of operation	Health and Safety Officer	Compliance to the training	Ongoing
Schedule activities and operations during least sensitive periods, to avoid migration, nesting, and breeding seasons. In this case, activities should take place during the day.	Life of operation	Project manager, Environmental Officer & Design Engineer	Activities should take place during the day	Ongoing
If fencing is required: wildlife-permeable fencing with holes large enough for mongoose and other smaller mammals should be installed, the holes must not be placed in the fence where it is next to a major road as this will increase road killings in the area.	Planning and construction	Environmental Officer & Contractor, Engineer	Fauna movement corridor	Ongoing

Management outcome: Alien Species

Impact Management Actions	**Implementation**		**Monitoring**	
	Phase	Responsible Party	Aspect	Responsible Party
An Alien Invasive Plant (AIP) Management Plan must be compiled and implemented. This should regularly be updated to reflect the annual changed in AIP composition.	Life of operation	Project manager, Environmental Officer & Contractor	Manage and assess presence and encroachment of alien vegetation	Twice a year
The footprint area of the construction should be kept to a minimum. The footprint area must be clearly demarcated to avoid unnecessary disturbances to adjacent areas. Footprints of the roads must be kept to prescribed widths.	Construction/Operational Phase	Project manager, Environmental Officer & Contractor	Footprint Area	Life of operation

Management outcome: Waste Management

Impact Management Actions	**Implementation**		**Monitoring**	
	Phase	Responsible Party	Aspect	Frequency
Waste management must be a priority and all waste must be collected and stored effectively and responsibly according to a site-specific waste management plan. Dangerous waste	Life of operation	Environmental Officer & Contractor	Waste Removal	Weekly

such as metal wires and glass must only be stored in fully sealed and secure containers, before being moved off site as soon as possible.				
Litter, spills, fuels, chemical and human waste in and around the PAOI must be minimised and controlled according to the waste management plan.	Construction & Decommissioning Phase	Environmental Officer & Health and Safety Officer	Presence of Waste	Daily
Toilets at the recommended Health and Safety standards must be provided. These should be emptied regularly and once no longer required, they must be pumped dry to prevent leakage into the surrounding environment and removed from site.	Construction & Decommissioning phase	Environmental Officer & Health and Safety Officer	Number of toilets per staff member. Waste levels	Daily
The Contractor should supply sealable and properly marked domestic waste collection bins and all solid waste collected shall be disposed of at a licensed disposal facility.	Construction & Decommissioning phase	Environmental Officer & Health and Safety Officer	Availability of bins and the collection of the waste	Ongoing
Any refuse bins provided during construction and decommission**ing** must be responsibly emptied and secured.	Construction & Decommissioning phase	Environmental Officer, Contractor & Health and Safety Officer	Management of bins and collection of waste	Ongoing, every 10 days

Management outcome: Environmental Awareness Training				
Impact Management Actions	**Implementation**		**Monitoring**	
	Phase	Responsible Party	Aspect	Frequency
All personnel and contractors are to undergo basic Environmental Awareness Training. A signed register of attendance must be kept for proof. Discussions are required on sensitive environmental receptors within the PAOI to inform contractors and site staff of the presence of protected species, their identification, conservation status and importance, biology, habitat requirements and management requirements in line with the Environmental Authorisation and within the EMPr.	Pre-construction phase	Health and Safety Officer, Environmental Officer	Compliance to the training	Ongoing
Management outcome: Erosion				
Impact Management Actions	**Implementation**		**Monitoring**	
	Phase	Responsible Party	Aspect	Frequency
Speed limits must be put in place to reduce erosion. Soil surfaces must be wetted as necessary to reduce the dust generated by the project activities. Speed bumps and signs must be erected to enforce slow speeds, where these are not already present.	Life of operation	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Water Runoff from road surfaces	Ongoing
Only existing access routes and walking paths may be made use of.	Life of operation	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Routes used within the area	Ongoing

Areas that are denuded during construction need to be re-vegetated with indigenous vegetation to prevent erosion during flood events etc.	Life of operation	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Re-establishment of indigenous vegetation	Progressively
A stormwater management plan must be compiled and implemented if necessary.	Life of operation	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Management plan	Before construction phase: Ongoing

Management outcome: Pipeline Leak or Spill

Impact Management Actions	**Implementation**		**Monitoring**	
	Phase	Responsible Party	Aspect	Frequency
Leak detection or any similar monitoring tool must be incorporated to try identifying leaks in the pipeline. Dense indigenous pioneer grass seeds should also be planted across all bare earth areas to prevent erosion.	Life of operation	Environmental Officer, Health and Safety Officer	Detection of leaks	Weekly

5. Conclusion

The PAOI exists in a predominantly degraded, modified, or otherwise recovering state – owing to previous and current anthropogenic disturbances as well as a low rate of habitat rehabilitation procedures. The PAOI has been subjected to various anthropogenic impacts such as, human and vehicle ingress, invasions and infestations by alien and invasive plants, and the edge effects associated with the nearby mining activities. This habitat is unlikely to recover without human intervention and will continue to degrade further without active rehabilitation.

Prior to any construction activities taking place, it is recommended that a final walkthrough of the pipeline route must be conducted to ensure all protected plant species are noted (in case some arise which were not present during this survey). These must be marked and relocated to a similar habitat nearby which will not be affected by construction activities. Protected flora species must be relocated away from the development footprint and if these are relocated within the property boundary (not off-site), a permit is not required.

Desktop assessments also showed that the PAOI overlapped with the Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA) as well as an Ecological Support Area (ESA) however, the habitats surveyed are no longer representative of an ESA or CBA. Completion of the terrestrial biodiversity assessment led to the dispute of the 'Very High' classification for the terrestrial biodiversity theme sensitivity as allocated by the National Environmental Screening Tool. The PAOI is instead assigned an overall terrestrial sensitivity of 'Low'.

The Animal Species Theme sensitivity is 'Medium' for the PAOI as allocated by the National Environmental Screening Tool, which was disputed and found to be 'Low' due to lack of suitable habitat and high levels or persecution. Plant Species Theme sensitivity is 'Medium' for the project area as allocated by the National Environmental Screening Tool, which was disputed due to a lack of suitable habitat.

5.1 Impact Statement

The location, state and size of the ecosystem suggests that it is unlikely that any functional habitat or SCCs will be lost as a result of the impacts arising from the proposed activities. However, these assumptions pertain to the terrestrial habitat within the PAOI only and the recommendations and mitigations presented in the accompanying freshwater assessment must be strictly adhered to.

5.2 Specialist Opinion

It is the opinion of the specialist that the proposed development is favourable only if all mitigation measures provided in this and other specialist reports are implemented, as well as the following:

- A final site walkthrough must be conducted prior to construction to ensure all protected plant species are marked and relocated to a similar habitat nearby which will not be affected by construction activities (in case some arise which were not present during this survey. Protected flora species must be relocated away from the development footprint and if these are relocated within the property boundary (not off-site), a permit is not required. Any relocations must be conducted while accompanied by an ECO or relevant ecological specialist.

- An alien invasion plant (AIP) management plan must be compiled and implemented; and

- A rehabilitation plan must be compiled and implemented for all areas of the PAOI impacted by the project activities.

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7. Appendix Items

7.1 Appendix A: Methods

7.1.1 Desktop Dataset Assessment

7.1.1.1 Ecologically Important Landscape Features

Existing ecologically relevant data layers were incorporated into a GIS to establish how the proposed development might interact with any ecologically important entities. Emphasis was placed around the following spatial datasets:

- National Biodiversity Assessment 2018 (Skowno *et al,* 2019) - The purpose of the National Biodiversity Assessment (NBA) is to assess the state of South Africa's biodiversity based on best available science, with a view to understanding trends over time and informing policy and decision-making across a range of sectors. The NBA deals with all three components of biodiversity: genes, species and ecosystems; and assesses biodiversity and ecosystems across terrestrial, freshwater, estuarine and marine environments. The two headline indicators assessed in the NBA are:
    - Ecosystem Protection Level – indicator of the extent to which ecosystems are adequately protected or under-protected. Ecosystem types are categorised as Well Protected (WP), Moderately Protected (MP), Poorly Protected (PP), or Not Protected (NP), based on the proportion of the biodiversity target for each ecosystem type that is included within one or more protected areas. Not Protected, Poorly Protected or Moderately Protected ecosystem types are collectively referred to as under-protected ecosystems.
    - Red List of Ecosystems (RLE) 2021 – The list was first published in 2011 and has since been substantially revised by authors Dr Andrew Skowno and Mrs Maphale Monyeki (SANBI, 2022). This list is based on assessments that followed the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Ecosystems Framework (version 1.1) and covers all 456 terrestrial ecosystem types described in South Africa by Mucina and Rutherford (2006). A total of 120 of the 456 terrestrial ecosystem types assessed are categorised as threatened and together make up approximately 10% of the remaining natural habitat in the country. Of these 120 ecosystem types, 55 are Critically Endangered (CR), 51 Endangered (EN) and 14 are Vulnerable (VU). The remainder are categorised as Least Concern (LC) (SANBI, 2022; Skowno & Monyeki, 2021).
- Protected areas:
    - South Africa Protected Areas Database (SAPAD) and South Africa Conservation Areas Database (SACAD) (DFFE, 2023a) – The South African Protected Areas Database (SAPAD) and South Africa Conservation Areas Database (SACAD) contains spatial data for the conservation of South Africa. It includes spatial and attribute information for both formally protected areas and areas that have less formal protection. The database is updated on a continuous basis and forms the basis for the Register of Protected Areas which is a legislative requirement under the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, Act 57 of 2003.
    - National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy (NPAES) (DFFE, 2022b) – The National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES) provides spatial information on areas that are suitable for terrestrial ecosystem protection. These focus areas are large, intact

and unfragmented and are therefore, of high importance for biodiversity, climate resilience and freshwater protection.

- Conservation/Biodiversity Sector Plans:

  The Gauteng Conservation Plan (Version 4) (GDARD, 2014b) classified areas within the province on the basis of its 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'.

  Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) are terrestrial and aquatic areas of the landscape 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.

- Gauteng Ridges

  The quartzite ridges of Gauteng are one of the most important natural assets in this northern province of South Africa. This is because these ridges, and the areas immediately surrounding them, provide unique habitat for a wide variety of fauna and flora, some of which are Red-Listed, rare or endemic species, or in the case of certain plant species, are found nowhere else in South Africa or around the world.

  In order to give practical effect to this policy, the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD) has classified all ridges in Gauteng into one of four classes, based on the existing extent and percentage of area converted by urban development or disturbed by other human activities. According to GDARD (2019), the ridges within Gauteng may be classified as follows:

  - Class 1 Ridges: 5% or less of the ridge area has been transformed by human activity (Approx. 58% of ridges fall within this category);
  - Class 2 Ridges: Between 6 and 34% of the ridge area has been transformed by human activity (Approx. 23% of ridges fall within this category);
  - Class 3 Ridges: Between 35 and 64% of the ridge area has been transformed by human activity (Approx. 8% of ridges fall within this category); and
  - Class 4 Ridges: Over 65% of the ridge area has been transformed by human activity (Approx. 11% of ridges fall within this category).

  The 2019 Ridges Guideline has defined general guidelines that must be followed with regard to the amount of development that should be permitted on different ridges according to their class. GDARD (2019) stipulates that no development is to be permitted on any class 1 ridge, and varying levels of development may be permissible with regards to the higher ridge classes – depending on the impact level of the proposed activity and the corresponding spatial scale. Buffers and permitted developments are as follows (GDARD, 2019):

  - Class 1 Ridges: Only low impact activities with an ecological footprint of 5% or less in the 200 m buffer zone of the ridge will be supported and no development will be permitted in the ridge itself;

- Class 2 Ridges: Development activities and uses that have a high environmental impact on a Class 2 ridge will not be permitted. Low impact development activities, such as tourism facilities, which comprise of an ecological footprint of 5% or less of the property may be supported (the ecological footprint includes all areas directly impacted on by a development activity, including all paved surfaces, landscaping, property access and service provision). Low impact development activities on a ridge will not be supported where it is feasible to undertake the development on a portion of the property abutting the ridge;

- Class 3 Ridges: The guidelines for Class 2 ridges will be applied to areas of the ridge that have not been significantly impacted on by human activity. The guidelines for Class 3 ridges will be applied to areas of the ridge that have been significantly impacted on by human activity; and

- Class 4 Ridges: Further development activities will not be supported in areas of the ridge where the remaining contiguous extent of natural habitat is 4 ha or more.

- Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA, NCG, 2024) – A new set of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) specific to South Africa has been identified using the Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas version 1.2 (IUCN 2016), applied to South African species and ecosystems. KBAs are critical sites that play a vital role in maintaining global biodiversity by serving as essential habitats for species. The identification of KBAs enables governments and civil society to pinpoint key locations crucial for species and their habitats worldwide. This understanding facilitates collaborative efforts to manage and conserve these areas, thereby safeguarding global biological diversity and supporting international biodiversity objectives. Unlike the Important Bird Areas (IBAs), which primarily focus on birds, the KBA framework encompasses a broader spectrum of biodiversity, including mammals, amphibians, plants, and other taxa. BirdLife South Africa (BLSA), in consultation with the KBA National Coordination Group, has opted to retire IBAs and integrate KBAs into its conservation strategy. This strategic shift acknowledges the necessity of investing resources effectively to protect avian and other macroecological elements at the site level within a comprehensive framework of biodiversity conservation; and

- Freshwater Ecology:

  - Strategic Water Source Areas (SWSAs) (Le Maitre *et al,* 2018) – SWSAs are defined as areas of land that supply a quantity of mean annual surface water runoff in relation to their size and therefore, contribute considerably to the overall water supply of the country. These are key ecological infrastructure assets and the effective protection of surface water SWSAs areas is vital for national security because a lack of water security will compromise national security and human wellbeing.

  - South African Inventory of Inland Aquatic Ecosystems (SAIIAE) (Van Deventer *et al*, 2018) – A South African Inventory of Inland Aquatic Ecosystems (SAIIAE) was established during the National Biodiversity Assessment of 2018. It is a collection of data layers that represent the extent of river and inland wetland ecosystem types as well as pressures on these systems.

  - National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area (NFEPA) (Nel *et al.,* 2011) – The NFEPA database provides strategic spatial priorities for conserving the country's freshwater ecosystems and associated biodiversity as well as supporting sustainable use of water resources.

7.2 Appendix B: Terrestrial Site Ecological Importance

The different habitat types within the PAOI were delineated and identified based on observations made during the field survey, and information from available satellite imagery. These habitat types were assigned Ecological Importance (EI) categories based on their ecological integrity, conservation value, the presence of SCC and their ecosystem processes.

Site Ecological Importance (SEI) is a function of the Biodiversity Importance (BI) of the receptor (e.g., SCC, the vegetation/fauna community or habitat type present in the Project Area) and Receptor Resilience (RR) (its resilience to impacts).

BI is a function of Conservation Importance (CI) and the Functional Integrity (FI) of the receptor. The criteria for the CI and FI ratings are provided in Table 7-1 and Table 7-2 respectively.

Table 7-1 Summary of Conservation Importance (CI) criteria

Conservation Importance	Fulfilling Criteria
Very High	Confirmed or highly likely occurrence of Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), Vulnerable (VU) or Extremely Rare or CR species that have a global extent of occurrence (EOO) of < 10 km^2. Any area of natural habitat of a CR ecosystem type or large area (> 0.1% of the total ecosystem type extent) of natural habitat of an EN ecosystem type. Globally significant populations of congregatory species (> 10% of global population).
High	Confirmed or highly likely occurrence of CR, EN, VU species that have a global EOO of > 10 km^2. IUCN threatened species (CR, EN, VU) must be listed under any criterion other than A. If listed as threatened only under Criterion A, include if there are less than 10 locations or < 10 000 mature individuals remaining. Small area (> 0.01% but < 0.1% of the total ecosystem type extent) of natural habitat of EN ecosystem type or large area (> 0.1%) of natural habitat of VU ecosystem type. Presence of Rare species. Globally significant populations of congregatory species (> 1% but < 10% of global population).
Medium	Confirmed or highly likely occurrence of populations of Near Threatened (NT) species, threatened species (CR, EN, VU) listed under Criterion A only and which have more than 10 locations or more than 10 000 mature individuals. Any area of natural habitat of threatened ecosystem type with status of VU. Presence of range-restricted species. > 50% of receptor contains natural habitat with potential to support SCC.
Low	No confirmed or highly likely populations of SCC. No confirmed or highly likely populations of range-restricted species. < 50% of receptor contains natural habitat with limited potential to support SCC.
Very Low	No confirmed and highly unlikely populations of SCC. No confirmed and highly unlikely populations of range-restricted species. No natural habitat remaining.

Table 7-2 Summary of Functional Integrity (FI) criteria

Functional Integrity	Fulfilling Criteria
Very High	Very large (> 100 ha) intact area for any conservation status of ecosystem type or > 5 ha for CR ecosystem types. High habitat connectivity serving as functional ecological corridors, limited road network between intact habitat patches. No or minimal current negative ecological impacts, with no signs of major past disturbance.
High	Large (> 20 ha but < 100 ha) intact area for any conservation status of ecosystem type or > 10 ha for EN ecosystem types. Good habitat connectivity, with potentially functional ecological corridors and a regularly used road network between intact habitat patches. Only minor current negative ecological impacts, with no signs of major past disturbance and good rehabilitation potential.
Medium	Medium (> 5 ha but < 20 ha) semi-intact area for any conservation status of ecosystem type or > 20 ha for VU ecosystem types. Only narrow corridors of good habitat connectivity or larger areas of poor habitat connectivity and a busy used road network between intact habitat patches. Mostly minor current negative ecological impacts, with some major impacts and a few signs of minor past disturbance. Moderate rehabilitation potential.
Low	Small (> 1 ha but < 5 ha) area. Almost no habitat connectivity but migrations still possible across some modified or degraded natural habitat and a very busy used road network surrounds the area. Low rehabilitation potential. Several minor and major current negative ecological impacts.
Very Low	Very small (< 1 ha) area. No habitat connectivity except for flying species or flora with wind-dispersed seeds. Several major current negative ecological impacts.

BI can be derived from a simple matrix of CI and FI as provided in Table 7-3.

Table 7-3 Matrix used to derive Biodiversity Importance (BI) from Functional Integrity (FI) and Conservation Importance (CI)

Biodiversity Importance		Conservation Importance				
		Very High	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Very Low**
Functional Integrity	**Very High**	Very High	Very High	High	Medium	Low
	High	Very High	High	Medium	Medium	Low
	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low
	Very Low	Medium	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

The fulfilling criteria to evaluate RR are based on the estimated recovery time required to restore an appreciable portion of functionality to the receptor, as summarised in Table 7-4.

Table 7-4 Summary of Receptor Resilience (RR) criteria

Resilience	Fulfilling Criteria
Very High	Habitat that can recover rapidly (~ less than 5 years) to restore > 75% of the original species composition and functionality of the receptor functionality, or species that have a very high likelihood of: (i) remaining at a site even when a disturbance or impact is occurring, or (ii) returning to a site once the disturbance or impact has been removed.
High	Habitat that can recover relatively quickly (~ 5–10 years) to restore > 75% of the original species composition and functionality of the receptor functionality, or species that have a high likelihood of: (i) remaining at a site even when a disturbance or impact is occurring, or (ii) returning to a site once the disturbance or impact has been removed.
Medium	Will recover slowly (~ more than 10 years) to restore > 75% of the original species composition and functionality of the receptor functionality, or species that have a moderate likelihood of: (i) remaining at a site even when a disturbance or impact is occurring, or (ii) returning to a site once the disturbance or impact has been removed.
Low	Habitat that is unlikely to be able to recover fully after a relatively long period: > 15 years required to restore ~ less than 50% of the original species composition and functionality of the receptor functionality, or species that have a low likelihood of: (i) remaining at a site even when a disturbance or impact is occurring, or (ii) returning to a site once the disturbance or impact has been removed.
Very Low	Habitat that is unable to recover from major impacts, or species that are unlikely to: (i) remain at a site even when a disturbance or impact is occurring, or (ii) return to a site once the disturbance or impact has been removed.

After the determination of BI and RR, the SEI can be ascertained using the matrix as provided in Table 7-5.

Table 7-5 Matrix used to derive Site Ecological Importance from Receptor Resilience (RR) and Biodiversity Importance (BI)

Site Ecological Importance		Biodiversity Importance				
		Very High	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Very Low**
Receptor Resilience	**Very Low**	Very High	Very High	High	Medium	Low
	Low	Very High	Very High	High	Medium	Very Low
	Medium	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
	High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low	Very Low
	Very High	Medium	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

Interpretation of the SEI in the context of the proposed project is provided in Table 7-6.

Table 7-6 Guideline for interpreting Site Ecological Importance in the context of proposed activities

Site Ecological Importance	Interpretation in relation to proposed development activities
Very High	Avoidance mitigation – no destructive development activities should be considered. Offset mitigation not acceptable/not possible (i.e., last remaining populations of species, last remaining good condition patches of ecosystems/unique species assemblages). Destructive impacts for species/ecosystems where persistence target remains.
High	Avoidance mitigation wherever possible. Minimisation mitigation – changes to project infrastructure design to limit the amount of habitat impacted, limited development activities of low impact acceptable. Offset mitigation may be required for high impact activities.
Medium	Minimisation and restoration mitigation – development activities of medium impact acceptable followed by appropriate restoration activities.
Low	Minimisation and restoration mitigation – development activities of medium to high impact acceptable followed by appropriate restoration activities.
Very Low	Minimisation mitigation – development activities of medium to high impact acceptable and restoration activities may not be required.

The SEI evaluated for each taxon can be combined into a single multi-taxon evaluation of SEI for the assessment area. Either a combination of the maximum SEI for each receptor should be applied, or the SEI may be evaluated only once per receptor but for all necessary taxa simultaneously. For the latter, justification of the SEI for each receptor is based on the criteria that conforms to the highest CI and FI, and the lowest RR across all taxa.

7.3 Appendix C – Specialist Declaration of Independence

I, Byron Goris, declare that:

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 71 and is punishable in terms of Section 24F of the Act.

Byron Goris

Terrestrial Ecologist

The Biodiversity Company

February 2025

I, Leigh-Ann de Wet, declare that:

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 71 and is punishable in terms of Section 24F of the Act.

Leigh-Ann de Wet

Terrestrial Ecologist

The Biodiversity Company

February 2025

7.4 Appendix D – Specialist CVs

Byron Goris

B.Sc Hons in Global Socio-Ecological Systems Change (Cert. Nat. Sci.)

Cell: +27 81 790 8603
Email: byron@thebiodiversitycompany.com
Identity Number: 9904145161083
Date of birth: 14 April 1999

Profile Summary

Environmental work experience across South Africa (2 years).

Theoretical and practical understanding of methodology in both aquatic, terrestrial, and global change ecology.

General training and experience in aspects of conservation, biogeography, and socio-economic sustainability.

Areas of Interest

Ecological systems approaches, global environmental change, socio-economic sustainability, multi/trans-disciplinarity, sports ecology, traditional medicinal plant science.

Key Experience

- Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Wetland Ecological Assessments
- Environmental Field work and basic field methodology
- Business sustainability
- Sports Ecology Research
- Habitat delineation
- Field work and research

Country Experience

South Africa

Nationality

South African

Languages

English – Proficient

Afrikaans – Basic

Qualifications

- BSc (Hons) Animals, Plants, and Environmental Sciences; University of the Witwatersrand
- BSc Biology, University of the Witwatersrand
- Certificated Natural Scientist (170720)

Leigh-Ann de Wet

M.Sc. Botany (*Pr Sci Nat*)

Cell: +27 83 352 1936
Email: leigh-ann@thebiodiversitycompany.com
Identity Number: 8209010127081
Date of birth: 1 September 1982

Profile Summary

Working experience throughout South Africa, Southern Africa West and Central Africa and also Madagascar.

Specialist experience in exploration, mining, engineering, hydropower, private sector and renewable energy.

Experience with project management for national and international biodiversity projects.

Experience with IFC Performance Standards, Critical Habitat and High Conservation Value Assessments. Experience in numerous vegetation and habitat types throughout Africa,

Specialist expertise includes botany, forest ecology, and terrestrial fauna. Methodology development, conservation management and terrestrial monitoring.

Areas of Interest

Forest ecology and ecosystem functionality.

Ecology and plant identification.

Field methodology.

Publication of scientific journals and articles.

Key Experience

- World Bank, Equator Principles and the International Finance Corporation requirements
- Familiar with High Conservation Value assessments as per ProForest guidelines.
- Conservation Management Plans.
- Flora assessments.
- Terrestrial fauna assessments.
- Monitoring.
- Ecosystem services
- Rehabilitation Plans.
- Alien Invasive Plant Management Plans.
- Permitting.

Country Experience

Mozambique,

Botswana;

Malawi,

Zambia,

Madagascar,

Liberia,

Guinea'

Democratic Republic of the Congo,

South Africa

Nationality

South African

Languages

English – Proficient

Afrikaans – Conversational

Qualifications

- MSc (Rhodes University) – Botany.
- BSc Honours (Rhodes University) – Botany
- BSc Natural Science (Botany and Entomology)
- Pr Sci Nat (400233/12)
- Certificate of Competence: UFS Introduction to wetland delineation.
- Certificate of Competence: UFS Introduction to wetland law
- Certificate of competence: Africa Land Use Training Grass Identification (long and short course)
- Certificate of Competence: ASI Snake Awareness, first aid for snake bite and venomous snake handling.

Signed:

Wetland Functional and Impact Assessment for the proposed Far West Gold Recoveries (FWGR) KP2 Pipelines Project

Rand West City Local Municipality, West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng Province, South Africa

19/02/2025

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Report Name	**Wetland Functional and Impact Assessment for the proposed Far West Gold Recoveries (FWGR) KP2 Pipelines Project**
Specialist Theme	Aquatic Theme – Wetland Baseline and Impact Assessment
Project Reference	FWGR KP2 Pipeline
Report Version	19/02/2025
Environmental Assessment Practitioner	KONGIWE
Fieldwork & Report Writer	Namitha Singh (SACNASP Pr. Sci. Nat .157927)
Reviewer	Rowan Buhrmann (SACNASP Pr. Sci. Nat. 136853)
Declaration	The Biodiversity Company and its associates operate as independent consultants under the auspices of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions. We declare that we have no affiliation with or vested financial interests in the proponent, other than for work performed under the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2014), as amended. We have no conflicting interests in the undertaking of this activity and have no interest in secondary developments resulting from the authorisation of this project. We have no vested interest in the project, other than to provide a professional service within the constraints of the project (timing, time and budget) based on the principals of science.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The Biodiversity Company was commissioned to conduct a wetland baseline and impact assessment in support of the environmental and water use authorisation procedures for the Far West Gold Recoveries KP2 Pipeline Project (The Project). The Project is near Westonaria within the Rand West City Local Municipality, West Rand District Municipality, within Gauteng Province, South Africa (Figure 1-1). A 500 m radius has been demarcated to facilitate the identification of wetlands proximal to the Project; this area is referred to as the Project Area of Influence (PAOI).

This assessment was conducted in accordance with the amendments to the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2014) (amended by GNR 326, 7 April 2017 and GNR. 517, 11 June 2021) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA). The approach has taken cognisance of. Government Notices (GN) 320 (20 March 2020) and GN 1150 (30 October 2020) in terms of NEMA, dated 20 March and 30 October 2020: “Procedures for the Assessment and Minimum Criteria for Reporting on Identified Environmental Themes in terms of Sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, when applying for Environmental Authorisation” (Reporting Criteria).

This assessment has been completed in accordance with the requirements of the published Government Notice (GN) 4167 by the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) (previously GN 509 of 2016 and GN 3139 of 2023). The said notice was published in the Government Gazette (no. 49833) under Section 39 of the National Water Act (Act no. 36 of 1998) in December 2023, for a Water Use Licence (WUL) in terms of Section 21(c) & (i) water uses. The GN 4167 process provides an allowance to apply for a WUL for Section 21(c) & (i) under a General Authorisation (GA), as opposed to a full Water Use Licence Application (WULA). A water use (or potential) qualifies for a GA under GN 4167 when the proposed water use/activity is subjected to analysis using the DWS Risk Assessment Matrix (RAM), provided the identified risks are all considered a low risk, and the applicant is listed under Appendix D1 or Appendix D2 of the same notice. This assessment will implement the RAM and provide a specialist opinion on the favourability for a water use authorisation.

1.2 Scope of Work

The following tasks were completed in fulfilment of the terms of reference for this assessment:

- A desktop assessment of available and related datasets to provide context of the freshwater biodiversity of the project area and to indicate potential wetland areas;
- The delineation, classification and assessment of wetlands within 500 m of the project area;
- An assessment of the related impacts using the Risk Assessment (DWS, 2023);
- The provision of recommendations relevant to associated impacts; and
- Report compilation detailing the baseline findings.

1.3 Project Description

The following information was provided by Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (2025) and relates to the details for the KP2 Pipeline Project.

Table 1-1 Project details

Aspect	Description
Project Description	Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Limited (hereafter FWGR) has recently received an environmental authorisation (EA) for the optimised pipeline route for FWGR's Tailings Retreatment Projects in the West Rand. It has since been identified that additional water and slurry pipelines are required. These pipelines will tie into the authorised Regional TSF (RTSF) pipelines and run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No. 2 Plant. The Proposed Project requires the following authorisations: • Environmental Authorisation (EA) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act No. 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), which will follow a Basic Assessment (BA) process in terms of the EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended; and • General Authorisation (GA) in terms of the National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) for Section 21 (c) and (i) water uses, before it can commence.
Locality	The proposed location of the proposed pipeline route is in Westonaria, within Ward 25 of the Rand West Local Municipality (RWLM) as shown in Figure 1-1. The pipelines run southwest of the Kloof No. 2 TSF, and directly south of the Kopanang Hostel. The project area is predominantly surrounded by other TSFs, grasslands, water bodies and bare ground. Please refer to Figure 1-1 for the Proposed Project's locality map.
Infrastructure Proposed for the Project	The following infrastructure is proposed: • Two process water pipelines of 600 mm in diameter; and • Four overland slurry pipelines of 550 mm in diameter. • The proposed pipelines will tie into the authorised RTSF pipeline route and run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No.2 Plant.
Life of Operation	The life of the Proposed Project is expected to be approximately 30 years.

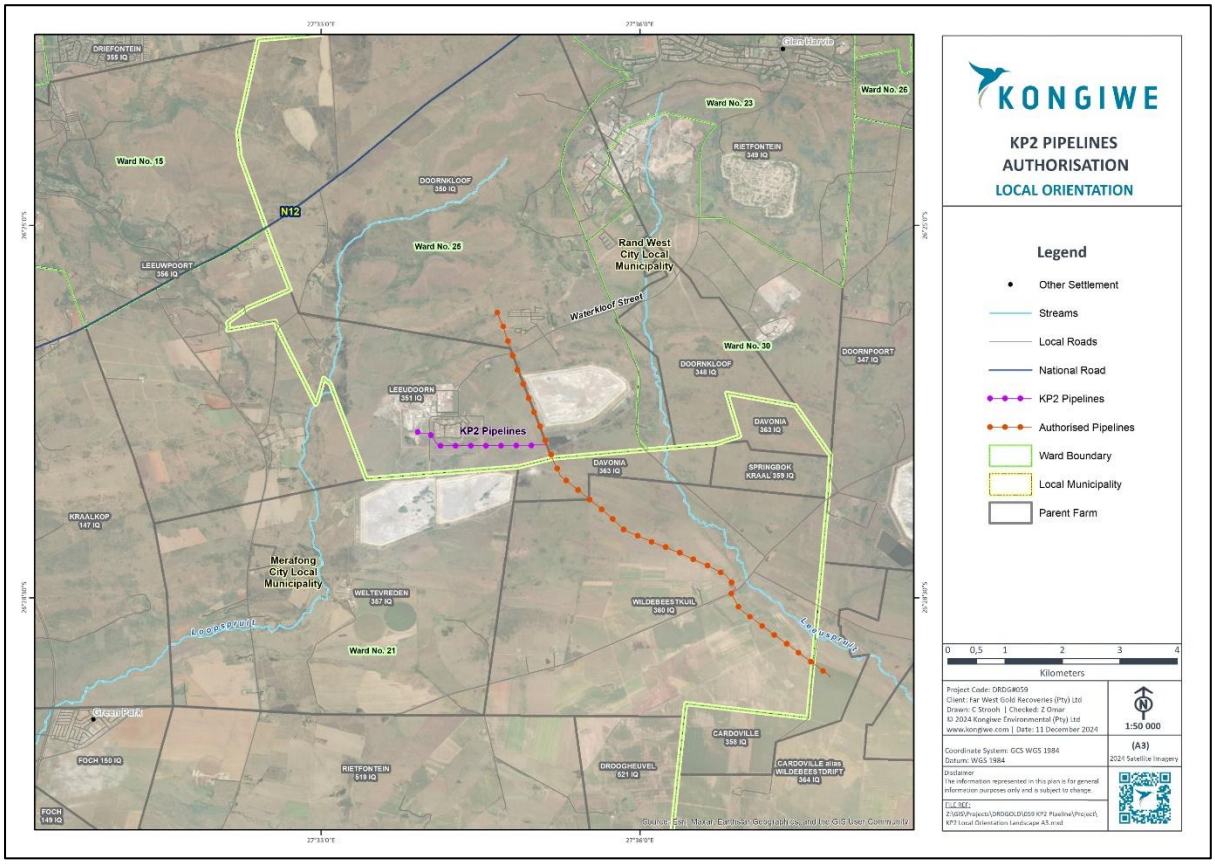

Figure 1-1 Location of the project (Kongiwe, 2025)

The assessment area comprising of the proposed pipeline route (referred to herein as the “Project Site”) and a 500 m radius (referred to herein as the “500 m PAOI”) around the Project Site for the identification and delineation of water resources is indicated in Figure 1-2.

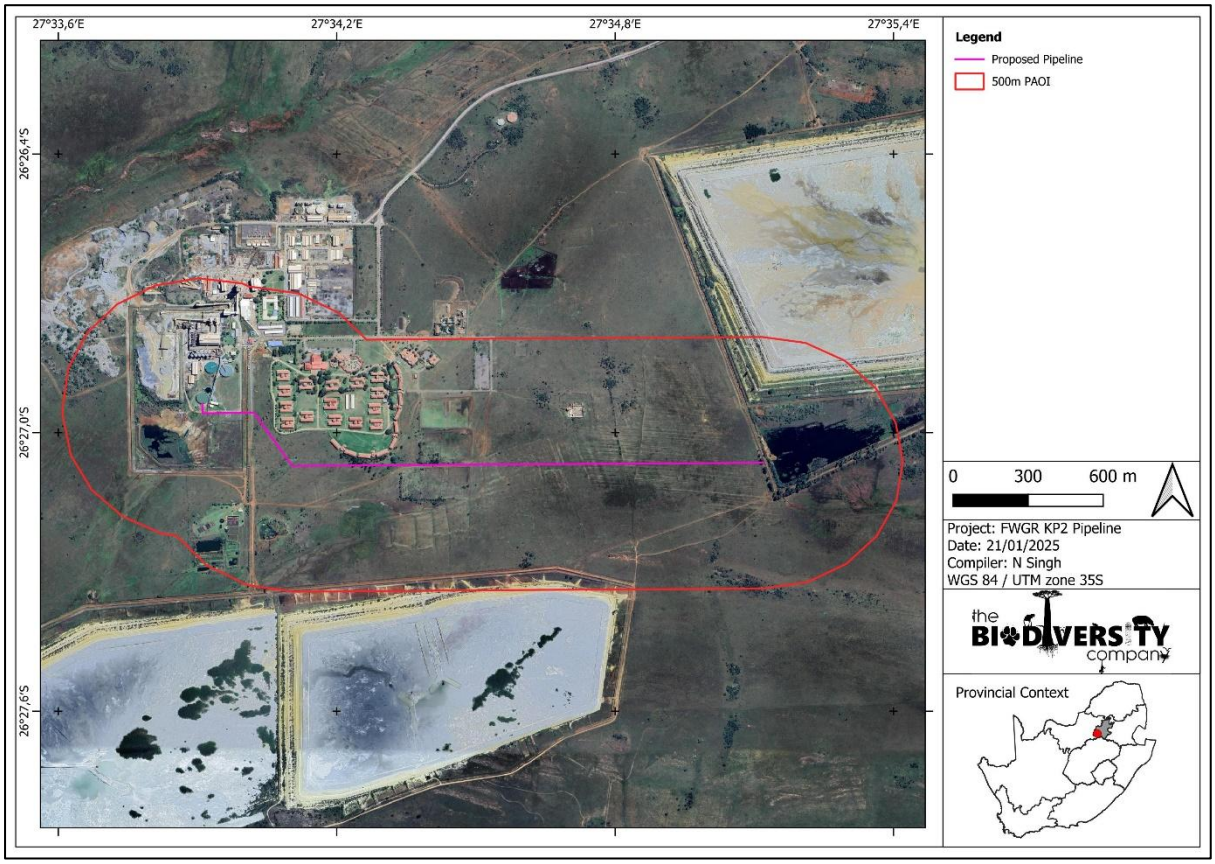

Figure 1-2 Proposed pipeline route and project area of influence

1.4 Assumptions and Limitations

The following aspects were considered as limitations:

- It has been assumed that the spatial files provided to the specialist are accurate;
- Apart from the "Pipeline Route" location, no other relevant spatial information in terms of the structure design was provided in relation to the proposed development at the time of survey and report preparation;
- Areas characterised by external wetland attributes were the focus for this assessment, where wetlands were thereafter confirmed by soil form indicators;
- Areas within the 500 m PAOI were delineated and assessed via desktop where inaccessible. Only natural features presumed to be at potential risk from the proposed activities were assessed in terms of their ecological characteristics;
- Only Section 21(c) and 21(i) water uses are applicable to the use of the DWS Risk Assessment Matrix (2023); and
- The GPS used for water resource delineations is accurate to within five metres. Therefore, the wetland delineation plotted digitally may be offset by a maximum of five metres to either side.

1.5 Key Legislative Requirements

The legislation, policies and guidelines listed below in Table 1-2 are applicable to the current project. The list below, although extensive, may not be complete and other legislation, policies and guidelines may apply in addition to those listed below.

Table 1-2 A list of key legislative requirements

Region	Legislation / Guideline	Comment
National	National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA)	To provide for the effective protection and controlled utilisation of the environment and for matters incidental thereto.
	NEMA: Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2014) (GNR 982 of 8 December 2014, as amended in 2017 and 2021), Appendix 6 requirements	Minimum content for specialist reports.
	NEMA: Government Notices (GN) 320 (20 March 2020) and GN 1150 (30 October 2020)	The minimum criteria for reporting. Protocol for the specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements.
	The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004) (NEMBA), Threatened or Protected Species Regulations	The protection of species and ecosystems that warrant protection.
	National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008)	The regulation of waste management to protect the environment.
	National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA)	To provide for the regulation of water uses.
	NWA: Government Notice (GN) 4167 (previously GN 509 of 2016 and GN 3139 of 2023)	Water Use Licence (WUL) in terms of Section 21(c) & (i) water uses and the provision to apply for a General Authorisation subject to usage and outcome of the Risk Assessment Matrix.
	NEMBA: Alien and Invasive Species Regulations (2014) (GNR R598, 1 August 2014) NEMBA: Alien and Invasive Species Lists (2020) (GN 1003, September 2020)	The regulation and management of alien invasive species.
	Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983) (CARA)	To provide for control over the utilisation of the natural agricultural resources, including the vegetation and the combating of weeds and invader plants.
Provincial	Transvaal Nature Conservation Ordinance (Act No. 12 of 1983)	To consolidate and amend the laws relating to nature conservation and to provide matters incidental thereto.
	Gauteng Conservation Plan (2024)	The spatial designation of conservation areas and targets within the province.

1.5.1 National Water Act, 1998 (NWA)

The DWS is the custodian of South Africa's water resources and therefore assumes public trusteeship of water resources, which includes watercourses, surface water, estuaries, or aquifers. The National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) allows for the protection of water resources, which includes:

- The maintenance of the quality of the water resource to the extent that the water resources may be used in an ecologically sustainable way;
- The prevention of the degradation of the water resource; and
- The rehabilitation of the water resource.

A watercourse means:

- A river or spring;
- A natural channel in which water flows regularly or intermittently;
- A wetland, lake or dam into which, or from which, water flows; and

- Any collection of water which the Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, declare to be a watercourse, and a reference to a watercourse includes, where relevant, its bed and banks.

The NWA recognises that the entire ecosystem, not just the water itself, constitutes a water resource and as such needs to be conserved. No activity may therefore take place within a watercourse unless it is authorised by the DWS. Any area within a wetland or riparian zone is therefore excluded from development unless authorisation is obtained from the DWS in terms of Section 21 (c) and (i).

1.5.2 National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (NEMA)

The National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act 107 of 1998) and the associated Regulations as amended in April 2017 and June 2021, states that prior to any development taking place within a wetland or riparian area, an environmental authorisation process needs to be followed. This could follow either the Basic Assessment Report (BAR) process or the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process depending on the scale of the impact.

1.6 Legislative Framework

In line with the protocol for the specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements for environmental impacts on freshwater biodiversity, as per Government Notice 320 published in terms of NEMA, dated 20 March 2020: “Procedures for the Assessment and Minimum Criteria for Reporting on Identified Environmental Themes in terms of Sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, when applying for Environmental Authorisation” – the following has been assumed:

An applicant intending to undertake an activity identified in the scope of this protocol on a site identified on the screening tool as being of:

- “Low sensitivity” for aquatic biodiversity, must submit an Aquatic Biodiversity Compliance Statement.

An Aquatic / Freshwater Biodiversity an Aquatic Biodiversity Compliance Statement must contain the information as presented in Table 1-3 below.

Table 1-3 Aquatic Biodiversity Compliance Statement information requirements as per the relevant protocol, including the location of the information within this report

Information to be Included (as per GN 320, 20 March 2020)	Report Section
Contact details of the specialist, their SACNASP registration number, their field of expertise and a curriculum vitae	7.4
A signed statement of independence by the specialist	7.3
A statement on the duration, date and season of the site inspection and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment	2
A baseline profile description of biodiversity and ecosystems of the site	3
The methodology used to verify the sensitivities of the aquatic biodiversity features on the site including the equipment and modelling used where relevant;	7.1
In the case of a linear activity, confirmation from the aquatic biodiversity specialist that, in their opinion, based on the mitigation and remedial measures proposed, the land can be returned to the current state within two years of completion of the construction phase	5.1.1
Where required, proposed impact management outcomes or any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr	4.3
A description of the assumptions made as well as any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge or data	1.4
Any conditions to which this statement is subjected	5.2

2 Fieldwork

A field survey for the area was undertaken on the 16th of January 2025, which is a wet-season survey, to identify the presence of freshwater features (wetlands) and to delineate their spatial extents. The seasonality is not considered to be a limiting factor to the assessment and the results of this assessment are conclusive.

3 Results & Discussion

3.1 Desktop Dataset Assessment

3.1.1 Climate

The climate attributes for the area are based on the climate data for the Rand Highveld Grassland vegetation type, which the PAOI occurs in. The climate for the PAOI is characterised by a summer rainfall with a Mean Annual Precipitation (MAP) of 654 mm (Figure 3-1). The area is known to have warm-temperate conditions with dry winters. The incidence of frost ranges from 30 to 40 days.

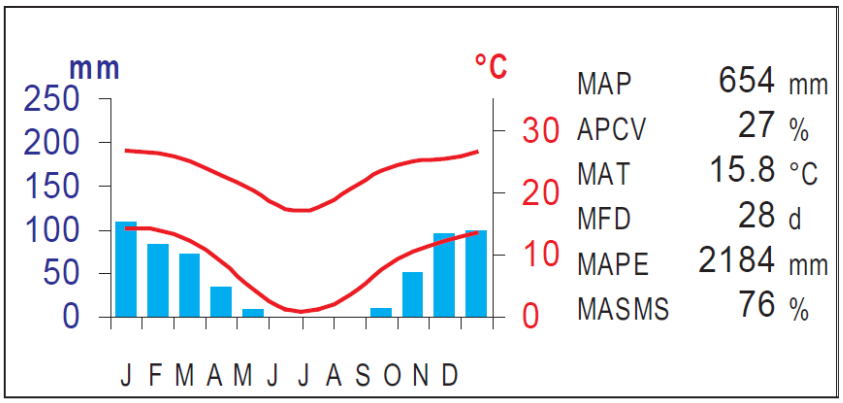

Figure 3-1 Climate for the project area based on the Rand Highveld Grassland vegetation type (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006)

3.1.2 Soils and Geology

According to Mucina and Rutherford (2006) the geology of the Rand Highveld Grassland and vegetation type is characterised by the Pretoria group and the Witwatersrand Subgroup's quartzite ridges as well as the Rooiberg Group's Selons River Formation which is from the Transvaal Supergroup. The parent geology from this vegetation type supports shallow soils like Glenrosa and Mispah which typically forms on slopes and ridges where topsoil is likely to wash off.

According to the land type database (Land Type Survey Staff, 1972 - 2006), the PAOI is characterised by the Ba 1 land type. The Ba land type is characterised by plinthic catena with the presence of dystrophic and/or mesotrophic soils; upland duplex and margalitic soils are rare, while red soils are not considered to be widespread.

3.1.3 Hydrological Characteristics

The PAOI falls within the Highveld Ecoregion, within the Vaal-Orange Water Management Area (WMA). At a finer scale, within the C22H quaternary catchment. The fine scale hydrological features are presented in the following section.

3.1.3.1 Topographical River Lines and Inland Water Areas

The topographical inland and river line data for the "2627" dataset indicated inland water areas which were classified as large reservoirs within a sewerage plant located in the south western PAOI and, two dams located in the eastern and western PAOI (Figure 3-2). Furthermore, three non-perennial

topographic drainage features were identified, one located within the south eastern PAOI and two within the south western PAOI (Figure 3-2).

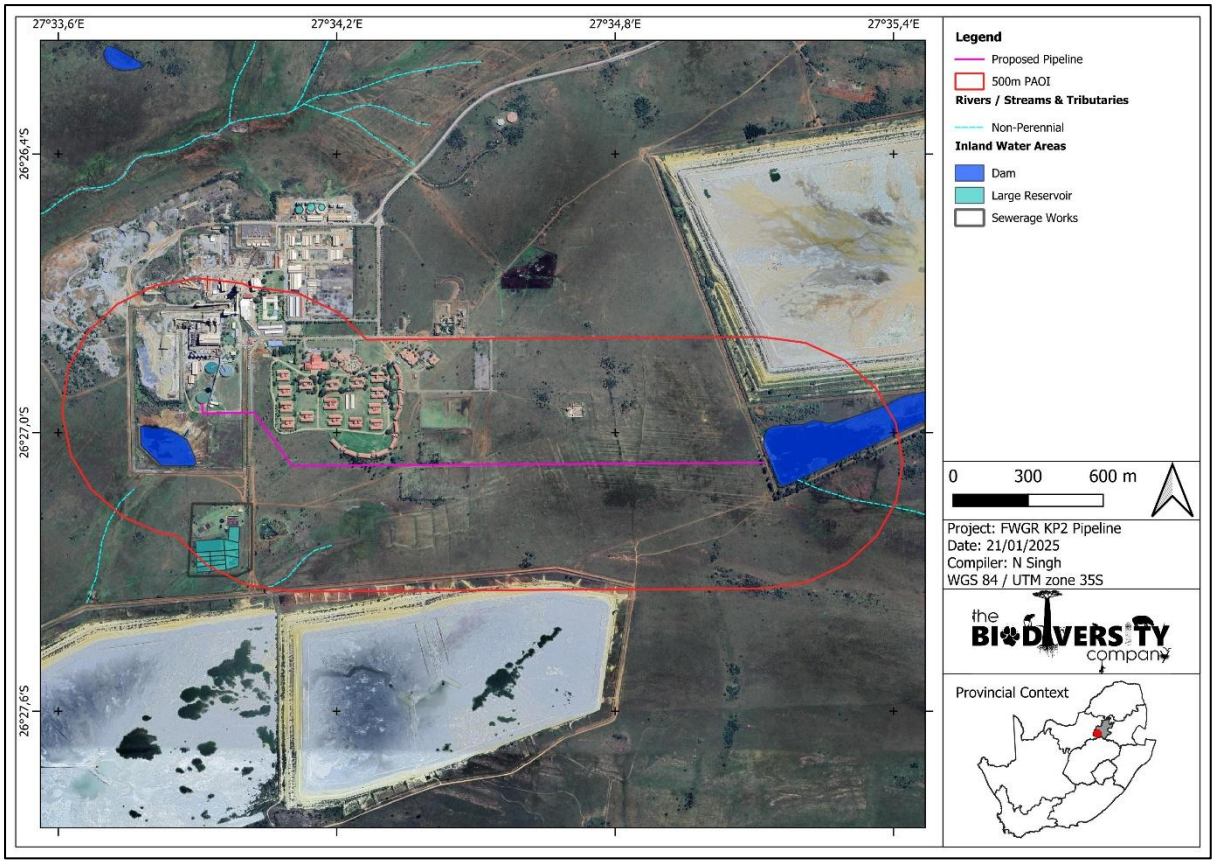

Figure 3-2 Topographical Inland Water Areas and River Lines that intersect the Project Area of Influence

3.1.4 Ecologically Important Landscape Features

The GIS analysis pertaining to the relevance of the proposed project to ecologically important landscape features is summarised in Table 3-1. Only features that were identified to be relevant to the proposed project were further discussed.

Table 3-1 Summary of relevance of the proposed project to ecologically important landscape features

Desktop Information Considered	Relevant/Irrelevant	Section
South African Inventory of Inland Aquatic Ecosystems (SAIIAE)	Relevant – PAOI overlaps with SAIIAE wetlands.	3.1.4.1
National Freshwater Priority Area	Relevant – PAOI overlaps with NFEPA wetlands.	3.1.4.2
Provincial Conservation Plan	Relevant – PAOI overlaps with CBA and ESA areas.	3.1.4.3
Strategic Water Source Areas	Irrelevant – PAOI does not overlap with a SWSA.	-

3.1.4.1 South African Inventory of Inland Aquatic Ecosystems

Two wetlands were identified within the south western PAOI, using the South African Inland Inventory of Aquatic Ecosystems (SAIIAE; NBA, 2018) dataset. The wetlands were classified as one seep and one unchannelled valley-bottom wetland system (Figure 3-4). The seep wetlands condition was classified as being "A/B – Largely Natural" whereas the valley-bottoms condition was classified as being "D/E/F - Largely/Seriously/Critically Modified". Furthermore, the wetland features were classified as

being “Critically Engendered” with regard to Ecosystem Threat Status. The Ecosystem Protection Level was classified as “Not Protected” and “Poorly Protected” for the seep and valley-bottom, respectively.

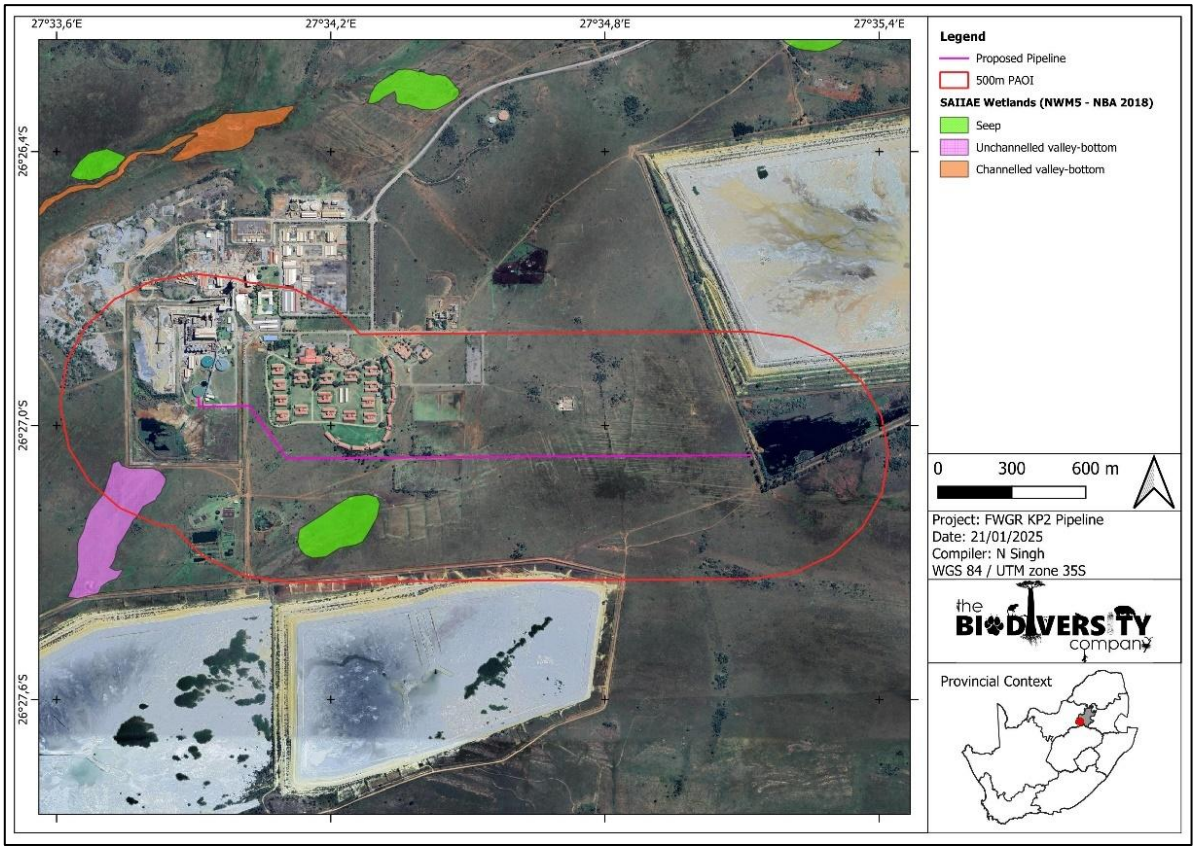

Figure 3-3 Wetland features identified within the Project Area of Influence according to the South African Inventory of Inland Aquatic Ecosystems dataset

3.1.4.2 National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas

According to the National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (NFEPA), three seep wetlands have been identified within the PAOI, all classified as “Non-Priority” artificial systems (Figure 3-4).

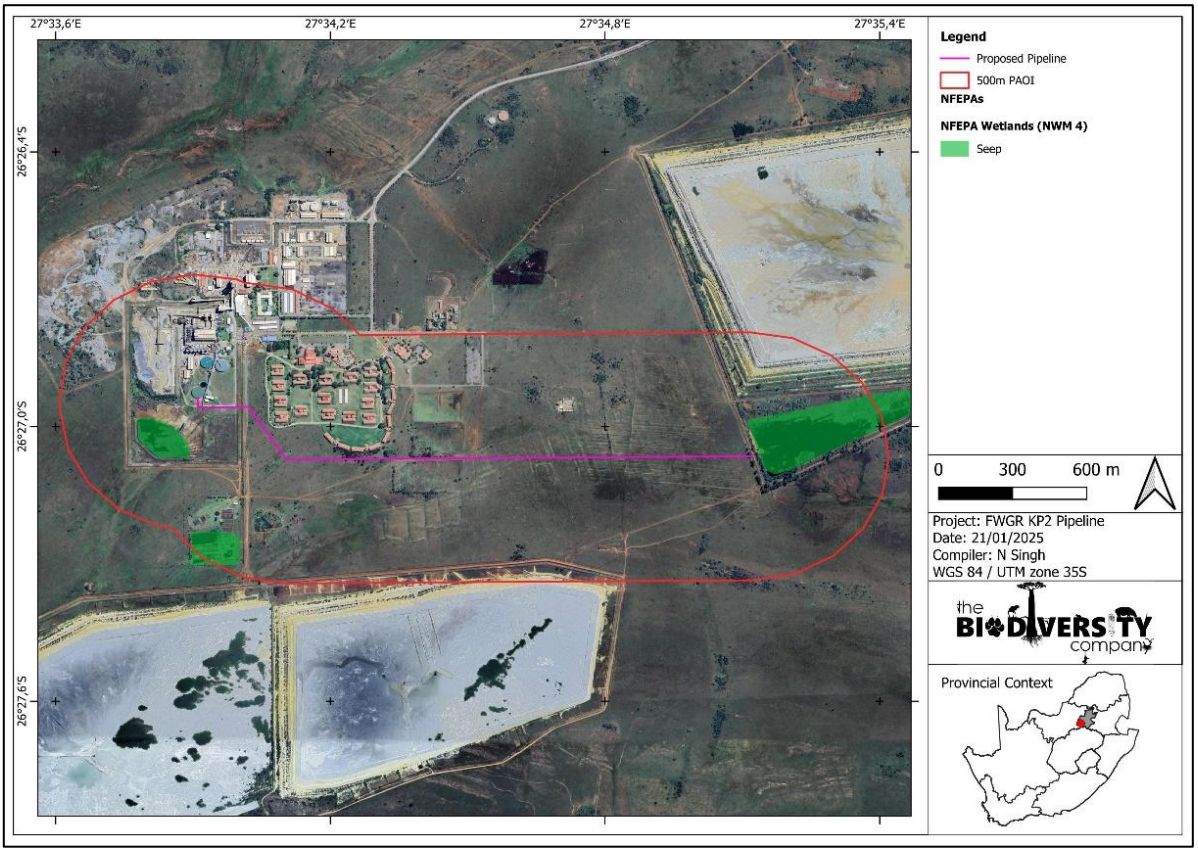

Figure 3-4 Wetland features identified within the Project Area of Influence according to the National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas dataset

3.1.4.3 Gauteng Conservation Plan

The Gauteng C-Plan v4 is based on the systematic conservation planning approach described by Margules & Pressey (2000). The key characteristics of a systematic conservation plan are representation, persistence, quantitative targets, and efficiency and conflict avoidance (DEAT, 2009).

According to the Gauteng Conservation Plan (2024; Figure 3-5), the PAOI intersects the following map categories:

- Critical Biodiversity Areas (1 & 2); and
- Ecological Support Areas (1 & 2).

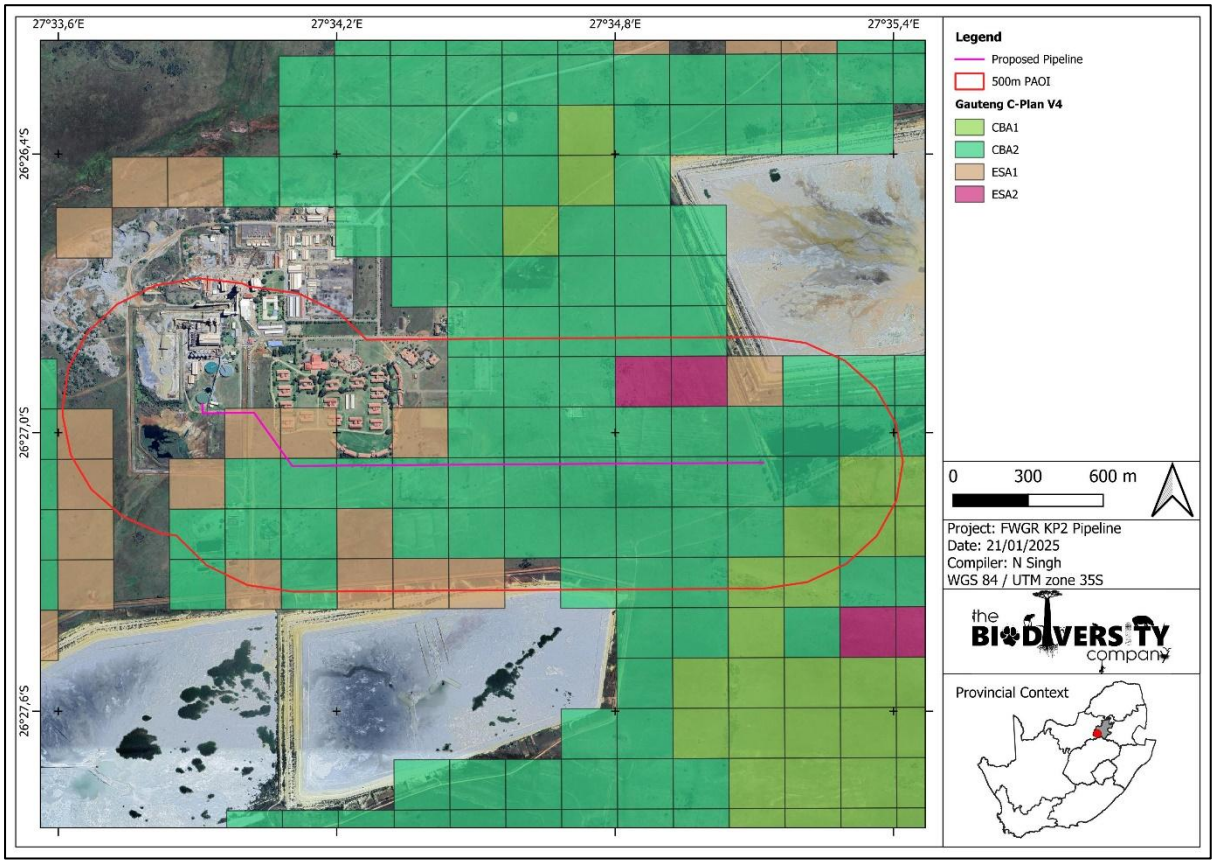

Figure 3-5 Gauteng Conservation Plan overlayed with the project area of influence

3.2 Wetland Field Survey

3.2.1 Delineation

Two (2) Hydrogeomorphic (HGM) units were identified within the encompassing 500 m PAOI. These were classified as two seeps (HGM 1 and HGM 2; Figure 3-6).

Additionally, numerous artificial wet areas were identified within the PAOI. These artificial wet areas include three dams, Waste-Water Treatment Works (WWTW) settling/oxidation ponds, a concreted drainage canal, stormwater runoff areas, an excavated pond and an artificial seep. It should be noted that the area being referred to as an excavated pond, is a historical excavation which collects rainwater and was likely used a drinking feature for livestock.

The only features directly traversed by the proposed pipelines are the artificial wet areas related to stormwater runoff. All other identified features are avoided by the proposed pipeline route. The risk status of the wetlands is further discussed in Section 3.3 and the sensitivity of the features are discussed in Section 3.4.

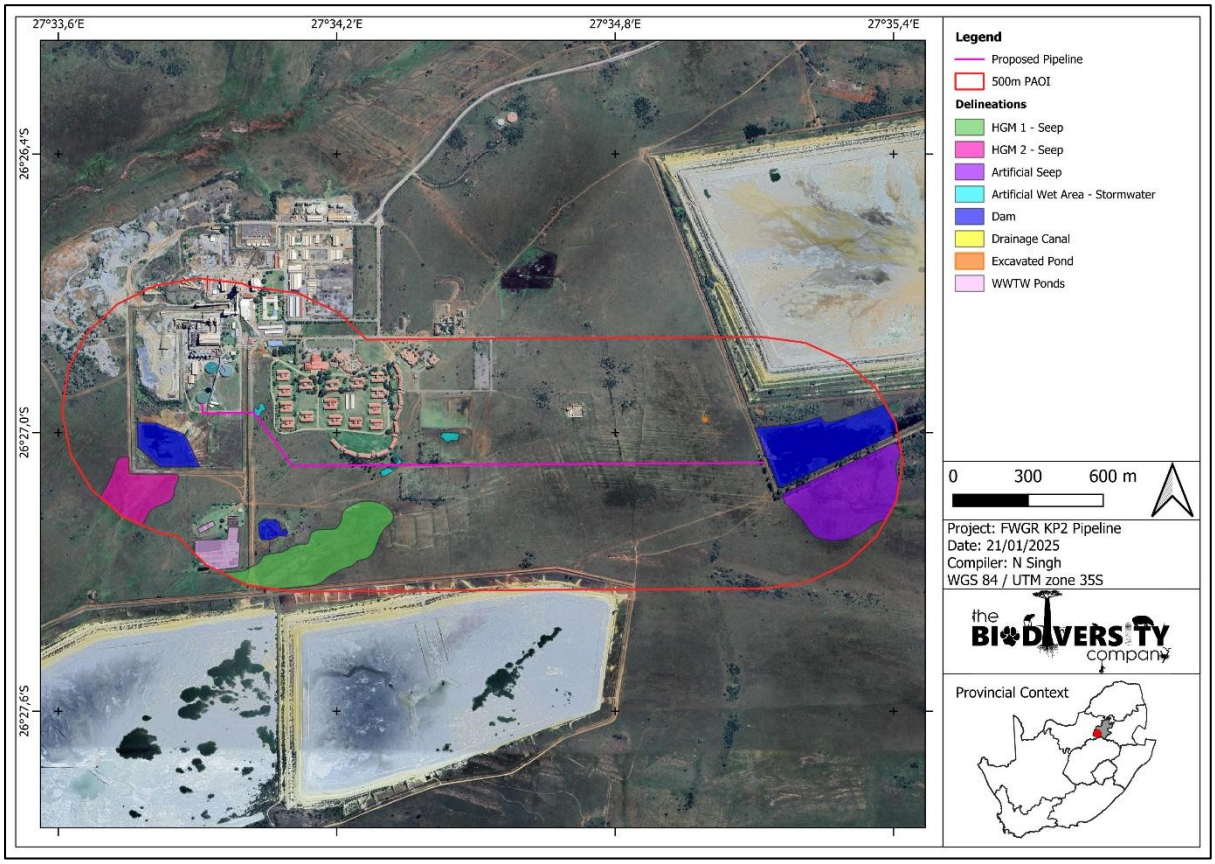

Figure 3-6 Delineation of wetland features within the project area of influence

3.2.2 Area of Wetlands

The table below summarises the individual wetland areas and the percentage that each HGM unit comprises of the total wetland area within the PAOI, which amounts to 11.75 ha (Table 3-2).

Table 3-2 Summary of wetland area within the project area of influence

HGM Units	Area (Ha)	Size (%)
HGM 1	8.09	68.85
HGM 2	3.66	31.15
Total	**11.75**	**100**

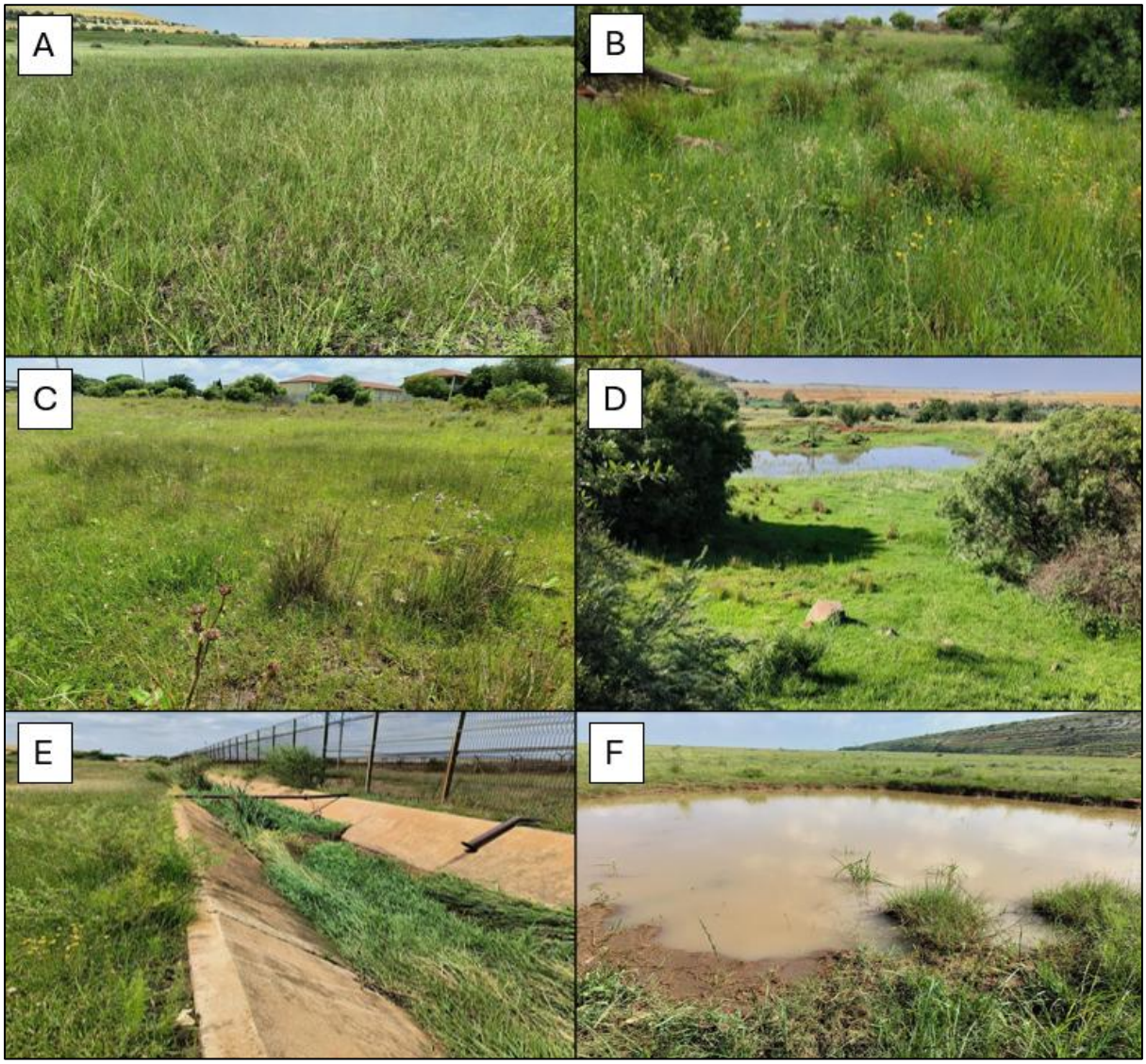

Figure 3-7 Representative photographs of freshwater features within the Project Area of Influence. A) HGM 1 – Seep; B & C) Artificial wet area from stormwater; D) Dam; E) Drainage canal and; F) Excavated pond.

3.2.3 Classification and Description

The wetland classification as per SANBI guidelines (Ollis *et al.,* 2013) is presented in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 Wetland classification as per SANBI guideline (Ollis et al., 2013)

Wetland Unit	Level 1	Level 2		Level 3	Level 4		
	System	DWS Ecoregion/s	NFEPA Wet Veg Group/s	Landscape Unit	4A (HGM)	4B	4C
HGM 1	Inland	Highveld	Mesic Highveld Grassland Group 4	Slope	Seep	Without channelled outflow	N/A
HGM 2							

A seep wetland is typically located on gently to steeply sloping land and is characterised by the colluvial, unidirectional movement of water and material down-slope (Ollis *et al.,* 2013). Seeps are often found on the side-slopes of a valley but do not usually extend onto the valley floor. The primary water inputs

for seeps are subsurface flows from an up-slope direction, with water movement through the seep mainly occurring as interflow. During and after rainfall events, diffuse overland flow, known as sheetwash, can also be significant. Seeps are associated with geological formations and topographic positions that either cause groundwater to discharge to the land surface or rain-derived water to seep down-slope as subsurface interflow. This unique hydrological setting allows seeps to support specific vegetation adapted to these conditions, contributing to their ecological significance in the landscape. Figure 3-8 illustrates a diagram of the hillslope seeps, showing the dominant movement of water into, through and out of the system.

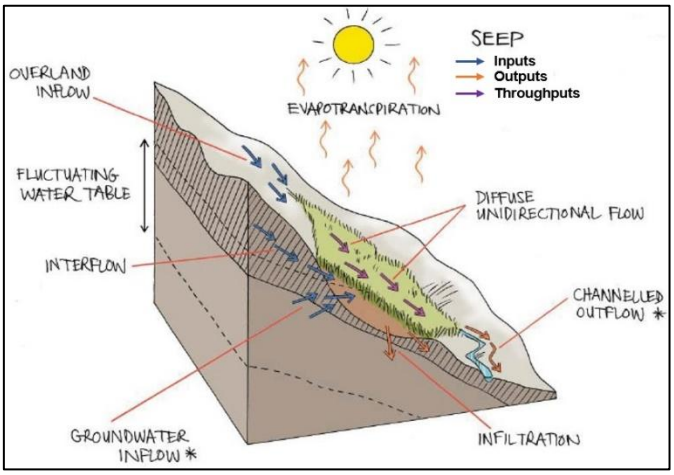

Figure 3-8 Amalgamated diagram of a typical seep, highlighting the dominant water inputs, throughputs and outputs, SANBI guidelines (Ollis et al., 2013)

3.3 Risk Screening

Table 3-4 provides the results of risk screening for the delineated wetlands and provides motivation for each of the determined categories. HGM 1 is perceived to be “At Risk” from the proposed pipeline development, while HGM 2 was not perceived at be “At Risk”, resulting from the proximity of the activities to watercourses.

Table 3-4 Risk status of the delineated wetlands

HGM unit	Risk Status	Rationale
HGM 1	At Risk	This HGM unit is located downslope (>120 m) of the proposed development and has therefore been determined as “At Risk”. It is anticipated that indirect impacts to the wetland systems is potential, even though not expected to be of a significant magnitude.
HGM 2	Not At Risk	This HGM unit was identified to be “Not at Risk”, as there is a considerable distance (> 250 m) between the proposed development and the wetland. Furthermore, there is existing infrastructure that acts as physical barriers to buffer against the impacts. Therefore, no direct or indirect impacts are anticipated to affect the wetland system.
Artificial Wet Areas	Not Applicable	These are artificial features and do not represent natural sensitivities. As such these systems do not have ecological scores and are not considered for the risk assessment.

3.4 Wetland Functional and Ecological Assessment

Only natural systems that were identified to be “At Risk” from the proposed activities were considered for further assessments.

3.4.1 Functional Assessment

3.4.1.1 General Functional Description

Hillslope seep wetlands are typically found on hillsides where water emerges from subsurface flows, creating a diffuse downslope movement. These wetlands are primarily fed by groundwater discharges, although surface water contributions can also supplement flows. Hillslope seeps are particularly effective in water quality enhancement, notably in the removal of excess nutrients and pollutants such as nitrates, through processes like denitrification. This is facilitated by the wetland's vegetation, which provides organic carbon necessary for microbial processes that assimilate these nutrients. The vegetation also plays a critical role in stabilizing the soil, thereby reducing erosion risks, although the generally steep slopes of hillslope seeps can increase erosion susceptibility if vegetation cover is compromised. Additionally, these wetlands contribute to streamflow regulation by slowing down subsurface water movement, which prolongs water contribution to stream systems during low flow periods, although their flood attenuation capacity is limited once the soils are saturated (Kotze *et al.,* 2009).

It should be noted that these characteristics are representative of ideal wetland features and may not necessarily represent the characteristics of all wetlands. The functionality of wetlands and the provision of benefits is largely dependent on wetland size and influence from abiotic drivers.

3.4.1.2 Ecosystem Services

The ecosystem services provided by the relevant wetland (HGM 1) on site was assessed and rated using the WET-EcoServices method (Kotze *et al.,* 2008). The results of the assessment are presented in Table 3-5. The average ecosystem services score of HGM 1 falls within the “Intermediate” class. Ecosystem services contributing to this score includes flood attenuation, streamflow regulation, sediment trapping, phosphate assimilation, nitrate assimilation, provisioning of water for human use, erosion control, and the maintenance of biodiversity.

Table 3-5 Summary of the average ecosystem scores for the assessed systems

					Wetland Unit	**HGM 1**
Ecosystem Services Supplied by Wetlands	Indirect Benefits	Regulating and supporting benefits			Flood attenuation	3.0
					Streamflow regulation	0.5
			Water Quality enhancement benefits		Sediment trapping	3.0
					Phosphate assimilation	1.0
					Nitrate assimilation	1.0
					Toxicant assimilation	2.0
					Erosion control	3.0
					Carbon storage	1.0
	Direct Benefits				Biodiversity maintenance	3.0
		Provisioning benefits			Provisioning of water for human use	0
					Provisioning of harvestable resources	0
					Provisioning of cultivated foods	0
		Cultural benefits			Cultural heritage	0
					Tourism and recreation	0
					Education and research	1.0
Overall						**18.5**

Average	**1.2**
Class	**Intermediate**

HGM 1 plays a significant role in reducing the impact of floods by absorbing excess water during heavy rainfall events, thereby mitigating potential flooding or waterlogging in the immediate landscape. The wetland has a limited capacity to regulate streamflow, indicating that it provides minimal support in maintaining consistent water flow in streams due to their being no connectivity with a downstream system. The wetland is well vegetated and effectively reduces erosion and traps sediments, which helps in maintaining water clarity and quality. Attributed to their being no present agricultural activity within the wetland's catchment, the services relating to assimilating excess phosphates and nitrates occurs at a minimal scale. Due to the catchment comprising of mine tailings, the wetland provides a moderate level of toxicant assimilation, helping to reduce the concentration of harmful substances in the water, although this may only occur if contaminated runoff enters the system from its surroundings. Due to the soil type and dominance of grasses and sedges within the wetland, its contribution towards carbon sequestration is minimal. The wetland is perceived to have high biodiversity value as the surrounding landscape is relatively disturbed which increases its importance as an ecological corridor and refugial area. The wetland is unlikely to provide any provisioning and cultural benefits due to its location and physical attributes however, there is a small potential for education and research.

3.4.2 Present Ecological State

The wetland exhibited different degrees of modification resulting from natural physical changes as well as anthropogenically induced impacts at both the local and catchment level. Resultingly, HGM 1 has scored an average Present Ecological State (PES) score within the "D – Largely Modified" class. The results of the wetland health and integrity assessment is provided in the table below. The wetland has mainly been impacted by changes to the landscape which has resulted in altered flows and subsequently vegetation structure. Furthermore, altered overland flows has resulted in minor erosion within the wetland. The proximity of the wetland to a WWTW and tailings facilities is presumed to have negative impacts to the wetlands water quality.

Table 3-6 Average Present Ecological State scores for the wetlands

Unit	PES Assessment	Hydrology	Geomorphology	Water Quality	Vegetation
HGM 1	**Impact Score**	7.0	3.7	4.0	4.0
	Ecological Category	E	C	D	D
	Combined Impact Score	**5.5**			
	Combined Ecological Category	**D – Largely Modified**			

3.4.3 Ecological Importance and Sensitivity

The Ecological Importance and Sensitivity (EIS) assessment was applied to the HGM units in conjunction with the ecosystem service scores in the preceding section, to assess the levels of sensitivity and ecological importance of the wetland. Various components pertaining to the protection status of a wetland is considered for the EIS, including Strategic Water Source Areas (SWSA), the NFEPA wet veg protection and threat status and the protection and threat status of the wetland type itself considering the NBA wetland dataset. It should be noted that where the dataset did not identify a wetland and one was identified on site, the closest wetland of the same type within the dataset was used to extrapolate findings for the purpose of this assessment and site-specific conditions. The results of the assessment are shown in Table 3-7, indicating that the wetlands EIS score presents within the "C – Moderate" category.

Table 3-7 Aspects considered in the Ecological Importance and Sensitivity assessment.

HGM No.	NFEPA Wet Veg			NBA Wetlands			SWSA (Y/N)	CBA / ESA (Y/N)	EIS Class
	Type	Ecosystem Threat Status	Ecosystem Protection Level	Wetland Condition	Ecosystem Threat Status 2018	Ecosystem Protection Level			
Seep (HGM 1)	Mesic Highveld Grassland Group 4	Least Threatened	Not Protected	D Largely Modified (Field Visit)	Critically Endangered	Poorly Protected	N	Y (CBA & ESA)	**C - Moderate**

3.4.4 Recommended Ecological Category and Recommended Management Objective

The Recommended Ecological Category (REC) and Recommended Management Objective (RMO) for the wetland area was determined from the results of the PES and EIS assessments. These assessments indicated that the wetland feature within the PAOI, had underwent transformation as a result of historical and current impacts. Nevertheless, despite the altered ecological integrity of the system, it is considered to provide some level of ecological benefit.

The results of the assessment are presented in below, the objective for HGM 1 is aimed at maintaining the current PES.

HGM No.	Recommended Ecological Category - Recommended Management Objective
HGM 1	D – Maintain

3.5 Buffer Requirements

The buffer requirements for the wetlands were calculated using the Site-Based Tool: Determination of buffer zone requirements for wetland ecosystems (Macfarlane *et al.,* 2014). The recommended buffer zones are presented in Table 3-8 and Figure 3-9. Although, HGM 2 was not perceived to be “At Risk” from the proposed development, it was included in the buffer computation.

A wetland buffer of 45 m was calculated for the wetlands in the pre-mitigation scenario, which can be reduced to a minimum post-mitigation buffer of 32 m. In consideration of the current layout, the proposed pipeline routes sufficiently avoid these buffers.

Table 3-8 Buffer requirements for the relevant wetland feature

Scenario	Buffer Distance
Post-Mitigation	32 m
Pre-Mitigation	45 m

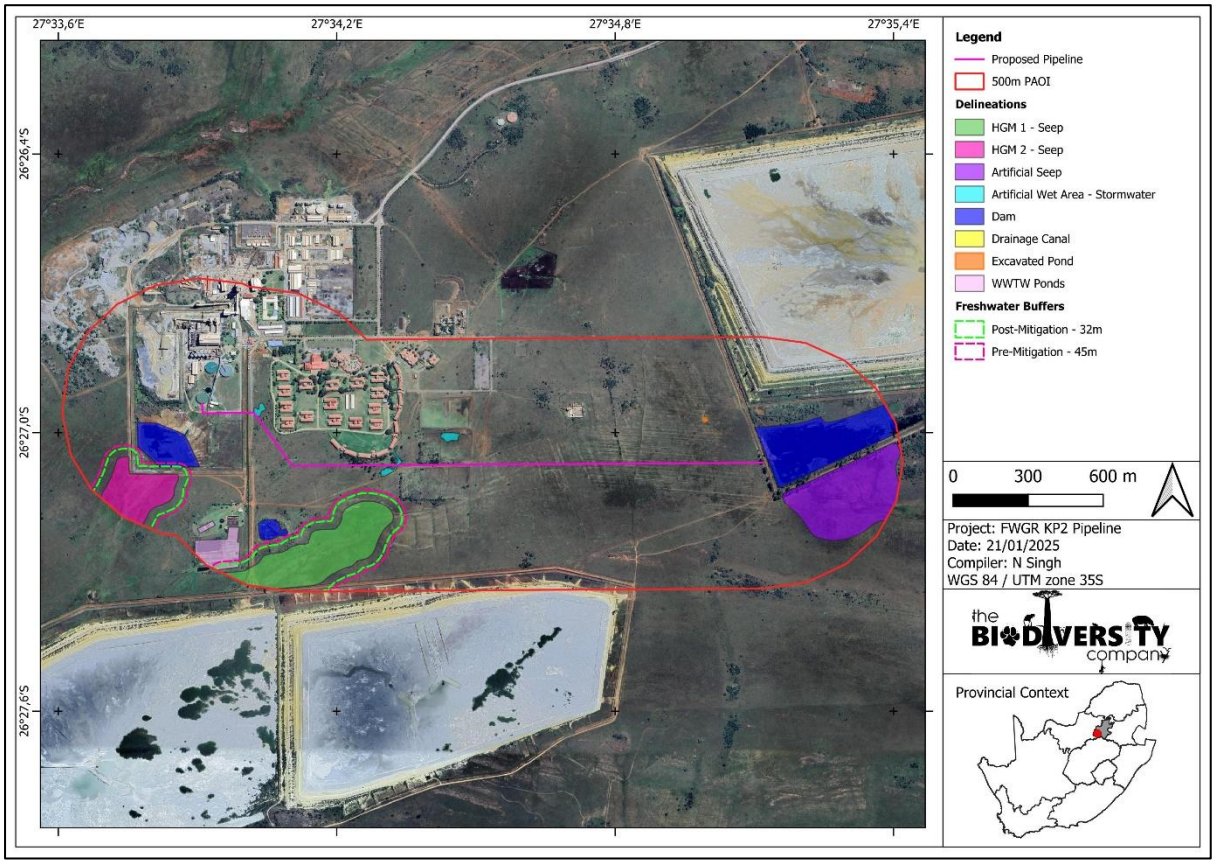

Figure 3-9 Recommended buffers for the assessed wetlands

3.5.1 Regulation Zones

Table 3-9 presents the legislated zones of regulation that would be applicable to the wetland areas.

The proposed activities do not fall within 32 m of a natural watercourse which is the zone of regulation for watercourses in terms of the NEMA. The proposed activities fall within 500 m of a natural watercourse which is the zone of regulation for watercourses in terms of the NWA.

The zones of regulation were only computed for the delineated extent of the watercourses and is displayed in Figure 3-10.

Table 3-9 Legislated zones of regulation.

Regulatory authorisation required	Zone of applicability
Water Use License Application in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998). GN 4167 as published in the Government Gazette 49833 of 2023. GN 509 as published in the Government Gazette 40229 of 2016.	In accordance with GN 4167 of 2023 and GN 509 of 2016, as it relates to the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998), a regulated area of a watercourse in terms of water uses as listed in Section 21c and 21i is defined as: • the outer edge of the 1 in 100-year flood line and/or delineated riparian habitat, whichever is the greatest distance, measured from the middle of the watercourse of a river, spring, natural channel, lake or dam; • in the absence of a determined 1 in 100-year flood line or riparian area the area within 100 m from the edge of a watercourse where the edge of the watercourse is the first identifiable annual bank fill flood bench; or • a 500 m radius from the delineated boundary (extent) of any wetland or pan in terms of this regulation.
Listed activities in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) EIA Regulations (2014), as amended.	Activity 12 of Listing Notice 1 (GN 327) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No.107 of 1998) EIA regulations, 2014 (as amended) states that: The development of: (xii) Infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 100 square meters or more;

Where such development occurs—

- **a)** Within a watercourse;
- **b)** In front of a development setback; or
- **c)** If no development setback has been adopted, within 32 meters of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse.

Excluding –

…(dd) where such development occurs within an urban area…
Activity 19 of Listing Notice 1 (GN 327) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) EIA regulations, 2014 (as amended) states "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."

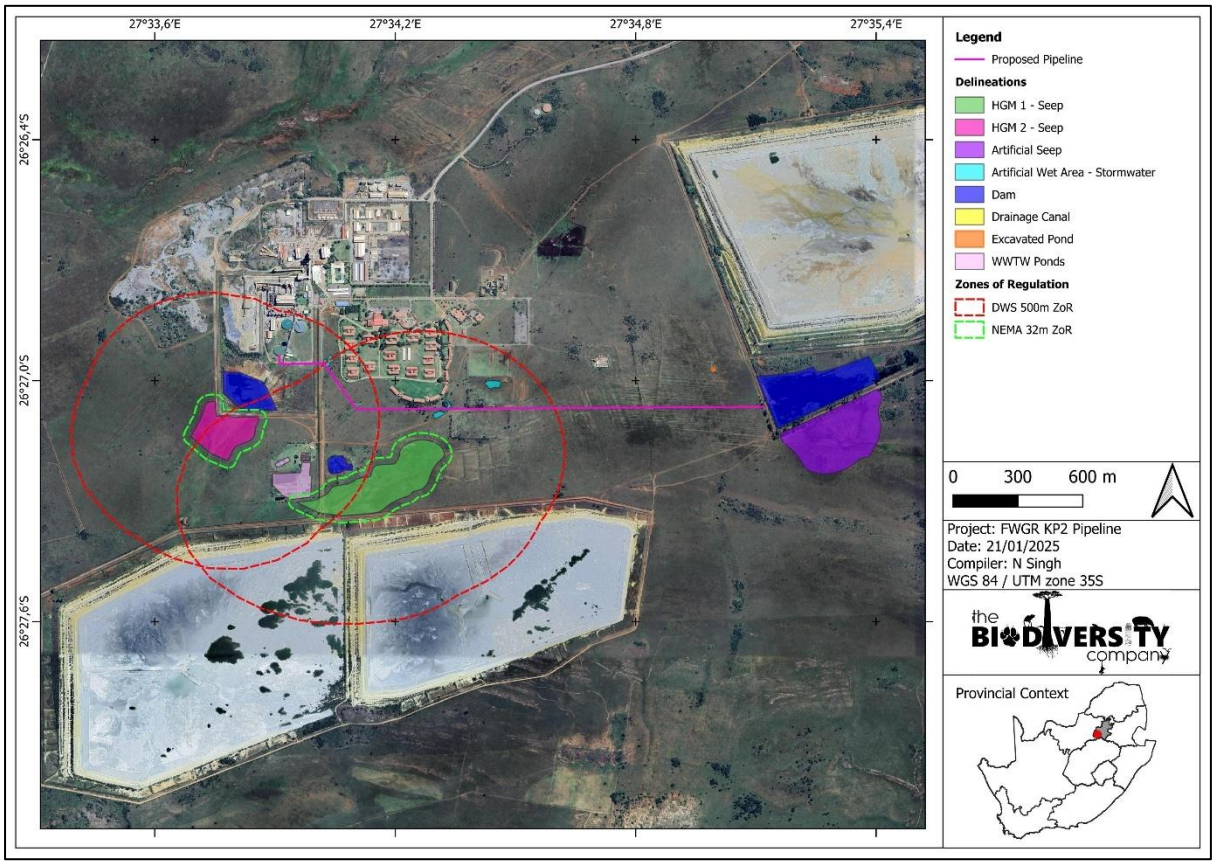

Figure 3-10 Relevant zones of regulation for the natural watercourses

3.6 Site Sensitivity Verification

3.6.1 Desktop Ecological Sensitivity

The following is deduced from the National Web-based Environmental Screening Tool Regulation 16(1)(v) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2014, as amended):

- Aquatic Biodiversity Theme Sensitivity "Low" for the Project Site, attributed to the absence of surface water features (Figure 3-11).

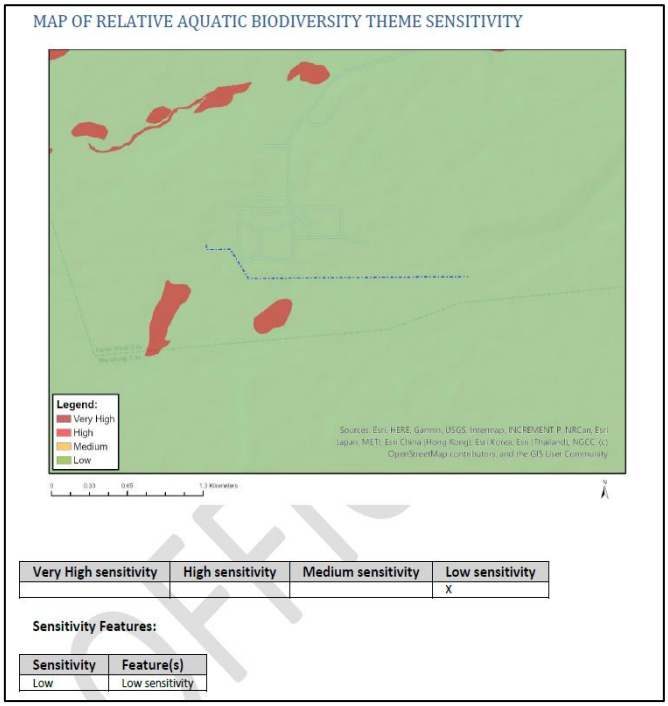

Figure 3-11 Aquatic Biodiversity Theme Sensitivity for the Project Site according to the National Web-based Environmental Screening Tool

3.6.2 Screening Tool Comparison

The allocated sensitivities for each of the relevant themes are either disputed or validated for the assessed areas as presented in Table 3-10 below. A summative explanation for each result is provided as relevant. It should be noted that the National Web-based Environmental Screening Tool allocates sensitivities to freshwater resources identified through the available national freshwater datasets based on their presence (very high) or absence (low). The specialist-assigned sensitivity ratings presented herein consider the presence of features, their size and the ecological characteristics of the wetlands as discussed in Section 3.4. Figure 3-12 presents the delineated systems within the PAOI and the assigned sensitivities.

Table 3-10 Summary of the screening tool vs specialist assigned sensitivities

Feature	Screening Tool Theme	Screening Tool	Specialist Finding	Tool Validated or Disputed by Specialist - Reasoning
HGM 1 & HGM 2	Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	**Very High**	**Very High**	Validated – Natural wetlands were identified which provide moderate levels of ecological benefit.
32 m Buffer	Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	**Very High / Low**	**Moderate**	Disputed – Whilst the buffer areas do not necessarily represent freshwater features, their conservation is imperative to limiting impact to the wetlands as they form the periphery of the wetlands thereby having spatial connectivity to the wetlands. The sensitivity of the buffers is therefore determined by the landscape and the sensitivity of the features they encompass.
Artificial Wet Areas, Drainage Canal and	Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	**Low**	**Low**	Validated – These are artificial features which do not have natural ecological sensitivity and would cease to exist if the artificial hydrological inputs are stopped and if the landscape was returned to its pre-disturbed state. Furthermore, whilst wetland vegetation was observed within the Artificial Wet Areas, these areas are not considered to have functionality as a fully-fledged natural wetland.
Remaining Area	Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	**Low**	**Low**	Validated – No natural surface water features were identified within these areas.

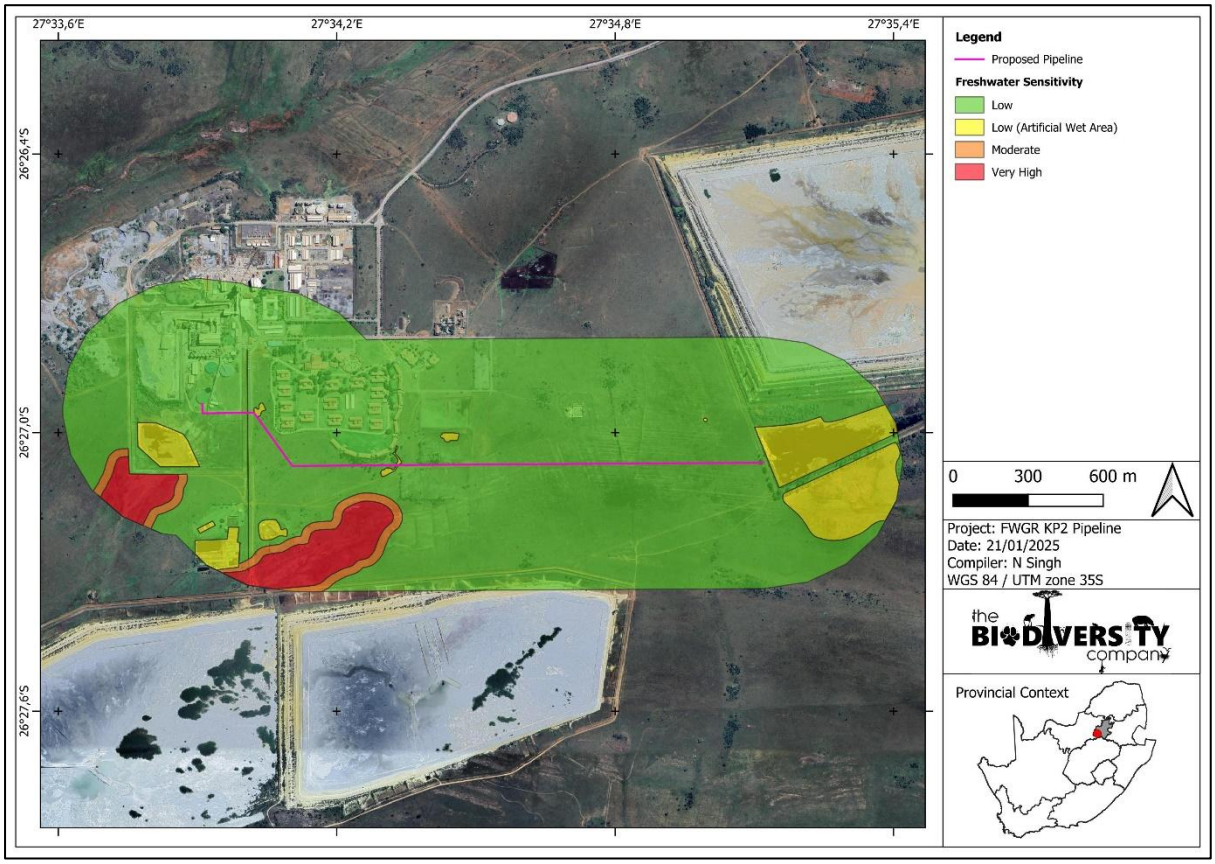

Figure 3-12 Map illustrating the freshwater sensitivity for the Project Area of Influence

4 Risk and Impact Assessment

The Risk Assessment considered the direct and indirect impacts to the wetland systems. The mitigation hierarchy as discussed by the Department of Environmental Affairs (2013) will be considered for this component of the assessment (Figure 4-1). In accordance with the mitigation hierarchy, the preferred mitigatory measure is to avoid impacts by considering options in project location, sitting, scale, layout, technology and phasing to avoid impacts.

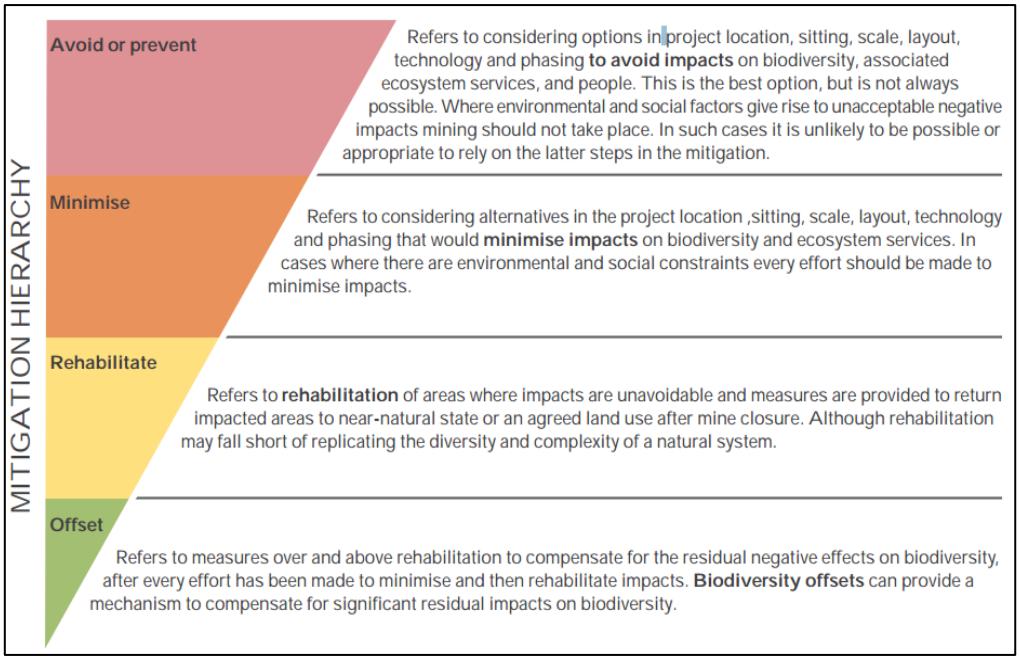

Figure 4-1 The mitigation hierarchy as described by the DEA (2013)

4.1 Potential Anticipated Impacts

Table 4-1 illustrates the potential aspects expected to threaten the integrity of sensitive receptors during the proposed activities. The post-mitigation significance ratings have been calculated considering various parameters, these results are presented in the subsequent tables. It is understood that the pipeline will be constructed in a minimally invasive manner entailing accessing the site and laying the pipeline. No large-scale earthworks or excavations are expected for the installation process; therefore, few potential indirect impacts are anticipated during project phases.

Table 4-1 Aspects and impacts relevant to the proposed activity

Phase	Activity	Impact
Construction	Construction of slurry pipeline (Including site access and laying and installation of pipeline)	• Temporary increase of overland flow from hardened surfaces; • Potential erosion and sedimentation from increased flows; • Introduction and proliferation of alien invasive vegetation from disturbance; and • Potential contamination of water from accidental spills and leaks of machinery and equipment used in the construction activities.
	Construction of water pipeline (Including site access and laying and installation of pipeline)	
Operation	Operation of slurry pipeline (Including routine maintenance)	• Temporary alteration of hydrology in the event of a pipeline leak; • Potential erosion and sedimentation from increased flows; and • Potential contamination of water from a pipeline leak.

	Operation of water pipeline (Including routine maintenance)	• Temporary alteration of hydrology in the event of a pipeline leak; and • Potential erosion and sedimentation from increased flows.
Decommissioning	Removal of slurry pipeline (Including site access and dismantlement of pipeline)	• Temporary increase of overland flow from hardened surfaces; • Potential erosion and sedimentation from increased flows; • Introduction and proliferation of alien invasive vegetation from disturbance; and • Potential contamination of water from accidental spills and leaks of machinery and equipment used in the decommissioning activities.
	Removal of water pipeline (Including site access and dismantlement of pipeline)	

Anthropogenic activities drive habitat destruction causing displacement of aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora. Land clearing for development infrastructure (all inclusive) destroys local wildlife habitat and can lead to the loss of local breeding grounds, nesting sites and wildlife movement corridors such as rivers, streams and drainage lines and their associated riparian area, or other locally important features such as off channel wetlands (where present).

4.2 Risk Assessment (DWS, 2023)

A risk assessment was conducted for the proposed pipeline development (Table 4-2). Provided that the suggested mitigations are implemented, the project is anticipated to result in "Low" post-mitigation risks to the watercourse. This is attributed to the wetland being avoided by the proposed pipelines leaving the potential for only indirect impacts with a low probability of occurrence. Therefore, during the construction and decommissioning phases, the potential impacts are related to hardened surfaces and an induced increase of overland flow, potential for erosion and sedimentation and resultant proliferation of alien vegetation from the above-mentioned disturbances. Once installed, there is not presumed to be additional activity along the pipeline, therefore the main potential impacts relate to the low probability event of the pipelines leaking which would be a temporary event.

Table 4-2 Summary of the DWS Risk Assessment conducted for the proposed activities

Phase	Activity	Impact	Significance (max = 100)	Risk Rating
CONSTRUCTION	Construction of slurry pipeline (Including site access and laying and installation of pipeline)	Temporary increase of overland flow from hardened surfaces	14,4	L
		Potential erosion and sedimentation from increased flows	7,2	L
		Introduction and proliferation of alien invasive vegetation from disturbance	3	L
		Potential contamination of water from accidental spills and leaks of machinery and equipment used in the construction activities	4,8	L
	Construction of water pipeline (Including site access and laying and installation of pipeline)	Temporary increase of overland flow from hardened surfaces	14,4	L
		Potential erosion and sedimentation from increased flows	7,2	L
		Introduction and proliferation of alien invasive vegetation from disturbance	3	L

		Potential contamination of water from a pipeline leak	4,8	L
OPERATIONAL	Operation of slurry pipeline (Including routine maintenance)	Temporary alteration of hydrology in the event of a pipeline leak	6,6	L
		Potential erosion and sedimentation from increased flows	5,4	L
		Potential contamination of water from a pipeline leak	4,2	L
	Operation of water pipeline (Including routine maintenance)	Temporary alteration of hydrology in the event of a pipeline leak	6,6	L
		Potential erosion and sedimentation from increased flows	5,4	L
DECOMMISIONING	Removal of slurry pipeline (Including site access and dismantlement of pipeline)	Temporary increase of overland flow from hardened surfaces	14,4	L
		Potential erosion and sedimentation from increased flows	7,2	L
		Introduction and proliferation of alien invasive vegetation from disturbance	3	L
		Potential contamination of water from accidental spills and leaks of machinery and equipment used in the construction activities	4,8	L
	Removal of water pipeline (Including site access and dismantlement of pipeline)	Temporary increase of overland flow from hardened surfaces	14,4	L
		Potential erosion and sedimentation from increased flows	7,2	L
		Introduction and proliferation of alien invasive vegetation from disturbance	3	L
		Potential contamination of water from a pipeline leak	4,8	L

4.3 Mitigation Measures

Considering the potential impacts from proposed activities the following mitigation measures have been proposed to lower the intensity of the impacts on the ecological integrity of the wetland catchment and its downslope wetland features. The suggested mitigation measures apply mainly to the operational phase of the proposed activities.

The focus of mitigation measures should be to reduce the significance of potential environmental impacts associated with the development and thereby to:

- Prevent the unnecessary destruction, and fragmentation, of the vegetation community of the wetland areas; and
- Limit the construction area to the defined project areas and only impact those areas where it is unavoidable to do so otherwise.

4.3.1 Consturction and Decommissioning Phase

Table 4-3 Mitigation measures for the construction and decommissioning phase

Impact	Mitigation
Temporary increase of overland flow from hardened surfaces	• Implement temporary drainage and stormwater systems to manage surface runoff effectively in a manner that reduces the erosion potential and subsequent sedimentation, especially along the roads and tracks used for the pipeline installation. • Rehabilitate and revegetate disturbed areas. • Remove any temporary drainage systems only after site stabilisation. • Monitor runoff patterns and adjust rehabilitation efforts as needed.
Potential erosion and sedimentation from increased flows	• Ensure adequate sediment control around construction areas and within drainage systems to prevent sediment laden runoff entering water bodies from the roads. Interceptor ditches and earth sumps may be used. • Stabilise exposed soil with vegetation or erosion control mats where required. • Schedule construction activities during dry seasons to minimize erosion risk. • Ensure that all disturbed areas are stabilized before the onset of rainy seasons. • Conduct post-decommissioning and post-construction inspections to assess and address erosion issues.
Introduction and proliferation of alien invasive vegetation from disturbance	• Conduct regular monitoring and removal of invasive species. • Use native plant species for site rehabilitation and landscaping.
Potential contamination of water from accidental spills and leaks of machinery and equipment used in the construction activities	• Develop and implement a spill response plan, including training for construction personnel. • Use drip trays and secondary containment for machinery and equipment. • Regularly inspect and maintain equipment to prevent leaks. • Follow best practices for installation, dismantling and removing equipment to prevent spills. • Ensure all hazardous materials are properly disposed of or recycled. • Conduct a post-decommissioning and post-construction site assessment to confirm no residual contamination remains.

4.3.2 Operational Phase

Table 4-4 Mitigation measures for operational phase

Impact	Mitigation
Temporary alteration of hydrology in the event of a pipeline leak	• Implement temporary drainage and stormwater systems if a largescale leak occurs. • Conduct regular maintenance and inspections of the pipeline to ensure integrity. • Develop a contingency plan for hydrological alterations, including temporary water diversion strategies.
Potential erosion and sedimentation from increased flows	• Maintain vegetation cover along the pipeline route to stabilise soil. • Use erosion control measures in vulnerable areas if pipeline leaks lead to erosional scarring. • Monitor and repair any erosion damage promptly.

Potential contamination of water from a pipeline leak	• Implement a comprehensive monitoring program for the pipeline and ensure maintenance and repairs are undertaken accordingly. • Use corrosion-resistant materials and coatings for pipelines. • Establish emergency response protocols for pipeline leaks.

5 Conclusion

Two HGM units were identified within the encompassing 500 m PAOI. These were classified as two seeps (HGM 1 and HGM 2). Additionally, numerous artificial wet areas were identified within the PAOI. These artificial wet areas include three dams, Waste-Water Treatment Works (WWTW) settling/oxidation ponds, a concreted drainage canal, stormwater runoff areas, an excavated pond and an artificial seep.

The only features directly traversed by the proposed pipelines are the artificial wet areas related to stormwater management or the lack thereof. All other identified features are avoided by the proposed pipeline route.

Furthermore, only the natural wetlands that were deemed “At Risk” as a result of the pipeline development were assessed further. Due to the considerable distance between the proposed pipeline and HGM 2, where no foreseeable impacts were anticipated to result, the functional and risk assessments were only completed for HGM 1.

The seep wetland (HGM 1) presented within the “D - Largely Modified” PES class, with an overall “Intermediate” ecoservices provision score, and “C - Moderate” EIS. Furthermore, the Recommended Ecological Category and Recommended Objective Management is to maintain the current PES of the wetland.

The prescribed buffer zones for the wetlands (HGM 1 and 2) are a minimum post-mitigation buffer of 32 m. In consideration of the current layout, the proposed pipeline routes sufficiently avoid these buffers.

5.1 Risk and Impact Statement

A risk assessment was conducted for the proposed project. The post-mitigation risks for the project presented within the “Low” significance category attributed to the direct avoidance of the natural wetlands and the limited probability for indirect impacts to reach the system attributed to the distance between the proposed pipeline route and the natural wetland features.

It is deemed acceptable for the pipeline to traverse the artificial wet areas resulting from stormwater management, as these have been identified as low sensitivity features that do not have significant biodiversity attributes and do not have spatial connectivity to the natural wetlands within the larger PAOI.

5.1.1 Linear Impact

It is the opinion of the specialists that the environment can return to its natural (pre-construction) state within two years of project completion, given that the best practice engineering methods will be implemented during the construction phase of the project.

5.2 Specialist Opinion

No fatal flaws were identified for the project. It is the opinion of the specialists that the project may be favourably considered for approval, and the Competent Authority must consider the prescribed mitigation measures for the authorisation.

The following Exclusions from the Notice No. 4167 for a General Authorisation in terms of the National Water Act 36 of 1998 for Water Uses as Defined in Section 21 (c) or Section 21 (i) in Government Gazette 49833 (December 2023) are applicable:

- 3 (e) – “to any section 21 (c) or (i) water use associated with construction/installation or maintenance of main or bulk sewerage pipelines, French drains, pipelines carrying hazardous materials”; and

- 3 (g) – “to any section 21 (c) or (i) water use associated with any hazardous material within the regulated area of a watercourse.”

However, given that the risks of the project were determined to be “Low” and improbable, a General Authorisation in terms of the National Water Act 36 of 1998 for Water Uses as Defined in Section 21 (c) or Section 21 (i) can be considered for the project, nevertheless the final decision on the appropriate authorisation for the project must be determined by the Competent Authority.

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7 Appendix Items

7.1 Appendix A – Methodology

7.1.1 Desktop Dataset Assessment

The desktop assessment was undertaken using Geographic Information System (GIS) to access, view and overlay the latest available related datasets with the project area. The information represented within the datasets was used to develop the relevant digital maps used to identify potentially environmentally sensitive areas. These datasets and their respective dates of publishing are provided below:

- Vegetation Types - Vegetation Map of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland (SANBI, 2018 & Mucina and Rutherford 2006);
- Soils and Geology - Land Types Database (Land Type Survey Staff, 1972 - 2006); and
- Topographical Inland Water Areas and River Lines (based on the 1994 1:500 000 topographic maps as per the Chief Directorate of the National Geo-spatial Information).

7.1.1.1 Vegetation Types - Vegetation Map of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland

The Vegetation Map of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland (SANBI, 2018) is the latest and updated version of the maps published in earlier time such as those presented by Mucina and Rutherford (2006) and those presented in the National Biodiversity Assessment (2011). The map provides spatial details on the representative vegetation of South Africa and is complemented in this report using information from Strelitzia (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006) to provide insight on the landscape features, biogeography, climate, geology, and soils of the project area.

7.1.1.2 Soils and Geology - Land Type Database

The Land Type Survey provides information on the soils, terrain, climate, and geology of areas within South Africa. The data includes the pedological classification of soils and is used in this report to provide insight on the common soil forms associated with aquatic or freshwater systems of a particular area.

7.1.1.3 Topographical River Lines and Inland Water Areas

Topographical Inland Water Areas and River Lines for South Africa are based on the topographic maps dated 1994 as per the National Geo-spatial Information. These datasets are used in this report to provide insight on potential wetland areas and serves to highlight the location and extent of drainage features, dams, wetlands, reservoirs and other relevant inland waterbodies.

7.1.1.4 Ecologically Important Landscape Features

The datasets listed below were incorporated to establish the relation between the project and ecologically important or sensitive freshwater entities. Emphasis was placed around the following spatial datasets:

- South African Inventory of Inland Aquatic Ecosystems (SAIIAE), NBA 2018 Rivers and Wetlands (Van Deventer *et al.,* 2019);
- National Freshwater Priority Areas, Rivers and Wetlands, 2011 (Nel *et al.,* 2011); and
- Gauteng Conservation Plan V3.3 (GDARD, 2024).

7.1.1.4.1 The South African Inventory of Inland Aquatic Ecosystems

The South African Inventory of Inland Aquatic Ecosystems (SAIIAE) was established during the 2018 NBA, the SAIIAE is a collection of spatial data layers that represent the extent of river and inland wetland ecosystem types as well as the pressures on these systems. The same two headline indicators, and their associated categorisations, are applied as with the terrestrial ecosystem NBA, namely Ecosystem Threat Status and Ecosystem Protection Level. The Ecosystem Threat Status of river and wetland ecosystem types are based on the extent to which each ecosystem type had been altered from its natural condition.

7.1.1.4.2 National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas, Rivers and Wetlands

In an attempt to better conserve aquatic ecosystems, South Africa has categorised its inland aquatic systems according to set ecological criteria (i.e., ecosystem representation, water yield, connectivity, unique features, and threatened taxa) to identify Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (FEPAs). The FEPAs are intended to be conservation support tools, and it is envisioned that they will guide the effective implementation of measures to achieve the National Environment Management: Biodiversity Act's biodiversity conservation goals (Nel *et al.,* 2011).

7.1.1.4.3 Gauteng Conservation Plan

A systematic conservation plan for the Gauteng Province was undertaken by Gauteng Nature Conservation, a division within the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD). The Gauteng Conservation Plan Version 3.3 (Gauteng C-Plan v3.3) was released in February 2012. It was built on and replaces C-Plan Version 2.1 (2007).

This document provides a technical explanation of the data used, and the systematic conservation planning approach and methodology applied in developing the Gauteng C-Plan v3.3. It is based on the initial technical report (GDARD, 2013).

Gauteng C-Plan v3.3 is based on the systematic conservation planning approach described by Margules & Pressey (2000). The key characteristics of a systematic conservation plan are representation, persistence, quantitative targets, and efficiency and conflict avoidance (DEAT, 2009).

The main aims of Gauteng Conservation Plan Version 3.3 are to:

- Serve as the basis for biodiversity inputs into land use planning processes in the province.
- Serve as the basis for biodiversity inputs into bioregional plans for municipalities within the province.
- Serve as the primary informant for the biodiversity component of the Basic Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes.
- Guide protected area expansion and biodiversity stewardship programmes in the province.

7.1.2 Wetland Field Survey

7.1.2.1 Identification and Mapping

The wetland areas were delineated in accordance with the DWAF (2005) guidelines, a cross section is presented in Figure 7-1. The outer edges of the wetland areas were identified by considering the following four specific indicators:

- The Terrain Unit Indicator helps to identify those parts of the landscape where wetlands are more likely to occur;

- The Soil Form Indicator identifies the soil forms, as defined by the Soil Classification Working Group (1991), which are associated with prolonged and frequent saturation.

- The soil forms (types of soil) found in the landscape were identified using the South African soil classification system namely; Soil Classification: A Taxonomic System for South Africa (Soil Classification Working Group, 1991);

- The Soil Wetness Indicator identifies the morphological "signatures" developed in the soil profile as a result of prolonged and frequent saturation; and

- The Vegetation Indicator identifies hydrophilic vegetation associated with frequently saturated soils.

Vegetation is used as the primary wetland indicator. However, in practise the soil wetness indicator tends to be the most important, and the other three indicators are used in a confirmatory role.

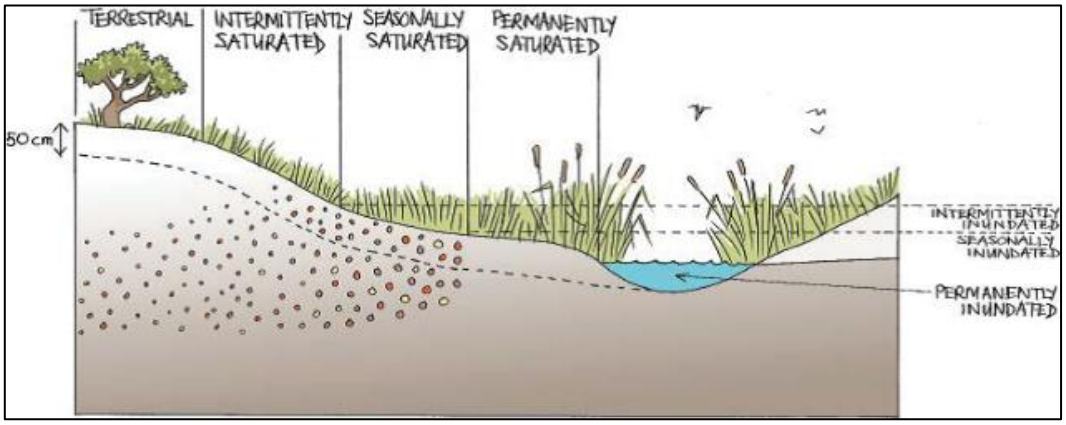


Figure 7-1 Cross section of a wetland, indicating how the soil wetness and vegetation indicators respond to changes in topography (Ollis et al. 2013)

7.1.2.2 Delineation

The wetland indicators described above are used to determine the boundaries of the wetlands within the project area. These delineations are then illustrated by means of maps accompanied by descriptions.

7.1.2.3 Classification and Description

The National Wetland Classification Systems (NWCS) developed by the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) will be considered for this study. This system comprises a hierarchical classification process of defining a wetland based on the principles of the hydrogeomorphic (HGM) approach at higher levels, and then also includes structural features at the lower levels of classification (Ollis *et al.,* 2013).

7.1.3 Risk Screening

A risk screening procedure which considers the general topography of the proposed area in conjunction with the spatial proximity of the natural wetlands to the proposed areas of development was used to determine the 'Risk Status' of the delineated wetlands. Two broad categories are included in the screening process which classify wetlands to be 'At Risk' or 'Not at Risk'.

7.1.4 Wetland Functional and Ecological Assessment

7.1.4.1 Functional Assessment

Wetland Functionality refers to the ability of wetlands to provide healthy conditions for the wide variety of organisms found in wetlands as well as humans. Eco-services serve as the main factor contributing to wetland functionality.

The assessment of the ecosystem services supplied by the identified wetlands was conducted per the guidelines as described in WET-EcoServices (Kotze *et al.,* 2009). An assessment was undertaken that examines and rates the following services according to their degree of importance and the degree to which the services are provided (Table 7-1).

Table 7-1 Classes for determining the likely extent to which a benefit is being supplied

Score	Rating of likely extent to which a benefit is being supplied
< 0.5	Low
0.6 - 1.2	Moderately Low
1.3 - 2.0	Intermediate
2.1 - 3.0	Moderately High
> 3.0	High

7.1.4.2 Present Ecological Status

The overall approach as described by Macfarlane *et al.,* 2009, is to quantify the impacts of human activity or clearly visible impacts on wetland health, and then to convert the impact scores to a Present Ecological Status (PES) score. This takes the form of assessing the spatial extent of impact of individual activities/occurrences and then separately assessing the intensity of impact of each activity in the affected area. The extent and intensity are then combined to determine an overall magnitude of impact. The Present State categories are provided in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2 The Present Ecological Status categories (Macfarlane et al., 2009)

Impact Category	Description	Impact Score Range	PES Score (%)	PES
None	Unmodified, natural	0 to 0.9	90-00	A
Small	Largely Natural with few modifications. A slight change in ecosystem processes is discernible and a small loss of natural habitats and biota may have taken place.	1.0 to 1.9	80-89	B
Moderate	Moderately Modified. A moderate change in ecosystem processes and loss of natural habitats has taken place, but the natural habitat remains predominantly intact.	2.0 to 3.9	60-79	C
Large	Largely Modified. A large change in ecosystem processes and loss of natural habitat and biota has occurred.	4.0 to 5.9	40-59	D
Serious	Seriously Modified. The change in ecosystem processes and loss of natural habitat and biota is great, but some remaining natural habitat features are still recognizable.	6.0 to 7.9	20-39	E
Critical	Critically Modified. The modifications have reached a critical level, and the ecosystem processes have been modified completely with an almost complete loss of natural habitat and biota.	8.0 to 10	0-19	F

7.1.4.3 Ecological Importance and Sensitivity

The importance and sensitivity of water resources is determined in order establish resources that provide higher than average ecosystem services, biodiversity support functions or are particularly

sensitive to impacts. The mean of the determinants as described by Rountree *et al.,* 2013, is used to assign the Ecological Importance and Sensitivity (EIS) category as listed in Table 7-3.

Table 7-3 Description of Ecological Importance and Sensitivity categories

EIS Category	Range of Mean	Recommended Ecological Management Class
Very High	3.1 to 4.0	A
High	2.1 to 3.0	B
Moderate	1.1 to 2.0	C
Low Marginal	< 1.0	D

7.1.4.4 Recommended Ecological Category and Recommended Management Objective

The Recommended Ecological Category (REC) and Recommended Management Objective (RMO) (Table 7-4) was determined based on the results obtained from the PES and EIS of the assessed wetlands, with the objective of recommending how a water resource should be managed. This is achieved by either maintaining or improving the ecological integrity of the wetland in order to ensure continued ecological functionality (DWA, 1999).

Table 7-4 Recommended Ecological Category and Recommended Management Objectives for water resources based on Present Ecological State and Ecological Importance and Sensitivity scores

PES		Ecological Importance and Sensitivity			
		Very High	***High***	***Moderate***	***Low***
	A (Pristine)	A Maintain	A Maintain	A Maintain	A Maintain
	B (Natural)	A Improve	A/B Improve	B Maintain	B Maintain
	C (Good)	A Improve	B/C Improve	C Maintain	C Maintain
	D (Fair)	C Improve	C/D Improve	D Maintain	D Maintain
	E/F (Poor)	D Improve	E/F Improve	E/F Maintain	E/F Maintain

7.1.5 Buffer Requirements

The “Preliminary Guideline for the Determination of Buffer Zones for Rivers, Wetlands and Estuaries” (Macfarlane *et al.,* 2014) was used to determine the appropriate buffer zone for the proposed activity.

7.2 Appendix B – Risk Assessment

The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) risk matrix assesses impacts in terms of consequence and likelihood. The significance of the impact is rated according to the classes presented in Table 7-5.

Table 7-5 Significance ratings matrix

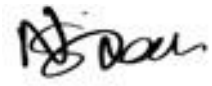
Rating	Class	Management Description
1 – 29	(L) Low Risk	Acceptable as is or with proposed mitigation measures. Impact to watercourses and resource quality small and easily mitigated, or positive.
30 – 60	(M) Moderate Risk	Risk and impact on watercourses are notable and require mitigation measures on a higher level, which costs more and require specialist input. Licence required.
61 – 100	(H) High Risk	Watercourse(s) impacts by the activity are such that they impose a long-term threat on a large scale and lowering of the Reserve. Licence required.

7.3 Appendix C – Specialist Declaration of Independence

Declaration

I, Namitha Singh, declare that:

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 71 and is punishable in terms of Section 24F of the Act.



Namitha Singh

Ecologist

The Biodiversity Company

January 2025

Declaration

I, Rowan Buhrmann, declare that:

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 71 and is punishable in terms of Section 24F of the Act.

Rowan Buhrmann

Ecologist

The Biodiversity Company

January 2025

7.4 Appendix D – Specialist CVs

Namitha Singh

BSc. (Hons) Environmental Science (*Cum Laude*) (*Pr Sci Nat*)

Cell: +27 63 684 1752
Email: namitha@thebiodiversitycompany.com
Identity Number: 9509260335089
Date of birth: 26 September 1995

Profile Summary

Working experience in 7 provinces of South Africa.

Specialist experience within construction and development (residential/commercial/mixed-use/solar), wastewater infrastructure and agriculture.

Specialist expertise includes wetland resource management and rehabilitation, estuary and coastal management and, hydropedology.

Areas of Interest

Water Resource Management, Mining, Renewable Energy, Infrastructure Development, Agriculture, Land contamination, Sustainability and Conservation.

Key Experience

- Wetland Delineation and Functional Assessments
- Hydropedology Assessments
- Wetland Rehabilitation
- Coastal and Estuarine Assessments

Country Experience

South Africa

Nationality

South African

Languages

English – Proficient

Afrikaans – Basic

Qualifications

- BSc. Honours – Environmental Science (*Cum Laude*)
- BSc. Environmental Science and Life Science

Rowan Buhrmann

MSc Biology (Plant Ecophysiology)

Pr Sci Nat (136853)

Cell: +27 78 558 1124

Email: rowan@thebiodiversitycompany.com

Identity Number: 9111085091086

Date of birth: 08 November 1991

Profile Summary

Working experience throughout KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa).

Experience in Environmental Consulting as an EAP (EIAs and WULA).

Environmental Control Officer (ECO).

Specialist expertise in Climate Change (elevated temperatures) and Botany.

Areas of Interest

Aquatic Ecology and Water Resource Management.

Renewable Energy.

Sustainability and Conservation.

Landscape rehabilitation.

Geographic Information Systems.

Experimental Design.

Key Experience

- Environmental Impact Assessments and Water Use Licence Applications
- Vegetation Assessments
- Wetland delineations and ecological assessments
- Rehabilitation Plans and Monitoring

Countries worked in

South Africa

Nationality

South African

Languages

English – Proficient

Qualifications

- MSc (University of KwaZulu-Natal) – Plant EcoPhysiology.
- BSc Honours (University of KwaZulu-Natal) – Biology
- BSc (University of KwaZulu-Natal) – Biology
- Certificate of Competence: Wetland WET-Health (V2)
- Pr Sci Nat (136853)

APPENDIX F:

Environmental Management Programme Report

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Project:	KP2 Pipelines Authorisations
Report Title:	Final Environmental Management Programme Report: KP2 Pipelines Authorisation in Far West Rand, Gauteng Province
Applicant:	Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
Project No:	DRDG#059
Compilation Date:	23 May 2025
Status of Report:	Final EMPr report

Verification	Capacity	Name	Signature	Date
Author:	Environmental Intern	Lubabalo Zongolo		03 March 2025
Author:	Environmental Consultant	Phumla Mngwengwe		04 March 2025
Reviewed by:	Chief Environmental Process Officer / EAP	Gerlinde Wilreker		05 March 2025
Reviewed by:	Legal Consultant	Michael Hennessy		05 March 2025
Authorised by	Chief Executive	Bradly Thornton		10 March 2025

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1 INTRODUCTION

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd ('Kongiwe') has been appointed by Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd (FWGR) as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), tasked with conducting the Basic Assessment (BA) process which is aimed at critically evaluating the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed **KP2 Pipelines Authorisations Project** (hereafter the Proposed Project).

1.1 Details of the Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)

Kongiwe is a contemporary, problem-solving consultancy specialising in solving real-world environmental challenges. We pride ourselves in using the latest technology available to realise pragmatic solutions for our clients. The company was created with the essential intent: *'To solve environmental challenges for a world driven towards a sustainable future.'*

With offices in Johannesburg, South Africa, our team of professional Environmental Scientists are highly trained in various environmental disciplines and have significant, hands-on experience in an array of projects across numerous industries. The company has extensive environmental and project management experience in multiple sectors, with significant experience in South Africa, as well as internationally. **Kongiwe** focuses on the integration of environmental studies and processes into larger projects. **Kongiwe** provides clients with strategic environmental assessments and compliance advice, the identification of environmental management solutions and mitigation / risk minimising measures throughout the project lifecycle.

1.1.1 Contact Person and Corresponding Address

The report was compiled by Phumla Mngwengwe and Lubabalo Zongolo. Details of the report compilers are in Table 1-1 and Table 1-2.

Table 1-1: Details of Report Compiler

Name	Lubabalo Zongolo, Kongiwe Environmental
Tel No	(010) 140 6508
e-mail address	lzongolo @kongiwe.com

Lubabalo Zongolo is a dedicated Environmental Intern and holds a BSc (Hons) in Environmental and Water Science from the University of the Western Cape. With a strong academic background, he is dedicated to promoting responsible environmental management and conservation. His role includes in assisting in various tasks such as environmental impact reporting and authorisation, water use licencing and authority liaison. Lubabalo is driven by a deep appreciation for nature and a strong commitment to protecting natural resources for future generations. He believes in the power of scientific research and sustainable practices to create a balance between development and environmental conservation.

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Table 1-2: Details of Report Compiler

Name	Phumla Mngwengwe, Kongiwe Environmental
Tel No	(010) 140 6508
e-mail address	pmngwengwe@kongiwe.com

Phumla is a dedicated Environmental Consultant and holds a BSc (Hons) in Environmental Science and Geography from the University of Pretoria. Her professional experience in mining and construction projects has equipped her with invaluable insights into project processes, spanning from the pre-feasibility phase to implementation and execution. Her versatility shines as she adeptly navigates various contexts and tasks, ensuring optimal outcomes to meet client needs. Her responsibilities include environmental impact reporting and authorisations, water use licencing, environmental compliance and auditing, project management, authority liaison and stakeholder engagement. Driven by a passion for environmental stewardship, Phumla is committed to delivering excellence in every project she undertakes.

The Report was Peer Reviewed and signed off by Gerlinde Wilreker.

Table 1-3: Details of the Reviewer

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

Gerlinde Wilreker has an M.Sc. in Environmental Management degree from the previous Rand Afrikaans University (RAU), now the University of Johannesburg, and is a registered 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.

1.2 Structure of this Environmental Management Programme

The proposed mitigation measures are presented in this Environmental Management Programme (EMPr). This EMPr has been compiled in terms of the provisions of Appendix 4 of the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA), Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2014, as amended. Table 1-4 cross-references the various sections in this report with these requirements.

Table 1-4: Structure of the BA Report in line with Appendix 1 of the EIA 2014 Regulations.

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NEMA Regulation Requirement		Report Section
(a)	**Details of -**	
(i)	The EAP who prepared the report; and	Section 1.1.1
(ii)	The expertise of the EAP, including a CV	Appendix A
(b)	**a detailed description of the aspects of the activity that are covered by the EMPr as identified by the project description;**	Section 2
(c)	**a map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity, its associated structures, and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site, indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers**	Section 3
(d)	**a description of the impact management outcomes, including management statements, identifying the impacts and risks that need to be avoided, managed and mitigated as identified through the environmental impact assessment process for all phases of the development including-**	Section 4
(i)	planning and design;	
(ii)	pre-construction activities;	
(iii)	construction activities;	
(iv)	rehabilitation of the environment after construction and in the case of a closure activity, closure; and	
(v)	where relevant, operation activities;	
(e)	**(Removed)**	N/A
(f)	**a description of proposed impact management actions, identifying the manner in which the impact management outcomes contemplated in paragraph (d) will be achieved, and must, where applicable, include actions to-**	Section 6
(i)	avoid, modify, remedy, control or stop any action, activity or process which causes pollution or environmental degradation;	
(ii)	comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices; and	
(iii)	comply with any applicable provisions of the Act regarding closure, in the case of a closure activity.	
(g)	**the method of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);**	Section 8
(h)	**the frequency of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);**	Section 8
(i)	**an indication of the persons who will be responsible for the implementation of the impact management actions;**	Section5
(j)	**the time periods within which the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f) must be Implemented;**	Section 8
(k)	**the mechanism for monitoring compliance with the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);**	Section8
(l)	**a program for reporting on compliance, taking into account the requirements as prescribed by the Regulations;**	Section 8
(m)	**an environmental awareness plan describing the manner in which-**	Section 7
(i)	the applicant intends to inform his or her employees of any environmental risk which may result from their work; and	Section 7.1
(ii)	risks must be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or the degradation of the environment; and	Section 7.1

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NEMA Regulation Requirement		Report Section
(n)	**any specific information that may be required by the competent authority.**	Section 4.1

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2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

FWGR has recently received an environmental authorisation (EA) for the optimised pipeline route for FWGR's Tailings Retreatment Projects in the West Rand. It has since been identified that additional water and slurry pipelines are required. These pipelines will tie into the authorised Regional Tailings Storage Facility (RTSF) pipelines and run approximately 2.16 km to the Kloof No. 2 Plant.

The following infrastructure is proposed

- Two process water pipelines of 600 mm in diameter; and
- Four overland slurry pipelines of 550 mm in diameter.

Once the Proposed Project has reached its end-of-life cycle, the Project area will be rehabilitated, and the land will be shaped and revegetated to match the surrounding environment.

2.1 Project Location

The location of the proposed pipeline route is northeast of Fochville within Ward 30 of the West Rand District Municipality (WRDM). The proposed pipelines run along the north boundary of the Leeudoorn TSF and southwest of the Kloof No.2 TSF.

Refer to Figure 2-1 for a local orientation of the Proposed Project Area.

Table 2-1: Property Details

Application Area (ha)	Linear project running 2.16 km (26°26'56.31"S, 27°33'54.60"E to 26°27'3.89"S, 27°35'7.16"E)
Magisterial District	West Rand District Municipality (WRDM)
Distance and Direction from Nearest Town	The site is located approximately 9 km northeast of Fochville

The area is predominantly surrounded by other Tailings Storage Facilities (TSFs), grassland, water bodies and bare ground.

2.2 Access

Waterkloof Street is proposed as the point of access to the Proposed Project area.

2.3 Power and Water supply

No additional power or water will be required for the proposed pipeline.

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2.4 Technical Details

Two process water pipelines 600 mm in diameter and four overland slurry pipelines 550 mm in diameter will be installed and connected from the KP2 Booster Station to the RTSF pipelines. As stated above, the RSTF pipelines are authorised as part of FWGR's Tailings Retreatment Project.

2.5 Estimated Project Timeframes

The anticipated life span of the project is approximately 30 years including the construction, operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation phases.

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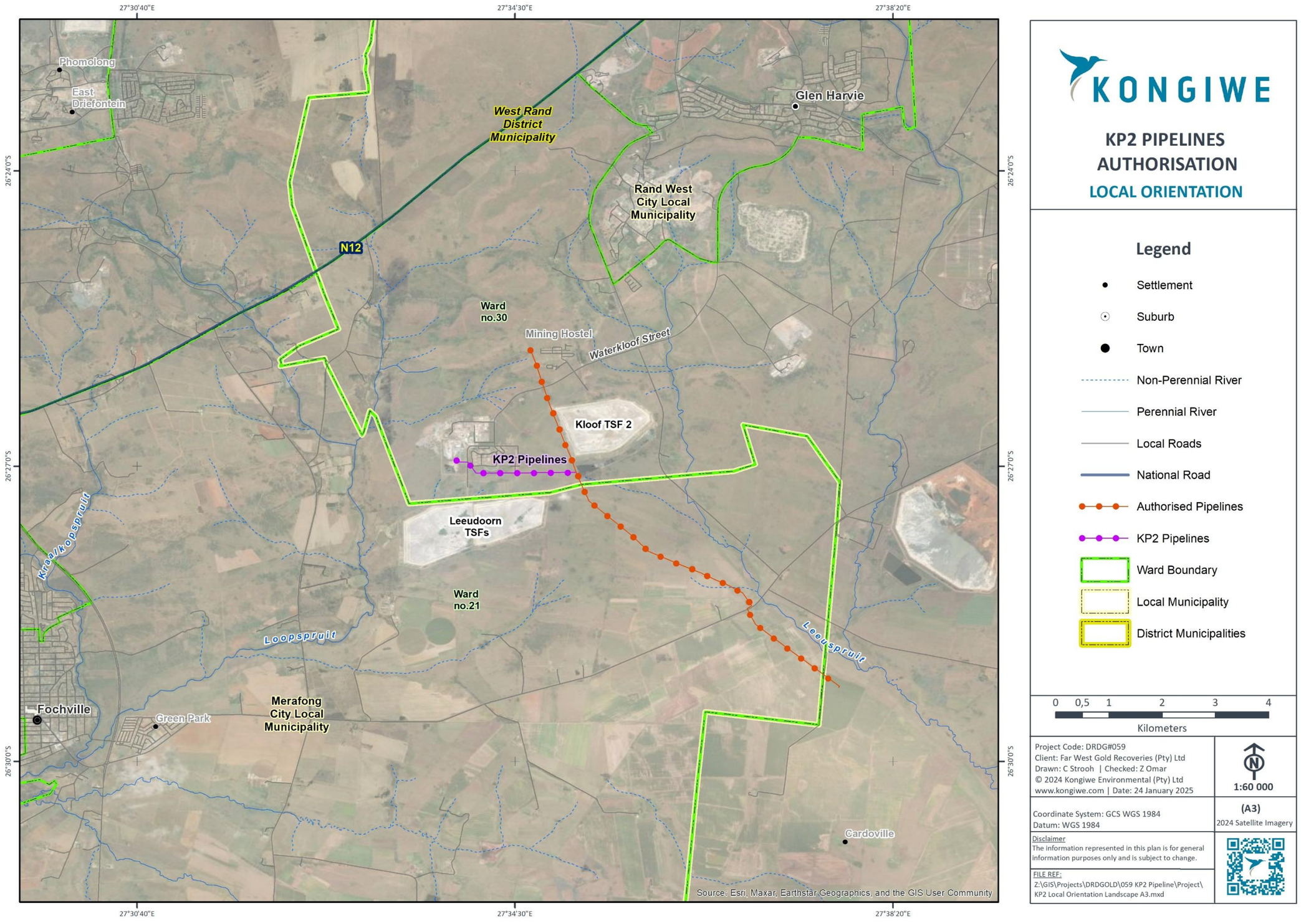

Figure 2-1: Locality map of the Proposed Project

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3 COMPOSITE MAP

Figure 3-1 below illustrates the preferred site infrastructure about for the Proposed Project. The layout takes into account site sensitivities as identified by the specialists. The proposed pipeline route is suitable due the low sensitivity areas that it traverses. It is not anticipated that the proposed pipeline will affect the continuation of any long-term land uses.

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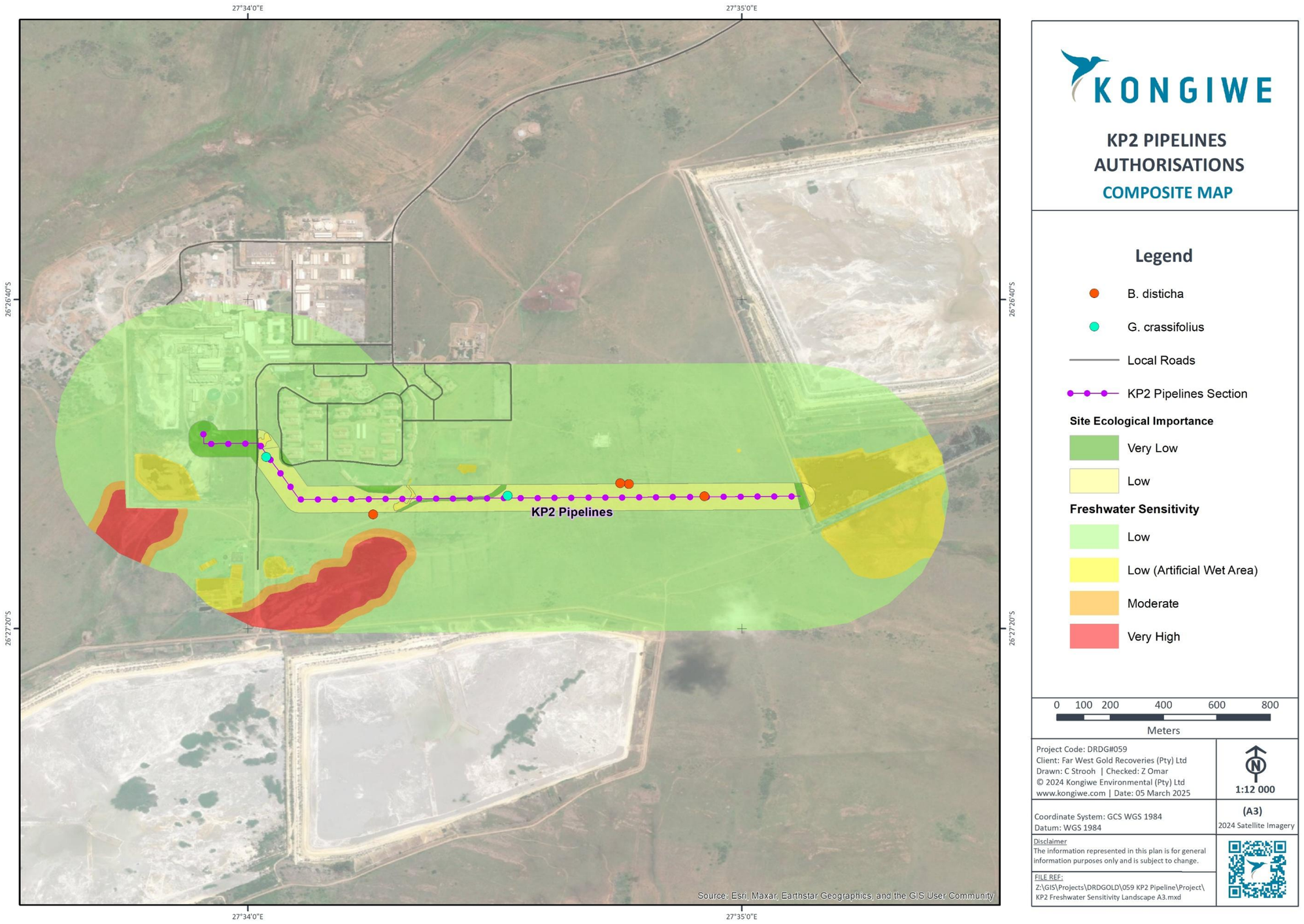

Figure 3-1: KP2 Pipelines Authorisations Site Infrastructure

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4 IMPACT MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The EMPr is compiled with the aim of achieving a required end state that, as far as possible, ensures that environmental quality is maintained. The impact management objectives and outcomes for the KP2 Pipelines Authorisations Project are as follows:

- To minimise the negative environmental impacts as far as feasible;
- To maximise the positive and minimise the negative socio-economic impacts;
- To maintain cordial relationships with authorities and other stakeholders via sustained open communication.

The EMPr describes how activities that have, or could have, an adverse impact on the environment will be mitigated, controlled and monitored. The EMPr will address the environmental impacts during the construction, operational, decommissioning phases of the Proposed Project. Due regard must be given to environmental protection during the entire KP2 Pipelines Authorisations Project, and several environmental recommendations are made in this regard. These recommendations are aimed at ensuring that the contractor maintains adequate control over the Project to:

- Minimise the extent of an impact during the life of the Proposed Project;
- Maintain a state of Environmental Quality following completion of the Proposed Project;
- Ensure appropriate restoration of areas affected by the Proposed Project; and
- Prevent long term environmental degradation.

The management and mitigation measures identified within the Basic Assessment (BA) process are systematically addressed in this EMPr and ensure the minimisation of adverse environmental impacts to an acceptable level.

FWGR must ensure that the implementation of the Project complies with the requirements of the EA, permits and obligations emanating from relevant environmental legislation.

Should there be a conflict of interpretation between this EMPr and the EA (once issued), the stipulations in the EA shall supersede those of this EMPr, unless otherwise agreed by the DMRE in writing. Similarly, any provisions in the legislation overrule any provisions or interpretations within this EMPr. This EMPr shall be binding on all parties involved in the operational phase and shall be enforceable at all levels of operational management.

This document must be adhered to and updated as relevant throughout the Project life cycle.

4.1 Aspects for Inclusions as Considerations of the Environmental Authorisation

Should the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), the Competent Authority (CA), grant an EA for this Project, it should be subject to the following conditions:

- The Project may not commence prior to the EA being issued;

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- The Project should remain in full compliance with the requirements of this EMPr and with all regulatory requirements;
- The EMPr should be implemented by qualified environmental personnel who have the competence and credibility to interpret the requirements of the EMPr. Such persons must be issued with a written mandate by FWGR management to provide guidance and instructions to employees and contractors;
- FWGR must undertake external auditing of the environmental performance as per the conditions of the EA and provide the DMRE with a copy of the auditing report;
- The Applicant must report to the Department, with reason, if requirements of the EA have not been met;
- Stakeholder engagement must be maintained during the construction, operational and decommissioning/rehabilitation phases of the Project, with the emphasis on the continuation of the provision of information;
- A community forum should be implemented by FWGR, with the aim of engaging Stakeholders and the public;
- All laydown, storage areas etc. should be restricted to transformed areas close to the preferred option, and existing roads should be used as far as possible;
- All necessary authorisation must be in place prior to commencement of the Project activities;
- The Applicant must maintain all financial responsibility throughout all phases of the Project lifespan, including monitoring;
- The Applicant must ensure that there are sufficient funds set aside to complete the Project fully; and
- Management and Monitoring Plans contained in the EMPr must be strictly adhered to.

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5 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

To ensure the success of the EMPr, it is important to assign definite roles and responsibilities. Compulsory adherence to the EMPr is required. The obligations of the EMPr create a legally binding document in terms of environmental legislation and civil law. It is important that FWGR, its contractors and sub-contractors ensure that all relevant aspects of the EMPr are communicated to all of their employees. It is the duty of FWGR, its contractors, sub-contractors and their employees to fulfil the Project objectives with specific reference to the prevention and mitigation of impacts caused by the Project development activities. It is the responsibility of the DMRE to ensure that the development takes place in accordance with relevant legislation.

5.1 Government Departments

As the responsibility for the protection of our natural heritage lies with the government departments, they have the power to conduct site inspections to ensure that the development complies with all legislation, regulations and standards. They may enforce penalties where non-compliance occurs.

5.2 Construction Contractor

The Construction Contractor is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMPr and any conditions of approval from the DMRE. Where required, an environmental officer (EO) must be contracted by the Construction Contractor to objectively monitor the implementation of the EMPr according to relevant environmental legislation, and the conditions of the EA. The Construction Contractor is further responsible for providing and giving mandate to enable the EO to perform responsibilities, and he must ensure that the EO is integrated as part of the Project team while remaining independent. The Construction Contractor must:

- Be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA;
- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by its Contractor(s);
- Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor; and
- Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the Project implementation.

5.3 Site Manager

The Site Manager will oversee all the activities. He will be responsible for the activities on site and see to the implementation of the EMPr and will establish a communication network between the different components conducting the work. All incidents and reports will be made to the Site Manager. Ultimate responsibility in terms of compliance to the EMPr lies with the Site Manager.

5.4 Contractors

Where contractors are used during the life of the Project, the on-site responsibility for environmental and social matters lies with the Contractor Engineer. He will be responsible for the day-to-day direction and management of the contractor's activities on the site throughout the life of the Project.

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5.5 Environmental Officer (EO)

An EO will be appointed. It will be the responsibility of the EO to:

- Oversee that the day-to-day activities that will take place on site comply with the EMPr and the relevant legislation;
- Monitor the activities through site inspections to ensure compliance to the EMPr;
- Assess the EMPr as to its effectiveness in mitigating and preventing impacts;
- Assess compliance to the EA;
- Identify any non-compliances and to advise to the immediate action and remediation;
- Ensure that the best environmental options are followed throughout;
- Prepare a detailed communication strategy for liaison with I&APs, stakeholders and contractors;
- Manage and document forward and backward information flows between the Site Manager, the Contractors, the I&APs and FWGR. This includes information pertaining to monitoring and evaluation;
- Assist FWGR upon request, with Project communication with I&APs;
- Ensure meaningful participation with the I&APs, including capacity building exercises where the need is identified;
- Give induction and environmental awareness training;
- Ensure that a record keeping system is maintained; and
- Promote co-regulation, shared responsibility and a sense of ownership amongst all parties involved.

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6 IMPACT MITIGATION PER PHASE

The management measures have been organised in the following Project phases:

- Pre-Construction and Construction Phases;
- Operational Phase; and
- Decommissioning Phase.

The tables in this section provide the management measures (actions) recommended to manage the potential impacts rated during the different phases. In addition to the management measures provided the tables indicate the person responsible to ensure that these commitments are adhered to and implemented as well as specifying the priority of these commitments (either prior to a phase, during a phase and/ or ongoing), and the outcomes.

The construction, operation and decommissioning impacts associated with the KP2 Pipelines Authorisations Project are discussed for the following environmental aspects:

- Biodiversity; and
- Wetlands;

The objectives and EMPr tables are required to be reviewed and possibly modified whenever changes, such as the following, occur:

- Planned activities change (i.e., in terms of the components and/or layout of the facility);
- Modification to or addition to environmental objectives and targets;
- Additional or unforeseen environmental impacts are identified, and additional measures are required to be included in the EMPr to prevent deterioration or further deterioration of the environment;
- Relevant legal or other requirements are changed or introduced; and
- Significant progress has been made on achieving an objective or target such that it should be modified.

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6.1 Pre-Construction and Construction Phase Mitigation Measures

Table 6-1 presents the activities taking place during pre-construction and construction.

Table 6-1: Summary table of the Activities associated with the pre-construction and construction phases of the Project

Activity	Description
Pre-Construction:	
1	Removal of vegetation and site clearance
2	Preparation of access roads should this be required
3	Initiation of a community forum for engagement throughout the Project life cycle
4	Start implementing monitoring plans, Authorisation, Licensing and EMPr condition.
5	Employment of workers should this be required (minimal)
Construction Phase	
6	Operation of construction machinery and vehicles
7	Construction of pipelines
8	Instatement of waste management
9	Instatement of traffic signage, and access.

Table 6-2: Pre-Construction and Construction Phase Mitigation Measures

Affected Environment	Activity	Impact Description	Size and Scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures / Recommendations	Compliance with Standards	Responsibilities	Outcomes
Pre-Construction:							
All	Permitting	❖ Commencement of activities without relevant authorisations.	Site	❖ Ensure all necessary permits have been obtained prior to commencement of activities.	❖ National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) ❖ National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA)	When: ❖ Prior to commencement of Activities Responsibility: ❖ Licence holder	Prevention of undertaking of unauthorised activities.
Flora	Project Design	❖ Project Design and infrastructure / vehicle placement could result in destruction of sensitive habitats and vegetation	Site	❖ Development activities must as far as possible take place only within the 'Very Low' sensitivity areas. This includes laydown, material storage, cement mixing, earth deposition and storage etc. that will result from the construction activities. ❖ Areas to be developed/disturbed must be specifically demarcated so that during the construction/activity phase, only the demarcated areas are to be impacted upon. ❖ A hydrocarbon spill management plan must be put in place to ensure that should there be any	❖ NEMA; ❖ NWA; ❖ Regulations on Use of Water for Mining and Related Activities aimed at the Protection of Water Resources (GN R704 of 12 February 2010); ❖ Gauteng C-Plan.	When: ❖ Prior to commencement of Activities Responsibility: ❖ Licence holder	Protection of habitats

Affected Environment	Activity	Impact Description	Size and Scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures / Recommendations	Compliance with Standards	Responsibilities	Outcomes
				chemical spill out or over that it does not run into the surrounding areas.			
All	Contractor management	❖ Lack of knowledge of EMPr and procedure could result in environmental degradation.	Site	❖ Contractors must be trained and given a copy of the EMPr and of the detailed site layout plans to ensure compliance with the requirements. ❖ Contractors must have a plan in place to implement the management measures set out in the EMPr. ❖ The EO is to supervise the contractors to ensure that management measures are being adhered to. ❖ All personnel are to undergo Environmental Awareness Training. A signed register of attendance must be kept for proof. Discussions are required on all sensitive environmental receptors near to the Project Area to inform contractors and site staff of the presence of sensitive habitat features, such as wetland areas, and management requirements in line with the Environmental Authorisation and within the EMPr. ❖ Contractors and employees must all undergo an environmental induction and be made aware of the sensitive habitats nearby to the Project Area	❖ None	When: ❖ At the start of the project. ❖ Annually for the LoO. ❖ During induction (at the start of the project and annually). Responsibility: ❖ Contractor. ❖ EO	Raising staff and contractor environmental awareness.
Construction Phase							
Vegetation and Habitats	Construction of the proposed pipelines	❖ Loss and fragmentation of indigenous vegetation communities within the ecosystem in the vicinity of the Project Area of Interest (PAOI); and ❖ Direct and indirect loss and disturbance of flora species and communities.	Site	❖ Laydown and construction preparation activities must be limited to already modified areas and should take up the smallest footprint possible. ❖ Areas of indigenous vegetation, even secondary communities outside of the direct project footprint, should not be fragmented or disturbed further if possible. ❖ All vehicles and personnel must make use of existing roads and walking paths as far as possible, especially construction vehicles. ❖ All laydown areas should be restricted to Low and Very Low SEI areas. Any materials may not be stored for extended periods of time and must be removed from the project area once the construction/closure phase has been concluded. ❖ It must be made an offence for any staff member to remove any protected indigenous plant species from the PAOI or bring any alien species in. This is to prevent the spread of exotic or alien species or the illegal collection of plants.	❖ NEMA ❖ Gauteng C-Plan ❖ NBA ❖ NEM:BA Alien and invasive Species Regulations, 2013 ❖ NEM:BA Alien and Invasive Species Lists, 2016	When ❖ Prior to commencement of Activities ❖ Construction Responsibility ❖ Project Manager ❖ Environmental Officer ❖ Design Engineer ❖ Contractor	Protection of habitats

Affected Environment	Activity	Impact Description	Size and Scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures / Recommendations	Compliance with Standards	Responsibilities	Outcomes
Fauna	Construction of the proposed pipelines	❖ Negative fragmentation effects of the development and safe movement of fauna species ❖ Direct and indirect loss and disturbance of fauna species and communities, including the negative effects associated with the introduction and proliferation of alien and invasive species.	Site	❖ Clearing and disturbance activities must be conducted in a progressive linear manner, always outwards and away from the centre of the PAOI, to provide an easy escape route for all small mammals and herpetofauna. ❖ The areas to be disturbed must be specifically and responsibly demarcated to prevent the movement of staff or any individual into the surrounding environments, signs must be put up to enforce this. ❖ The duration of the activities should be minimised to as short a term as possible, to reduce the period of disturbance to fauna. ❖ Noise must be kept to an absolute minimum during the evenings and at night to minimise all possible disturbances to reptile species and nocturnal mammals.	❖ NEMA ❖ Gauteng C-Plan ❖ NBA ❖ NEM:BA Alien and invasive Species Regulations, 2013 ❖ NEM:BA Alien and Invasive Species Lists, 2016 ❖	When ❖ Construction Responsibility ❖ Project Manager ❖ Environmental Officer ❖ Design Engineer ❖ Contractor	Protection of fauna
Alien Species	Construction of the proposed pipelines	❖ Direct and indirect loss and disturbance of flora and fauna species and communities, including the negative effects associated with the introduction and proliferation of alien and invasive species.	Site	❖ The footprint area of the construction should be kept to a minimum. The footprint area must be clearly demarcated to avoid unnecessary disturbances to adjacent areas. Footprints of the roads must be kept to prescribed widths.	❖ NEMA ❖ Gauteng C-Plan ❖ NBA ❖ NEM:BA Alien and invasive Species Regulations, 2013 ❖ NEM:BA Alien and Invasive Species Lists, 2016	When ❖ Construction Responsibility ❖ Project Manager ❖ Environmental Officer ❖ Design Engineer ❖ Contractor	Prevention of proliferation of alien invasive species
Wetlands	Construction of the proposed pipelines	❖ Temporary increase of overland flow from hardened surfaces; Potential erosion and sedimentation from increased flows; ❖ Introduction and proliferation of alien invasive vegetation from disturbance; and ❖ Potential contamination of water from accidental spills and leaks of machinery and equipment used in the construction activities.	Site	❖ Implement temporary drainage and stormwater systems to manage surface runoff effectively in a manner that reduces the erosion potential and subsequent sedimentation. ❖ Rehabilitate and revegetate disturbed areas. ❖ Remove temporary drainage structures only after site stabilisation. ❖ Monitor runoff patterns and adjust rehabilitation efforts as needed. ❖ Stabilise exposed soil with vegetation or erosion control mats. ❖ Schedule construction activities during dry seasons to minimise erosion risk. ❖ Ensure that all disturbed areas are stabilized before the onset of rainy seasons. ❖ Conduct post-construction inspections to assess and address erosion issues.	❖ NEMA ❖ NBA ❖ Gauteng C-Plan	When ❖ Construction Responsibility ❖ Project Manager ❖ Environmental Officer ❖ Contractor	Protection of wetlands

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Affected Environment	Activity	Impact Description	Size and Scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures / Recommendations	Compliance with Standards	Responsibilities	Outcomes
				❖ Conduct regular monitoring and removal of invasive species. ❖ Use native plant species for site rehabilitation and landscaping. ❖ A hydrocarbon spill management plan must be put in place to ensure that should there be any chemical spill out or over that it does not run into the surrounding areas. The Contractor shall be in possession of an emergency spill kit that must always be complete and available on site. ❖ Drip trays or any form of oil absorbent material must be placed underneath vehicles/machinery and equipment when not in use. ❖ No servicing of equipment on site unless necessary. ❖ All contaminated soil / yard stone shall be treated in situ or removed and be placed in containers. ❖ Appropriately contain any generator diesel storage tanks, machinery spills (e.g., accidental spills of hydrocarbons oils, diesel etc.) in such a way as to prevent them from leaking and entering the environment. ❖ Construction activities and vehicles could cause spillages of lubricants, fuels and waste material negatively affecting the functioning of the ecosystem. ❖ All vehicles and equipment must be maintained, and all re-fuelling and servicing of equipment is to take place in demarcated areas outside of the PAOI. ❖ Follow best practices for installation of pipelines to prevent spills.			

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6.2 Operational Phase Mitigation Measures

The following activities are planned by the Applicant for the operation phase of the Project.

Table 6-3: Summary table of the Activities associated with the operational phase of the Project

Activity	Description
Operational Phase	
10	Operation of pipes
11	Continued community engagement

Table 6-4: Operational Phase Mitigation Measures

Affected Environment	Activity	Impact Description	Size and Scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures / Recommendations	Compliance with Standards	Responsibilities	Outcomes
Operation							
Vegetation and Habitats	Operation of the proposed pipelines	❖ Loss and fragmentation of indigenous vegetation communities within the ecosystem in the vicinity of the PAOI; and ❖ Direct and indirect loss and disturbance of flora species and communities.	Site	❖ Areas that are denuded during construction need to be revegetated with indigenous vegetation, to prevent erosion during flood and wind events and to promote the regeneration of functional habitat. This will also reduce the likelihood of encroachment by alien invasive plant species. All grazing mammals must be kept out of the areas that have recently been re-planted. ❖ All footprints to be rehabilitated after construction is complete. Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas existing in the project area must be made a priority. ❖ Precautions must be taken against the erosion damage that would be caused by unplanned pipe leaks. A leak warning and detection system must be installed. Dense indigenous pioneer grass seeds should also be planted across all bare earth areas to prevent erosion.	❖ NEMA ❖ Gauteng C-Plan ❖ NBA ❖ NEM:BA Alien and invasive Species Regulations, 2013 ❖ NEM:BA Alien and Invasive Species Lists, 2016	When ❖ Construction Responsibility ❖ Project Manager ❖ Environmental Officer ❖ Contractor	Protection of habitats
Fauna	Operation of the proposed pipelines	❖ Negative fragmentation effects of the development and safe movement of fauna species ❖ Direct and indirect loss and disturbance of fauna species and communities, including the negative effects associated with the introduction and proliferation of alien and invasive species.	Site	❖ Maintenance motor vehicle operators should undergo an environmental induction that includes instruction on the need to comply with speed limits and to respect all forms of wildlife. Speed limits must be enforced to ensure that road killings and erosion are limited.	❖ NEMA ❖ Gauteng C-Plan ❖ NBA ❖ NEM:BA Alien and invasive Species Regulations, 2013 ❖ NEM:BA Alien and Invasive Species Lists, 2016 ❖	When ❖ Construction Responsibility ❖ Project Manager ❖ Environmental Officer ❖ Contractor	Protection of fauna
Alien Species	Operation of the proposed pipelines	❖ Direct and indirect loss and disturbance of flora and fauna	Site	❖ An AIP Management Plan must be compiled and implemented. This should regularly be updated to	❖ NEMA ❖ Gauteng C-Plan	When	Prevention of proliferation of alien invasive species

Affected Environment	Activity	Impact Description	Size and Scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures / Recommendations	Compliance with Standards	Responsibilities	Outcomes
		species and communities, including the negative effects associated with the introduction and proliferation of alien and invasive species.		reflect the annual changed in AIP composition.	❖ NBA ❖ NEM:BA Alien and invasive Species Regulations, 2013 ❖ NEM:BA Alien and Invasive Species Lists, 2016	❖ Construction Responsibility ❖ Project Manager ❖ Environmental Officer	
Wetlands	Operation of the proposed pipelines	❖ Temporary alteration of hydrology in the event of a pipeline leak; ❖ Potential erosion and sedimentation from increased flows; and ❖ Potential contamination of water from a pipeline leak. ❖	Site	❖ Develop a contingency plan for hydrological alterations, including temporary water diversion strategies. ❖ Maintain vegetation cover along the pipeline route to stabilise soil. ❖ Use erosion control measures in vulnerable areas. ❖ Monitor and repair any erosion damage promptly. ❖ Implement a comprehensive monitoring program for the pipeline and ensure maintenance and repairs are undertaken accordingly. ❖ Use corrosion-resistant materials and coatings for pipelines. ❖ Establish emergency response protocols for pipeline leaks.	❖ NEMA ❖ NBA ❖ Gauteng C-Plan	When ❖ Construction Responsibility ❖ Project Manager ❖ Environmental Officer ❖ Contractor	Protection of wetlands

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6.3 Decommissioning Mitigation Measures

The following activities are planned by the Applicant for the decommissioning phase of the Project.

Table 6-5: Summary table of the Activities associated with this decommissioning phase of the Project

Activity	Description
Decommissioning Phase	
13	Decommissioning and rehabilitation activities: Demolition of temporary infrastructure such as: pipelines, and Rehabilitation of the Project area.
14	Closure forum to be established with key stakeholders.

Table 6-6: Closure and Decommissioning Phase Mitigation Measures

Affected Environment	Activity	Impact Description	Size and Scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures / Recommendations	Compliance with Standards	Responsibilities	Outcomes
Decommissioning							
Wetlands	Decommissioning of the pipelines	❖ Potential erosion and sedimentation; ❖ Introduction and proliferation of alien invasive vegetation from disturbance; and ❖ Potential contamination of water from accidental spills and leaks of machinery and equipment used in the decommissioning activities.	Site	❖ Use erosion control measures in vulnerable areas. ❖ Monitor and repair any erosion damage promptly. ❖ Monitor runoff patterns and adjust rehabilitation efforts as needed. ❖ Use drip trays and secondary containment for machinery and equipment. ❖ Use native plant species for site rehabilitation and landscaping. ❖ Regularly inspect and maintain equipment to prevent leaks. ❖ Follow best practices for dismantling and removing equipment to prevent spills. ❖ Conduct a post-decommissioning site assessment to confirm no residual contamination remains.	❖ NEMA ❖ NBA ❖ Gauteng C-Plan	❖ Project Manager ❖ Environmental Officer ❖ Contractor	Reinstatement of natural habitat

7 SPECIFIC IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLANS

The impact management actions per Phase are detailed in Section 6 of this report. The impact management outcomes for the Project are as follows:

- Maintain the footprint of the activity and restrict activities to the Proposed Project area and designated areas.
- Protect sensitive areas as far as practicable;
- Prevent further wetland contamination;
- Maintain transparent engagement and communication with stakeholders; and
- Ensure the full rehabilitation of a site by removing sources of pollution and aligning rehabilitation of the land for its intended future use.

The following compliance mechanisms are required by FWGR on an annual basis or as determined by the Environmental Authorisation:

- An environmental audit of the EMPr should be undertaken every two years by an independent auditor.
- An internal audit should be undertaken annually.

7.1 Environmental Awareness Plan

7.1.1 Communication Chain

The communication of the environmental risks for each phase of the Project will take place for the management, administrative and site worker sectors of the site, as well as contractors and sub-contractors.

7.1.2 Management Sector

A workshop will be conducted to inform all management of the risks associated with the Project. The risks for all aspects will be explained and the appropriate management options discussed. The workshop will also elaborate on the monitoring programmes that will be implemented to identify and monitor the level of impact on the environment and discuss various remediation actions, should there be deterioration.

The evaluation process is integral in the assurance that the site reduces any possible environmental risks associated with the Project. The workshop will be conducted prior to the construction phase to ensure that all risks are discussed before there is any chance of the impacts occurring.

The workshop may be repeated at certain stages during the construction phase, in the case of new employees.

This workshop will seek to explain the following necessary actions:

- Risks associated with each aspect will be discussed to ensure that there is an understanding of how each action of the Project may impact on the environment.
- The mitigation of the environmental risk will be elaborated on.

- It is important that each person understands these management strategies as it ensures that the impact on the environment is kept to a minimum.
- Data collection regarding each aspect will also be explained to ensure that each aspect is monitored according to those protocols specified by the authorisations and licence. Along with data collection, the reporting of findings will be discussed.
- This workshop will take place before the construction phase begins, thus ensuring a full understanding of the Project and its associated environmental risks before any construction activity is undertaken.
- The workshop will be repeated at the beginning of the operational phase as part of a handover to the next responsible party.
- The following communication channels and media will/ can be used to communicate environmental and social issues (if any) with FWGR employees during construction:

    - Head of Department (HOD) Meetings: The Site Manager communicates information to senior management on environmental issues and the information is minutes.
    - HSEC Meetings: 'Environmental issues' should be an agenda item on monthly safety, health & environmental meeting agendas.
    - Publications: Leaflets, posters etc. are produced by the relevant department or other designated persons, for use on notice boards, and distribution.
    - EMS Database: Feedback from line management on objectives, targets and actions.
    - Daily/ Weekly Safety Meeting: All meetings are scheduled to commence with a discussion on safety, health & environmental topics.

7.1.3 Construction Workers Sector

The workers associated with the activities on site will attend an induction course to ensure that each person is aware of the environmental risks associated with the Project. This induction will form part of the health and safety induction. The environmental risks of each aspect as well as the mitigation will be elaborated on.

A debriefing should take place when the Project moves from one phase to the next. A Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) or Issue Base Risk Assessment could also be conducted to identify potential risks associated with the Project.

Furthermore, weekly toolbox talks / green meetings must cover topics raising awareness on environmental and social issues relating to the Project.

7.1.1 Contractors

Induction is conducted and is applicable to all contactors. Here focus will be on activities that carry an environmental risk, actions to be taken to reduce these risks, and procedures to be followed in the event of an incident.

Furthermore, weekly toolbox talks / meetings must cover topics raising awareness on environmental and social issues relating to the project.

7.1.2 Environmental Officer

The EO will oversee environmental awareness induction training to all contractor staff. The EO will ensure that the necessary environmental induction training takes place and that records of attendance are maintained and up to date.

An EO must also be present on site during the pre-construction and construction phases of the Project to ensure compliance and the implementation of the EA, GA and EMPr condition.

7.2 Strategic Communication Plan

FWGR Management are required to establish procedures for the internal communication between the various levels and functions of the organisation, and receiving, documenting and responding to environmental risks for each phase of the Project will take place for the management, administrative and worker sectors of the site, as well as contractors. The organisation shall conduct processes for external communication on its significant environmental aspects and record its decision in line with FWGR communication policy as well as conditions stated in any EA or GA.

7.2.1 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Grievance Mechanism (GM) must be compiled for a project. The SEP needs to provide guidance for engagement with Stakeholders.

7.2.1.1 Internal Communication

Internal communication is done within the Administrative Sector.

7.2.1.2 External Communication Strategies

The following communication channels and media can be used to communicate environmental issues to individuals who are not employed by FWGR or its subcontractors:

- **Environmental Stakeholder Engagement Forum:** An Environmental Stakeholder Engagement Forum must be established and used to keep interested and affected parties (I&APs) informed of the significant environmental aspects identified through the BA and EMPr. This forum should preferable be initiated prior to commencing with any activities on site. This is also the forum where I&APs get the opportunity to raise environmental concerns. Records must be kept of all decisions and concerns. The Environmental Stakeholder engagement meetings must be chaired by the personnel of FWGR, or another appropriately appointed competent individual.
- **Publications:** Selected publications should be produced and used to communicate environmental issues to outside parties. Examples include newsletters and Annual Reports.
- **Communication from External Parties and Employees:** A clear communication point is established within the company through the FWGR communication procedure that determines who is responsible for liaison with the media in respect of any crisis that may arise. A complete procedure for media liaison is available to all employees. Communication from external I&APs may be received

by email, fax, telephonically or by mail. Where required, a written response will be sent, on receiving such communication, by the appropriately appointed individual under signature of the Site Manager, to the respective interested and / or affected party. All telephonic or facsimile correspondence received on the site must be forwarded to the relevant department for action. All events or concerns will be captured and actioned on an existing and / or future database.

- **E-mail:** E-mail communication received must be stored, with replies, in an appropriate folder on a server. E-mail messages, relevant to environmental management, should be kept for a minimum of two years before deletion.
- **Mail:** Correspondence received by mail must be filed, along with the response (where relevant), within the relevant department's filing system for a minimum period of two years. Paper correspondence will be archived in this department.
- **Storage of Correspondence:** All original correspondence must be retained by the Site Manager for a minimum period of two years.
- **Environmental Reports:** Copies of relevant specialist study reports and Environmental Impact Assessments will be available on request from an external party by the Site Manager.
- **Queries from Interested and Affected Parties:** Response to queries about environmental impacts and aspects will be addressed by the relevant department and approved by the Site Manager.

7.3 Evaluation of the Environmental Awareness Plan

The evaluation of the environmental awareness and training plan will be conducted by FWGR management. This evaluation will entail the auditing of the operation in both the construction and operation phase once activity has commenced. The environmental awareness and training plan described above is sufficient to make all those involved in the Project aware of those risks that may occur as well as the necessary mitigation required to minimize these risks.

The environmental awareness and training plan indicate that FWGR is serious about the environments well-being and empowerment of the local people. Environmental issue will be highlighted at monthly meetings scheduled at the site.

7.4 Emergency Incident Reporting

Environmental incident reporting is a vital part of communication at the KP2 Pipeline Authorisation Project. Employees are required to report all environmentally related problems, incidents and pollution, so that the appropriate litigator action can be implemented timeously. In the event of an Environmental Incident, the incident must be reported according to the Incident Reporting Procedure.

An Emergency Incident Preparedness and Response Plan needs to be developed.

7.5 Induction

All full-time staff and contractors are required to attend an induction session. Employees are inducted when they start on the Project. Any contractor, who works on the Project is required to undergo FWRG's prescribed induction training. This induction will form part of the health and safety induction.

Environmental issues and aspects related to the Project will be addressed in the induction sessions. All environmental impacts and aspects and their mitigatory measures will be discussed, explained and communicated to employees. The induction sessions will be modified according to the level of employee attending the induction session so that all employees gain a suitable understanding of environmental issues and pollution.

The records of all individuals attending induction sessions to be kept; the records to be kept include names, ID, contact details, designation and signature.

7.5.1 On the Job Training

On the job training is an essential tool in environmental awareness. Employees will be given details of the expected environmental issues and concerns specifically related to their occupation. Employees will be trained on how to respond if an environmental problem or source of environmental pollution arises. The training will be on-going, and all new employees will be provided with the same standard of training as existing employees. In addition, contractors working on the Project will be subjected to a Risk Conversancy Training (RCT).

The records of all individuals receiving on the job training to be kept; the records to be kept include names, employee number, contact details, designation and signature.

7.5.2 Pollution Incidents or Forms of Environmental Damage

Any incident or form of environmental damage must be dealt with in accordance with the Incident management procedure. This document is held with FWGR.

Individuals dealing with potential situations and risks that could lead to pollution incidents or other forms of environmental damage to receive appropriate job-specific training on the risks and potential consequences of their appointment and work situation, how to avoid environmental impacts and how to respond during an environmental incident or emergency situation.

7.5.3 Waste Management

Site personnel and contractors responsible for the operation and safe handling of the various waste streams will receive appropriate job-specific training on the risks and potential consequences of their appointment and work situation, how to avoid environmental impacts and how to respond during an environmental incident or emergency situation. FWGR must ensure that training and awareness programmes cover the safe transportation, handling, storage, transfer, handling, use and disposal of all waste streams, and the location of waste receptacles for each waste stream. All waste management activities must be done in accordance to the FWGR procedures, the EMPr and in terms of registers dealing with storage of waste in specific areas.

Staff awareness training programme will accommodate training, on which bin to use for organic waste and on sealing the lid on the bin once organic waste has been discarded.

7.6 Emergency Response Plan

An Environmental Emergency Response Plan defines the process to follow to respond rapidly and effectively to and manage emergency situations that may arise as a result of the KP2 Pipelines Authorisation Project. This plan must be initiated when an emergency:

- Cannot be immediately brought under control;
- Has the potential to extend beyond site boundaries;
- Has the potential to impact significantly on the environment and/or community; and
- Requires assistance from External Emergency Services.

FWGR will develop an Emergency Response Plan for the KP2 Pipelines Authorisations Project.

This plan outlines response actions for potential incidents of any size. It details response procedures that will minimise potential health and safety hazards, environmental damage, and clean-up efforts. The plan has been prepared to ensure quick access to all the information required in responding to an emergency event. The plan will ensure that Contractors comply with all procedures described in this document.

7.6.1 Intent

A Work Method Statement should be prepared prior to the commencement of any activities, detailing how this plan is to be implemented as well as details of relevant responsible parties for the implementation.

The purpose of this plan is to define the emergency response structure and process of the KP2 Pipeline Authorisation Project. The objectives of the plan are:

- To ensure communication of all vital information as soon as possible;
- To provide clear guidance in the management of emergencies that have the potential to impact on life, property, environment and community;
- Clearly define roles and responsibilities;
- To facilitate the reorganisation and reconstruction activities so that normal operations can be resumed;
- For employees to be able to take prompt effective action to reduce the risk of injury, minimise environmental impact and property damage likely to result from possible emergencies;
- To specify the emergency communication process necessary to establish links with key site personnel.

The Emergency Preparedness and Response Code of Practice will be compiled in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety OHSAS 18001, and the Site Health and Safety Act, 1996 (Act No. 29 of 1996).

7.6.2 Planning

There are three levels of emergency, these are delineated as follows:

- Local Emergency: An alert confined to a specific locality.

- Site Emergency: An alert that cannot be localised and which presents danger to other areas within the site boundary or outside the site boundary.
- Evacuation: An alert when all personnel are required to leave the affected area and assemble in a safe location.

If there is any doubt as to whether any hazardous situation constitutes an emergency, then it must be treated as an Evacuation, and every effort must be made to reduce or stop the cause of any emergency provided it is safe to do so. Factors effecting the success of the emergency response strategy include:

- The type and scale of incident/accident will govern the type of response.
- The scale of the incident, accident or emergency will govern the resources required to bring under control.
- Communications after which an incident or emergency is first reported governs scale, type and resources required to maintain effective control and bring to resolution.

To facilitate the effective implementation of the procedures, copies of the Environmental Emergency Response Plan must be placed in accessible and visible locations around the site.

FWGR's EO Representative, who is responsible for managing the day-to-day on-site implementation of this Plan, must act as liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues.

It is necessary to prevent land from becoming sterilised due to a spill. Criteria that may be considered for restoring the affected area include natural biodegradation of oil, replacement of soil and revegetation. Further, a radiation walk-over should be undertaken for spills of a reportable size and affecting large expanses of land which is intended for future use as residential housing or commercial property. Results from the survey must be reported back to the Competent Authority and National Nuclear Regulator.

Once a spill of reportable size has been contained, the EO and the relevant Authority must be consulted to confirm that the appropriate clean up levels are met.

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Table 7-1: Emergency Scenario Contingency Planning

Incident	Prevention Measures	Procedures	Designation
Spill which would result in the contamination of land, surface or groundwater.	❖ All equipment refuelling, servicing and maintenance activities should only be undertaken within appropriately sealed/contained or bunded designated areas. ❖ No refuelling, storage, servicing, or maintenance of equipment should take place within sensitive environmental resources to reduce the risk of contamination by spills. ❖ Any fluids drained from the machinery during servicing should be collected in leak-proof containers and taken to an appropriate disposal or recycling facility. ❖ A spill must be given the highest priority, and clean-up turn-around time must be as fast as possible, ❖ If these activities result in damage or accumulation of contaminated slimes on the bare soil, the contaminated soil must be stripped and disposed of as hazardous waste. ❖ Chemical toilets used during construction must be regularly cleaned. Care and due diligence should always be taken. ❖ Contact details of emergency services and HazMat Response Contractors are to be clearly displayed on the site. All staff are to be made aware of these details and must be familiar with the procedures for notification in the event of an emergency.	1. Spill or release identified. 2. Assess person safety, safety of others and environment. 3. Stop the spill if safely possible. 4. Contain the spill to limit entering surrounding areas. 5. Identify the substance spilled. 6. Quantify the spill {under or over guideline/threshold levels). 7. Notify the Site Manager and emergency response crew and authorities {in the event of major spill). 8. Inform users {and downstream users) of the potential risk. 9. Clean up of the spill as fast as possible. 10. Record of the spill incident on company database.	Contractor, Site Manager, EO

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7.7 Waste Management Plan

The Waste Management Plan (WMP) plays a key role in achieving sustainable waste management throughout all phases of the Project. The plan prescribes measures for the collection, temporary storage and safe disposal of the various waste streams associated with the Project and includes provisions for the recovery, re-use and recycling of waste. The purpose of this plan is therefore to ensure that effective procedures are implemented for the handling, storage, transportation and disposal of waste generated from the Project activities on site.

This WMP was formulated based on waste stream information available at the time of compilation. Construction and operation activities must be assessed on an ongoing basis to determine the efficacy of the plan and whether further revision of the plan is required. This plan should be updated throughout the life cycle of the Project, as required to ensure that appropriate measures are in place to manage and control waste and to ensure compliance with relevant legislation.

Prior to the commencement of construction, a detailed Waste Management Method Statement for the site should be compiled by the Contractor.

7.7.1 Waste Management Principles

An integrated approach to waste management is needed on site. It is important to ensure that waste is managed with the following objectives in mind during all phases of the Project:

- Reducing volumes of waste is the greatest priority;
- If reduction is not feasible, the maximum amount of waste is to be recycled; and
- Waste that cannot be recycled is to be disposed of in the most environmentally responsible manner

7.7.2 Project Phase Waste Management

A plan for the management of waste during all phases of the Project is detailed below.

7.7.2.1 Waste Inventory

- The Environmental Officer (EO), or designated staff member, must develop, implement and maintain a waste inventory reflecting all waste generated during the Project life cycle for both general and hazardous waste streams.
- Construction methods and materials should be carefully considered in view of waste reduction, re-use, and recycling opportunities, to be pro-actively implemented.
- Once a waste inventory has been established, targets for the recovery of waste (minimisation, re-use, recycling) should be set.
- The EO must conduct waste classification and rating in terms of SANS 10288 and Government Notice 634 published under the NEM: WA.

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7.7.2.2 Waste Collection, Handling and Storage

- Waste manifests and waste acceptance approvals (i.e. receipts) from designated waste facilities must be kept on file at the site office, to record and prove continual compliance for future auditing.
- Septic tanks and portable toilets must be monitored by the EO or responsible subcontractor and maintained regularly.
- Waste collection bins and hazardous waste containers must be provided by the principal contractor and subcontractors and placed at strategic locations around the site for the storage of organic, recyclable and hazardous waste.
- A dedicated waste area must be established on site for the storage of all waste streams before removal from site. The storage period must not trigger listed waste activities as per the NEMWA, GN 921 of November 2013.
- Signage/ colour coding must be used to differentiate disposal areas for the various waste streams (i.e. paper, cardboard, metals, food waste, glass etc.).
- The SHE Manager must develop, implement and maintain a waste inventory reflecting all waste generated during operation for both general and hazardous waste streams.
- Adequate waste collection bins at site must be supplied. Separate bins should be provided for general and hazardous waste.
- Recyclable waste must be removed from the waste stream and stored separately.
- All waste must be stored in appropriate temporary storage containers (separated between different operation wastes, and contaminated or wet waste).
- Waste storage shall be in accordance with all best-practice guidelines and under no circumstances may waste be burnt on site.
- Waste generated on site must be removed on a regular basis throughout the operation phase.
- Waste must be removed by a suitably qualified contractor and disposed of at an appropriately licensed landfill site. Proof of appropriate disposal must be provided by the contractor and kept on site.

7.7.2.3 Record Keeping

The success of waste management practices is determined by measuring criteria such as waste volumes, cost recovery from recycling and cost of disposal. Recorded data can indicate the effect of training and education, or the need for education. It will provide trends and benchmarks for setting goals and standards. It will provide clear evidence of the success or otherwise of the plan.

- Documentation (waste manifest, certificate of issue or safe disposal) must be kept detailing the quantity, nature, and fate of any regulated waste for audit purposes.
- Waste management must form part of the monthly reporting requirements in terms of volumes generated, types, storage and final disposal.

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7.7.2.4 Monitoring of Waste Management Activities

Records must be kept of the volumes/ mass of the different waste streams that are collected from the site throughout the life of the Project. The appointed waste contractor is to provide monthly reports to the operator containing the following information:

- Monthly volumes/ mass of the different waste streams collected;
- Monthly volumes/ mass of the waste that is disposed of at a landfill site;
- Monthly volumes/ mass of the waste that is recycled;
- Data illustrating progress compared to previous months.

This report will aid in monitoring the progress and relevance of the waste management procedures that are in place. This report must from part of the EO's reports on a monthly basis.

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8 COMPLIANCE MONITORING MECHANISM

Table 8-1 depicts the monitoring and management plan for the management measures and actions identified in the impact assessment. Where specific monitoring and management plans are required, these are detailed in Section 7.

Table 8-1: Monitoring and Management Plan

Impact Management Actions	Implementation		Monitoring	
	Phase	Responsible Party	Aspect	Frequency
Management outcome: Vegetation and Habitats				
Laydown and construction preparation activities must be limited to already modified areas and should take up the smallest footprint possible.	Construction Phase	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Development footprint	Ongoing
Areas of indigenous vegetation, even secondary communities outside of the direct project footprint, should not be fragmented or disturbed further if possible.	Construction Phase	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Development footprint	Ongoing
All vehicles and personnel must make use of existing roads and walking paths as far as possible, especially construction/operational vehicles.	Construction Phase	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Development footprint	Ongoing
The clearing of vegetation must be minimised where possible. All activities must be restricted to within the authorised areas.	Life of operation	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Areas of indigenous vegetation	Ongoing
All laydown, chemical toilets etc. should be restricted to Very Low SEI areas. Any materials may not be stored for extended periods of time and must be removed from the project area once the construction/closure phase has been concluded.	Construction and Operational Phase	Environmental Officer, Design Engineer, and Contractor	Laydown areas and material storage & placement.	Ongoing
Areas that are denuded during construction need to be re-vegetated with indigenous vegetation, to prevent erosion during flood and wind events and to promote the regeneration of functional habitat. This will also reduce the likelihood of encroachment by alien invasive plant species.	Operational phase	Environmental Officer & Contractor	Assess the state of rehabilitation and encroachment of alien vegetation	Quarterly for up to one years after the closure
All footprints to be rehabilitated after construction is complete. Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas existing in the project area must be made a priority.	Life of Operation	Environmental Officer & Contractor	Rehabilitation	Quarterly monitoring
A hydrocarbon spill management plan must be put in place to ensure that should there be any chemical spill out or over that it does not run into the surrounding areas. An operational plan must be put in place to avoid spillage. The Contractor shall be in possession of an emergency spill kit that must always be complete and available on site. • Drip trays or any form of oil absorbent material must be placed underneath vehicles/machinery and equipment when not in use. • No servicing of equipment on site unless necessary. • All contaminated soil / yard stone shall be treated in situ or removed and be placed in containers. • Appropriately contain any generator diesel storage tanks, machinery spills (e.g., accidental spills of hydrocarbons oils, diesel etc.) in such a way as to prevent them from leaking and entering the environment. • Construction activities and vehicles could cause spillages of lubricants, fuels and waste material negatively affecting the functioning of the ecosystem. • All vehicles and equipment must be maintained, and all re-fuelling and servicing of equipment is to take place in demarcated areas outside of the PAOI.	Life of operation	Environmental Officer & Contractor	Spill events, Vehicles dripping.	Ongoing
Do not remove any indigenous plant species from the PAOI or bring any alien species in. This is to prevent the spread of exotic or alien species or the illegal collection of plants.	Life of operation	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Any instances	Ongoing

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Impact Management Actions	Implementation		Monitoring	
	Phase	Responsible Party	Aspect	Frequency
All construction waste must be removed from site at the closure of the construction phase.	Construction phase	Environmental Officer & Contractor	Construction waste	During Phase
Precautions must be taken against the erosion damage that would be caused by unplanned pipe leaks. A leak warning and detection system must be installed. Dense indigenous pioneer grass seeds should also be planted across all bare earth areas to prevent erosion.	Life of operation	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Damaged pipes and unplanned leaks	Weekly
Management outcome: Fauna				
Clearing and disturbance activities must be conducted in a progressive linear manner, always outwards and away from the centre of the PAOI and over several days, so as to provide an easy escape route for all small mammals and herpetofauna.	Construction Phase	Environmental Officer & Contractor	Progressive land clearing operations and the movement of fauna	Ongoing
The areas to be disturbed must be specifically and responsibly demarcated to prevent the movement of staff or any individual into the surrounding environments, signs must be put up to enforce this.	Construction/Operational Phase	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Infringement into these areas	Ongoing
The duration of the activities should be minimised to as short a term as possible, to reduce the period of disturbance on fauna.	Construction	Project manager, Environmental Officer & Design Engineer	Construction/Closure Phase	Ongoing
Noise must be kept to an absolute minimum during the evenings and at night to minimise all possible disturbances to reptile species and nocturnal mammals.	Construction/Operational Phase	Environmental Officer	Noise levels	Ongoing
No trapping, killing, or poisoning of any wildlife is to be allowed and signs must be put up to enforce this. Monitoring must take place in this regard.	Life of operation	Environmental Officer	Evidence of trapping etc	Ongoing
All construction and maintenance motor vehicle operators should undergo an environmental induction that includes instruction on the need to comply with speed limits, to respect all forms of wildlife. Speed limits must be enforced to ensure that road killings and erosion is limited.	Life of operation	Health and Safety Officer	Compliance to the training	Ongoing
Any holes/deep excavations must be dug in a progressive manner and shouldn't be left open overnight. Should any holes remain open overnight they must be properly covered temporarily to ensure that no small fauna species fall in. Holes must be subsequently inspected for fauna prior to backfilling.	Planning and Construction	Environmental Officer & Contractor, Engineer	Presence of trapped animals and open holes	Ongoing
Management outcome: Alien Species				
An Alien Invasive Plant (AIP) Management Plan must be compiled and implemented. This should regularly be updated to reflect the annual changed in AIP composition.	Life of operation	Project manager, Environmental Officer & Contractor	Manage and assess presence and encroachment of alien vegetation	Twice a year
The footprint area of the construction should be kept to a minimum. The footprint area must be clearly demarcated to avoid unnecessary disturbances to adjacent areas. Footprints of the roads must be kept to prescribed widths.	Construction/Operational Phase	Project manager, Environmental Officer & Contractor	Footprint Area	Life of operation
Management outcome: Waste Management				
Waste management must be a priority and all waste must be collected and stored effectively and responsibly according to a site-specific waste management plan. Dangerous waste such as metal wires and glass must only be stored in fully sealed and secure containers, before being moved off site as soon as possible.	Life of operation	Environmental Officer & Contractor	Waste Removal	Weekly
Litter, spills, fuels, chemical and human waste in and around the PAOI must be minimised and controlled according to the waste management plan.	Construction/Closure Phase	Environmental Officer & Health and Safety Officer	Presence of Waste	Daily
Toilets at the recommended Health and Safety standards must be provided. These should be emptied regularly and once no longer required, they must be pumped dry to prevent leakage into the surrounding environment and removed from site.	Life of operation	Environmental Officer & Health and Safety Officer	Number of toilets per staff member. Waste levels	Daily

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Impact Management Actions	Implementation		Monitoring	
	Phase	Responsible Party	Aspect	Frequency
The Contractor should supply sealable and properly marked domestic waste collection bins and all solid waste collected shall be disposed of at a licensed disposal facility.	Life of operation	Environmental Officer & Health and Safety Officer	Availability of bins and the collection of the waste	Ongoing
Refuse bins will be responsibly emptied and secured. Temporary storage of domestic waste shall be in covered and secured waste skips.	Life of operation	Environmental Officer, Contractor & Health and Safety Officer	Management of bins and collection of waste	Ongoing, every 10 days
Management outcome: Environmental Awareness Training				
All personnel and contractors are to undergo Environmental Awareness Training. A signed register of attendance must be kept for proof. Discussions are required on sensitive environmental receptors within the PAOI to inform contractors and site staff of the presence of protected species, their identification, conservation status and importance, biology, habitat requirements and management requirements in line with the Environmental Authorisation and within the EMPr.	Pre-construction phase	Health and Safety Officer, Environmental Officer	Compliance to the training	Ongoing
Management outcome: Erosion				
Speed limits must be put in place to reduce erosion. Soil surfaces must be wetted as necessary to reduce the dust generated by the project activities. Speed bumps and signs must be erected to enforce slow speeds.	Life of operation	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Water Runoff from road surfaces	Ongoing
Only existing access routes and walking paths may be made use of.	Life of operation	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Routes used within the area	Ongoing
Areas that are denuded during construction need to be re-vegetated with indigenous vegetation to prevent erosion during flood events etc.	Life of operation	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Re-establishment of indigenous vegetation	Progressively
A stormwater management plan must be compiled and implemented if necessary.	Life of operation	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Management plan	Before construction phase: Ongoing
Management outcome: Pipeline Leak or Spill				
Leak detection or any similar monitoring tool must be incorporated to try identifying leaks. Dense indigenous pioneer grass seeds should also be planted across all bare earth areas to prevent erosion.	Life of operation	Environmental Officer, Health and Safety Officer	Detection of leaks	Weekly

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9 OATH UNDERTAKING

The EAP hereby confirms:

- The correctness, to the best of her knowledge, of the information provided in the specialist reports and on information provided by FWGR. The information was accepted as being as reliable as information generated during an EIA and a feasibility study, and provided in good faith, can be;
- The inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs;
- The inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports where relevant; and
- The acceptability of the Project in relation to the finding of the assessment and level of mitigation proposed.

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Company Name

Gerlinde Wilreker

Name of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner **Signature**

10 March 2025

Date